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The New Year's Problems

THE threshold of a fresh year brings reflections, not merely introspective, but also retrospective and prospective. The year through which we have just passed would in any case have been one of difficulty. Events and the urgent thrust of high policies have brought to it the most acute tension that the world has witnessed since 1914. What are we to say of 1939? The suspense and anxiety have been eased; although misgivings and suspicions are still rife, the breathing spell and the policy of appeasement may restore tranquillity and prosperity to a troubled world.

It is said that educational geographers in the United States have ceased to record alterations in the map of Europe, as being altogether too confusing. Kaleidoscopic changes and complexities from day to day make the economic map even more difficult to determine than the political. It would take more than an Old Moore to predict with any assurance how the West Indies and their industries will be affected in this year of 1939.

Certain features, however, stand out. In the sugar world the present fortnight will have seen two important meetings, those of the International Sugar Council on January 12th, and of the Colonial Sugar Committee which preceded it—meetings which may profoundly influence the future course of a product with which the prosperity of the British West Indies is vitally bound up. It would be idle to deny that the results of the International Agreement so far have led to dissatisfaction in some quarters. From a variety of causes the price of sugar has not yet reached the stable economic level that producers had hoped to see. In some Colonies and notably in Jamaica disappointment is felt regarding the veto on expansion which must be an integral part of the quota system. This view was forcibly expressed by Mr. R. L. M. KIRKWOOD, managing director of the West Indies Sugar Company, in the evidence that he recently gave before the Royal Commission, extracts from which appear on another page.

The visit of that august body would alone serve to make the year a momentous one for the West Indies. By dividing forces they have contrived to keep up with their strenuous time-table. All the members have been to Jamaica and Puerto Rico, in the latter of which important islands the study of American methods of administration and agriculture may have furnished some instructive comparisons. LORD MOYNE'S half of the party, sailing in his yacht Rosaura, visited British Honduras and the Leeward Islands, while SIR EDWARD STUBBS and the remaining members, doing much of

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their travelling by air, have worked hard in the Windward Islands, of which group Dominica next year will form part. We trust that as a Colony the future of that sorely tried island may be a happier one than it has enjoyed in the past as a presidency. This week sees the whole party united again in Barbados, whence they go on together to British Guiana and finally to Trinidad and Tobago.

In British Guiana the Commissioners may investigate the possibilities of settlement for Jewish refugees—a problem which did not appear pressing when their terms of reference were settled. If they decide to tackle this question they will have the advantage of following closely upon the deliberations of the strong local commission, which under the chairmanship of the Conservator of Forests is already studying the best means of developing the interior. The realisation of the vision of the Magnificent Province is already overdue. Will it be that Jewish cultivators and stock raisers may yet bring to that great country of untold possibilities the prosperity of Palestine without the bitter cleavages that beset that unhappy land?

One thing devoutly to be hoped is that the current year may see a cessation of the industrial strife and economic unrest which have of late brought the West Indies with such regrettable conspicuousness into the public gaze, and indeed formed the immediate occasion of the sending out of the Royal Commission. Progress has been made with the setting up of government labour departments, and it is a sign of the times that the formation of responsible trade unions is welcomed by employers. While, however, the condition of employees may be helped thereby, these things will not touch the far worse plight of the unemployed. The closing of old outlets of emigration and the repatriation of British West Indian settlers from such places as Cuba and Panama have brought about a state of affairs which will tax all the ingenuity of the Royal Commission to find a ready solution. It is difficult to see how a satisfactory answer to the problem of overpopulation can be found without recourse to organised emigration on a large scale to undeveloped territories such as exist on our mainland Colonies.

This year also will give an indication of the effects of the Anglo-American Trade Agreement, from which such important results are hoped. So far the WEST INDIA COMMITTEE'S enquiries have already brought a reply from the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce, which believes that on the whole that Colony may gain by the pact. We sincerely hope that in this as in other matters the new year may be one of peace and happiness and revived prosperity for all the British West Indies.

From a Londoner's Notebook

THE year 1939, which everyone expects to be crucial for Europe, opens politically with the visit of the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary to Rome. The invitation was extended by the Duce at the Munich conference last September; and the intention is less to frame any formal agreement or treaty than to improve personal acquaintance and enlarge in the rulers of both countries their understanding of one another's point of view. On a survey of the two rival camps into which the Powers have become divided, the gulf seems narrowest between Great Britain and Italy; for the friendship of the two peoples is an old tradition, and both, though they maintain their own opinions about the Abyssinian affair, are anxious to bury the dissension that arose out of it. There is every sign that Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax are going to be given such a welcome as will demonstrate the desire of Italians to return to the old amity; and to restore, extend, and exploit this feeling may be the most constructive way of beginning general international appeasement.

* * *

There are, of course thorny problems to be discussed. The more central Europe falls under German domination, the more Italy begins to see her future as on the sea, and hence comes rivalry between the British and Italian navies in the Mediterranean. Italian opinion, which was of late extremely suspicious of the purposes of the British fleet in those waters, has since the conquest of Ethiopia come to appreciate better the needs of an imperial power and to realize that the ships are not there to threaten Italy. A better understanding here will, it may be hoped, open up to mutual advantage the channels of Anglo-Italian trade, which have for some time been clogged.

The discussions cannot go far without bringing up the subject of Spain. In the third year of the civil war Great Britain and Italy still retain unsatisfied the aspirations they have nursed since 1936—the one to induce Signor Mussolini to withdraw his volunteers from Spain, the other to obtain the recognition of "belligerent rights" for General Franco. A few weeks ago we thought that a bargain might now be struck, since the Duce, discouraged by the tenacity of the long republican resistance, might have been in the mood to cut his losses and gratify his own people by bringing his soldiers home. But now that General Franco seems at last to be getting the upper hand, with the five Italian divisions playing a leading part, Signor Mussolini is expected to be more obstinate.

One point may be taken as certain: the English Ministers will not arbitrate in the dispute between Italy and France. The French Government does not desire it; and our close harmony with France will be emphasized by a short consultation with French statesmen on the way through Paris. Naturally Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax will take any opportunity to interpret the French point of view in Rome, but they are in too close agreement with the French standpoint to act as mediators in the questions of Tunis and Jibouti.

The first week of the New Year saw a stillborn party rebellion. Mr. Duncan Sandys, son-in-law of Mr. Winston Churchill and the protagonist in the "Official Secrets Act case" of last summer, set out with his friends to form a "New Political Group." The objects were to be a more vigorous foreign policy and a more intensive rearmament, and the ultimate aim evidently to dislodge Mr. Chamberlain from the leadership of the Conservative party and the National Government. Great publicity was organized for the movement, and the objective of a 100,000 membership declared. But the inaugural meeting was a complete fiasco; Mr. Sandys found himself unsupported on the platform by any politician of weight, and the evidently lukewarm audience began to melt away before the proceedings were complete. The anxiety of members of parliament to dissociate themselves from the movement has been very amusing to the cynics; with a general election certain before the end of the year, there is a notable shyness about accepting such an anti-Chamberlain label. We are not likely to hear much more of the "N.P.G."

* * *

Giovanezza is a great word in Italy and Jugend in Germany. Perhaps by way of showing that totalitarian countries are not alone in appreciating the potentialities of the young, Lord Bessborough has set about raising funds to found in London what he calls a "Youth City" for the Empire. It will be a sort of junior university for boys and girls between fifteen and eighteen who may come, chiefly from the Dominions and Colonies, to take a short finishing course in the imperial capital. The various countries of the Empire will be invited to establish hostels for their representatives within the boundaries of the site to be acquired, and there will be common rooms where all can meet. As a means of promoting inter-imperial understanding at an impressionable age the project has great possibilities, but there is much detail to be worked out before it can be adequately judged.

* * *

Thieves are for the most part a hidebound and unimaginative class, so that some credit for originality should be given to the two young men who, apparently from pure love of pets, lately stole a couple of baby alligators from the Manchester zoo. The victims unhappily did not thrive in the domestic bath, and ultimately met a premature death in the snow. Another curious branch of the profession is represented by the gang who specialize in stealing heavy marble mantel-pieces. They take only the works of the great eighteenth-century architects, the brothers Adam. By securing half a dozen specimens from a single house this week, these connoisseurs are believed to have increased their collection to a hundred pieces, and still go undetected.

Snow Over England

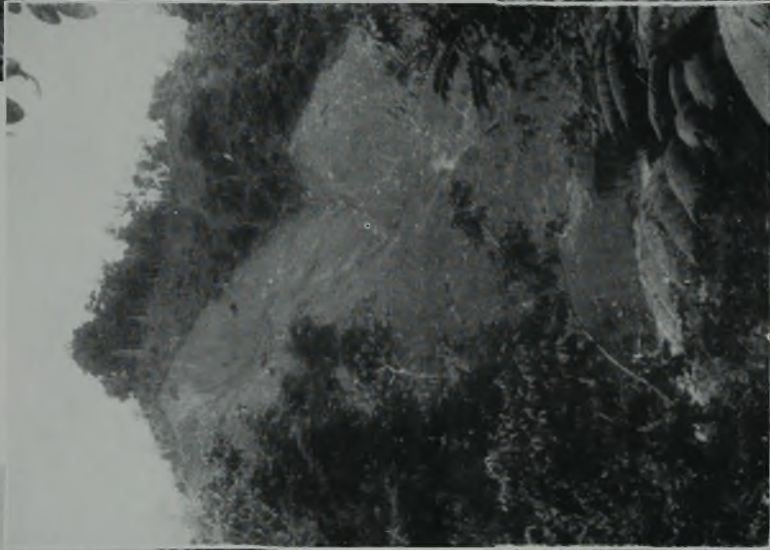
Those who prayed for "a white Christmas" were granted their wish. The wintry scene depicted opposite shows Swiss sports in full swing at Titsey, near London.





REPAIRING BRIDGE, CROWN LANDS ESTATE

No. 2 LANDSLIDE



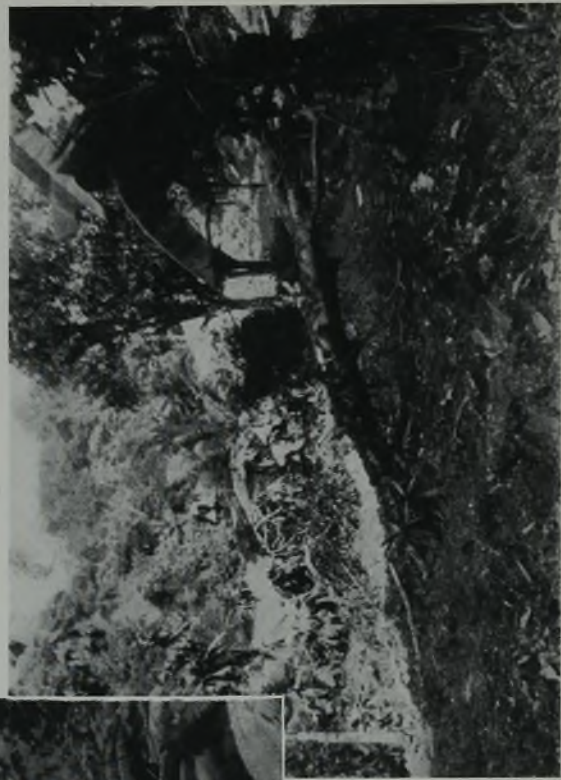
MANY LIVES WERE
LOST HERE



RIVER BREAKING THROUGH TEMPORARY DAM



COFFINS BY CUL-DE-SAC ROADSIDE



DEMOLISHED HOUSES AT RAVINE POISSON

THE CUL-DE-SAC VALLEY, ST. LUCIA—A SERIES OF LANDSLIDE SCENES

The St. Lucia Landslides

An Eye-Witness's Account

By HAROLD BOX, F.R.E.S.

DURING November I was in St. Lucia collecting plants for the British Museum (natural history), but owing to the abnormal rains a good part of the time had to be spent confined to camp, or indoors.

While on a ten day trip in the Upper Canaries Valley, with a party consisting of myself, a native wood-cutter as headman-guide, and two native porters, I was, however, able to make a second ascent to the summit of Morne Gimie, St. Lucia's highest peak (3,145 ft. altitude). Here a considerable number of rare and interesting plants were collected, including a fine series of the endemic *Lobelia Sanctae-Liciae*, named and described by the late Dr. A. B. Rendle, F.R.S., from the hitherto unique specimen secured on my first expedition in 1936. Further geographical observations were made, and a very fine waterfall, about 150 ft. high, was found on a branch of the Upper Millet River on the western face of the mountain.

This and other trips to the interior were made from the Soufriere side, with very delightful headquarters at the house of Mr. and Mrs. John Frew at La Perle estate.

The rains were heavy and almost continuous while I was in the interior, but no noticeable damage was done to the land owing to the protective covering of forests. Indeed, in the peak of the rainy season the water in mountain torrents and ravines runs crystal clear, indicating a minimum of soil erosion, whereas in cultivated or cleared areas in the mountains the water is turbid with clay and soil in suspension.

The first intimation of the real seriousness of the November rains reached us on our return from camp on the 16th. That afternoon two school children were drowned in the flooded river at Foud St. Jacques.

Few excursions were possible from La Perle owing to almost continuous rain during the ensuing days, and on the following Monday, November 22nd, we had news of the landslides which caused terrible loss of life in the Cul-de-sac Valley at Ravine Poisson. I returned to Castries on Wednesday the 24th and the same afternoon visited the scene of the disaster.

The steep hills bordering the Cul-de-sac Valley were literally pock-marked with the red scars of recent landslides; the swollen river was like a stream of clay with evidence that in places it had reached a height of 15 feet over its normal level. Approaching the village settlement of Ravine Poisson, at the foot of the Barre-de L'Isle, 8½ miles from Castries, the main slides of Monday the 22nd were met with. Avalanches of soft red clay had slid several hundred feet down the steep hillsides sweeping all before them, blocking the river and burying the main public road completely. At Ravine Poisson the community was almost entirely wiped out and in addition to those who were killed instantaneously

many must have suffered lingering agonies before overcome by death. It was a sad sight to see stacks of coffins in heaps here and there along the now peaceful country-side.

Press accounts of the nature and magnitude of the landslides were grossly exaggerated, but unfortunately not so their estimates of the toll of human lives, which amounted to not less than one hundred and fifty. The notion is preposterous that these landslides were caused by volcanic or seismic activity. They were manifestly due to surface erosion on steep slopes accelerated by the abnormal rainfall, with their ultimate origin, as pointed out by Mr. Frew in his letter published in *The Voice of St. Lucia*, and confirmed by my own observations, in the wholesale and wasteful process of deforestation which has been allowed to proceed unchecked.

War Risks Insurance

The West India Committee have associated themselves with the London Chamber of Commerce in protesting against certain provisions of the "Waterborne" Agreement. This Agreement which came into force for shipments on and after February 1st, 1938, was entered into between the Marine Underwriters to grant war risks cover to goods only whilst on the overseas vessel except in the case of goods awaiting a transshipment when they were held to be covered for 15 days whether on the quay or in craft.

On December 8th, a joint deputation from the London Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom and the British Bankers Association was received by the President of the Board of Trade to whom they explained that the London Chamber of Commerce had been unable to persuade the insurance interests to amend the Agreement in the directions desired by the commercial community. They therefore asked the Government to put traders in the position once more of being able to ensure against the risks which underwriters would no longer take, that is, those covered by the original Warehouse to Warehouse War Risks Policy, subject to the following exceptions: (i) Exports after they are put on the quay in the overseas ports of importation; (ii) Imports before they are put on the water at the overseas ports of shipment; (iii) Goods in lighter or river craft beyond a specified period in order to prevent craft from being used for storage purposes; and (iv) goods during transshipment beyond 30 days (instead of 15 days as at present allowed).

In reply, the President of the Board of Trade undertook that the representations made would be given full weight in the consideration which was already being given to this question.

The New Year Honours

K.C.M.G. for Sir Algernon Aspinall

THE New Year Honours, published on January 2nd, contained the following names of West Indian interest:—

G.C.M.G.

SIR CAMPBELL STUART, K.B.E., chairman and United Kingdom Representative, Imperial Communications Advisory Committee, Treasurer of King George's Jubilee Trust, and of King George's Field's Foundation. For public services.

Sir Campbell has been a member of the West India Committee since 1926. He has been a director of the Times since 1918 and was managing director for five years after the War (1919-24). He is a member of the Council of the Empire Press Union.

Sir Campbell paid a visit to the West Indies and British Guiana in 1926 as a member of the Pacific Cable Board.

K.C.M.G.

SIR ALGERNON EDWARD ASPINALL, C.M.G., C.B.E. lately secretary to the West India Committee.

Sir Algernon Aspinall, who was born in 1871 was knighted in 1928, received the companionship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George 1918, and the C.B.E. in 1926. In 1913, he received the Order of St. John at Jerusalem. He was secretary of the West India Committee from 1898 until his retirement last month. He has been secretary of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture since its inception as the West Indian Agricultural College. He has been President of the West Indian Club since 1931.

During the War he served as an A.B. in the R.N.V.R. anti-aircraft corps, receiving the Royal Humane Society's Medal in 1916. He was also secretary of the West Indian Contingent Committee from 1915 to 1919.

His wide interests are shown by the fact that he is an original member of the Council of the British Cotton Growing Association, a member of the Society of Comparative Legislation and of the Committee of the Ross Institute in 1930. He was chairman of the Cocoa Association of London. He is chairman of the West Indian Produce Association. He was honorary secretary of the British Guiana Colonisation Department in 1919, and served on the West Indian Shipping Committee, 1918; the Committee on Colonial Blue books the year before; the West Indian Currency Committee of 1923; and the West Indian Air Transport Committee, 1926. He was honorary commissioner for the West Indian and Atlantic group of the British Empire Exhibition in both 1924 and 1925.

He is the author of a number of books and publications on the West Indies, including *The Pocket Guide*, *West Indian Tales of Old*, and *A Wayfarer in the West Indies*.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

MR. ARTHUR KIRWAN AGAR, Colonial Legal Service, Chief Justice, British Honduras.

Sir Arthur was called to the Bar by Gray's Inn in 1919 while he was still a staff captain at the War Office. His first legal appointment was in Montserrat in 1920, where he filled the offices of District Magistrate, Deputy Judge, Coroner, Registrar of the Supreme Court, Escheator General, Provost Marshall, Registrar General, Registrar of Titles and Legal Adviser to the Government. After a few months as District Commissioner of Belize he was made acting Attorney General of British Honduras in 1923. In 1925, he was appointed Resident Magistrate in Jamaica, returning to British Honduras in 1936.

Sir Arthur's first connection with the West Indies was before the war when he went out with his brother to Dominica as a planter.

MR. JOSEPH TERENCE DE LA MOTHE, O.B.E. For public services in Grenada.

Son of the late Hon. Henry de la Mothe, Sir Joseph has long been prominent in all social and other activities in Grenada, in addition to being a Member of the Legislative Council. He

resides on the family estate at Grand Bacolet, and is also owner of La Sagesse. Sir Joseph paid a visit to this country last year. He is prominent in the Roman Catholic community.

C.B.E.

COLONEL (LOCAL BRIGADIER) REGINALD HOWLETT, D.S.O., M.C., Inspector-General of the West Indian Local Forces, and Officer Commanding the Troops, Jamaica.

MR. ERROLL LIONEL DOS SANTOS, Treasurer Trinidad.

MR. JOHN TRIMMINGHAM TRIMMINGHAM, O.B.E., Colonial Treasurer, Bermuda.

O.B.E.

MR. VERNON CECIL ALEXANDER. For public services in Jamaica.

MR. GREGOR MCGREGOR PETER. For public services in Saint Lucia.

MR. GEORGE DOUGLAS LAURIE PILE. For public services in Barbados.

MAJOR ROBERT ALEXANDER TORRANCE. For public services in Trinidad.

M.B.E.

MR. FELIX DELMAS, Examiner of Accounts, Audit Department, Trinidad.

MR. SIDNEY ALEXANDER ELDON, Clerk Grade I, Receiver-General and Treasurer's Department, Bahamas.

MR. CUTHBERT ARTHUR HUDSON, Secretary and Interpreter, British Guiana-Brazil Boundary Commission.

MR. JOHN DUDLEY LUCIE-SMITH, Principal Clerk, Secretariat, Jamaica.

MISS INEZ MUNRO. For social services in Grenada.

MR. DOUGLAS BLAND ST. AUBYN. Third Class Clerk, Treasury, British Guiana.

MR. JABEZ GRIFFITH CORBIN WARD. Manager and Secretary of the General Hospital, Barbados.

To Sir Campbell Stuart, Sir Algernon Aspinall, Sir Arthur K. Agar and Sir Joseph de la Mothe and the other recipients of well-deserved honours the CIRCULAR offers its sincere congratulations.

THE 2nd Bn. the King's Shropshire Light Infantry will sail to-morrow, the 13th, for the West Indies to relieve the 1st Bn. Sherwood Foresters. They will go in the new troopship Ettrick, which was built at Glasgow and has just completed her trials.

MRS. CHRISTOPHER GURNEY, a member of the West India Committee, will be accompanying her husband, one of the treasurers, in the *Inanda*, sailing on January 27th, but while her husband stays behind in Grenada, Mrs. Gurney proposes to make the round trip to Demerara and back.

LISTENERS to the nine o'clock news (London National) on the wireless last Saturday, were interested to hear that "oil indications have been found in British Guiana on the Venezuelan frontier. The find is said to have been made by the Consulting Geologist to a London Mining Investment Corporation." Consulted on this point, Mr. Cunningham Craig, the well-known geologist, informed the CIRCULAR that for some years signs of oil and gas have been known on the northern boundary of British Guiana, but no structure has been found so far that is favourable to the concentration of petroleum.

Mr. George Moody Stuart, C.B.E.

A Brief Sketch of his Career

WHEN, on December 31st, Mr. George Moody Stuart retired from Messrs. Henckell Du Buisson and Co., he had been a partner in that firm for fifty years to a day.

He had actually entered the office of Henckell Du Buisson and Co. six years before, that is, in 1882, coming to it from Messrs. H. B. Muir and Co., East India Merchants. He was already accustomed, therefore, to the rice and tea markets, but had had no previous experience of the sugar industry.

The end of the last century was a critical period for West Indian sugar estates, many of which found themselves faced with bankruptcy. It was the genius of Mr. Moody Stuart to seize upon the idea of saving them by developing centralization of the sugar factories. His first venture in this direction was in Antigua.

This is how it came about. In 1902 the West India Committee, largely at the instance of Mr. (afterwards Sir) Neville Lubbock, secured a free grant-in-aid of £250,000 to enable the West Indian sugar planters to tide over the period until the Brussels Convention for the abolition of foreign sugar bounties became effective. In some of the Colonies their share of the grant was distributed directly to the planters, as indeed had been the original intention. In others—wisely, as subsequent events proved—it was applied differently. In Barbados, for example, it was utilized as the capital nucleus for the Sugar Industry Bank, while in Antigua it provided just under one half of the capital for a central sugar factory scheme which was originated and carried through by Mr. Moody Stuart with the co-operation of Sir Francis Watts. Gunthorpe's Factory, Antigua, is, after the Usine Ste. Madeleine in Trinidad, the earliest Central in the British West Indies.

St. Kitts followed. In 1911, the Basseterre central was put up—this time without any government aid, since as a result of the success that had attended the Antigua venture the necessary capital was readily forthcoming.

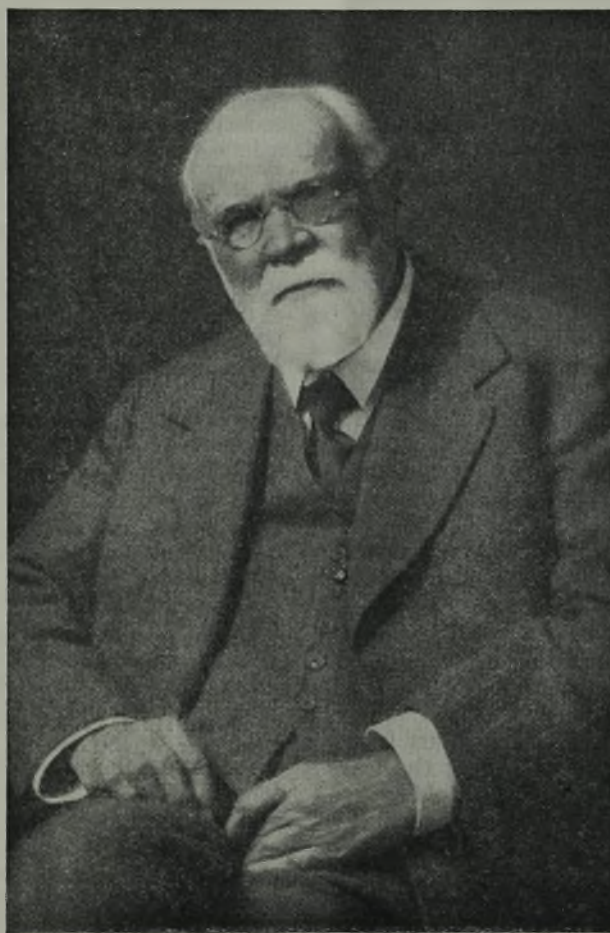
Through the position that Mr. G. Moody Stuart had by this time established for himself in the sugar world, his firm was able, two years later, to take over the Usine Ste. Madeleine from the liquidators of the New Colonial Company, a fresh company being floated for the purpose.

For many years, Mr. Moody Stuart paid an annual visit to the West Indies with almost unflinching regularity. Consequently, it is computed that more than three years of his life have been spent at sea. His first trip to the West Indies was in December, 1891, his second (when Mrs. Moody Stuart accompanied him) was in R.M.S.P. Para on her last trip under the command of Captain Jellicoe, father of the Admiral, and his last was as short a while ago as 1936 in the Ingoma. Altogether he has crossed the Atlantic on 72 occasions.

Which of Mr. Moody Stuart's schemes has not flourished? He played a prominent part in the foundation of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. The idea of an agricultural college for the West Indies had been originated some years before by Sir Norman Lamont, but it was undoubtedly Mr. Moody Stuart who brought the matter to an issue when, in 1920, at a meeting of the Agricultural Society of Trinidad and Tobago, he

requested the Governor to take up the proposal with Lord Milner, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, and further to impose export duties on agricultural products with a view to raising funds for the establishment of such an institution. The resolution was seconded by Sir Norman Lamont and carried by acclamation. Sir John Chancellor, the Governor, remarked that it was the first time that he had heard of planters asking to be taxed!

The idea appealed to Lord Milner, and, following a report from a specially appointed committee, the West Indian Agricultural College was born. A few years later it was developed into the Imperial College. From the start Mr. Moody Stuart has been chairman



A recent Camera Study

of the College's Finance Committee and in 1927 he received the honour of being appointed Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire in recognition of his eminent services.

It is noteworthy that Mr. Moody Stuart's younger son, Alec, was among the earliest students at the College.

Mr. Moody Stuart was a member of the Executive of the West India Committee from 1908 to 1926, when he was succeeded by his son, Mr. Mark Moody Stuart. He is a member of the Council and of the Sugar section of the British Empire Producers' Organization, and he has also always shown a keen interest in the affairs of the West Indian Club.

Such, in outline, is the record of one who was referred to by Sir Gordon Lethem, Governor of the Leeward Islands, in his address to the Legislative Council of that Colony in November, 1937, as "that far-sighted benefactor to the sugar industry in these islands."

Colonial Appointments

How they used to be made

The name of Sir "Eddie" Marsh, Private Secretary to a number of successive Secretaries of State for the Colonies, including Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. J. H. Thomas, will be familiar to most readers of the CIRCULAR, and they will look forward to reading his memoirs which will shortly be published under the title of *A Number of People*.

The author started his work in the Colonial Office forty-two years ago and in 1900 was "moved up to be Assistant Private Secretary to the great Mr. Chamberlain." Many high officials may be surprised to learn that under the then order it was to the discerning eye of this quite junior officer that they owe their introduction to the service.

Sir Edward relates that his special duty, apart from such things as opening letters and answering the less important ones, was a curious feature of an old order which has entirely passed away. "The juvenile Assistant Private Secretary sat in a back room with an unpaid colleague of about his own age, and made (subject to the Minister's assent, which was seldom withheld) *all* the new appointments to the Service.

"There were four large leather volumes, labelled Administrative, Legal, Medical, and T.A.C., meaning 'Treasury, Audit and Customs,' in which we entered the names, qualifications, and credentials of the candidates (colloquially 'cands') in these several spheres; we interviewed them at length, and then took careful notes of what we called the 'impression' they made; and when a vacancy arose we went diligently through them all, and (of course, in legal appointments, with the help of the Legal Adviser) made our submission, which, as I said, was usually approved.

"We took immense pains, and had a great sense of responsibility; I don't think we made many mistakes, and I shouldn't wonder if the system worked as well as another. But it was certainly not in accordance with modern taste; towards the end of my time . . . a proper Appointments Board took over the job and ran it in an up-to-date manner."

The Testimonial Fund

Third List of Subscribers

CONTRIBUTIONS have now been received from 472 members towards the testimonial that will be presented from Members of the West India Committee to Sir Algernon Aspinall to mark his retirement from the secretaryship. Lists of subscribers were published in the CIRCULARS of December 15th and 29th. Below are given the names of additional contributors.

Mr. A. F. Adderley, Mrs. Forster M. Alleyne and Miss Frieda Alleyne, Mr. Charles O. Anderson, Angostura Bitters (Dr. J. B. Siegert and Sons) Ltd., Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd., Atlantic Sugar Ref. Co. Ltd., The Antigua Agricultural and Commercial Society.

Hon. Arthur Balderamos, Mr. A. E. V. Barton, Mr. B. H. Bayley, Rev. A. E. Belboda, Mrs. Margaret D. Bensusan, Mr. G. M. Bethune, Mr. James Black, Mr. James C. Bovell, British Guiana Sugar Producers' Association, British Guiana and Trinidad Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Mr. Foster Brown, Mr. T. F. Burrowes, Mr. C. S. Bushe.

Mr. George Cabral, Canadian Banana Co., Ltd., The Hon. S. R. Cargill, Mrs. Catton (In memory of Mr. Robert Catton), Mr. L. C. H. Cave, Prof. E. E. Cheesman, Mr. Charles A. Child, Mr. G. J. Christian, The Cocoa Planters' Association of Trinidad, Mr. E. C. Collymore, Mr. Claude Connell, Captain J. Connell.

Mr. H. Y. Delafons, Mr. H. C. Dinzey, Mr. Frans R. Dragten, Dr. E. A. Gaynes Doyle.

The Hon. R. Ehrenstein, The Hon. E. W. Evans, Mr. G. Seberty Evelyn, Mr. T. P. Evelyn.

The Hon. James Forbes, Mr. John K. French, The Hon. C. W. Frith.

Mr. R. F. Garraway, Dr. J. Frank Gibbon, Mr. V. C. Gomes, Captain J. A. Goodwin, Mr. R. S. D. Goodwin, Mrs. Mary J. Gordon, The Lord Bishop of Guiana, Mr. K. Lindsay Grant, Mr. P. Lechmere Guppy.

Miss A. P. Hamley, Mr. Maurice Hardtman, Mr. F. B. Henderson, Mr. H. B. Henville, Sir George Huggins.

Mr. E. C. Jackman, H.E. Sir Wilfrid Jackson, Mr. S. M. Jacobsen, Mrs. F. Mary Scott Johnston.

Mr. Albert Kerr, Mr. C. H. Kinch, Mrs. Helen M. Kirby.

Commander C. A. Laffitte, Alfred Lamb and Son, Mr. Allan T. Lang, Dr. H. M. Leake, H.E. Sir Gordon J. Lethem, Mr. H. V. Lindo, Mr. A. B. Lowe.

Mrs. M. C. Marchelleck, Mr. Herman Maingot, Mr. Thomas Oswald Miller.

Nathan and Co., Ltd.

Mr. A. C. O'Dowd, The Lord Olivier of Ramsden.

Mr. A. C. Panton, Mr. Dudley S. Parris, Mr. John Wild Pitcairn, Mr. George Parrott, Mr. T. B. Peirce.

Mrs. M. A. Rapsey, Mr. W. Redman, The Hon. A. Moir Reid, Mr. G. W. Rochford, Mr. Cecil Hope Ross, Mr. D. Hope Ross.

Mr. John Schulz, Mr. T. H. Scott, Mrs. Margaret Scott, Mr. W. Scott, Mr. E. J. Shelford, Major D. Grafton Simpson, Mr. C. C. Skeete, Mr. E. L. Skeete, Dr. A. W. H. Smith, Mr. Gerald Smith, The Sugar Manufacturers Association of Trinidad.

J. F. Thompson & Sons Ltd., Mr. P. M. Todd, Mr. E. Townsend, Mr. W. Duncan Thompson, The Trinidad Chamber of Commerce, The Tourist Trade Development Board of Jamaica.

Mr. Robert Walter, Mr. A. H. Wight, Mr. R. Stanley Wilcoxon, The Hon. G. Williams, Mrs. M. E. Williams, Mr. W. C. Winston.

British Industries Fair, 1939

Jamaica and Trinidad have again agreed to take space at the British Industries Fair, 1939, which will be held at Earls Court, London, from February 20th to March 3rd. The West India Committee has been instructed to carry out all arrangements for displaying the exhibits of these Colonies in the Colonial Empire Section of the Fair, and will work in close co-operation with the Colonial Empire Marketing Board.

Jamaica's Labour Troubles

Reports of Disturbances Commissions

SIR ARTHUR RICHARDS, Governor of Jamaica, has cabled home that the dockyard labourers in Kingston were on strike from January 2nd to January 4th, when the Labour Union ordered the men back to work pending an enquiry by an ad hoc Board of Arbitration. Under the chairmanship of the Colonial Secretary, the Board will consist of three representatives of the employers and three of labour from a panel of names submitted by the two sides and will deal with the present disputes on the waterfront and at the Constant Spring Hotel. It has been made a sine qua non condition that both sides shall agree to the Board's findings. There have been a few strikes on the estates, but the position is generally quiet both in Kingston and the country.

Meanwhile, sensational accounts have been appearing in the English newspapers—of a gambler at a labour demonstration at Montego Bay threatening police with a knife and being shot dead, while Mr. Bustamente was speaking; of Mr. Bustamente dining upstairs at the Constant Spring while Mr. Rockefeller and other visitors were helping in the kitchen during the New Year celebrations; and of ships held up, including the Ariguani and two Royal Mail vessels.

THE MAY AND JUNE DISTURBANCES

Three reports relating to Jamaica's labour troubles had made their appearance within a short time. The first is of the Commission appointed to inquire into the disturbances between May 23rd and June 8th, 1938. The Commissioners and Mr. Justice Seton, the Hon. C. A. Reid, member for Manchester, and Brigadier-General Sewell, Custos of Trelawny.

They record that for the past two years, perhaps more, there has been unrest among the working classes in Jamaica, due in the main to the increased difficulty of making a living. The population has been steadily increasing for the past twenty years; it is no longer decimated by disease, while the outlets by way of emigration to neighbouring countries no longer exist. The accounts of the disorders in Barbados and Trinidad also had their effect.

The report recounts the various events in the different parishes, and goes on to state that in all, 8 persons were killed, 32 were wounded by gun shot and 139 were otherwise injured. In Kingston 36 shopkeepers (mostly Chinese) had their shops attacked. For three hours on May 23rd Kingston was in the hands of the mob, and the commissioners consider that it would have been better if arrangements had been made for the military to come to the aid of the civil power at any time after dawn that day.

With regard to the rioting on the Caymanas estate on May 25th, two versions were given to the commissioners, who do not attempt to determine which is the correct one, since the matter will be threshed out in the Supreme

Court. Touching the firing at Friendship, the Commissioners agree that the police were justified in opening fire after the stone throwing, but are not unanimous that there was justification for killing one man.

They incline to the view that the disturbances in the country districts were not organised by a central authority in Kingston. The special constables, numbering 3,194, have been criticized, but the vast majority performed their responsible duties to the entire satisfaction of the authorities and the public. The remarkably small number of casualties, considering how widespread and prolonged was the disorder, is a tribute to the good temper of the labouring classes and to the forbearance and humanity of those whose duty it was to preserve order.

After paying a tribute to the firm and courageous attitude of the late Sir Edward Denham and Mr. C. C. Wooley and to the mediatory services of Mr. N. W. Manley, the report recommends a substantial increase in the police force and the enrolment of a permanent body of special constables.

THE FROME DISTURBANCE.

The report into the disturbance which occurred on the Frome Estate on May 2nd is signed by the Hon. Sir Henry Brown (chairman), Sir Charles Doorly and the Hon. H. E. Allan. It draws a distinction between the men employed in the field at the old factory, among whom no dissatisfaction was expressed, and those employed on the new construction works, who caused the disturbances.

The report details the events of May 2nd, during part of which an unruly crowd, numbering over 1,000 people, was in virtual control of the property of the West Indies Sugar Company, and attributes the following as the main causes of the unrest.

(1) The Company desired to have the factory constructed and ready for the next crop, but the organization necessary to deal with the labour to be employed on construction was inadequate. There was not sufficient housing accommodation provided for those employed. No notice was given, so far as we are aware, that no further, or what amount of labour was required and in consequence the flow of those seeking employment (when none was available) continued.

(2) Dissatisfaction caused by the mode of payment which resulted in delay and inconvenience to the labourers.

(3) Dissatisfaction with the rates of pay, partly caused by the mistaken belief (in no way contributed to by the Company) that a dollar a day would be paid for labour.

(4) Agitation by dissatisfied workers and by others who were not employed on the estate but nevertheless obtained access thereto.

(5) Discontent among some of the labourers who

believed that their pay had been improperly reduced and resentment against certain officers who were believed, by them, either to be responsible for it or who were supposed to have advised against payment of higher rates for labour.

The conditions disclosed by this unfortunate disturbance lead to the conclusion that the establishment of a labour department in this Island is a pressing necessity. If such a body had been in existence when these events occurred it would have been able to intervene with authority in this dispute.

The police acted with commendable restraint, but an earlier attempt should have been made to clear the property. The use of firearms was necessary and conducted properly, but it should be considered whether it is essential that the police should be armed with rifles and bayonets to cope with such a disturbance as this, or whether shot guns or tear gas would not be equally effectual.

An important appendix sets out rates of wages paid by the West Indies Sugar Company, from which it would appear that on the factory construction an average of about 2/6 was the daily wage, and the same roughly applied in factory work. In the field the rates were for piece work.

THE BOARD OF CONCILIATION

Sir Henry Brown, Sir Charles Doorly and the Hon. C. A. Reid were also members of the Board of Conciliation, whose second interim report is issued. The chairman is the Hon. A. H. Hodges, and the other members are Dr. O. E. Anderson, Mr. J. G. Kieffer and Mr. H. P. Jacobs.

The report emphasises at the outset that the labour difficulties are due in large measure to the absence of accepted labour organisations. The Board is satisfied that in most cases employers are prepared to meet with accredited representatives of labour, and indeed would welcome such a mode of settling differences. The establishment of permanent conciliation is not only desirable but necessary, and the Board recommends the appointment of local conciliation boards in any parish as and when necessary.

They also recommend the setting up of a Labour Department, the duties of which would include the collection and tabulation of information as to unemployment and the cost of living, the establishment of labour registration bureaux; ensuring the observance of regulations relating to employment and industrial conditions; enquiring as to the possibility of a minimum wage; and similar duties.

Blue Mountain Coffee

Some weeks ago a disquieting rumour reached the West India Committee that certain interests in Tanganyika proposed to put on the market a coffee to be called "Tanganyika Blue Mountain Coffee." The Committee at once took up the matter with Major C. H. Dale, Commissioner in London for His Majesty's Eastern African Dependencies, who obligingly wrote out to the Government of Tanganyika on this subject. A reply has now been received to the effect that enquiries have

(Continued at foot of next column)

Barbados 1938 Sugar Crop

Individual Factory Returns

LAST year's sugar crop in Barbados resulted in a production of 111,414 tons, a figure 15,876 tons below the total of 1937. In the above result for 1938 86,370 tons came from the dark crystal factories, while 2,748 tons were of muscovado. In addition 66,890 puncheons of fancy molasses (57,707 in 1937) were produced, equivalent to 22,296 tons of dark crystal sugar.

The output of the various factories is shewn in the following table for which the CIRCULAR is indebted to Dr. S. J. Saint, Director of Agriculture.

DARK CRYSTAL FACTORIES			
	Tons		Tons
Andrews	6,498	Lower Estate	3,966
Applewhaites	3,213	Malvern	759
Bromefield	1,358	Oldbury	1,136
Bruce Vale	964	Pine	1,554
Bulkeley	6,859	Pool	1,884
Carrington	3,880	Porters	5,311
Dunscombe	1,926	Sandy Lane	2,659
Edgecumbe	1,780	Scarles	4,558
Fairfield	1,643	Spring Hall	3,409
Foursquare	2,259	Swans	971
Guinea	1,795	Three Houses	4,114
Haggatts	2,193	Vaucluse	3,793
Hampton	1,261	Wakefield	1,964
Haymans	2,943	Warrens	2,623
Hopewell	1,292		
Joes River	1,121	Total	86,370
Kingsland	2,517		
Lemon Arbor	4,169		
MUSCOVADO FACTORIES			
	Tons		Tons
Blowers	64	Mt. Wilton	849
Colleton	746	Mount	273
Constant	279	Society and College	155
Hanson	55	Walkes Spring	127
Henley	35		
Kendal	135	Total	2,748
Lancaster	30		

Rum is manufactured on only one sugar plantation in Barbados. There are, however, three other rum distilleries in the island and the output of this product last year amounted to 439,249 gallons.

The estate returns for Trinidad were published in the CIRCULAR of December 1st (page 477), and for Jamaica in the CIRCULAR of December 15th (page 498).

(Continued from preceding column)

been made by the Director of Agriculture in that Dependency who reports that so far as he is aware there is no substance in the rumour. This is reassuring as, had the project materialised, the West India Committee would have felt obliged to take energetic measures to try to restrain the use of the designation "Blue Mountain," except for the Jamaican product.

It is true that certain Tanganyikan growers paid Jamaica the compliment of obtaining seeds from the Blue Mountain cultivation. But the words Blue Mountain before coffee have always in the trade stood for coffee grown at a definite altitude, of between 3,000 and 4,000 feet above sea level in the rich hill parishes of St. Andrew, Portland and St. Thomas in Jamaica.



The Royal Commission



More Evidence on Sugar

IN last CIRCULAR, we published extracts from the evidence given on behalf of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Jamaica. On November 29th the Commissioners had before them Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood, managing director of the West Indies Sugar Company, who stated that the sugar quota was inadequate and declared that Jamaica had got a bad deal out of the International Sugar Agreement. He disclosed, according to the Daily Gleaner, that his company had spent £1,250,000 capital expenditure and up to the end of September had made a profit of only £14,433, without provision for directors' fees and depreciation.

Sir Edward Stubbs was in the chair.

Mr. Kirkwood pointed out that the British beet crop had been considerably reduced in the preceding year and was being further reduced that year, but unfortunately the Colonies did not benefit by that reduction. Sir Alfred Sherlock had made strong representations on that point. If British beet cultivation were abandoned altogether, it would be the foreigners who would benefit to a large extent.

The Chairman: Are you contemplating using your land continuously for sugar?

Mr. Kirkwood: No. It seems to me that growing sugar after sugar and bananas after bananas must be harmful. We are now making rotational experiments. Our agricultural research officer, in consultation with government, is making a series of experiments with vegetables, rice and pineapples, and there are 150 acres of citrus fruit.

Mr. Henderson: Within the terms of the International Agreement there is no way of giving increased quota to Jamaica except at the expense of other British Colonies?

Mr. Kirkwood: Yes. I am afraid it was intentional. At least some consideration should have been given to expansion possibilities.

The Chairman: Were any of the British Colonies represented?

Mr. Kirkwood: Only indirectly. The Colonial Sugar Committee has only advisory functions to the Colonial Office. We were represented in the International Sugar Council by Mr. Clauson, a very able man indeed, but he may also be called upon to represent the British consumer.

Mr. Henderson: You do not see how a higher quota could be got except by putting pressure on other signature countries? That is very strong action and comes rather near to repudiating the agreement?

Mr. Kirkwood: I think that it should be urged in conjunction with the treatment our people are receiving in Cuba.

Mr. Henderson: What are the circumstances that have occurred?

Mr. Kirkwood: General strikes and riots since the Anglo-Cuban agreement was concluded. We might very well say that since that agreement British West Indians in Cuba were being treated in the most disgrace-

ful way—thrown on the streets and allowed to starve.

Answering a further question, Mr. Kirkwood stated that the value of the quota preference per head was less in Jamaica than in the other Colonies.

Mr. Henderson: You say that you realise that the British Government cannot tear up the agreement? That might be possible if, say it was an agreement between ourselves and Cuba, but without repudiating the agreement you cannot make such a deal.

Mr. Kirkwood: I think that all that will be necessary for Cuba is to make a transfer. I would look up to see whether special exceptions could be made.

Mr. Henderson: So far as your factory is concerned you are not reducing the volume of your production?

Mr. Kirkwood: It would be an impossible thing. It would mean that canes would lie on the ground and labourers would lack work and cane farmers would suffer. All the factories have agreed to dare the definite risk of taking the canes from the farmers as well as their own over the permissible quota. We take all the canes offered according to circumstances, but we have to place some limits upon the permissible reserve or surplus, otherwise it would be unfair not only to other cane farmers but to the factories. We say to the farmer that we will take the same amount that we took last year.

Mr. Henderson: How far is a restriction on your scale of your output a result of the agreement? Does it also mean that you are producing sugar very uneconomically?

Mr. Kirkwood: Very definitely. With our existing organization, including our research and agricultural organization, we could produce four times as much the total with the existing overhead.

With regard to the level of wages paid on his company's estates compared with those paid by other industries, the witness said that he felt that with his free house, free medical service and proper water supply, the man who got between 2/- and 2/6 regularly for six days in the week was as well off as the British agricultural labourer. "I think that it could be shown that quite a lot of agricultural labourers here would knock off 10/- to 12/- per week. I think that the wages we are paying are adequate for the bare necessities of life and also for certain other things."

Mr. Henderson: With the present quota you suggest that if you are producing at maximum you will still be unable to pay more?

Mr. Kirkwood: The problem is mainly one of unemployment and underemployment.

The witness was asked a number of questions by Sir Walter Citrine about wages, housing, cost of living and recreational facilities. "It is a question how long one can go ahead endeavouring. I am going to say we shall endeavour to do it. I think that the prospects have improved. We feel now that as Jamaica as a whole gets better conditions will improve, and therefore we are in a condition of subdued optimism and hope."

Obituary

LORD SELSDON

A memorial service to Lord Selsdon, whose death was reported in last CIRCULAR, was held on December 30th, at St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont Street. The Rev. Archibald Fleming and the Rev. R. F. V. Scott officiated.

Among those present were: Effie, Lady Selsdon (widow), Lord and Lady Selsdon (son and daughter-in-law), Mr. J. Gordon Miller (Deputy Chairman of the West India Committee), Sir Algernon and Lady Aspinall, Lord Cadman, Lord Eltisley, Sir Connor and Lady Guthrie, Mrs. Vernon Tate and Sir Louis Knuthsen, and Mr. E. J. King (Secretary, The West India Committee).

SIR WILLIAM BLANDFORD GRIFFITH, C.B.E.

We regret to announce the death of Sir William Blandford Griffith in London, on January 8th.

Born in 1858, the subject of our memoir came of a well-known West Indian family. His father was Sir William Blandford Griffith of Windsor, Barbados, and his mother was a daughter of Mr. George Metcalfe of Antigua. He himself was educated at Harrison College, Barbados, and at University College, London, where he obtained a West Indian Gilchrist scholarship in 1877. He was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1881.

In 1888 Griffith was appointed Resident Magistrate at Jamaica and in 1892 he prepared the "Index to Jamaica Laws." Most of his other service was in West Africa.

In 1898 he was created a Knight and in 1920 he was made a C.B.E.

THE HON. H. A. L. SIMPSON, O.B.E.

We much regret to learn of the death, on December 23rd, of the Hon. Hubert Ashton Laselve Simpson, a much respected solicitor and legislator in Jamaica.

Born in Kingston in 1872, he was admitted to practice in 1898. He was first returned as a Member of the Legislative Council for Kingston in 1911 and continued to represent the capital until his death.

In 1912 he was first elected Mayor of Kingston and served subsequently in that capacity on many occasions.

Mr. Simpson held a number of public appointments in Jamaica including membership of the Kingston General Commission and the Board of Managers of the Government Savings Bank, chairmanship of the Fire Protection Committee, Censorship under the Cinematograph Law and membership of the Sugar Industry "A" Board. He was, in addition, a Justice of the Peace for the Parishes of Kingston and St. Andrews. In 1918, the King appointed him an officer of the British Empire for war services in Jamaica.

Mr. Simpson was chosen, with Sir William Morrison, to represent the Colony at the Coronation of their Majesties in 1937. On his return home he was taken ill and, although he rallied, he never again took an active part in politics and soon after retired from his mayoralty. Mr. Simpson had lost a leg in the earthquake of 1907.

SIR EDWARD MEREWETHER, K.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.

We much regret to state that Sir Edward M. Merewether, a former Governor of the Leeward Islands, died on December 28th at the age of 80.

After entering the Colonial Civil Service in 1880, his first governorship was that of Malta, to which he was appointed in 1902. After service in Sierra Leone he was appointed, early in 1916, Governor of the Leeward Islands but he was destined to be considerably delayed by the fortunes of war before reaching his seat of government. The steamer Appam in which he was travelling back to England was intercepted by the heavily armed German raider Moewe. Escape was hopeless but the Appam was not destroyed though bombs were placed in the engine room. In charge of a prize crew the Appam was sent off in a course across the Atlantic, finishing at Norfolk, Virginia. There the prisoners were liberated and Sir Edward was able to return to England and proceeded eventually to Antigua.

It is interesting to recall that the German raider Moewe which effected Sir Edward's capture, after the war passed into the service of Elders and Fyffes as a fruit-carrying vessel, being re-named Green Brier. She has since been bought back by German interests and at present sails as the Oldenburg.

Sir Edward retired in 1921. Lady Merewether died in January last year.

MR. ARTHUR W. KNAPP.

With great regret, which will be shared by a wide circle of friends, we have to record the death, which took place after a very short illness, of Mr. A. W. Knapp, M.Sc., F.I.C., M.I.Chem.E. This sad event took place on January 6th.

Mr. Knapp was for many years, far more than would have been believed from his youthful appearance, Chief Chemist of Messrs. Cadbury Bros. Ltd. During all this period he gave close attention to the research side of cocoa, both raw and manufactured, in all its aspects and his fame became world-wide.

In 1911, he was working as research chemist for Messrs. Lever Bros. at Port Sunlight. It must have been very soon after that, that he joined the Bourneville firm, since two years later he visited the West Indies to expand his previous studies of the cocoa bean. Since then there have been very few congresses relating to cocoa to which Mr. Knapp has not contributed papers increasing the available knowledge of cocoa.

Among his publications were "The Cocoa and Chocolate Industry" published by Pitman, which ran to two editions, and "Cacao Fermentation" a masterly resumé of the subject based on a series of articles which had appeared in the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute. Readers of THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR will gratefully recall articles and reviews which have appeared from time to time in its pages from Mr. Knapp's pen.

His passing will leave a gap in the cocoa world which will be difficult to fill.

Subscriptions to the West India Committee were payable on January 1st.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"EBRY man know where him own house leak."

* * *

MESSRS. J. AND E. HALL of Dartford, Kent, have taken over the Liverpool Refrigeration Company.

* * *

MR. F. A. COREA of Messrs. Corea and Co. Ltd., General Merchants of St. Vincent, has changed his name by Deed Poll to Mr. F. A. Casson.

* * *

DURING a fire which broke out at an Esher road-house in the early morning of January 6th, the firemen were handicapped by the intense cold, and were treated to rations of hot Rum.

* * *

SIR ARTHUR JELF, who was Colonial Secretary of Jamaica from 1925 to 1935, and on many occasions acted as Captain-General of and over that Colony and its dependencies, is now Mayor of Hythe in Kent.

* * *

MR. KENNETH VIVIAN ABENDANA, Honorary Vice-Consul at Port Antonio, Jamaica, has been granted by His Majesty the King, licence and authority to wear decorations conferred on him by the King of Norway.

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A NUMBER of very attractively produced calendars, almanacs, diaries and engagement books have been received by the West India Committee which desires to thank the generous donors of these seasonable gifts.

* * *

WE cordially congratulate Robert de Pass, eldest grandson of our last President, Sir Eliot de Pass, on having passed out Third from the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, and thereby obtaining four months seniority in the Service.

* * *

MR. ROBERT DE PASS is among the party of cadets who sail to-day (January 12th) in the *Vindictive* on a training cruise which includes, it is believed, the following ports of call: the Grenadines, Barbados and Puerto Rico.

* * *

No fewer than thirty-four "tourist cruisers" will be visiting Trinidad in the first four months of this year. These include the *Normandie* which arrives at Port-of-Spain on February 9th, from Nassau, and leaves next day for Rio.

* * *

THE CIRCULAR offers its cordial congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Walker, formerly of Trinidad, on the birth of a daughter (Elisabeth Anne) on December 22nd, 1938. Mr. Walker is now assistant secretary of the head office of Caroni, Ltd., in London.

* * *

In a recent broadcast talk on Sark, one of the Channel Islands, the Seigneur—La Dame de Sark—mentioned an old-time punch that is still brewed annually with much ceremony in that island of picturesque feudal survivals.

It consists of Rum, brandy and beer in equal quantities, with sugar and nutmeg to taste.

* * *

A SUCCESSFUL competitor in the well-known International Chess Congress, which takes place annually at Hastings and was concluded on January 6th, was Mr. C. C. J. Matthews, of British Guiana and London University. Only 18, he was playing in the first class B section, in which he won 5 and drew 2 games, just missing the prize list by half a point. Mr. Matthews was educated at Queen's College, Georgetown, from which he won an open scholarship to London University in 1937.

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C. CZARNIKOW LTD. announce that Mr. W. A. Hobbins has ceased to be a director, and that Mr. R. W. Jerratt, Mr. M. Albrecht and Mr. A. R. Jefferis have been appointed directors of the company as from January 1st. Mr. Jerratt has been associated with the sugar market for many years and was for a considerable period in charge of Messrs. Czarnikow's Canadian business. Mr. Albrecht and Mr. Jefferis have both held the general procuration of the company for several years past.

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MR. W. GORDON GORDON has bought from the trustees the sporting and agricultural estate of Lude near Blair Atholl. Extending to about 7,000 acres with grazing rights in addition over a further 9,000 the Lude estate includes a mansion containing some 40 rooms and is famed for its grouse shooting, deer stalking and trout fishing. It belonged formerly to one of the branches of the Robertson family who were cadets of the Robertsons, Chiefs of Struan, a Jacobite clan.

* * *

THE Library of the West India Committee is greatly indebted to Mr. Robert Challoner, who left for Barbados in the *Columbia* on December 24th, for a copy of an old and rare book entitled "Barbadoes, and Other Poems: and Jephtha's Daughter, A Dramatic Poem," by M. J. Chapman, Esq. The author, who was by birth a Barbadian, was described by a contemporary reviewer in *Maga* as "an honour to his native isle: he writes the English language like a gentleman"! The poem on Barbados occupies about 2,250 lines in heroic couplets.

* * *

BEFORE us is a copy of the first issue of "the flying dutchman," an attractively produced four-page news bulletin of the K.L.M. Royal Dutch Air Lines. From it we learn that two members of the K.L.M. photographic department have just returned from the West Indies, where they have been making a number of aerial photographic surveys for the Government of the Dutch West Indies from which maps are now being prepared. In particular, a survey has been made of Willemstad, capital of Curacao and of the Dutch West Indies, as well as of the surrounding district, with a view to the planning of the further extension and development of the city.

A Farewell Function

The staff of the West India Committee entertained Sir Algernon and Lady Aspinall to a farewell tea-party on December 29th, when they presented Sir Algernon with a silver cigarette box as a mark of their esteem. On it is inscribed the signature of every member of the staff.

Mr. G. P. Osmond, M.B.E., who has himself been 39 years with the West India Committee, in speaking of Sir Algernon's services to the West India Committee, drew a striking contrast between the Committee's offices and volume of work as he first knew them and those of to-day. He said that all were glad to think this was not altogether a farewell, as they would still be seeing Sir Algernon as a Member of the Executive.

In thanking the staff for the presentation, Sir Algernon, on behalf of himself and Lady Aspinall, said that any success he had had was in great measure due to the loyal and devoted support he had throughout received from the staff.

The occasion was also taken to offer a combined wedding and farewell gift to Mrs. Marcus Young (née Reeve).

There were present: Mr. G. Norman Knight, Mr. T. Souness, Mr. G. P. Osmond, Mr. G. J. Dent, Mrs. M. Young, L. A. Wyatt, P. V. Durad, E. H. Hunt, and the Misses Whittington and Dawe.

Unfortunately, one member of the staff, with many years' service, Mr. G. J. Miller, could not be present as he is in St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Readers will join us in wishing him a speedy recovery.

Sir Claud and Lady Hollis

Trinidadians will share our regret on learning that Lady Hollis has been ill for the past two months and is now in a London nursing home, where she has had to undergo a serious operation. It is satisfactory to know that she is progressing favourably.

Unfortunately the troubles of Sir Claud and Lady Hollis do not stop there as, in November, their son, Mark, met with an accident when his car skidded and ran into an embankment. His regiment is the Highland Light Infantry, but he is attached to the 3rd Bn. King's African Rifles in Kenya. He was taken to hospital in Nairobi with multiple compound fractures of his right arm and three operations were necessary. We are glad to learn that he is making good progress; as soon as he is sufficiently recovered to travel, perhaps in a month's time, he will be invalided home.

The Perfect Climate

Writing from Le Cannet in the south of France, an inquirer asks the West India Committee for literature regarding Jamaica, and adds, "the recent severe cold and the rapid changes from warmth to chill are inclining some of us in the Riviera to look elsewhere for the perfect climate."

180,000 Sponges Killed

Artificial sponge cultivation has just suffered a serious set-back in the Bahamas by the loss of a bed comprising 180,000 sponges, representing five years' labour and an investment of £5,000, which died over night at Water Cay channel, Andros Island. The bed was owned (states the Nassau correspondent of the Daily Telegraph), by P. C. and Wilfred Smith, of Nassau.

An immediate investigation was made by Dr. H. H. Brown and Dr. Walton Smith, English scientists of the Sponge Fisheries Department, which has been established here with the aid of the Colonial Development Fund. Dr. Brown states that the loss of the sponge bed was caused by a flood of fresh water on the growths.

As there has been very little rain at Andros and as beds between the mainland and Water Cay have not been affected, the possibility of surface drainage has been eliminated and the scientists attribute the occurrence, which took place within the space of a few days, to subterranean springs in the channel.

Inhabitants of the area say that such springs do exist, and this probably accounts for the fact that sponges did not grow naturally in this section before Mr. Wilfred Smith began cultivation there.

Dr. Brown states that Mr. Smith has sustained heavy losses, but that the sponges that have reached maturity are in a perfect state and are in good marketable condition. The loss will be confined to the numerous cuttings recently planted.

The sponge beds at Andros Island are the most extensive and prolific in the Bahamas. It became necessary to introduce artificial sponge cultivation in these waters after the ravages caused by a series of disastrous storms during the years 1926-29.

Trinidad Bars Refugees

As we go to press we learn from the Colonial Office that the Governor of Trinidad and Tobago has made an order declaring that alien refugees shall be deemed, on economic grounds, to be undesirable immigrants and shall be prohibited from entering the Colony from and after the 15th day of January, 1939, and until further notice.

For the purpose of this order the term "alien refugees" has been declared to mean aliens who have emigrated from or left the undermentioned countries or places within twenty-four months preceding the date of the order or who shall at any time thereafter emigrate from or leave the said countries or places, namely:—

Germany, including the territory which formerly constituted Austria and annexed portions of Czecho-Slovakia;

Hungary, including annexed portions of Czecho-Slovakia;

Poland, including annexed portions of Czecho-Slovakia;

Danzig, Memel, Lithuania, Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania, Yugoslavia and Italy.

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



— Bauxite activity in British Guiana —
Jamaica and Adult Suffrage—Trinidad's Aeroplane Club



BARBADOS

The Volunteer Force. Captain Hugh Wilkin, M.C., a managing director of Messrs. Gardiner Austin and Co. Ltd., has been promoted to Lieut.-Colonel and takes over the command of the Barbados Volunteer Force from Lieut.-Colonel W. Bowring, who now goes on the reserve of officers after commanding the force since 1932. Colonel Wilkin retired from the British Army in 1936 after twenty years service. He was Staff Officer of the local forces and Adjutant of the Volunteer force from 1924 to 1927.

A New Club. The Worthing Bathing and Social Club has been opened. This modern and spacious building was erected by Mr. A. E. Taylor.

Mr. Matheson Lang, the well-known actor-manager, is staying in the island. He was last in Barbados thirty years ago with Sir Frank Benson's Shakespearean company and it was his memories of the magical properties of Barbados' sun and climate that have brought him back.

New Taxi Service. The service of streamlined 1939 taxi-cabs has been introduced—convincing evidence, says *The Advocate*, "that once again Bridgetown keeps in line with London."

Schooners in Collision. Two Inter-Colonial steamers, *Frances W. Smith* and *Marian Belle Wolfe*, were in collision 240 miles south-west of Barbados on December 9th, but no lives were lost.

BRITISH GUIANA

Bauxite Mining.—In connexion with the proposal of the American Cyanamid and Chemical Corporation of New York to carry out mining operations for bauxite in the Berbice river, matters have been taken a further step with the arrival in the Colony by airplane from Miami of two representatives of the Company—Mr. Robert B. Fiske, Barrister-at-Law, and Mr. Walker Penfield, a Mining Engineer.

Notice has been given in the Official Gazette of the intended transfer by Mr. R. V. Evan Wong of Georgetown to the Corporation of Exclusive Permission No. 317 embracing an area of approximately 4,000 acres on the right bank of the Berbice river.

Petroleum Investigations. There arrived recently in the Colony the Chief Petroleum Geologist of the Central Mining and Investment Corporation of London with the object of carrying out investigations with a view to the possible exploration for petroleum in the north-western and north-eastern areas of the coastlands. This Company has been granted an Exclusive Permission to explore for petroleum along the coast.

Warning to Post Office Workers. In connexion with an ultimatum served on Government by the Committee of the British Guiana Post Office Workers'

Union, the Postmaster-General issued the following notice on December 9th :—

"The Committee of the British Guiana Post Office Workers' Union has served Government with an ultimatum that members of the Union intend to go on strike if certain demands are not met within a reasonable time.

"I have been instructed by Government to make it clear to all concerned that the position of members of the Public Service is not affected by reason of their being members of a Departmental Union or Association and that they are still governed by the Rules and Regulations of the Service.

"Notice is hereby given that should any Post Office employee absent himself or herself from duty without permission they will be liable to be dismissed from the Service and Government will not hesitate to take such action in cases justifying it.

"Controlling Officers, Postmasters and Postal Agents should make it their special duty to see that each employee under their control reads and understands this notice."

When our correspondent wrote, the Colony seemed likely to experience a general tie-up of its transport and mail services.

Georgetown's Taxable Property. As a result of a general appraisalment of the city for the year 1939, the total value of properties in Georgetown has been placed at \$15,216,666 as against \$13,964,793 for the previous year.

Aerated Water Factory. To bring their Aerated Water factory in Georgetown thoroughly up to date, Messrs. D'Aguiar Bros. Ltd., the proprietors, have imported a special machine for use in the factory. The "Kelvinator" water cooling plant, with a capacity of 100 gallons per hour, is said to produce a uniformly high standard of aerated drinks. The firm has also in course of installation a new British automatic filling machine which can deal with 200 dozen bottles an hour.

GRENADA

Mrs. Isabella Pantin, who died, we regret to say, on December 23rd, was the mother of the Hon. H. F. Pantin of Tempe, and the sister of the late Mrs. Edwin Norton. Mrs. Pantin was born in Trinidad.

Storm Damage. The Finance Committee of the Legislative Council have been considering proposals submitted following the storm of October 28th. The Colonial Treasurer recommended that some of the unexpended balance of the Road Loan, approximately £17,000, should be utilized to meet the cost of reparation of the damage. Mr. C. F. P. Renwick supported by all the other unofficial members urged that the reserve fund which had been built up for the express purpose of

providing against a calamity such as the Colony had just experienced should bear the cost.

JAMAICA

Adult Suffrage Demanded. The Legislative Council of Jamaica on December 13th passed a resolution declaring its opinion that "the voters' list should be amended so as to provide for universal suffrage." The present franchise is limited to those who pay 10/- in taxes and brings in less than a twelfth of the population.

The motion was carried by 12 votes to 1. Twelve members did not vote. The Government's position was explained by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. A. W. Grantham, who said:—

"The Government is not convinced that the time is yet ripe for universal suffrage, and in that connexion I would like, if I may, just to quote from the Gleaner of December 8th. In a leader it says: 'In Kingston about one-half of the voters went to the poll, in St. Andrew less than one-half, in Portland about one-fifth, in St. Ann not quite a third, in St. James less than a fifth, and so on. Is there any reason to believe that there would be much change in the proportion between number of registered voters and number of those who actually vote in the future? What might easily happen is that many of the present voters, feeling that they might be swamped, would abstain altogether from going to the polls; and this would certainly not be to the general advantage.'

"The Government will forward the views of this council to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. But the Government is not at present convinced that a far-reaching constitutional change like the one which is covered by this resolution should yet be implemented."

Governor visits West of Island. Accompanied by Lady Richards and Mrs. Winston Churchill, and Captain Lucie-Smith, who is acting as his private secretary, Sir Arthur Richards toured Westmoreland and St. James on December 10th and 11th. Among other duties His Excellency swore in the new Custos of Westmoreland, the Hon. Edward Morris. He succeeds Mr. Hugh Clark, who has resigned after seventeen years' service. Mr. Morris has been appointed a member of the Privy Council.

"Co-operate with the Government," was the last piece of advice given by Lady Citrine to Jamaican workers, "to maintain peace and goodwill. The moment demands it."

The United Fruit Company have sold about 2,000 acres in St. Thomas, including the Bowden and Phillips-field group of farms. The purchaser is Mr. Eugen Hirsch of Messrs. R. H. Ehrenstein and Co. of Morant Bay, and the estates will be used as hitherto for the cultivation of bananas and coco-nuts and the raising of cattle. The Gleaner understands that preliminary negotiations have taken place for the sale also of St. Catherine sugar properties and the Bernard Lodge factory.

ST. VINCENT

Weather. Writing on December 15th, Mr. C. K. Robinson states that weather conditions in November were exceptionally wet and a total rainfall of 22.95 ins. was recorded at the Botanic Gardens. The average rainfall for November for the past 44 years is 11.47 ins.,

and the highest total recorded for November is 32.52 ins.

Arrowroot. Many estates began extraction of starch during the month, but the wet weather has hindered both the separation and the drying of starch with the result that in practically all cases the quality of the starch has suffered. Yields of rhizomes and in many cases starch yield per acre have so far been better than in 1937. The heavy rains, however, are causing "springing" of the rhizomes, and this is likely to affect adversely the yield of later fields.

Receipts at the Pool for the month amounted to 92 barrels as compared with 227 barrels in November, 1937. Exports were 4,338 barrels and total exports now amount to 34,366 barrels as against 32,919 for the corresponding period in 1937.

Cotton. The whole of the stocks of St. Vincent cotton in Liverpool was sold early in November at 1/8 per lb. This includes practically the whole of the 1937-38 crop as only very small quantities of lint were held in St. Vincent.

The 1938-39 crop does not compare favourably with that of the 1937-38 crop, bolling especially not being very satisfactory. Dry weather is needed to mature the crop and to restrict losses from boll rotting.

Bananas. The rainy weather has been beneficial to bananas but it now seems unlikely that production in 1938 will exceed that of 1937 to any extent. Production amounted to 5,981 stems (65.3 per cent. counts) valued at \$2,356 and the total for 1938 is now 70,440 stems (67.56 per cent. counts) for the similar period in 1937.

TRINIDAD

Mr. J. R. Ernest, a consultant on the prevention and control of plant diseases, spent two weeks just before Christmas in the island as the guest of Sir George Huggins. During his stay he investigated the disease conditions of economic crops, cocoa, banana, citrus and coffee. Regarding cocoa, he said that the 200,000 acres (two-thirds of the cultivated area of the island) under this crop employed over 300,000 men and was responsible for 26 per cent. of all the exports of the Colony. It was accordingly essential that energetic steps should be taken to put the industry in a position to respond to higher prices when they came and that could be done by improving plant sanitation.

Light Aeroplane Club Formed. At a meeting held in Port-of-Spain on November 15th last, it was unanimously agreed to form a flying club to be known as the Light Aeroplane Club of Trinidad and Tobago. The meeting was under the chairmanship of H.E. Lady Young, who in her address recounted her experiences of flying clubs in other parts of the world.

A provisional committee was appointed to prepare draft rules and regulations, including H.E. Lady Young, Mr. A. J. Ruthven Murray, General Manager of Kern Trinidad Oilfields, Mr. A. H. Hamel-Smith, solicitor, Captain Allan Storey, manager of Shell Leasehold Distributing Co., Mr. E. Bearden, the supervisor for Pan-American Airways in the Caribbean, Mr. Gerald Wight, a director of Messrs. Alston and Co., Capt. A. T. Essex, traffic inspector, Trinidad constabulary and Mr. F. St. Hilaire, who is said to be the only private owner of an aeroplane in Trinidad. The secretary is Mr. C. E. Hitchins, editor of the Trinidad Guardian.

Company Reports and Meetings

Sir Alfred Sherlock's Review

Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields, Ltd.

The accounts for the year to September 30th reveal a working loss of £9,775, compared with a working profit of £53,675 in the initial period February 13th, 1936, to September 30th, 1937.

After taking into consideration various expenses of administration, etc., the net loss for the year works out at £22,248, against a net profit of £16,768 in the preceding period. The latter figure was struck after deducting £25,671 amortisation of drilling expenditure. A debit balance of £5,480 is to be carried forward, compared with a credit balance of £16,768 brought in.

The report states that in October, 1938, negotiations were concluded with the British Burmah Petroleum Co., whereby the latter company advanced £75,000 on the security of a First Mortgage Debenture.

Production of crude oil from the Fyzabad field amounted to 729,230 barrels.

A second deep test well drilled in the Siparia area, from which much had been hoped, failed to give commercial production, and the company's option over 973 acres in this field was not exercised and expired in July last.

Oil Results

Overproduction in the United States, according to the Financial Times, was a prime cause in the downward turn in prices of oil in 1938, stocks of refined products increasing to an uneconomic degree and becoming a drug in the market. The preceding twelve months had been the best the industry had experienced since 1929.

Reports of the Trinidad group of companies made a rather less favourable showing, one reason being that some of them were issued late in the year and therefore covered a less prosperous period. Trinidad Leaseholds showed smaller profits for the year to June 30th and cut its dividend by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to $27\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and the Apex (Trinidad) dividend was reduced from 45 per cent. to 40 per cent. Trinidad Petroleum Development came well through its second year as a public company, a marked increase in production resulting in an expansion of earnings and a dividend of 12 per cent., against 7 per cent.

Capital reorganization of United British Oilfields, proposed in April and carried through in May, involved issuing 3,000,000 new Ordinary 6/8 shares at 12/6 on the basis of one for two, and modifying the rights of the Preference shares, which now carry a fixed 8 per cent. dividend instead of participating with the Ordinary. The dividend was maintained at $8\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the old basis of capital, the new not ranking until 1939.

Trinidad Sugar Estates, Ltd.

At a meeting of the Board held on December 29th, it was decided to recommend the payment of a final dividend on Ordinary Stock of 5 per cent. actual (3d.

per unit of 5/- Stock) less Income Tax at 3/- in the £ approximately, making $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the year ended 30th September, 1938, and the transfer of £5,000 to a fund for rehousing estate workers.

Net profit, subject to audit, for the year was £19,576 as compared with £20,447 in the preceding year.

In their Report for the year ended 30th September, the directors state that the crop during the year under review was 11,155 tons, compared with 10,654 tons in the previous year, the tonnage of canes crushed being 109,505, compared with 97,587. Estate canes showed an increase of 8,000 tons, and Farmers' canes of 4,000 tons. Wet weather was experienced during the grinding season, causing the juice to be poor, and 61 acres of estate canes had to be left unready. There was no interruption of work through strikes and disturbances.

The Commission appointed to enquire into the disturbances in Trinidad in June, 1937, condemned the housing of estate workers in barracks. The directors hope gradually to replace the existing barracks by improved dwellings and for this purpose recommend the allocation of £5,000 out of the profits of the year.

Of the company's total acreage of 9,075, 4,943 acres consist of lands available for sugar. The greater part of the remaining area consists of bamboo and forest.

The sixteenth annual ordinary general meeting will be held on January 16th.

Booker Bros., McConnell and Co., Ltd.

Presiding at the annual general meeting, held at the West India Committee Rooms, on December 21st, Sir Alfred Sherlock stated that the profits were better than had been anticipated and in view of the conditions that had existed were extraordinarily good. "One of the most satisfactory features is that these profits include only a moderate dividend from our main subsidiary, Bookers Demerara Sugar Estates Limited.

"As the Colony in which we are principally interested has to restrict the cultivation of its staple crop under the International Sugar Agreement, I am afraid we cannot look for much, if any, increase of business, because I do not see immediate prospects of any very great development in other directions owing to the financial position of the Colony and the political influences at present existing there. In the circumstances I am glad to be able to report that no less than 25 per cent. of our capital is now invested outside British Guiana.

"With regard to the World sugar position, it would appear that although stocks have increased during the year by about one million tons, and are likely to still further increase, this increase is almost entirely in quota countries, whereas the open World position as far as one can see has been calculated by the International Council at a balanced supply. It seems to me more than dangerous to try to arrive at any real con-

clusion in the present state of uncertainty. Political action may without warning completely upset the whole situation. I am, however, inclined to take an optimistic view.

"Unfortunately, the serious disturbances last year in the neighbouring islands have had their repercussions in Demerara. Two years ago I attributed our labour troubles to outside agitation of a malicious character and to-day I am more than ever convinced that communistic propaganda is really the principal cause, because although conditions are not by any means perfect, our labourers are certainly very much better off than they have been at any time in the past 20 years. Wages are not our real problem. We pay more than others do, but unemployment due to the increase of the population is becoming a serious matter. This is going to get worse I am sorry to say owing to the reduction of the sugar acreage in cultivation; in fact, I see that since the restriction scheme came into force the acreage in British Guiana has been reduced from 63,000 to 53,000 acres, which means more than £100,000 less wages in circulation. As mentioned on more than one occasion we have suffered to a greater extent than other West Indian producing Colonies, as a strike in 1936 delayed shipments and resulted in our crops having to be based on a smaller export figure and therefore reduced by 12 per cent. as against 7 per cent. in the case of others. Fortunately for us this year, owing to the shortages in Trinidad and Barbados, we were allowed to export an extra 16,600 tons, but in spite of this we have had to carry forward approximately 10,000 tons. Part of this, too, might have been shipped but for the uncertainty created by the disturbances to which I have already referred.

Sir Alfred mentioned that during the year they had invested £50,000 more in the Demerara Branch. In the last five years the capital employed by that branch had increased by approximately £100,000, but it might be wise now, as regards Demerara, to call a halt, dig in and consolidate their position.

"It is unwise to-day to make any forecast, but unless something unforeseen happens, I hope the excellent results achieved this year may be repeated, although our Estates Company will not do so well, but once again I want to warn shareholders that our business is of its very nature speculative. We are dependent on weather and prices over which we have no control, and in addition dealing as we do in all sorts of produce, we are bound to get knocks from time to time, but I am glad to tell you that the Company is in a better position to-day to meet setbacks than at almost any period of its existence."

After stating that the Board intended to capitalise reserves to the extent of £200,000 in order that the issued capital might correspond more closely to the value of their assets, Sir Alfred referred to the directors' proposal (which was unanimously approved by the meeting) to issue a further 40,000 new 6 per cent. cumulative preference shares. In view of the excellent year they had had they were anxious to give the ordinary shareholders a small bonus. Preference shareholders need have no anxiety about their security—it had more than doubled since the issue had been authorised. Shareholders had been asked to regard 10 per cent. as the standard rate of dividend. "We are not going to

recommend a higher rate than we hope to maintain."

With regard to the Royal Commission, the chairman said:—

"Great things are expected from their Report, but those of us who have had long experience in the Colonies can hardly expect to learn much that we do not already know. I do earnestly hope, however, that the Commission may be able to suggest remedies and to provide the means by which we will be able to carry out their recommendations; otherwise it seems to me that a great deal of the value of their work will be lost and may even do harm by creating false hopes. We have only one axiom: that anything that is good for British Guiana is good for us and we do not claim any special merit in saying that because we represent 25 per cent. of the trade of the Colony. I believe to-day that there is a tendency on the part of the local Government to try to shift from our shoulders on to their own the responsibility for looking after our labourers, but, although we may be glad to be relieved of this, we shall still continue our endeavours to help within reason and within our resources all those who work for us, and we believe much can be done if there is close co-operation and understanding between the Government, the labour leaders and ourselves and the complete elimination of all self-seeking politicians, who must always be distrusted, to say nothing of malicious and unbalanced agitators. We welcome Trade Unions or any other Associations who have the interest of the people at heart."

The Board had decided to invite Mr. W. S. Jones, one of the local directors in Demerara, to come home and accept the position of an additional general manager with a seat on the board of the company.

Turning to the proposal to settle a large number of Jewish refugees in the hinterland of British Guiana, Sir Alfred was not sure this would be an advantage to the Colony or to the refugees. "The question was gone into some time ago, when it was proposed to settle Assyrians, and it was then found that conditions were not altogether suitable. My view is that such an important matter requires most careful investigation and preparation before anything is decided."

Trinidad Leaseholds' New Chairman

Mr. Patrick Ashley Cooper has been appointed a director and chairman of the board of Trinidad Leaseholds, Limited. Mr. R. Beaumont, managing director of the company, has, in addition, been appointed deputy chairman. Mr. Beaumont has also been appointed chairman of Siparia Trinidad Oilfields, Limited, and Mr. Cooper has been elected a director of that Company.

Mr. Ashley Cooper is a Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company and a Director of the Bank of England; chairman of the Northern Assurance Co. Ltd., and of other companies. Since 1933 he has been a member of the London Passenger Transport Board. He is a Lieutenant of the City of London. He was a member of the National Economy Committee of 1931 and of the Air Ministry Advisory Committee in 1936.

Mr. Rolland Beaumont has been a member of the Executive Committee of the West India Committee since May, 1936.

Books of West Indian Interest

Bermuda and the Empire

To invest history with the fascination of fiction; to present results of research in a form attractive to the general reader is not a gift which every writer possesses.

That the author of *Bermuda and the American Revolution* has it will be acknowledged by all who peruse its entertaining pages. Entertainment, however, is not the prime purpose of its compilation. The main object is to throw light on a phase of the American Revolution in the eighteenth century which hitherto has largely escaped attention, and that purpose has been brilliantly achieved.

The popular belief that that revolution was a movement confined to thirteen Colonies is shown to be unfounded. Professor Kerr tells us that

"... the measures of reorganisation undertaken by a British Government in the period 1760-65 affected all the Colonies of British North America; and protests against the Stamp Act arose from Quebec to St. Kitts. After the repeal of that Act the Colonies—by a numerical compilation—abandoned opposition and maintained the status quo.

"Thirteen went their own way and eventually separated from the Empire. The non-revolutionary Colonies were deeply involved in the Conflict of 1775-1783. Some of them had minorities anxious to throw in their lot with the revolting Americans; some were fields of military operations; some viewed the War chiefly as it affected their commercial interests."

Readers will note that Bermuda stands in the third category. In addition to valuable information regarding the part played by that Colony in connexion with the great struggle—a part dictated by the desire of her political leaders to protect her economic interests—the book presents an interesting, and in places an amusing, account of the internal politics of Bermuda at that period.

Shipbuilding, navigation and the carrying of trade were then the special interests of Bermudians, and those interests largely determined the attitude of the Colony towards the revolution. We learn that until 1775 the islanders had only a spectator's interest in events on the continent (of America). Not being recipients of the East India Company's (or was it Davison, Newman & Company's?) tea they had no occasion to quarrel with the mother country over that commodity.

In the previous year, however, one political leader had been considering the prospect of an American embargo, and what he regarded as the fatal effect of such a measure on the trade of Bermuda, and "had cast about for some method of securing exemption for his island if the Americans should carry out their policy." Hence the arrangement subsequently made

* *Bermuda and the American Revolution, 1760-1783*. By Wilfred Brenton Kerr, Associate Professor of History University of Buffalo. Princeton. Princeton University Press. London. Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press. 9/- net.

to trade the powder of St. Georges for an exemption from the embargo.

The position is thus summed up by the author:—

"Though sharers in the Colonial life of North America the islanders lived to themselves sufficiently to stifle any spark of American nationality. On the part neither of the dominant Circle nor of the mass of inhabitants was there any desire to revolt against imperial authority, interested professions to Congress notwithstanding. Many humble Bermudians had retained some positive instinct of loyalty . . .

"But the leading merchants and shipowners had conceived it desirable to maintain, if possible, the same economic relations with the Continental Colonies in war as in peace. They had, therefore, led Bermuda into a passive conflict with the Mother Country and an association with the Americans that carried Bermuda closest of all the non-revolutionary Colonies to the thirteen which separated from the Empire."

Ultimately the refugee privateers and the Lieutenant Governor compelled the abandonment of that policy.

Caribbean Adventures

These stories* with a Caribbean, and in some cases, a British Honduras setting, are to be welcomed. They are an attractive addition to the fiction which portrays certain aspects of life in a section of the western tropics, principally Central America.

Moreover, they are the work of a writer enjoying special qualifications for her task. A publisher's note tells us that the author, Mrs. Mary Gann, is the wife of Dr. Thomas Gann, the explorer and archaeologist, with whom she has travelled in many parts of Central America, thus gaining intimate knowledge of the manners and customs of the people and the survivals of their ancient religious ceremonies. With her husband she was concerned in the discovery and excavation of several buried sites of Maya civilisation.

The love interest predominates and the human problems in this sphere are handled with a skill which reveals not only the art of the fiction writer, but also an intimate grasp of local life.

Trinidad Oil Production

The following are the latest figures for oil produced in Trinidad. They have been supplied to the West India committee by the companies concerned:—

Trinidad Leaseholds Ltd.

December 440,651 barrels (November 356,538 barrels).

Purchased from other companies, December 553,412 barrels (November 504,082 barrels).

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields Limited

December 46,100 tons (November 36,260 tons).

The United British Oilfields of Trinidad Ltd.

Fortnight ended January 2nd, 115,300 barrels (fortnight ended December 19th 115,800 barrels).

* *Caribbean Adventure and Other Stories*. By Mary Gann. Duckworth, 3, Henrietta Street, London, W.C.2. 7/6 net.

PASSENGERS



To and from the **WEST INDIES**
and **BRITISH GUIANA**

Harrison Line

SAILINGS to the West Indies and British Guiana, in the s.s. **Inkosi** (Captain Willis Gibbings), from London, December 31st :-

Mr. W. L. Andrews	Miss E. P. Durand	Mr. T. J. Long
Miss A. Aikman	Mr. A. Elder	Mr. & Mrs. F. McKenzie
Mr. A. R. Baiden	Mrs. E. C. Farrar	Mrs. R. MacLachlan
Mrs. I. M. Baker	Mr. & Mrs. J. Fisher	Miss Malone
Mr. & Mrs. A. Barron	Mr. J. W. Freeman	Mr. R. Martin
Miss B. Barron	Mr. Friedman	Mr. R. Nelson
Miss K. A. Bearman	Lady Gough	Mr. Nocar
Miss D. E. Blackmore	Mr. & Mrs. W. Graham	Mrs. C. Proctor
Mr. A. Blair	Miss A. L. Grant	Mr. & Mrs. C. Ransom
Mr. Blidberg	Mr. H. Hadden	Mr. P. Rattray
Mr. & Mrs. J.	Mr. R. A. Hatten	Mrs. E. J. Smith
Buchanan Martin	Mr. & Mrs. R. Henderson	Miss E. J. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. M. Buszard	Miss J. Henderson	Miss D. C. Smith
Mr. V. J. Chir	Mrs. A. W. Ledjatt	Miss O. G. Tracey
Mrs. B. G. Durand	Mr. & Mrs. J. Lees	

Fyffes Line

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. **Carare** (Captain A. W. Legge), from Avonmouth, January 2nd :-

Mrs. R. J. Bostock	Mr. R. Lawrence	Mr. W. D. Price
Dr. & Mrs. C. Brebner	Mrs. R. Lawrence	Mr. & Mrs. G. Roberts
Miss J. O. Brooks	Air Vice-Marshal N. D.	Miss M. E. Robins
Dr. J. L. Bunch	MacEwen	Miss M. K. Sherlock
Maj. G. Colbeck-Welch	Mrs. N. D. MacEwen	Mrs. Burton Stewart
Canon W. A. Dunn	Miss H. S. Manfield	Miss E. M. Tipler
Mr. R. T. Dunn	Mr. L. McCoskrie	Miss J. M. Watson
Miss M. P. Featherstone	Mr. & Mrs. E. Newman	Mrs. E. Sinclair Westcott
Mr. G. Goble	Mr. L. B. Powell	The Rt. Rev. D. Wilson
Mrs. E. R. Hylton	Miss M. E. Powell	Mrs. S. Wither
Mrs. Landau		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. **Cavina** (Captain W. T. Forrester), at Avonmouth, December 18th :-

Miss K. Ashworth	Mr. A. M. Jackson	Mr. H. C. Powell
Hon. Mrs. R. Assheton	Mr. R. Martin	Mr. A. E. Prior
Miss E. Black	Mr. A. McArthur	Mrs. J. Robinson
Mr. H. H. Boulton	Mr. Fraser McConnell	Miss P. Russell
Mrs. C. Cookson	Mr. R. McKeown	Mr. R. Waller
Miss I. M. Cookson	Mr. & Mrs. W. Northcott	Mr. E. R. Wilkinson
Hon. Mrs. C. Harwood	The Lord Olivier	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. **Carare** (Captain A. W. Legge), at Avonmouth, December 27th :-

Mr. A. C. Assinder	Mr. & Mrs. W. Riddell	Miss N. I. Turnbull
Mr. & Mrs. D. Davidson	Mrs. M. O. Turnbull	Mr. A. B. Willis

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. **Camito** (Captain R. J. Bostock), at Avonmouth, January 2nd :-

Miss J. Collard	Miss S. Schofield	Mr. P. Woolcombe
Dr. W. Dean	Mr. A. Simpson	Adams
Mr. W. Fletcher	Lt. J. Temple	Mr. J. Pihlal
Dr. J. McIntosh	Dr. F. Ward	

Standard Fruit & Steamship Co.

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. **Erin**, from Liverpool, December 21st :-

Mr. E. J. Bickle	Mrs. S. Hume Gibbons	Miss B. M. Shitley
Misses E. & P. Blagrove	Miss S. T. Jones	Dr. J. L. Varma
Col. H. W. Chapman	Mr. & Mrs. G. Martyn	Mr. D. F. Wilshin

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. **Casanare**, from London, January 2nd :-

Mrs. V. Gilroy	Mr. C. A. King	Mr. F. Thompson
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Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. **Eros**, at Liverpool, January 8th :-

Mr. F. Capper	Mrs. F. Capper	Mr. W. H. White
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Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Sailings to British Guiana, in the s.s. **Cottica**, from Dover, January 4th :-

Mr. P. S. Ehrmann	Mrs. E. Hastings	Mr. C. J. Porteous
Mrs. H. Farkas	Miss A. M. Hilleary	Mr. L. D. Saunders
Mr. R. Farkas	Mr. M. B. Hirst	Mrs. E. L. Utley
Mr. W. Farkas	Madame P. Karni	Miss B. M. Whitby
Mr. W. L. Franks	Mr. A. R. Lovelock	Mrs. K. E. Willis
Miss E. Gonsalves	Mrs. I. Niblett	

Sailings to the West Indies, in m.v. **Pericles**, from Dover, January 7th :-

Mr. V. G. Alexander	Mr. E. Fountain	Mr. R. A. Voruz
Mr. A. Cullis	Miss H. Jones	

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in the s.s. **Cottica**, at Plymouth, December 30th :-

Mr. F. G. Allsop	Mr. C. Greenwood-Peeney	Mr. G. P. Rust
Mr. W. G. Delph	Mr. K. S. Moody	Mr. & Mrs. I. Sanderson
Mr. G. Demarteau	Mr. A. E. Mortlock	Mr. S. D. Sukul
Mr. J. A. Dooley		

French Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in the s.s. **Cuba** (Captain F. Lebez), from Plymouth, December 28th :-

Miss S. A. Adburgham	Miss M. L. Dow	Mr. A. E. Mueller
Mr. F. W. Alcock	Mr. & Mrs. J. Duckham	Mr. A. Nathans
Miss M. Alveo	Mr. B. T. Eberth	Mr. H. Parker
Dr. & Mrs. G. Anderson	Mr. J. C. Emerson	Mr. F. Race
Mr. W. J. Ashley	Mr. W. Gilmore	Lady Rees-Davies
Mr. & Mrs. W. Austin	Mr. L. C. Glyn	Mr. & Mrs. J. O. Roger
Miss F. K. Baker	Mr. R. J. Hardingham	Mr. D. Rorison
Mr. E. A. Bauer	Mr. & Mrs. C. Hassall	Miss G. K. Sabli
Mr. D. Bhatia	Mr. H. Hirsch	Mr. C. F. Schmidt
Mr. & Mrs. F. Carroll	Mr. R. Hirschfeld	Mr. G. Scott-Pearse
Misses E. & C. Collyer	Mrs. H. Hodges	Mrs. G. Tennyson-
Mr. L. N. Constantine	Mrs. V. Holbrook	D'Eyncourt
Miss M. A. Coppel	Miss E. Jesson	Miss R. Vieto
Miss V. J. Davis	Mr. H. Jobansen	Mr. A. S. Wakefield
Mrs. L. de Ocana	Mr. S. Juttner	Mr. H. Werngren
Mr. A. de Ocana	Mr. C. O. Lamb	Mr. M. H. White
Mr. G. de Ocana	Maj. & Mrs. C. Lawrence	Mr. J. Wright
Miss V. de Ocana	Miss M. J. McLoughlin	
Mrs. M. G. Dewe	Miss P. F. Marcellin	

Home arrivals in the s.s. **Colombie** (Captain L. Troadec), at Plymouth, January 4th :-

Miss M. Abearne	Miss H. Goedhart-Poock	Mr. A. J. Morris
Mr. R. Archibald	Mrs. H. Goedhart-Poock	Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Munn
Mr. G. R. Armstrong	Mr. & Mrs. A. Harris	Mr. P. L. O'Dowd
Mr. W. C. Backhouse	Mr. V. Martinson	Miss S. L. Reis
Mr. & Mrs. W. Bowater	Mrs. H. Medhurst	Mr. S. C. Watson
Mr. & Mrs. J. Dare	Mr. P. Medhurst	Mr. E. W. Wimble
Mr. M. Dare		

Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co.

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. **Jamaica Progress** (Captain A. McCole), from London, January 5th :-

Mr. R. Alexander	Mrs. C. Mullins	Rev. J. Stona
Mr. V. Biscoe	Mr. R. Noble	Miss W. Stona
Mrs. E. Blennerhasset	Dr. R. H. Nolan	Mr. & Mrs. Thomason
Mr. & Mrs. Cocket		

Horn Line

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in the m.s. **Waldtraut Horn** (Captain H. Bruhn), at Dover, January 1st :-

Mr. J. M. Pena	Mr. & Mrs. A. Melcbert
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East Asiatic Co.

Sailings to Jamaica, in the m.s. **Amerika** (Captain O. Dahl), from Southampton, December 28th :-

Mr. E. Dance	Mr. C. A. Jones	Mr. J. P. Robinson
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New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. **Rangitiki** (Captain H. Barnett), from London, January 6th :-

Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Annett	Mr. A. L. Densham	Sir Frank Sanderson
Mr. P. L. Baker	Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Dick	Lady Sanderson
Mr. & Mrs. T. Common	Mrs. S. Hay	Miss L. Savona
Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Cowan	Miss A. B. Pearce	Mr. A. B. Wilson

The West Indian Cruise of the *Letitia*, which sails from Glasgow on February 4th, will be enlivened by a discussion on Our Colonial Empire in which the following amongst others are expected to take part: Lord Olivier (who only arrived home from Jamaica a week before Christmas), Sir Claud Hollis, Sir Norman Lamont, Bart., and Mr. Bryan King, a member of the Executive of the West India Committee. Topographical lectures on the history of Jamaica and Haiti will be given by the Rev. Dr. Wigram.

Round the Markets

Good Trade in Crystallised Sugar

January 10th, 1939.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE. Last night's exchange rates and those of a fortnight ago are shown below :—

	Dec. 28th	Jan. 9th	\$ value
Canada	4.71	4.72	4/2.8
U.S.A.	4.67	4.68	4/3.3
France	177 13	177.25	Fr. " -1.4
Holland	8.59	8.59	Gu. " 2/3.9

Gold per fine oz. 149/- the same as a fortnight ago.

STOCKS AND SHARES. To-day's prices with rise or fall since last issue are shown below :—

Div. for latest year		Price	Rise or fall.
2½	Consols (yield £3 11s. 0d. per cent.)	70 ½	70 ½
3½	War Loan ..	97 ½	98
15	Angostura Bitters	2 ½	2 ½
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref	1 ½	1 ½
5	Antigua Sugar Factory ..	41/-	41/9
40	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	25/6	26/3
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) " A "	41/-	41/9
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	35/9	36/9
10	Booker Bros. McConnell ..	2 ½	2 ½
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	1 ½	1 ½
—	British Gutana Cons. Gold 5/- ..	1/3	1/6
1	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/4 ½	1/7 ½
8	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	21/6	22/6
15	Corentyne Sugar Co.	8/-	8/6
5	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	1/3	2/-
7½	Kern River Oilfields	4/-	4/3
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	1/6 (nom.)	2/6
12½	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	1 ½	1 ½
2½	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	13/6	14/-
—	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/- ..	7/6	8/6
6	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	2/- (nom.)	3/-
27½	Trinidad Leaseholds	4 ½	4 ½
12	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. ..	42/9	43/6
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	4/3	4/9
8½	United British Oilfields 6/8	12/-	12/6

SUGAR. The Board of Trade Returns for November are as follows :—

	Month of November		January-November	
	1937	1938	1937	1938
Imports of Unrefined tons				
Union of South Africa ..	24,581	26,497	148,029	185,792
Mauritius	33,882	36,237	267,522	256,174
Australia	55,617	72,390	322,478	323,467
Fiji	8,718	—	76,284	68,162
British West Indies	—	—	287,484	174,785
British Guiana	4,558	3,015	75,521	50,513
Other British Countries ..	546	1,546	12,873	12,845
Poland	983	49	17,954	16,798
Dutch East Indies	10,465	789	48,682	138,324
U.S.A.	2,563	1,653	16,729	14,206
Cuba	11,228	31,832	439,849	557,880
St. Domingo	6	—	159,869	278,191
Peru	13,706	12,959	94,193	55,650
Brazil	—	—	—	—
Other foreign countries ..	2,455	633	38,311	53,094
Total	169,308	187,600	2,005,778	2,185,881
Imports of Refined	4,200	2,267	39,128	34,547
Total Imports	173,508	189,867	2,044,906	2,220,428
Consumption tons				
Refined	2,127	2,894	30,602	28,714
Unrefined	172,107	205,707	1,889,773	2,019,392
Total	174,234	208,601	1,920,375	2,048,106
Stocks				
Home Grown	88,200	69,600	—	—
Foreign refined	1,800	3,350	—	—
Foreign unrefined	280,650	366,450	—	—
Total	370,650	439,400		

After a new high level reached during the New Year holiday period, the market has been quieter, perhaps in anticipation of the meeting of the International Sugar Council on the 12th. During the past fortnight there have been small sales of raws (about 4,000 tons) on a

basis of 6/3 easing to 6/2½ c.i.f. U.K., the drop being later recovered. To-day sellers are asking 6/2½ for non-Preferential and 9/11½ for Preferential.

No sales are reported by the Mauritius Syndicate, the nominal value of their sugar being 10/6.

London Granulated has advanced a further 1½d. per cwt. and is now quoted at 20/6. A good trade has been done in West India Crystallised during the fortnight at prices ranging from 17/3 to 19/6 per cwt. First-hand stocks on December 31st were approximately 3,215 tons as compared with 1,409 on the corresponding date of 1937.

The Canadian Market during the past fortnight has been very quiet and no transactions have been reported. Negotiations have been in progress regarding a new form of contract. Sellers have been asking 2.12 c.i.f. Montreal for April shipment.

RUM. There is little moving at present, but the recent cold spell must have had an effect on the stocks held up and down the country and it is not unreasonable to assume that its influence will be later felt in the market.

COCOA. Some small parcels have been sold at 27/- to 28/- for good to fine quality. During the past week some 1,500 bags have been exported but some of these were purchased at the beginning of December to hold for January shipment. Trinidad descriptions have been quiet, ordinary plantation being sold at 30/- to 32/- on the spot. For first marks "to arrive" prices were slightly steadier with outright sellers willing to take 32/6. New grade Trinidad and Grenada are both very late in arriving and in each case the market is anticipating receiving a smaller supply than usual.

West African is firmer with c.i.f. continuing to be quoted at 21/4½ for January-March shipment. Business has passed from 20/6 to 21/4½.

ARROWROOT. A small business is passing at the fixed rates of 3d. to 3½d. for good; 3½d. to 4d. for fine; and 4d. to 4½d. for superfine.

BALATA. Owing to scarcity of sheet Balata the price of Demerara has advanced to 1/9½ and of Surinam to 1/7½ in bond. Brazilian Block is valued at 1/2 in bond.

BANANAS. The demand for Jamaicas has remained very poor, prices continuing at £17 10s. delivered London and £17 5s. delivered nearest station Provinces. Trade has been equally poor in Brazilians, prices dropping by £1 delivered London, but remaining at £15 delivered Provinces.

Imports into the United Kingdom for the fortnight ended December 24th amounted to 564,341 bunches consigned by the following countries: Jamaica, 474,532; Brazil, 33,023; Nigeria, 23,711; French West Africa, 22,950; Canary Islands, 6,213; Gold Coast, 3,539; Madeira, 124; and other countries, 249.

COPRA. The market is steady. The price of West Indian f.m.s. is quoted at £10 15s. for spot and £10 17s. 6d. for forward.

COTTON. During the past fortnight there have been several inquiries for West India Sea Island but business has not as yet matured.

DESICCATED COCO-NUT. The market is firmer at 17/- for fine and 17/6 for medium. Forward shipments are quoted at 16/9 for January-March.

GRAPEFRUIT. Imports into the United Kingdom for the fortnight ended December 24th amounted to 31,290 cwt. consigned by the following countries: Palestine, 15,506; U.S.A., 13,269; Jamaica, 1,598; Trinidad, 468; Cyprus, 311; and other countries, 138.

HONEY. Business has been done on the spot in London at 25/- for Dark Amber; 26/- for Light; 30/- for Pale and 35/- to 40/- for Palish to White.

LIME PRODUCTS. Lime Oil. The nominal value of Handpressed is 30/- per lb. The market for Distilled is uncertain with continued pressure to sell. **Lime Juice.** There is no demand for concentrated but raw remains quietly steady at the unchanged prices of 1/9 to 2/3 per gallon.

ORANGE OIL. There are sellers of Sweet at 6/- ex-wharf. There is no Bitter offering.

SISAL. There has been a slight improvement in the demand and prices have responded. Supplies have been sparingly offered. No. 1 East African is quoted at £16 17s. 6d. for January-March shipment and No. 2 at £15 5s. for January-March.

SPICES. Pimento is again firmer with sales made up to 69/- c.i.f. for January shipment. Spot London is still unchanged at 8d. per lb. ex store. **Jamaica Ginger** is easier, prices quoted being 32/6 to 35/- for mixed to good Bright No. 3 and 37/6 to 42/6 for mixed to good Bright No. 2 on the spot in London. The market for **Nutmegs** remains dull and the demand is poorer. Sound unassorted are quoted at 4½d. ex store London, with wormy and broken at 2½d. The market for **Mace** is still dull and mixed pale to red descriptions are offered at 1/6, pale 1/7, choice pale at 1/8 and dark broken pickings at 10d. to 1/-.

Shipping Arrangements

THE following table showing the principal outward and homeward sailings on the West Indian route has been compiled by the West India Committee from information supplied by the several companies:—

OUTWARD			
Due	Packet	From	To
Jan. 13	Heinz Horn	Dover	Trinidad.
" 16	Bayano ..	Avonmouth ..	Jamaica.
" 18	Caribia ..	Dover	Barbados & Trinidad.
" 18	Eros ..	London ..	Jamaica.
" 20	Costa Rica	Dover	B'dos, T'dad & J'ca.
" 21	Orbita ..	Liverpool ..	B'da, B'mas & J'ca.
" 23	Ariguani ..	Avonmouth ..	Jamaica.
" 23	Europa ..	Southampton ..	Jamaica.
" 24	Stuyvesant	Dover	B'dos, T'dad & D'ra.
" 24	Patria ..	Southampton ..	Jamaica.
" 25	Colombie	Southampton	Barbados & Trinidad.
" 25	Lombardy	London	B'da, B'mas & J'ca.
" 26	Jamaica Producer	London	Jamaica.
HOMEWARD			
Due	Packet	From	To
Jan. 13	Inanda ..	D'ra, T'dad & B'dos	London.
" 15	Simon Bolivar ..	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.
" 16	Ariguani ..	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
" 17	Jamaica Producer	Jamaica	London
" 21	H. C. Horn	Trinidad	Dover.
" 23	Cavina ..	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
" 23	Erin	Jamaica	London.
" 23	Erria	Jamaica	London.
" 24	Jamaica Planter	Jamaica	London.

The West Indies at Westminster

BRITISH BEET MOLASSES

In reply to Mr. R. Gibson on December 5th the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. W. S. Morrison, stated that the British Sugar Corporation sold its beet molasses by tender and it was the practice to accept the highest tender. British yeast manufacturers were therefore able to purchase their requirements on at least equal terms with any foreign competitors. The Corporation stated that they had never invited tenders from or sold molasses to a foreign buyer though they did not stipulate that the molasses must be consumed in this country.

WHAT THE HOUSEWIFE PAYS FOR SUGAR

The Minister of Labour (MR. ERNEST BROWN) supplied to CAPTAIN PLUGGS, on December 7th, the following table showing the retail prices of sugar (in sterling) in certain specified countries in Europe and in the United States:—

Country.	Kind of Sugar.	Approximate Retail Price per lb.	Date to which price relates.
1938.			
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Granulated ..	2½d.	November 1st.
France (Paris)	Lump	3.1d.	October.
Germany: Berlin	Coarse crushed household Lump	6.8d.	} October 19th.
Vienna	Lump	7.7d.	
Holland (Amsterdam)	Granulated ..	5.7d.	} September 30th.
	Moist	6.2d. & 6.4d.	
	Brown	6.2d. & 6.9d.	
Italy (Rome)	Refined	7.7d.	October 1st.
United States of America (average of 51 towns)	Not specified	2.6d.	July 12th.

RESULTS OF BARBADOS REPORT.

Replying to MR. RILEY on December 14th, MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD said that since his reply on July 28th (see the CIRCULAR of August 11th, page 322), the following additional recommendations of the Barbados Commission had been put into operation:—

(a) Arrangements have now been made for the inspection of scales and the verification of weights before the next crop season (paragraph 17 of report).

(b) A Transport Board has been created and has passed regulations to allocate and control bus services (paragraph 34).

(c) A Housing Board has been appointed and has presented, as a preliminary step, a £5,000 scheme for housing persons to be evicted from slum areas.

(d) The post of Labour Officer has been created and I am taking steps to find a suitable officer to fill it.

In addition to the above, the following proposals are receiving active consideration.

(e) The Director of Agriculture has proposed an alternative scheme of minimum payments for sugar cane grown on peasants' holdings. The alternative scheme will give the same average price as that recommended by the Commission in paragraph 16 of their report. Legislation is being drafted to give effect to this.

(f) A scheme for the centralisation of health services has been drafted by the Board of Health and now awaits consideration by the Legislature (paragraph 18).

(g) Regulations under the Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery Act are being drafted to constitute Advisory Boards (paragraphs 22, 45 and 51).

(h) A Bill to compel the planting of vegetables on 5 per cent. of the arable acreage of plantations is in draft (paragraph 64).

(i) A Trade Union Bill is before a Select Committee of the Legislature (paragraph 65).

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LIV. JANUARY 26th, 1939. No. 1052.

Telephone : 14, TRINITY SQUARE,
ROYAL 1188 LONDON, E.C.3
Telegrams : CARIB, LONDON January 25th, 1939.

Tours, Trips and Cruises

MANY of us who listened to the evidence given before the Royal Commission in London were surprised and almost shocked at the fierceness of LORD OLIVIER'S denunciation of the tourist traffic. To it His Lordship attributed much of Jamaica's trouble; he is quoted as saying: "it has caused begging and prostitution to increase, fathered the expansion of night clubs and caused general rises in price levels. It demoralizes the character of the population and makes the natives a more difficult people to govern."

We have never subscribed to this view, nor considered that such dire results must necessarily attend upon making the West Indies more accessible to the travelling classes, any more than has been the case with Switzerland or the Riviera or any other of the show spots of the earth. Indeed, it would seem to follow quite as surely that those who are proud of their heritage and anxious to show it to advantage would desire to keep it well-ordered, comely and attractive in the eyes of the curious from far-off lands. In any case, we are glad to think that the author of the unhappy utterance we have quoted will himself shortly be revelling in the delights of a winter cruise to the sun-kissed Caribbean, in company with a select band of fellow tourists.

The present seems a suitable moment to take stock of the tourist situation. Jamaica, which for many years could count upon an ever increasing influx of winter visitors, as was only natural considering the unrivalled glories of climate, scenery and historical associations that she has to offer, has this season encountered something of a setback. Since the beginning of November, bookings from this side have been fifty per cent. down on the figures for the corresponding period of last year. The reasons of this regrettable state of affairs, coming as it does hard upon other causes of impoverishment, are not far to seek.

Some part of the blame may fairly be laid at the door of the international situation. A time of general unrest and uncertainty, with the prospect of sudden crises darkening the world's stage, makes men hesitate before venturing too far afield from their homes and occupations, to which they know not at what instant they may have of a sudden to return. That there is substance in this explanation is shown by the fact that cancellations of intending visits were most frequent at the beginning of the period, when the memories of the perils of crisis week were still vividly present in men's minds, while latterly the bookings have recovered and almost returned to normal.

Even more, however, have intending visitors been kept away by the unwelcome publicity which strikes

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and symptoms of disturbance have received in the English press. Reading the exaggerated and distorted accounts that some newspapers think fit to publish, it is hard to resist the conclusion that it suits their book very well when there is trouble in a British Colony. Nor can the local correspondents be entirely absolved from blame. Such a phrase as "From where I sit, I can watch women and children being mown down with machine guns," is easily penned, and may help to exhaust a special edition; but the cruelly false impression created is not lightly eradicated, and the mischief done is incalculable.

Turning to more cheerful topics, it is refreshing to note the number of cruises arranged for the West Indies this season. Many of the ships employed are among the largest and most luxurious afloat. In last CIRCULAR we commented upon the fact that Trinidad alone will have been visited by no fewer than thirty-four of these giant tourist cruisers during the first four months of this year. It was unfortunate that two of the cruising ships from this country will both call at St. Lucia on the same day, and the resources of Castries will be taxed to their utmost to cater for the host of visitors descending upon it, although we do not doubt that the inhabitants will admirably rise to the occasion. From the standpoint of "invisible exports," the Colonies do not as a rule benefit so much from these fleeting rovers as much as from the stay-over visitor, but it must be remembered that very frequently the members of former class in the course of their wanderings light upon the one spot, "beloved over all," which they resolve shall serve for the whole of their next holiday.

The tastes of tourists, as of other people, differ widely. Not for everyone the lidoesque delights of Montego Bay. Many people are attracted by the greater seclusion and simplicity to be found in some of the smaller islands, and such places as Tobago and the Caymans have their devotees. For its health-giving properties, in addition to its other charms, Barbados, so justly praised by Sir Louis Knuthsen, Physician to the Princess Royal, and by Mr. Raymond Savage, is every year becoming better known. British Guiana is in a class by itself. There must be many travellers of the more hardy and adventurous school, to whom the vast recesses of the interior of that continental country, with its profusion of jungle and mountain and waterfall, cannot fail to make instant appeal.

The fact is that in the Caribbean area there is to be found diversity enough to captivate every taste, and he would be a churl indeed who could not find somewhere in the West Indian Colonies the spot that satisfied his sense of being the land of his heart's desire.

From a Londoner's Notebook

A FIRST edition of twenty million copies must constitute something like a literary record. This is the number of the first printing of the National Service Guide, which is being distributed to every household in the Kingdom this week. Simultaneously the great recruiting drive for A.R.P. and civilian defence begins with the Prime Minister's broadcast and the inaugural rallies at the Albert Hall and places of assembly throughout the land.

* * *

The fifty-six pages of the guide contain an exhaustive list of the many different forms of whole or part-time service now open to civilians. For many, of course, the proper place in war-time will be at their present posts in field or factory; the official schedule of reserved occupations is expected to show that about half the working population falls under this head. From the other half the recruits for both fighting and civilian services have to be obtained. The plan of the recruiting campaign is not to enlist the maximum number of men and women and then find emergency work for them, but rather to tabulate all the jobs to be done and then to find the people to do them. This is the importance of the guide. If all the places it defines can be filled by Easter, as is the intention, not only will the voluntary principle, on which we so greatly pride ourselves, have won its justification, but the proof of our national preparedness given to the world may be a decisive factor in preventing war. There is every reason to hope for a resounding success. If, on the other hand, the great effort should fail, some element of compulsion could scarcely be any longer avoided.

* * *

England was troubled last week by a series of bomb explosions, all apparently aimed at wrecking the grid system of electric power supply. The outrages recall those of the Irish "dynamiters" of fifty years ago, and there is little doubt that a similar body is again at work. The illegal force calling itself the Irish Republican Army, long proscribed by Mr. de Valera's government, lately issued a manifesto threatening vaguely terrible consequences if the British troops were not withdrawn from Northern Ireland within four days; and these blastings—very inefficient for their purpose of material damage, but unhappily causing the loss of at least one life—are presumably the fulfilment of the threat.

* * *

Though nothing could do more harm to the Southern Irish cause than these crimes, the case they are intended to support has, when more temperately argued by the Government of Eire, a good deal to be said for it. The reunion of the two parts of Ireland is now a principal object of Mr. de Valera's policy. It is probably true that the separate government of Northern Ireland could not maintain itself without financial and military aid from England; and that aid will always be forthcoming, very properly, so long as the alternative is the subjection of the northern Irish to Dublin against their will. But it has to be recognized that, with the intention of

giving Northern Ireland a reasonably large territory, the frontiers were drawn so as to include practically the maximum number of Catholics consistent with preserving a Protestant majority. This minority presents now a problem within Ulster very like the problem of Ulster within a Catholic Ireland, as it presented itself under the Home Rule Bill of 1914. The presence of the English troops in Ulster gives England a moral responsibility for promoting a peaceful settlement of the dispute now raging between the two Irelands. If the Eire government could be disembarassed of its criminal allies, it might expect a sympathetic hearing. Meanwhile, we have the unhappy spectacle of a Prime Minister having to be surrounded by a bodyguard of police when he goes for a week-end to Chequers.

* * *

Sir Stafford Cripps is the stormy petrel of the Labour Party—a curious personality who combines immense learning and solidity in the law-courts with an affection for the wildest extremes in politics. Having been previously in trouble with his party for excessive friendliness with Communism, he is now under their displeasure for flirting with the opposite wing. He has become an advocate of a "popular front," designed to subordinate Socialism for the time being to co-operation with Liberals and any others who are disposed to help in turning out the Government. His memorandum was rejected by the Executive of the Labour Party, and he has now given great offence by circulating it throughout the country. There is consequent talk of his expulsion from the party; but resentment is not likely to go so far as that. What seems clear is that we shall not see any close alliance of the Opposition parties at the general election, which is now expected in the autumn. This, on general grounds, is all to the good, for the programme of such an alliance could scarcely be anything more definite than a vague "anti-Fascism"—a creed as unsatisfying as the "anti-Socialism" on which some have tried to base Conservative policy. Healthy parties are bound together by what they believe, not what they disbelieve.

Elephants in the City

Visitors to the West India Committee rooms on January 10th were astonished to see three massive and richly decorated elephants bearing down upon them.

This unusual sight, of which the photograph opposite gives a representation as viewed from the West India Committee's window, was due to a ceremonial procession to celebrate the centenary of the introduction of Empire tea to this country.

The photograph of visitors enjoying the delights of Montego Bay, the Mecca of sea bathing enthusiasts, was taken by Colonel Ivan Davson, who will shortly be visiting Jamaica again. The photograph inset depicts the entrance to the Tourist Trade Development Bureau building in Kingston looking through the patio, and was taken by Mr. George Pearson.

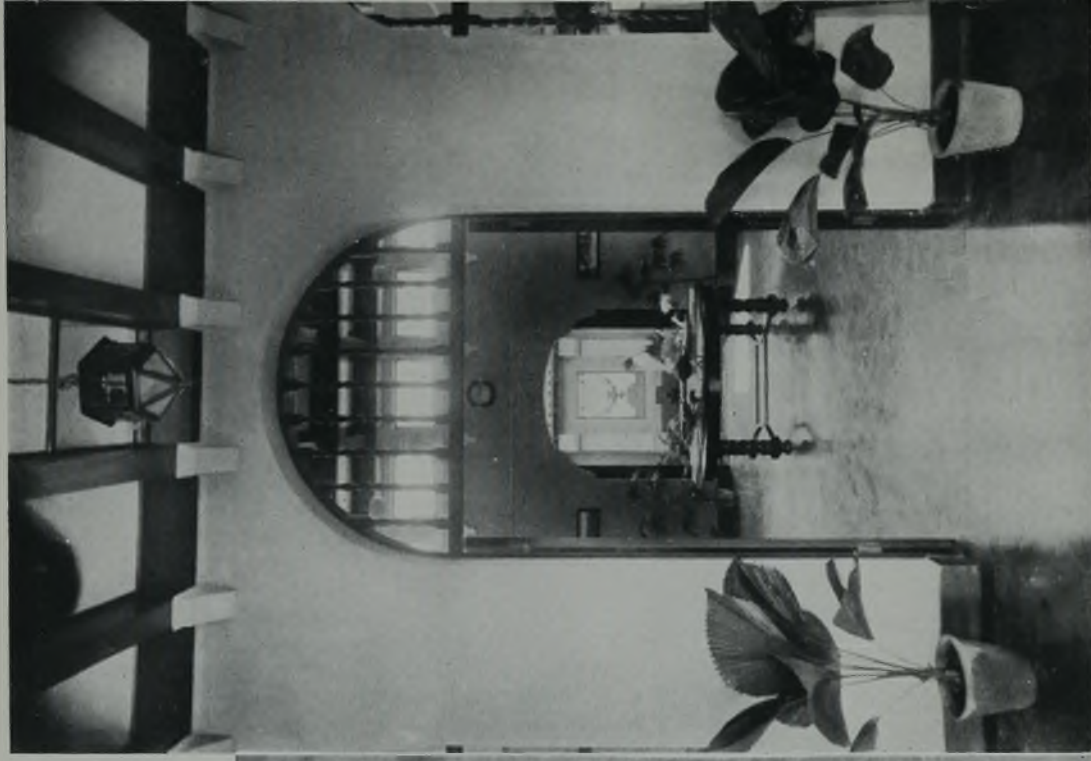


ELEPHANTS IN THE CITY—CELEBRATING THE EMPIRE TEA CENTENARY

[See opposite page

JAMAICA AND THE TOURISTS—

A HIGH DIVE AT MONTEGO BAY



THE INFORMATION BUREAU

The West India Committee



Sixteen Executive Members in West Indies

MR. J. GORDON MILLER presided at the 419th Meeting of the Executive, which was held in the West India Committee's rooms on January 17th.

There were also present: Mr. H. J. Freeman, Mr. A. W. Armour, Mr. E. R. Campbell, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques, Admiral Sir Alan Hotham, Mr. T. Harrison Hughes, Major K. Previte, Mr. Mark Moody Stuart, Mr. Edward J. King (secretary), Mr. G. Norman Knight (assistant secretary) and Mr. T. Souness (Executive Officer of the Trinidad and Tobago Standing Committee).

The following Resolution was passed unanimously, members standing in their places:—

The Members of the Executive Committee of the West India Committee, in meeting this day assembled, desire to place on record the profound sorrow with which they learnt of the death on December 24th of the Rt. Hon. Baron Selsdon, P.C., K.B.E., one of their colleagues from 1906-20 and since 1931 and to convey to Effie, Lady Selsdon and the family the expression of their sincere sympathy.

The following eleven candidates were admitted to membership of the West India Committee. They include Miss Sheila MacDonald, sister of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. It will be recalled that this lady spent a year recently in St. Vincent.

Name	Proposer and Seconder
MR. CARL LOUIS FABEL (Country)	{ Mr. S. M. Jacobsen Mr. C. W. Gurney
MRS. MATTHEWS (London)	{ Major M. deW. Malcolm Mr. C. W. Gurney
MR. WILLIAM DAVIDSON (Glasgow)	{ Mr. J. Gordon Miller Mr. H. A. Walker
MISS MAUDE COWIE (London)	{ Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd. Mr. Alexander Elder
THE HON. CHARLES ARCHIBALD (Jamaica)	{ The Hon. H. R. Allan, J.P. Mr. A. B. Lowe
MRS. E. A. KNIGHT (London)	{ Mr. J. Gordon Miller Admiral Sir Alan Hotham, K.C.M.G., C.B.
MR. FRANK RANDELL (Country)	{ Mr. C. W. Gurney Mr. H. H. J. Freeman
MR. J. L. R. BOVELL (Jamaica)	{ Mr. C. W. Gurney Mr. J. Gordon Miller
MISS SHEILA MACDONALD (London)	{ Mr. J. Gordon Miller Admiral Sir Alan Hotham, K.C.M.G., C.B.
MISS ETHEL M. WILLOUGHBY (London)	{ Harold L. Q. Henriques Major Kenneth Previte
ATLAS PRESERVATIVE CO. LTD. (Country)	{ Mr. Harold J. J. Freeman Messrs. Jonas Browne & Son Ltd.

A discussion took place regarding the probable termination of the existing Canada—West Indies Trade Agreement, and the consequent impending negotiations for a new agreement. It was decided to ascertain the views of the West Indian Chambers of Commerce.

It was reported that the West India Committee had

been granted permission to sell samples of produce on the Colonies' stands at the British Industries Fair. The receipt of photographs from the Governments of Trinidad, Grenada, British Honduras, Antigua and St. Kitts, Montserrat and Dominica, for exhibition at the World's Fair New York City, was reported.

The secretary stated that the volume of passenger traffic to Jamaica and the West Indies generally in October-November had been most disappointing, but the trade seemed now to have become almost normal. This was the more satisfactory in view of the alarmist rumours that had been current in this country about conditions in the West Indies. A reassuring cablegram received by the West India Committee from the Tourist Trade Development Board of Jamaica had been given prominence in the English press. The high charges exacted by some hotels in Jamaica was unfavourably commented on as being likely to deter people who did not understand how short the season was from visiting that island. Reference was also made to a sensationally worded article which had appeared on the front page of the News-Chronicle under the heading "A Strike-ridden Jamaica is Facing Crisis."

It was agreed that Mr. Edward J. King, Secretary of the West India Committee, should, subject to the consent of the Cocoa Association of London, take the place of Sir Algernon Aspinall as the Committee's representative on that body.

Other matters discussed included the possibilities of an all-the-year-round advertising campaign for Rum in the United Kingdom; and the problem of alien refugees and intending settlers in the West Indies.

EXECUTIVE MEMBERS IN WEST INDIES

Mr. J. Gordon Miller, Deputy Chairman of the West India Committee, sailed on January 20th in s.s. Costa Rica, for Trinidad, where he hopes to remain until February 27th.

Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, of Trinidad Sugar Estates, sailed yesterday (January 25th) bound for the same island in s.s. Colombie. He plans to return early in March. In the same ship travelled Mr. Harold de Pass.

Altogether next month no fewer than sixteen members of the Executive of the West India Committee will be away in their overseas Constituencies!

These include, in addition to those mentioned above, not only such members as the Hon. Dudley G. Leacock of Barbados and the Hon. Noël B. Livingston of Jamaica, who are normally resident in those Colonies, but also the following: Lieut.-Colonel Ivan Davson (chairman), Sir Alfred Sherlock, Mr. Christopher Gurney (treasurers), Mr. James du Buisson, who leaves for Trinidad on February 4th, Mr. Alexander Elder, Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, Mr. B. E. King (who represents the West India Committee on the Hellenic Club Cruise), Major A. A. Nathan, Mr. T. H. Naylor, and Mr. Mark Moody Stuart.

Jamaica Government Loan

THE Crown Agents for the Colonies on January 20th invited applications for £700,000 stock of an issue of £1,300,000 Jamaica Government 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1935/1959 (authorised by Laws No. 22 and 23 of 1935 and No. 22 of 1938). £600,000 worth of the stock had been already taken up "firm" by investors.

The subscription list opened and closed on Friday, January 20th, but the reception from the investing public was a disappointing one, between 96 and 97 per cent. being left with the underwriters. This result reflects rather upon market conditions, which owing to the foreign situation, were in a depressed condition, than upon the merits of the issue. Moreover, in these days, investors are apt to act upon the assumption that any issue will be automatically under-subscribed, and that it will be advantageous to wait, therefore, for early dealings in the new scrip on 'change. At any rate, it is clear that the terms of the issue were favourable ones for the Colony, since the money has been obtained without any rush from the public to invest.

The price of the issue was £99 per cent., payable as regards £5 per cent. on application, £35 per cent. on February 6th, 1939, and £59 per cent. on March 20th. The stock forms a trustee investment. Interest will be payable in March and September, the first six months interest becoming due on September 1st, 1939.

The proceeds of the loan will be applied to such purposes as public and municipal works and land settlement. Investors not resident in Jamaica will not be subject to any taxation by the Government of the Colony.

The loan is secured on the general revenues and assets of the Government of Jamaica and the principal will be repaid at par on September 1st, 1959, but the Government of Jamaica will have the option of redemption in whole or in part, by drawings or otherwise, at par at any time on or after September 1st, 1955, on giving three months' notice by advertisement in the London Gazette and in The Times or by post to the then stockholders at their registered addresses. A sinking fund will be formed in this country for the redemption of the loan under the management of the Crown Agents, who are appointed Trustees.

The revenues of Jamaica alone are liable in respect of the above stock and the dividends thereon, and the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom and the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are not directly or indirectly liable or responsible for the payment of the stock or of the dividends thereon, or for any matter relating thereto (Act 40 and 41 Vict., c. 59, Sec. 19).

The Public Debt of the Colony amounted at March 31st, 1938, to £4,604,477. The accumulated sinking funds at the same date amounted to £605,493.

When dealings opened on Monday, the 23rd, the first figure quoted was at a discount of 1½ to 1, then touched 2 and later recovered to 1½.

Subscriptions to the West India Committee became due and payable on January 1st.

Jews and the Guianas

A French Experiment

REPEATED reference has been made in recent CIRCULARS to the topic of the possibility of settling refugees from Central Europe in the three Guianas, British, French and Dutch. The first practical realisation of the idea seems to have fallen to Cayenne or French Guiana. Under the heading of "The New Conquest of El Dorado," Le Soir of Paris announces that a first detachment of technicians, of free refugees, is to leave almost at once for that country.

"On the 10th of February, ten German or Austrian Jews will embark at St.-Nazaire for French Guiana. Our Colonial Minister will do well, I think, to enter this date in a special register. It may be the commencement of an important movement.

"On the 10th of March, ten other Jewish settlers will take ship for Cayenne.

"On the 10th of April, ten more. This will not cease until experience advises against continuation. In the same way, the effort will be developed in accordance with the measure of success obtained. Those who have undertaken the costs of the enterprise have sufficient resources to carry it out to the final consequences. They are only asking permission from the French State to fertilise for its profit, a land which is among the richest of the world, and which is to-day by far the most dis-inherited of its Empire.

"In this country of gold and precious woods, population is still counted at the rate of one inhabitant per four square kilometres. It is truly a deserted land. There is a treasure hidden in it, but labour is lacking.

"Guiana without labour is a dead country, like all other countries in the world. Jewish labour is offered. It is perhaps the last chance.

"A realist, M. Georges Mandel, Colonial Minister, has given his consent without hesitation to the trial on principle. France has absolutely nothing to lose by it."

In a letter to The Times of January 23rd, Dr. Charles Weizmann of the Jewish Agency for Palestine refers to the difficulties of settlement in undeveloped or under-developed territories such as British Guiana or Alaska. "In undeveloped countries, even where the possibility of development has been proved, the question remains whether the people whom it is proposed to settle are fit or can be fitted for the task, for it is one thing to succeed in farming in the country of one's birth, which numerous Jews have done, but quite another to attempt it in exotic surroundings and not from choice."

Dr. Weizmann contends that previous experiments in settling Jews on the land, other than in Palestine, have for the most part failed and he instances the Argentine experiment as well as the venture sponsored by the Soviet Government in Biro-bidjan.

Meanwhile the Government of the Dominican Republic acting in co-operation with the International Committee on refugees has agreed to take about 100,000 Jewish refugees from Europe. The proposals in this connexion of Mr. F. F. Charles, the Consul-General for the Republic in London, contemplate the development of existing industries rather than an attempt to establish new ones.

International Sugar Council

No Change in Quotas

THE following communique was sent to the press by the International Sugar Council on the conclusion of their meeting held on January 14th.

General Sir Hugh Elles, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., Chief British delegate, who has served as acting chairman of the Council since September, 1938, was elected chairman for the current year.

After disposing of routine business, the Council proceeded to consider the statistical position in regard to the first quota year which had ended on August 31st, 1938. According to the figures now in the Council's possession, most of which are the official figures for that year, it was found that the requirements of the Free Market exceeded exports to that market by 77,000 metric tons.

The Council then considered a report of its Statistical Committee on the position for the second quota year ending August 31st, 1939. They came to the conclusion that the requirements of the Free Market, owing in particular to large short-falls in the sugar crops of the United Kingdom and other European countries were likely to exceed 3,150,000 metric tons by a substantial amount. They decided, however, that as there were still several uncertain factors, they could not now make a revised estimate of the Free Market requirements for the second year, and therefore no change has been made in the existing quotas.

At the end of its meeting the Council considered the third quota year. They were agreed that adjustments will have to be made in the quotas for that year, in order to make them balance the probable requirements, and resolved to meet again to make the necessary adjustments in ample time before the beginning of the third quota year.

The Colonial Sugar Committee

The Colonial Sugar Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. G. L. M. Clauson, had a meeting on January 5th, prior to the International Council's deliberations, and a further meeting was held on the 19th. No report has been issued, but it is understood that the question of the Colonial quotas was fully discussed.

Mr. E. Fleming, who has been secretary to the Colonial Sugar Committee since its inception, has now been transferred to the Development Commission of the Government. West Indians will appreciate Mr. Fleming's many services to their sugar industry and wish him every success in his new appointment. In particular, Mr. Fleming was most helpful in supporting a delegation of West Indian grocery sugar producers, led by Mr. J. Gordon Miller, when they attended at the Ministry of Health in the summer of last year.

His place as secretary of the Colonial Sugar Committee has been taken by Mr. W. J. Daines of the Colonial Office, with effect from January 23rd.

May we send your friend a post free copy of the CIRCULAR.

Sugar for Canada

New C.I.F. Contract Arranged

After protracted negotiations with a view to obtaining for sellers of sugar to Canada protection more in line with that afforded by the existing London contracts we understand that the terms have been agreed by cablegram for a new c.i.f. contract for West Indian sugar imported into Canada. The draft of this is being printed in London for submission to, and the approval of, Canadian buyers. Under the new contract greater protection is afforded by a *force majeure* clause on similar lines to that in the London contract and by the provision for arbitration in London except in the case of disputes regarding quality and conditions. Certain alterations, also in the sellers' favour, are made as regards war risk insurance. Furthermore, payment will in future be made on presentation of documents, without rebate for interest; up to now it has been subject to ten days interest at 6 per cent.

New York Sugar Prices

The average price for raw sugar, cost and freight basis at New York, excluding duty, during 1938 was 2.036 cents per pound as against 2.543 cents per pound during 1937, a decrease of a little over one-half cent per pound, or approximately 20 per cent., according to Lamborn and Company. The 1938 average price for raw sugar, on a cost and freight basis, is the lowest since 1934, when the average was 1.499 cents per pound.

The 1938 average price for refined sugar, net cash at New York, excluding the excise tax of .535 cent per pound which went into effect on September 1st, 1937, was 3.946 cents per pound as compared with 4.551 cents per pound in 1937, a decrease of a little over six-tenths of a cent per pound, or approximately 13.3 per cent. The 1938 average price for refined sugar, net cash at New York, excluding tax, is the lowest annual average on record.

Planter's Punch

Volume IV No. 1 of this attractive Jamaican annual, again mixed by Herbert G. de Lisser, C.M.G., has just made its appearance and the brew is as appetizing as ever. It is modestly published at a 1/-.

E. Arnot Robertson contributes "No Colour By Moonlight" a tale of Montego Bay, delightfully illustrated. From the pens of Lucille Parks and Rita Gunter we have two views on English and Jamaican Society, while the editor himself has gone on this occasion to the troublous times of 1655 for his romance of "The White Maroon" which is well up to the standard of his historical writings. Among other readable articles are an episode in the life of the famous buccaneer Captain Blood, by Rafael Sabatini, and of absorbing interest also on articles on the banana and on Jamaica sugar from the engineer's point of view.

Tropical Training and Research

Sir Geoffrey Evans on Cocoa and Bananas

A DISTINGUISHED audience gathered at the Dominions and Colonies section of the Royal Society of Arts on January 24th and showed themselves highly interested in a paper read by Sir Geoffrey Evans, late Principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad, on a subject he has made his own, namely, "Training and Research in Tropical Agriculture." Mr. Eric Macfadyen, Chairman of the Governing Body of the College, presided.

Sir Geoffrey stated that he was confining his remarks to what were usually named the "wet tropics" in which he included most of the West Indian Colonies where he had lived for the last twelve years.

"The problems facing the agricultural investigator in the Tropics are so many, and the workers are still so few, that it has been found necessary to select so far as possible, out of the many that have presented themselves, only those that have a definite economic bearing. This may not be ideal in theory but it is practical politics as, after all, the Agricultural Departments and Colleges are financed to develop the resources of the country and if one can concentrate on those scientific problems which are likely to give economic results, it is obviously one's duty to do so.

"This system, which has been evolved during the course of the last fifteen years or so and has been modified and elaborated from time to time as experience has dictated, has proved in the main successful and one is glad to hear continuously good reports from the Directors of Agriculture about the type of recruit that they receive from the College. Past students from the College are now serving in over thirty Colonies or territories under the Crown, and it is often asked how men can be trained to serve in countries which obviously differ so greatly in climatic conditions, range of crops, etc. It is obvious that in Trinidad, even though it can grow a comparatively wide range of crops, it is impossible to demonstrate all crops, although by lectures and literature something can be done to remedy this deficiency. It must be remembered, however, that what is being attempted is to teach methods of research and the best way of tackling any problem that may arise.

"For purposes of research, it is essential to select crops which grow normally and well in the locality. It would obviously be foolish to attempt to grow Egyptian cotton in a wet tropical climate or cacao in a semi-arid region. The four main crops on which work is being undertaken, namely, sugarcane, cacao, bananas and citrus, are all grown abundantly in the West Indies and are obviously suited to conditions there. The ultimate object in each case is to help the producer to get better profits. This can be achieved in various ways, but usually there is no straight and obvious road, and complications invariably arise which necessitate action by several scientific departments. In fact, in most of

these tropical crops team work is essential, requiring the closest co-operation between various scientific workers, and it is this spirit of collaboration that we attempt to instil into all our operations at the College.

"The Cacao Research Scheme will serve as an illustration. It is financed conjointly by the cacao-growing colonies and by certain of the big chocolate manufacturing firms in this country. It was launched in 1930, and consists of two branches, namely, botanical and chemical. At the same time, the Economics Department of the College has devoted a great deal of time to this crop and is in close touch with the research officers in the other two sections. The botanical programme has consisted briefly of propagation studies, a genetic survey and studies in fruitfulness. It must be remembered that the cacao represents one of those tropical orchard crops on which, until quite recently, comparatively little scientific investigation had been undertaken. At the same time, it is a crop of great economic importance to the Carribean area and to West Africa. The first three or four years were spent in critically examining the Trinidad cacaos. The so-called 'Triniturio' cacao afforded an abundant field for selection, as owing to indiscriminate introductions extending over several hundred years there is every kind of combination of characters, both good and bad.

"Thousands of trees were examined in this way for yield and eventually 100 special trees were selected as a basis for further improvement. Many trees bearing a large number of pods were rejected as they were found to possess small and undesirable types of beans. The 'mother' trees finally selected all possessed large high-quality beans and had a potential capacity of yielding roughly one ton of dried cacao per acre. This is about five or six times the average yield of cacao fields in Trinidad at the present time.

"Having achieved this start it was very necessary to consider means of propagation. The cacao as grown in Trinidad is a very heterogeneous plant and will not come true to seed. It was necessary, therefore, to study methods of vegetative propagation. This had been successfully done by other workers by means of 'patch' budding, but the rooting of cuttings had seldom been attempted. Detailed studies into propagation had to be considered, therefore, and now a routine technique has been established and hundreds of cuttings from desirable 'mother' trees are being produced each year. Rooted cuttings of some of these 'mother' trees are now growing at Kew, and it is hoped to bud them on to seedling stocks raised from seed sent from Nigeria and to send the plants when established to West Africa. These precautions are necessary in order to avoid any possibility of introducing disease such as witchbroom. The method consists in using the right sort of sand and in regulating the humidity and amount of sunlight.

(To be continued)

Sea Island Cotton

The Question of Florida's Competition

IT is reassuring to know that the United States crop of sea island cotton this year appears to be a little less than last year, despite an increase in acreage of more than 40 per cent.

Regarding this subject which has necessarily given rise to some apprehension among West Indian growers, the CIRCULAR is indebted to Mr. John Cook, secretary to The Advisory Committee in England of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association for the following information:—

"The American ginning report published on November 21st showed a total of 3,000 bales Sea Island ginned as compared with 4,000 bales in the corresponding report last year. The report of December 8th gave the same total, 3,000 bales ginned, compared with a total of 3,745 bales in the corresponding report last year.

"There is evidently some confusion regarding last year's ginning figures as the total crop was shown in the Department of Agriculture's report as 3,200 bales of 500 lb. each.

"It appears that this year's crop is not likely to be any larger than last year's crop despite the increased acreage, as the bulk of the crop must now be ginned. A letter from the American Embassy to Sir Frank Stockdale gave an estimate of only 2,400 bales for this season.

"An American shipper has written to a Manchester cotton merchant that this year's crop of American Sea Island is 5,000 bales, of which he has sold half to one American mill; he says the crop will be 10,000 bales next year and 20,000 bales the year following. This shipper also states that no American Sea Island is now available for shipment to England although 150 bales have been shipped to France. The prices obtained this season are said to be equal to 31 cents for No. 1 grade, 29 cents for No. 2 and 27 cents for No. 3, delivered Manchester. At the present rate of Exchange these prices represented 16d., 15d. and 14d. per lb. respectively. Samples have been sent to the Manchester merchant with a view to business next season and he finds the No. 1 grade very nice cotton, nearly 2 in. in length.

"That there is difficulty in obtaining shipment of Florida cotton is confirmed by a spinner who had inquiries for yarn made from Florida Sea Island. His cotton brokers have warned him to take care that shipments can be relied upon before committing himself to business."

There seems some doubt as to whether American sea island cotton is receiving a subsidy, a point on which representations have been made to the West Indies Royal Commission and Secretary of State. According to information received on this side, no direct assistance is accorded to sea island cotton growers in America.

The history of American competition in the United Kingdom market is shown in the following memorandum sent to the Royal Commission by the Association in which reference was made to the fact that a duty of

7 cents per lb. is imposed on British sea island cotton entering the United States, whereas American sea island cotton enters the United Kingdom free of duty.

"At the end of 1937 the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association referred the matter to its Advisory Committee in England for investigation. Inquiries were made on behalf of the Association as to the status of the industry in the United States of America, but several months elapsed before adequate and reliable information was obtained. Meanwhile during the year 1938 American Sea Island cotton has continued to be sold in the United Kingdom market at a price approximating 1/3 per lb. in comparison with 1/6 per lb. of West Indian Sea Island cotton. It is estimated that about 600 bales of American Sea Island cotton have been imported into the United Kingdom in 1938. (The West Indian crop is about 4,000 to 5,000 bales).

"The information which has become available indicates that revival of the Sea Island cotton industry in the United States of America has been undertaken, against the advice of the United States Department of Agriculture, at the request of certain United States mills who require the lint for the manufacture of high class sewing thread in place of Egyptian cotton, on which there is an import duty of 7 cents per lb.

"Production of Sea Island cotton in America amounted to 4,000—5,000 bales in 1938 and it is not known to what extent production will increase in the coming years. (In pre-boll weevil days 100,000-120,000 bales of Sea Island cotton were produced). With regard to imports into the United Kingdom, it is anticipated that a certain amount of American Sea Island cotton will find its way to the United Kingdom, but that the quantity will undoubtedly be affected by the price. It will be observed, however, that if production in America increases to anything like the former maximum figure, a very small percentage of the crop exported to the United Kingdom would be sufficient to wreck the small market now mainly supplied by West Indian producers.

"Sea Island cotton is produced in the Leeward Islands and St. Vincent. In the islands of Montserrat, Nevis and Anguilla it forms practically the only source of income of the inhabitants. Annual production of all the islands amounts to about 4,000 bales. A reasonable profit cannot be made from Sea Island cotton unless it is sold at a minimum of 1/6 per lb. c.i.f. Liverpool. There can be no expectation of improved social conditions in the cotton growing islands if prices fall below 1/6 per lb.

"Sea Island cotton was formerly largely consumed in the manufacture of lace for women's wear, but when the fashion for lace became unpopular demand for Sea Island cotton rapidly diminished. The result was that during the early years of the present decade stocks accumulated and production was greatly restricted.

"In an attempt to find other uses for Sea Island cotton and so re-establish a demand for the product, growers in the British West Indies formed themselves into an Association in 1933 and agreed to the imposition of a levy on all cotton exported in order to raise funds for conducting investigations and advertising the manufactured products of their cotton. An Advisory Committee, on which the Colonial Office, the British Cotton Growing Association, The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation and the producers are represented, was set up in England to look after the affairs of the Association. The Association has adopted a policy of restriction of production and great efforts have been made by the Advisory Committee and the trade to increase the sales of Sea Island cotton goods and at the same time to maintain a market price which will provide a reasonable profit to the grower."

Further important information on this subject was obtained in Louisiana by Mr. B. B. Davis and Mr. Alexander Moody Stuart during their visit to Louisiana to the Congress of Sugar-cane Technologists from October 24th to November 5th. They made this investigation at the request of the Acting Governor of the Leeward Islands and the Administrator of St. Kitts-Nevis. They point out at the outset that cotton growers have no specially favoured terms in the States where the policy of the present administration is to assist agriculture in every way; "cotton, both long and short staple, are termed soil depleting crops and as such come in for similar benefits so long as the area is kept within limits, as do corn, tobacco, sugar cane, rice, peanuts and potatoes, to mention only a few products.

"The farmer receives assistance for growing crops which deplete his soil, so long as he does not exceed his allotment area under such crops. He gets further assistance in respect of land unsuited for the growth of such crops and he gets paid a further sum for any sound agricultural practice which he carries out on other land which he at the moment is not using for the growth of soil depleting crops.

"There is a cotton acreage allotment for each farm which is based on the area previously grown to cotton though provision is made for the inclusion in the scheme of new growers. If a grower keeps within his allotment area, he is entitled to a benefit payment of 2.4 cents per lb. for the full normal yield (previous five years average per acre for his farm or area) on the allotment acreage.

"If, however, he exceeds the allotment acreage there will be deducted five cents per lb. for the normal yield of the acreage in excess of the allotment. On the other hand, if he restricts himself to less than 80 per cent. of his allotment acreage, he will be entitled to have his acreage treated as 125 per cent. of the actual acreage grown."

A further statement deals with other information at the disposal of the Advisory Committee from a recent visitor to Florida and Georgiana who reports that no subsidy is paid since there is no acreage restriction on cotton which has a length of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch or over, "neither is there any subsidy." "The Florida State College is pushing the cultivation of sea island cotton and the Government Department of Agriculture raises no objection to this policy because it involved no Government subsidies."

The Testimonial Fund

CONTRIBUTIONS have now been received from 491 members towards the testimonial that will be presented from Members of the West India Committee to Sir Algernon Aspinall to mark his retirement from the secretaryship. Lists of subscribers were published in the CIRCULARS of December 15th and 29th and January 12th.

Although the list officially closed on December 31st last, the hon. treasurer of the Fund, Sir Reginald St.-Johnston, is not refusing any subscriptions sent now.

FOURTH LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS

Mr. S. H. Banning, Mrs. E. M. Bethell, Caroni Ltd., Mr. J. W. Cathcart, Mr. J. P. de Verteuil, Sir Joseph de la Mothe, Hon. E. W. Evans, Georgetown (British Guiana) Chamber of Commerce, Mr. F. W. Hudson, Mr. G. A. Jones, Hon. Dudley G. Leacock, Hon. G. D. Owen, Hon. G. Laurie Pile, Petroleum Association of Trinidad, Professor C. Y. Shephard, Mr. W. G. Smellie, Mr. H. A. Walker, The Archbishop of the West Indies, and The West Indies Sugar Co. Ltd.

A Market for Citrus Juices

Dr. H. A. Tempany (Assistant Agricultural Adviser to the Colonial Office) has been calling attention to the possibilities of a trade in natural fruit juices in the United Kingdom as soon as the public realise what is being done in this direction in other countries, particularly in the United States where much attention is being devoted to the preservation of citrus juices by methods which will retain in unaltered form the vitamin contents. This campaign has found no parallel in Britain so far. It is thought that if some such scheme as that which has long been used in the States were undertaken in this country it would greatly stimulate the trade in fresh citrus fruit juices. It might be the means of extending considerably the consumption of citrus fruit or its equivalent in juices. At present the demand is for raw juices rather than for the concentrated variety.

Cocoa Consumption in U.K.

For some time past the West India Committee have been giving anxious consideration to the problem of increasing the demand for West Indian cocoas. Feeling that increased consumption of raw cocoa in the United Kingdom had not met with a corresponding increase in the demand for Trinidad and Grenada grades at remunerative prices, they addressed a letter, in November, 1938, to the twenty-four leading chocolate manufacturers in this country asking them seriously to consider the desirability of placing on the market cocoa and chocolate containing a larger proportion of West Indian cocoas.

Replies have now been received from twenty-one of the manufacturers and a summary of the information they have courteously placed at the disposal of the West India Committee has been sent to the Chambers of Commerce of Trinidad and Grenada.

The Anglo-American Trade Agreement

Views of Jamaica and Trinidad

EARLY in December, the West India Committee sent to the Jamaica Imperial Association and the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce a cablegram asking for the considered views of those bodies regarding the probable effects on West Indian products of the proposed new duties under the Anglo-American Trade agreement.

A cabled reply was received from the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce on January 6th. In this it is stated that in the opinion of the Chamber the new United Kingdom duties are not likely to affect Trinidad products adversely, and, in the case of canned citrus and citrus juices may, in the long run, even prove beneficial. The Trinidad Chamber feels that the stabilisation of free entry of cocoa into the United States and the other concessions for West Indian products in the United States tariff are very welcome.

On January 18th the West India Committee received by mail a reply from the Jamaica Imperial Association who do not regard the agreement in anything like as favourable a light as that shown in the above cablegram. They feel that the provisions of the agreement are likely to constitute a serious set-back to the West Indian citrus trade. In support of this contention, they point out that fruit preserved by chemicals include grapefruit, grapefruit preserved in syrup, grapefruit juice and orange juice will have to be admitted into the United Kingdom free instead of being dutiable as at present with the proportionate preference for Imperial products. The Association claims that this concession to the United States is in absolute disregard of representations made by the West India Committee on behalf of the Government of British Honduras, the Citrus Associations of British Honduras and Trinidad, the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce, Jamaica Imperial Association, Jamaica Chamber of Commerce and the Citrus Company of Jamaica.

It is argued that, under the existing tariff law, grapefruit from the United States pays 5/- per cwt. all the year round while oranges are subject to a 10 per cent. ad valorem from December 1st to April 30th, and as about one-third of the fruit grown is unsuitable for shipment as fresh fruit and has to be sent in the form of canned fruit or canned juice, the United States with their higher production and secondly lower expenses are put into a position of competing against West Indian products without any protection being afforded to the latter.

An interesting comparison is drawn between expenses in the West Indian industry as compared with those obtaining in the United States of America. The cost of canning, wiring, labelling, together with the sugar used as a raw material, and the labour involved and commission agents abroad cost altogether in Jamaica 6/1½ per case of 24 cans. In America, on the other

hand, the corresponding figure works out at about only 5/5½. For ocean freight the same figure of 1/- per case is given both for the West Indies and the United States, but it is believed that the latter obtain a considerable reduction in this figure by being able to ship in large quantities, say, 30,000 to 40,000 cases at a time.

The Association believes that in consequence of the above conditions, West Indian canned fruit and juices trying to enter the United Kingdom market will be tremendously handicapped.

Another provision giving rise to grave misgivings in the view of the Jamaica Imperial Association concerns tobacco. It is pointed out that numerous representations have been made to the Imperial Government touching the advisability of increasing the preference given to imperial grown tobacco. On the other hand the United States of America has asked for a reduction of the preference accorded to Empire produced tobacco. While the United Kingdom have been prevented from entertaining this request by the existence of agreements made with the different Governments within the British Empire guaranteeing continuance of the present margin of preference to August, 1942, nevertheless they intimate that they will be prepared, after that date, to examine the possibility of reducing that margin. Meanwhile, they promise that that margin will not be increased. This the Association regards as a severe blow to the tobacco industry of the Empire.

They have courteously acquainted the West India Committee with the above views, which, it is understood, have been represented officially to the Colonial Secretary of Jamaica, for transmission to the Colonial Office.

On December 22nd the Legislative Council of Jamaica passed a law implementing the trade treaty, so far as it affects the Colony. Several elected members complained that they had not been given sufficient time to study the subject.

In Trinidad, the necessary changes in the Customs tariff were approved by the Legislative Council on December 2nd, on the motion of the Hon. A. E. V. Barton, Collector of Customs, who said that the willingness of the United States to enter into the agreement was the particular benefit of the pact and asked the Council not to look too closely at the concessions that the Empire made.

COLONEL NORMAN THWAITES, in charge of the Bahamas Government Information Bureau, and Mr. Rex Wetherell, sailed in s.s. Gripsholm, which left Southampton on January 16th for the Bahamas. Col. Thwaites plans to return in the same ship from New York on March 28th.

Obituary

SIR HAROLD B. KITTERMMASTER

We regret to announce the death, on January 8th, of Sir Harold Baxter Kittermaster at the age of 59.

Sir Harold, who from 1931 to 1934 administered the Government of British Honduras, became in the latter year Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nyasaland, and it was in that Protectorate that he died. Dr. Huggins, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, had flown from Salisbury for the purpose of performing an operation on Sir Harold.

LADY DE PASS

With very deep regret we record the death, which took place at her home, 54, Albert Court, S.W.7, on the morning of January 16th, of Lady Beatrice de Pass, in her seventy-third year. She was the widow of Sir Eliot de Pass, K.B.E., chairman of the West India Committee from 1928 to 1936 and President thereafter until his death in 1937.

Lady de Pass had been in poor health for some while but had only a week's severe illness before the end, which was very peaceful. Her gracious and charming personality will be missed by a wide circle of friends.

Born in Jamaica in 1866, Lady de Pass was the daughter of the late Mr. I. H. de Mercado, and sister of Mr. Lionel de Mercado. She was married in 1883 in Kingston, and on August 29th, 1933, Sir Eliot and Lady de Pass were the recipients of many congratulatory messages on the occasion of the celebration of their golden wedding. She is survived by three sons, Harold, Archie and Alan, and a daughter, Lady Kitson, to whom the CIRCULAR offers its sincere sympathy.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the members of the Executive of the West India Committee, on January 17th, those present standing in their places:—

BE IT RESOLVED THAT

The Members of the Executive Committee of the West India Committee meeting this day have learnt with great sorrow of the death on January 16th, of Lady de Pass, widow of Sir Eliot de Pass, chairman of the West India Committee from 1928-36 and president from 1936-37, and desire to convey to their colleagues, Mr. Harold de Pass and Mr. Alan de Pass, their deep sympathy.

FATHER SEBASTIAN GATES, O.P., R.N.

We much regret to announce the death of Father Sebastian Gates which took place in his island home in Grenada, on January 1st.

Of the Dominican Order, Father Gates served during the War as Padre to the American Fleet based on Gibraltar and for them he composed a special mass. He used to recall how when he visited America, he was entertained by his old shipmates. He never lost his affection for the Senior Service and in the words of the Catholic Herald "was himself a splendid example of those 'naval virtues,' as he called them, of courtesy and courage."

(Continued at foot of next column)

Oilfields Arbitration

Trinidad Tribunal's Award

After a crowded session which started on December 5th, and the hearing of a considerable body of important evidence, the decision of the Arbitration Tribunal, under the chairmanship of Sir James Baillie, was announced on January 20th. The decision, which runs into 800 words, awards an increase of 2c. an hour to workers workers paid hourly, daily and weekly, with the exception of youths and apprentices under 18 and junior and senior staff members.

One cent of the increase (states the Port-of-Spain correspondent of The Times) is retrospective to February 1st, 1938, and the other is payable on February 1st next. The retrospective award is subject to such hourly wage increases as have been made—except on promotion—above the general increase of 2c. an hour granted by the employers after the riots. Overtime is payable at the rate of time and a half for hourly men after eight hours and for public holidays, and also for Sunday, except in the case of workers normally employed on that day. One week's leave with full pay will be granted after a year's service, or 275 days.

The other members of the tribunal are: Sir Henry Gollan and Mr. George Neilson (Employers' Association nominees), and Mr. John Jagger, M.P., and Mr. Dudley Collard (Workers' Union nominees). The Hon. Adrian Rienzi, President General of the Workers' Union, appeared on its behalf and the Hon. Sir Lennox O'Reilly, K.C. led other Counsel for the Employers' Association.

The Oilworkers' Union had asked for a general increase of four cents an hour, in addition to the extra two cents an hour granted after the 1937 strike. The companies' expert witnesses testified that owing to the inefficiency of the local labour, the total labour cost on any particular job was greatly in excess of the labour cost for the same job in England. They also pointed out that the increase demanded would cost £360,000 annually which the industry as a whole could not afford.

Keenly interested in all the arts, Father Gates possessed no small skill at painting and he used to relate how once when he was studying at the National Gallery, Queen Mary looked over his shoulder and complimented him on the copy he was making of a Fra Angelico.

At the end of his life, the old priest lived alone in his home, at Perdsmontemps, attended by a single negro servant and until practically confined to his chair used to make journeys by rowing boat to the smaller islands. To the end he kept up a correspondence with his friends in this country and the West India Committee is fortunate in possessing a number of letters in his wonderfully clear handwriting showing his intense interest in affairs and the youthful vitality of his outlook. One of his latest enclosed a contribution he had sent to the West Indian on the cause and cure of illegitimacy in the West Indies, which he ascribed largely to housing conditions.

The devoted priest will be greatly missed in Grenada and elsewhere.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"EBRY man honest till de day him ketch."

* * *

THE cruisers Exeter and Ajax of the South American Division will be visiting Jamaica on March 3rd.

* * *

MR. EDWARD J. KING, M.C., Secretary of the West India Committee has been elected a member of the Committee of the West Indian Club.

* * *

THE next meeting of the Caribbean Lodge (No. 4826) will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C., on Tuesday, February 7th next, at 5.30 p.m.

* * *

ADMIRAL SIR MATTHEW BEST has been placed on the retired list at his own request. For a number of years he was a member of the West India Committee.

* * *

SIR MATTHEW was a familiar figure in most of the West Indian Colonies from 1934-37, when he served as Commander-in-Chief on the America and West Indies Station. At the Battle of Jutland, as Commander Best, he acted as observer aloft in the Iron Duke, Admiral Jellicoe's flagship.

* * *

REAR-ADMIRAL E. R. BENT, who was placed on the retired list on January 11th on promotion to flag rank, was formerly in command of the Danae on the West Indies station.

* * *

REAR-ADMIRAL H. P. BOXER, whose retirement is similarly announced, once commanded H.M.S. York in West Indian waters.

* * *

MR. E. H. HERBERT has been appointed as secretary of Messrs. Tate and Lyle, on the retirement of Mr. W. Herbert Dickie. Mr. Herbert is also secretary of Messrs. Caroni Ltd., and the West Indies Sugar Co. Ltd.

* * *

THE appalling devastation which was wrought in Jamaica by the earthquake of January 14th, 1907, is very clearly brought out in an album of photographs which has been kindly presented to the Library of the West India Committee by Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques, a member of the Executive.

* * *

It was officially announced on January 23rd that Sir Hubert Young, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, who was invalided to England in November, 1938, is progressing satisfactorily, but according to the latest advice it is probable that he will require three or four months' rest and treatment at home.

* * *

THE members of the British team which is to compete in a triangular international lawn tennis tournament in Jamaica next month left England in the s.s. Bayano, on

Hardwick, Mr. C. Jones, with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gilbert who are acting as manager and chaperon for the party. It is announced that Frank Puncec, the Yugoslav champion and Davis Cup player, will visit Jamaica on his way back from South America.

* * *

MR. JAMES L. R. BOVELL will to-night (January 26th), be called to the Bar by the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple. He is the more to be congratulated when it is realised that at the final Bar examination, which he recently passed, the examiners seem to have turned their swords into ploughshares and under fifty per cent. of the candidates were successful. This is believed to constitute a record number of failures for many years past.

* * *

MR. BOVELL intends to go into chambers in London, but hopes later to practise at the Jamaica Bar. He is a son of Mr. P. A. Bovell, managing director of Caymanas Estates, Jamaica, but the name of Bovell is well known throughout the West Indies. He is the nephew of the late John R. Bovell (of B.H. 10-12 fame), Superintendent of Agriculture in Barbados from 1908 to 1925, who with the late Professor Harrison was primarily responsible for raising sugar-cane from seed; of the late Harry Bovell of Carringtons; and of Mr. "Jim" Bovell, who still happily survives to manage numerous estates in that island. Another relation was the late Sir Henry Bovell, Chief Justice of British Guiana from 1902 to 1912.

* * *

THE many friends of Dr. H. E. G. Boyle will be sorry to learn that he has again been unwell and will wish him a speedy recovery. For the past month he has been a patient in St. Bartholomew's on whose staff he has served for nearly 40 years, many as chief anaesthetist. Dr. Boyle was born in Barbados and came to England at the age of 19 to study medicine. He is the author of a well-known work on anaesthesia. He is a Past Master of the Caribbean Lodge, and holds London Rank in Freemasonry.

* * *

MISS PEGGY COX, whose evidence before the Royal Commission created such interest in this country, as well as in the West Indies, will be returning to Barbados in the Cuba, sailing on February 25th. Miss Cox, who unfortunately had a turn of illness after the Royal Commission left, has been far from idle during her stay on this side. She has interested herself in a number of West Indian activities, notably in the possibilities of establishing a canning industry, with special interest in local fruit and preserves. She believes that there is a great future for standardised products in attractive containers, provided due attention is paid to grading and uniform standards. The old reproach levelled against the West Indies of being a "land of samples" is even to-day not entirely without justification. January 16th. They are, Miss Peggy Scriven, Miss Mary



Cane Farming in Trinidad



Recommendations of Government Committee

THE report of the Committee appointed by the Governor of Trinidad and Tobago last year to advise whether the scale of minimum prices paid by sugar manufacturers to cane farmers, and the method of fixing those prices, are equitable, has now been laid before the Legislative Council. It is signed by the Hon. E. L. Dos Santos as chairman and Mr. J. D. Lenagan and Mr. T. Malcolm Milne, members.

After setting out the schedule of the scale of prices to be paid to cane farmers, it is stated that the basis may be regarded as being 5 per cent. of the f.o.b. price of Grey Crystal sugar, and of a sum of \$43.20 per ton of sugar in respect of special preference certificates.

Past methods of payment for canes are then discussed. During 1924-25 the sugar manufacturers agreed to pay for every 100 tons of canes purchased and delivered the value of 4½ tons of grey crystal sugar based on the average f.o.b. price between January 1st and June 30th, subject to certain deductions for cane transportation, taxes and a fixed selling charge of 3 per cent. of the average f.o.b. price. But there was to be a minimum payment of 12/- per ton.

From 1927 to 1931, after a government committee had reported on the cane farming industry, the manufacturers voluntarily agreed to standardise their rates of payment for farmers' canes, the value of one ton of canes being taken to be 5 per cent. of the average f.o.b. price of grey crystals, with deductions and charges practically as before.

The Sugar Relief Ordinance of 1930 provided for a minimum of 12s. per ton subject to a reduction of 6d. for every 10/- decrease in the f.o.b. price below £10 10s., and the payment of a bonus if the price exceeded £15. Although the price fell below £10 10s. the factories continued to pay 12/- per ton of canes, and from 1934 to 1937 paid 11/-.

It was contended on behalf of the farmers—the case put forward by Mr. W. G. Culverhouse was specially singled out for commendation—that (1) the price paid for canes was less than the cost of their production; (2) while the price was based on the f.o.b. cost of sugar in Port-of-Spain, no regard had been taken of the higher prices obtained for sugar sold locally, the value of molasses sold or the value of megasse from farmers' canes used for fuel; (3) only half of the certificated preference paid to factory owners had been taken into account; (4) farmers were prohibited from planting Uba canes.

It may be said that there are over 20,000 cane farmers in the Colony, producing over 40 per cent. of the canes grown and crushed.

Concerning the complaint about Uba canes (No. 4 above) the report states that the yield per acre of Uba cane is approximately the same as that of seedling canes, but its cultivation cost is say 10 per cent. cheaper. On the other hand the yield of sugar from the Uba cane

is about 20 per cent. less than that from the seedling varieties. Also, since it is necessary to burn the Uba canes before reaping, there might be danger to neighbouring fields if small farmers were permitted to grow them. In these circumstances, the committee feel that the prohibition is justified. But the farmer is penalised in that the factories in calculating the yield of sugar from canes aggregate the yield from both varieties (Uba and seedling). Consequently it is recommended that a percentage of 9 tons of cane to one ton of sugar is an equitable one.

The Committee's investigations do not bear out the farmers' contention that the cost of estates' canes exceeds that of farmers' canes, but in certain individual cases they may cost more. They recommend that the premium obtained for sugar sold locally should be taken into account in fixing the price for farmers' canes, also the value of molasses. But they feel that the value of megasses must still be ignored, since if a portion of this were not used, other fuel would have to be bought, adding to manufacturing costs.

The Committee recommend that while the deduction for depreciation should be on a fixed scale of 4 per cent., equal to \$1.92 per ton of sugar, the allowance for interest should be on a sliding scale, ranging from nil to 12½ per cent, to compensate shareholders when sugar prices are very low.

As regards the certificated preference, the report quotes the example of Barbados, where by government regulations, the amount per ton of canes is arrived at by dividing the amount received by the factory by the total tons of canes milled. Accordingly the Committee have reached the conclusion that, so long as there is deducted an amount sufficient to meet the cost of handling farmers' canes, manufacture and marketing of sugar, depreciation and interest charges, the proceeds of the special preference certificates should be included in the price of sugar. But if their recommendations to this effect be not acceptable, then the proceeds of the certificated preference should be distributed in proportion to the tons of cane crushed.

The greatest difficulty was found in arriving at a satisfactory basis for the payment of farmers' canes. Had there been only one central factory, this task would have been easy, as a fair percentage on the net profits of the factory could have been fixed. Farmers having no choice as regards the factory to which their canes may be delivered, it is considered as imperative that the price to be paid at all factories should be the same. Having regard to all the circumstances, the Committee have come to the conclusion that the only satisfactory solution is to base the payment on the market prices of sugar and its by-products exported or sold locally together with the benefits from the certificated preferences. An appendix illustrates such a scheme in operation, allowing for deductions and interest.

A Trinidad Medal

What was the Society of Arts and Sciences?

THE gold and silver gilt medal illustrated on this page has been presented by Mr. H. Hamel Smith to the West India Committee. It was

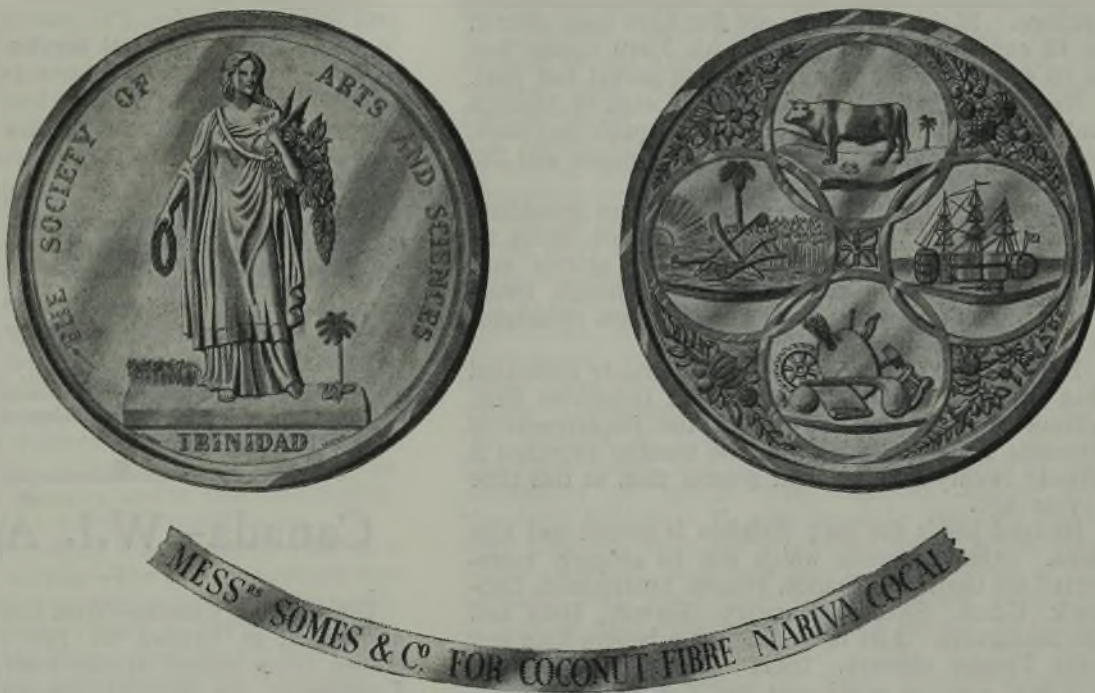
originally awarded by the Society of Arts and Sciences in Trinidad to Messrs. Somes and Co., in the middle seventies, for the excellence of the coco-nut fibre from the Nariva Cocal. It passed from the firm to the late Hamel Lewis Smith who as that firm's attorney managed the Nariva Cocal.

The handsome medal is of large size measuring 2 3/4 in. across.

Have readers of the CIRCULAR any remembrance or documentary records of the Trinidad Society of Arts? Can it be that this body was absorbed into the Victoria Institute which is still going strong?

The medal bears on it the name of the well-known medal punchers, Messrs. Pinches, of London, but on being referred to, that firm was unable to throw any light on the matter as its records had all been destroyed in the Thames floods of a few years ago.

Messrs. Hancocks and Co., jewellers of Vigo Street, London, from whom the medal was bought were able to supply rather more information about it. Accord-



ing to their books they find that on February 24th, 1870, Mr. J. S. Bushe, then Colonial Secretary of Trinidad, ordered a silver gilt medal and two more four years later. In 1875, he ordered three and a year later, Mr. D. Wilson, the assistant Colonial Secretary, ordered two in silver and one in bronze.

Trinidad Railway

A Notable Recovery

The Trinidad Government Railway is entering what the local correspondent of The Times describes as a period of expansion, the more notable after recent laborious years of retrenchment. During 1936 and 1937 surpluses were achieved in the operating account in contrast with the steady stream of deficits previously recorded, the excess of receipts over running expenses for 1936 being \$14,000 and for 1937 \$109,000 in round figures. In the budget for 1939 an increase of some \$377,500 in expenditure over the year 1938 is provided, chiefly for the purchase of new rolling stock, and, in addition, there is an item of \$200,000 for extending the

railway to the important oil district of Fyzabad under a plan awaiting the sanction of the Colonial Office.

The exodus of passengers from the railway to the road transport systems has now been reversed, and the number who travelled on the trains in 1937 was 26 per cent. higher than in the preceding 12 months. The figures for 1938 are expected to show a continued upward movement. Goods traffic also improved, and station staffs are now in consequence to be strengthened. Arrangements are being made for a close liaison of the railway with the new deep harbour, expected to open about the middle of 1939, by the appointment of a wharf superintendent who will arrive from England in February.

The railway is also going ahead with plans for extending its ancillary service of motor-buses and lorries; a number of new vehicles will be put into use shortly and a road transport manager appointed.

British Industries Fair

The Effect of Armament Production

The area already allotted, by the middle of January, to the British Industries Fair which opens on February 20th in London and Birmingham is 816,091 square feet to 2,281 exhibitors. Some of the London sections are already actually bigger than last year, including the Empire section (apart from the Empire Commercial Section). In this, 11,300 square feet have been allotted to 18 exhibitors as compared with 7,949 square feet to 16 exhibitors in the corresponding period last year.

In the Colonial section, the area allotted to Jamaica and Trinidad this year comprises 247 square feet each, as compared with 230 square feet for Jamaica and 232 square feet for Trinidad, last year.

Many firms are concentrating on the more immediate needs of the country but the coming Fair shows no lack of Exhibitors and will no doubt attract new customers, at home and overseas. Although armaments must of necessity come first, business confidence is a real contribution to appeasement.

Buyers in sixty-six countries have already intimated that they are coming to the British Industries Fair. Advance information received at the Department of Overseas Trade indicates that the number expected is already twenty-five per cent. greater than at this time a year ago.

Holland heads the list; Belgium is second and Eire third. Other countries which will be strongly represented are Germany, France, Poland, Switzerland, Denmark, U.S.A., Sweden, Hungary, Norway, Italy and Czechoslovakia. Eire is sending more buyers than any other Empire country. India takes second place in Britain's overseas contingent and Canada third.

Two of London's largest hotels are already fully booked for the opening.

The Antigua Sugar Factory

An interesting and attractive brochure has been issued by Messrs. Henckell Du Buisson and Co., providing a short record of the work of the Antigua Sugar Factory during the past thirty-four years.

After quoting THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR of January, 1905, for an account of the opening of the factory, the booklet goes on to deal with the history and development of the Company, its staff, the crop from year to year, as well as production figures and prices. There are some excellent photographs of sugar cultivation in Antigua.

Since the retirement of Mr. L. I. Henzell and Mr. G. A. MacAndrew last year, there has remained only one member of the staff who has served the Company from its inception, apart from Mr. G. Moody Stuart, the late chairman. This is William Carrott, headman of the locomotive department, who worked on the erection of the factory. There are, however, quite a number of employees with over thirty years' and even more with over twenty-five years' service.

Colonial Appointments

Recent promotions and transfers in the Colonial Service include the following:—

Customs Service

LEGGE, E. M. (Deputy Collector of Customs and Excise), Collector of Customs and Excise, Trinidad.

Education Service

STOKES, H. W. (Junior Education Commissioner, West Indies), Education Officer, Kenya.

Legal Service

HOBSON, J. B. (Deputy Registrar and Marshall, Trinidad, Crown Counsel, Uganda.

Police Service

ABRAHAM, A. L. (Sergeant, Palestine Police), Superintendent of Police, Barbados.

GORDON, M. I. N. (Assistant Superintendent of Police), District Superintendent of Police, British Guiana.

MATTHEY, C. T. (County Superintendent of Police), Detective Superintendent of Police, British Guiana.

Other Services

HUDSON, A. H. (Senior Clerk), Chief Clerk, Jamaica Government Railway.

MARTIN, R. (Designer Draughtsman), Assistant Draughtsman, Public Works Department, Trinidad.

ROBERTS, L. C. (Senior First Class Clerk), Principal Clerk, Secretariat Jamaica.

Canada—W.I. Agreement

The existing Canada—West Indies Trade Agreement was signed at Ottawa on July 6th, 1925, and is at present being carried on only from year to year. Lord Tweedsmuir, the Governor-General of Canada, at the opening of the Dominion Parliament on January 12th made the following reference to its probable impending termination and supersession by a new agreement.

"My Ministers hope that negotiations will be shortly entered upon leading to a new agreement, which will be mutually beneficial to the West India Colonies and to Canada."

The 1925 agreement was brought into force by proclamations published in the Canadian Gazette and the official Gazettes of the West Indian Colonies.

Its duration was for twelve years after such proclamation and thereafter until terminated by twelve months' notice given either by the Government of Canada or by the Government of any of the Colonies.

It was signed on behalf of the West Indies by the Hon. H. G. Malcolm, K.C., Speaker of the House of Assembly of the Bahamas. Mr. Sydney T. Harrisson, Comptroller of Customs of Barbados, Hon. J. P. Hand, for Bermuda, Hon. Sir Alfred Sherlock for British Guiana, Hon. C. D. Douglas-Jones, Colonial Secretary of British Honduras, Hon. (now Sir) William Morrison, representing Jamaica Government, Mr. H. H. Hart, representing the Government of the Leeward Islands, Hon. H. B. Walcott, Treasurer of Trinidad and Tobago, and His Honour Lieut.-Colonel W. B. Davidson-Houston, Administrator of St. Lucia, representing the Windward Islands.

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



The Royal Commission in British Honduras, the Leeward
and Windward Islands — The Tourist Season



BAHAMAS

Lord and Lady Duveen of London, who spent last winter in Nassau, have taken Mr. C. G. Bartlett's house in Montagu Foreshore for the season.

The Shoreham Hotel officially opened for the season on December 28th with guests already arriving by plane.

BARBADOS

The New Year was welcomed with a grand masquerade ball at the Marine Hotel, with the Lambeth Walk to the fore. On New Year's Eve H.E. the Governor made his usual tour of the government offices and extended his personal greetings to the staffs.

Air Services. The Advocate of January 4th complains of the delay in connecting Barbados with the rest of the West Indian group by air.

The Agricultural Society at their final meeting of 1938 approved of the principle of establishing an insurance scheme for planters, and to that end a committee was appointed to investigate and report.

The Weather. The Island will remember 1938 as a year of phenomenal rainfall. The previous record was held by 1901 with 116 inches, whereas last year the parish of St. Andrews registered as much as 124 inches. This may be attributed to the heavy precipitation during the last half of November, and notably the cloudbursts of November 20th and 23rd.

BERMUDA

Leading American hosts have been arriving at Hamilton with parties of relatives and friends for a New Year's holiday. Among them is Senator John Milton of Jersey City. The Bermudiana Hotel has been crowded, especially for the New Year's eve party, when quite 400 guests were present for the dancing and other festivities.

BRITISH GUIANA

Georgetown Town Council. There was read a third time, and passed in the Legislative Council on December 21st, an Ordinance to amend the Georgetown Town Council Ordinance, Chapter 86, by providing among other things the conditions under which a Mayor, or ex-Mayor, may be re-elected as Mayor. The altered provision takes matters back to where they were formerly, by limiting to two years the term during which the office of Mayor may be held by the same person. The step now taken, however desirable in other places, is regarded by many here as a retrograde one, in view of the constitution of the Council, and the difficulty that has always been experienced of keeping the appointment of Mayor to a Member of the Council suitable in all respects to hold the office. The first

election of Mayor under the new law resulted in a tie—leaving the election to the ratepayers of the City who, on December 29th, elected the Hon. Percy Wight, Member of the Legislative Council, as Mayor for the ensuing year. The Hon. J. Gonsalves was made Deputy Mayor.

A Dairy Products Factory? On December 21st, an Elected Member of the Legislative Council moved a Resolution recommending the appointment of a Select Committee of the Council to inquire into the question of the early establishment of one or more Dairy Products factories with a view to supplying the local market and so obviating unnecessary imports. The Director of Agriculture, in accepting the Motion on behalf of the Government, warned those present that the position would have to be thoroughly investigated from all angles. Government had already fully inquired into the question of the manufacture of Ghee on the Essequibo Coast, and had found it to be entirely uneconomical as against the imported article. For the dairy industries to pay, properly managed herds were required, while the conditions under which they flourished would have to be not far below those of the countries with which they had to compete, especially as regards their feed since it is not enough to satisfy the animal's hunger, you must supply her with such ingredients as will benefit the milk. Further it should be realised, farmers would have to accept ridiculous prices for their milk. In Canada they had to accept from 14 to 20 cents per gallon. The Committee would have a considerable amount of research work to do, and would also have to decide how the schemes were to be financed, and how the latest appliances for separating the milk, cooling the products, etc. can be obtained. The Motion was eventually passed with the amendment that the Committee should comprise persons both inside and outside the Legislative Council.

Road Reconstruction. The Georgetown Town Council has been for years past engaged in the gradual reconstruction of the city's streets and their conversion into smooth oiled roadways carrying an excellent surface. The work has necessarily been slow as reconstruction could be carried out only with money that might be forthcoming from the maintenance votes.

The Council has now been given permission by Government to raise a loan of \$200,000 for this work, and told that, with the approval of the Legislative Council, the Government's annual subvention of \$20,000 for road maintenance will be increased to \$28,000 from 1939. The Council's intention is to raise the loan locally and in two instalments of \$100,000 each.

Mr. A. B. Brown. By the death in Georgetown of Mr. A. B. Brown, at the age of 81, the Colony loses its first Negro member of the Legislative Council.

Malarial Research. Dr. Mara F. Lloyd of the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation, arrived in the Colony on New Year's Day, to confer with Dr. H. M. MacLennan, Director of Medical Research, on local malarial problems. Dr. Soper, who represents the same Foundation in South America, had previously been making investigation in the Colony, but left by air on December 23rd.

BRITISH HONDURAS

The Royal Commission concluded their inquiry at Belize, British Honduras, on December 9th, after hearing evidence from representatives of the Citizens' Committee, from the Hon. B. A. Melhado, as well as from the Hon. Arthur Balderamos. Following these witnesses came Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Austin Felix on behalf of the Belize Estate and Produce Co. Much ground was covered including the questions of better shipping facilities for the fruit trade, a connecting road with Guatemala, mahogany workers' wages and dwellings, as also medical attention. Allegations of exploitation were brought forward but not substantiated so far as the local reports tend to show.

One witness asked that doctors, dentists and nurses should be registered and if slum clearances were to be carried out, he urged that houses costing £207 would be too costly since ones at \$500 or £100 each should do. The lower figure did not seem to include cost of drainage, sewerage and roads. When the report is published the views expressed by Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Austin Felix are likely to be closely studied. Part of their evidence was taken privately.

DOMINICA

The Dominica Banana Association, through its Board of Management, on December 17th, drew up a memorandum of proposals to be submitted to Lord Moyne and the members of the Royal Commission explaining how their progress is checked and how with the help of more motor roads it can be encouraged and extended.

The Peasant Proprietors' Union also drew up a memorandum for submission, pointing out how this, one of the most attractive of all the islands, is kept back from attracting the share of attention from capitalists and tourists to which it is entitled and which (it is hoped) will come to them with the aid of the Commission.

GRENADA

At first reports spoke of the Royal Commission as being timed to arrive at Grenada on the afternoon of Thursday, January 5th, but later it was stated that Lord Moyne and other members would arrive on January 18th and proceed to Barbados the next day.

JAMAICA

Mr. Lewis Ashenheim has been requested from many quarters to stand for the Kingston seat in the Legislative Council, made vacant by the death of the Hon. H. A. L. Simpson.

A New Fire Station costing £20,000 is to be erected in York Park, Orange Street, Kingston, with up-to-date equipment. The present station, which has done its duty for many decades, will be taken over by the Government.

The Public Library. More space is urgently required to supply adequate accommodation for books, staff and borrowers.

Success of Government Loan. The largest amount ever subscribed locally for a single issue of Government Stock, viz., £270,000, seems likely to be forthcoming in Kingston and elsewhere in the island towards a Government offer of £500,000 at £99 and paying 3½ per cent. A notice regarding the issue in the United Kingdom appears on another page.

Bananas. The leaf spot disease of bananas is being fully investigated by keen experts anxious to learn all about both trouble and remedy. As soon as the report of the scientific survey on the matter is ready, it is reported that the Government will move to set up a permanent Board to deal with the Report and the matter generally.

ST. KITTS

The Royal Commission concluded its inquiries in this island on December 23rd, after hearing evidence from the Service League. The Senior Medical Officer gave serious if depressing information when he stated that about 36 per cent. of deaths were due to T.B., 27 per cent. to pneumonia, and 23 per cent. to syphilis, the latter at least should be greatly reduced. Certain ministers gave their evidence in camera, which procedure did not meet with the approval of the local press. The Land Settlement problem was greatly to the fore, and will probably be the first things critics will turn to when the report appears.

ST. LUCIA

The Royal Commission began its meetings on December 19th in the Council Chamber, when Mr. H. W. Palmer, Labour Commissioner, was the first to give evidence.

The Royal Commission. The possibility of amalgamating the four sugar factories was raised before the Commission and a protest was made against the 10,000 tons quota given to the island as militating against approaching expansion. Advertising limes at consuming centres was mentioned and the possibility of building up banana exports discussed, and slum clearance gone into. The important matter of soil erosion was brought forward, also drainage and water supplies when discussing housing problems. On Tuesday, December 20th, the Executive and Legislative Councils under the chairmanship of Hon. George Williams, O.B.E., entertained the Governor and Lady Popham as well as members of the Royal Commission to dinner at the Hotel St. Antoine.

TRINIDAD

The Tourists Season. The arrival of the Cunard White Star liner Aquitania, on Thursday, December 29th, marked the general opening of Trinidad's 1938-39 tourist season. She brought over 370 tourists, and curio sellers did a brisk trade.

Oil Industry Dispute. Reports of the meeting and discussions in connexion with the Oil Industry Arbitration proceedings have been occupying much space in the local press, especially with regard to food costs and rations supplied to the workers. The chief of the commissariat department is said to have been

(Continued on page 40, column 2)

Company Reports and Meetings

Apex's Satisfactory Results

Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields, Ltd.

A circular to the shareholders states that an extraordinary general meeting will be held on Thursday, February 9th, to consider that Harold Godfrey Judd, partner in Mann Judd, Gordon and Co., accountants, and Arthur Philip Catherall, formerly Chief Inspector of Mines, Trinidad and Tobago, "be and they are hereby" appointed inspectors to investigate the affairs of the company and that they be instructed to forward to each of the members of the company a written summary of the results of their investigations.

Any member of the company is to be at liberty to inspect and take extracts from or copies of any document or documents prepared by them containing the full details of the results of their investigations at such convenient place and during such reasonable period or periods as such inspectors may fix for the purpose.

[The accounts and report of this company for the year ended September 30th were summarised in last CIRCULAR (page 15)].

Trinidad Sugar Estates, Ltd.

Presiding at the sixteenth annual ordinary general meeting of this company on January 16th, Sir Edward Rosling (chairman and managing director) said that the tonnage of canes crushed during the year under review had increased from 97,587 to 109,505, the estate canes being 62,058 tons compared with 54,165 tons, and farmers' 47,447 tons compared with 43,422. Estate canes had recovered from the drop in tonnage per acre that had occurred in the previous year. Despite wet weather, owing to the introduction of mechanical transport in 1937, which had been in use for the whole of the grinding period in 1938, they had left only 61 acres of estate canes standing at the end of the crop.

As a result of the weather conditions the juice had not been as good as usual and 9.82 tons of cane had been required to make a ton of sugar, compared with 9.16 tons in 1937. Through the poor juice and the fact that some canes had had to be left standing, the company had not been able to fulfil by a small amount the whole of the export quota allotted under the international restriction scheme. As a result of the wage increase granted after the finish of the 1937 crop the cost per ton of sugar, despite the larger crop, showed a small increase. On the other hand, income from produce was higher because of the increased tonnage, but the net result was that the profit in Trinidad was slightly less than in 1937.

The net profit for the year amounted to £19,576, against £20,448, and the available balance was £17,272.

The International Sugar Agreement entered into during 1937 had not effected an improvement in the sugar market during last year, and, in fact, the year had been one of falling prices. In June the Restriction Committee had found it necessary to reduce quotas by 5 per cent. While that did not apply to the Colonies the British Empire Producers had agreed to a cut in quota of 20,000 tons for 1938-39, and in addition certain additional tonnages which last year were made over by the United Kingdom Government to the Colonies were not this year available. As a result, the total Trinidad quota was reduced from 138,000 tons to 132,200 tons. Their own quota was expected to be approximately 9,960 tons for export and 1,140 tons local, a total of 11,100 tons, or a reduction of roughly 400 tons in export quota. As a result of the lower quotas and also poor beet crops the statistical position had improved somewhat recently, so that the price of sugar had risen from a low level of 5/- in May to 6/3 that day.

As regarded the current year they anticipated starting crop about the end of this month and the manager estimated a tonnage of canes of approximately the same amount as last year.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted and the proposed final dividend of 5 per cent., making 7½ per cent., less tax, for the year, was approved.

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.

The nineteenth ordinary general meeting of Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Limited, was held on January 12th.

Mr. Walter MacLachlan (chairman and joint managing director), who presided, in submitting the accounts for the year ended September 30th, 1938, said that the balance sheet showed the company to be in a very satisfactory position. The net profit amounted to £315,554, and the board recommended the payment of a final dividend of 27½ per cent., making 40 per cent. for the year, less tax at 2s. 10.72d. in the £, equivalent to a total of 47 per cent. if subject to full tax of 5s. 6d. in the £.

RECORD PRODUCTION OF CRUDE OIL

The production of crude oil amounted to a record of 562,942 tons, and the total from the commencement up to the end of last month was approximately 6,500,000 tons. The Casing-Head Gasolene Plant produced 8,889 tons of high-grade petrol spirit. The average price per ton realized during the year was slightly under that for the previous year.

The drilling programme continued to be directed towards obtaining production and also extending the tested areas of the property. The increased production obtained from the main oilfield and the excellent yield from the deeper sands were gratifying. It was most satisfactory to note that these deeper zones of oil-sands had continued to provide a very high proportion of the total production from the field.

The investigation of the Western Section of the Southern area had continued, but owing to the faults in the geological structure these operations had not so far resulted in any extension of the proved area in that section. It was therefore decided to defer further investigation of that section and of the extensive further portion of the Eastern Section of the Southern area still untested, and to direct immediate operations to areas on the Southern boundary, in the vicinity of which highly important developments had recently taken place.

PROMISING INDICATIONS FROM DEEP WELL

In 1935 a deep well, No. 214, was drilled at the extreme southern boundary of the property, approximately 1½ miles south of what was, at that time, the nearest well in the main oilfield. The object of the well was to test this outlying section of the property and at the same time gain information essential to the programme for extending the proved areas and bringing in new wells on hitherto unworked territory. Well No. 214 proved the presence of oil in that area, although the productive sand which was opened up was so far yielding only moderate production. It also afforded extremely valuable information, and the general manager reported the finding of oil at Well No. 214 as the most noteworthy item in the development for that year. It was therefore decided to carry out further drilling in that area, after the completion of operations which were then in progress in other portions of the company's property.

In the meantime the Trinidad Petroleum Development Company had been testing part of their property which immediately adjoins the southern boundary, with the result that they were now in a position to report that they had no doubt that the whole of such area was oil-bearing.

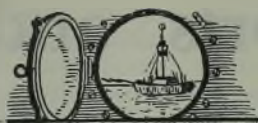
In view of these important developments upon their side of the mutual boundary line, which had materially supplemented the information already afforded by Well No. 214, the Apex Company had started further drilling operations in that section of its property. He was pleased to report that the first well drilled had recently been successfully completed and was yielding substantial production of good-grade oil.

The company had considerable holdings of land in this section of the property which should provide an important extension of the producing areas of the field.

Under the company's amortisation plan, up to date 95 per cent. of the original cost of the wells had been amortised, and the whole of the wells had been written down to £95,063, which

(Continued on page 40, column 2)

PASSENGERS



To and from the WEST INDIES and BRITISH GUIANA

Harrison Line

HOME arrivals from the West Indies and British Guiana, in the s.s. Inanda (Captain J. T. Ling), at London, January 12th:—

Mr. & Mrs. O. Garratt	Dr. W. C. Milroy	Sir Osborne Smith
Miss P. Garratt	Mrs. I. K. Porter	Mr. & Mrs. R. Stewart
Mr. J. K. Harrison	Mr. & Mrs. C. B. Reid	Miss A. B. Stewart
Dr. A. Lewis	The Hon. C. Ross, K.C.	Mr. C. Wilson

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Costa Rica, from Dover, January 20th:—

Mr. S. Allan	Mrs. F. L. Hassali	Mr. H. R. Powell
Miss F. V. Alderson	Mr. C. A. Harney	Mr. I. E. Rawson
Mr. & Mrs. W. Andrew	Mr. S. Hay	Mr. A. Rogers
Mr. F. P. Bailey	Mr. & Mrs. Hayward	Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Rose
Mr. T. Ban-Dick	Mrs. M. Hitch	Misses O. & M. Rose
Mr. & Mrs. M. Batchelor	Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Johns	Mr. F. G. Sale
Mr. & Mrs. J. Bemrose	Mr. & Mrs. J. Johnson	Mr. I. Sale
Mr. W. Bowen	Mr. W. Johnston	Mr. G. A. Salvatori
Miss M. Broadhead	Mr. & Mrs. C. Jorgensen	Mrs. J. Sampson
Mr. E. Bruckner	Mr. H. Kemp	Mrs. P. Schindler
Miss C. H. Bull	Mr. E. A. Knight	Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Sherer
Miss F. Burnett	Miss B. M. Mackay	Mr. H. P. Sheldon
Miss M. K. Butcher	Misses D. & C. McKenzie	Mr. & Mrs. H. Sheppard
Miss T. K. Bynor	Miss F. C. McKenna	Miss I. G. Sheppard
Mrs. R. Coles	Miss H. L. Marshall	Miss J. M. Stirling
Mr. N. Comino	Mr. J. Gordon Miller	Miss I. Stavert
Mr. & Mrs. H. Davson	Mr. J. J. Morrison	Miss E. Stirna
Mrs. E. P. Denny	Dr. & Mrs. Morgan	Mr. F. Strother
Mr. & Mrs. C. Ducat	Mr. H. J. Murray	Mr. & Mrs. W. Stock
Dr. F. R. Edmonds	Mr. E. Murray	Mrs. A. A. Tempro
Dr. & Mrs. J. J. Evans	Miss A. M. Murray	Miss M. Tempro
Misses M. & C. Ewen	Mrs. E. L. Munro-Kerr	Mrs. F. B. Tompkins
Mr. G. J. Farnar	Mr. T. H. Naylor	Mr. L. Turiansky
Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Gough	Miss M. Nogara	Mrs. D. Welsh
Miss F. M. Grant	Mr. & Mrs. G. Fatison	Miss H. J. West
Mr. I. M. Grant	Mr. M. Patrick	Mr. A. William
Miss M. Haslam	Mrs. P. R. Pearson	Mr. A. B. Willis
Mr. F. A. Harragin	Misses E. & P. Pearson	Miss A. Wyatt
Mrs. M. J. Hartley		

Sailings to British Guiana and Surinam, in the s.s. Stuyvesant, from Dover, January 24th:—

Miss T. Bland	Mrs. D. Iffit	Miss E. Quarless
Mr. H. Braysbaw	Mr. M. F. Lam	Mr. A. Shields
Mr. J. H. Cummins	Miss L. M. Murray	Major A. C. Thomas
Brig. R. M. Forbes	Mr. D. K. Noble	Mrs. H. Wild
Mr. E. E. Hodgkins	Mr. J. T. Pearson	Rev. I. M. Yerbury
Mr. H. C. Humphreys		

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in the s.s. Simon Bolivar, at Plymouth, January 15th:—

Mr. J. A. Ayles	Mr. & Mrs. S. T. Jobbins	Mr. A. Schechter
Miss I. Brown	Mr. M. Kavanaugh	Mrs. M. Sheldon
Miss D. A. Brown	Miss D. C. Kinch	Mrs. C. M. Sinango
Mr. R. A. Busby	Miss M. A. Layne	Miss M. C. Simango
Miss E. C. Canby	Miss L. M. Lyndon-Kerr	Miss E. M. Stringer
Mr. J. N. Carhart	Mr. & Mrs. A. McKinstry	Mr. C. R. Subryan
Mr. E. C. Carver	Mr. J. D. Miles	Mr. M. L. Vranson
Miss M. D. Coussey	Mr. R. Murray-Hughes	Mr. V. Waterfield
Miss C. M. Crowder	Mr. C. L. Proverbs	Mr. & Mrs. J. Wittet
Mr. H. O. De Gale	Mr. K. Rancbandani	Mrs. E. C. Wilson
Mr. E. P. Gregory	Mr. S. E. Reynolds	Mr. C. H. Wood
Miss P. M. Houstoun	Mr. S. Savitsky	

Hamburg-American Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in the m.s. Caribia, from Dover, January 18th:—

Mr. G. Brice	Mr. A. Faickney	Mrs. G. Ogilvie
Mr. A. Brown	Mrs. M. Forbes	Mrs. C. Reed
Mr. S. Bukelt	Mr. & Mrs. S. Gaywood	Mr. W. Scutt
Miss M. Cameron	Rev. P. Gonzalo	Mr. Ian Selby
Mr. A. K. Canning	Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Hood	Mr. G. T. Simpson
Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Collins	Mrs. C. Kaye	Mrs. M. Simpton
Mr. & Mrs. W. Cuthbertson	Mr. & Mrs. H. Keppel-Palmer	Mr. C. Snaesby
Mr. G. Dale	Mr. & Mrs. O. Kosterlitz	Mr. D. Spiller
Mr. S. O. Dasent	Miss S. Kosterlitz	Mr. & Mrs. J. Thompson
Mrs. D. Dean	Mr. & Mrs. A. Lambert	Mr. & Mrs. H. Toler
Rev. B. Del Hoyo	Misses M. & I. Lambert	Mr. & Mrs. W. Wakefield
Gonzalez	Mr. R. F. Lassauzert	Capt. W. Whittingham
Mrs. P. B. de Lis de Muir	Capt. A. Lodge	Misses I. & M. Whittingham
Mr. & Mrs. J. Ekert	Mrs. E. M. Money	Mr. D. Winckler
Mr. T. Elliott	Mr. & Mrs. L. Morley	

Horn Line

Sailings to Trinidad, in the m.s. Heinz Horn, from Dover, January 15th:—

Miss Annie Radcliffe

Fyffes Line

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Bayano (Captain J. A. Wallis), from Avonmouth, January 16th:—

Mr. & Mrs. D. Auchinvole	Miss R. M. Hardwick	Mr. F. P. Rennie
Mr. & Mrs. A. Ball	Mr. C. E. Hare	Miss E. Rushton
Miss F. B. Bardsley	Miss E. D. Henwood	Miss A. C. Scriven
Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Bone	Mr. D. S. Herbert	Miss M. C. Scriven
Mr. & Mrs. J. Bravery	Mr. C. M. Jones	Mrs. L. Skinner
Mr. W. Bruce	Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Lamb	Miss R. Skinner
Mr. J. A. Bruce	Miss R. E. Lowth	Dr. J. Vaughan
Mr. & Mrs. C. Cameron	Mr. A. MacAllister	Miss H. Vimpany
Mr. R. M. Chatterton	Mrs. I. Macdonald	Mr. F. H. Vivian
Dr. C. Dottleidge	Mr. F. C. Millhouse	Miss B. Watson-Taylor
Mr. & Mrs. D. Dundas	Miss N. M. Moore	Mr. H. W. Wild
Mr. & Mrs. J. Gilbert	Najor & Mrs. T. Morgan	Mr. E. L. Winter
Miss C. H. Godden	Mrs. E. G. Phipps	Mr. A. F. Wright

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Ariguani (Captain R. A. Thorburn), from Avonmouth, January 23rd:—

Mrs. F. A. Adney	Mr. T. D. Grieve	Miss W. Rush
Mrs. H. Armitage	Mr. & Mrs. R. Hebler	Sir Frederick P. Rutter
Mr. & Mrs. A. Ball	Miss E. D. Levy	Mrs. J. C. Sanderson
Mrs. H. Barber	Mr. M. C. Littleton	Mrs. D. G. Tyams
Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Beer	Mr. A. Lewis	Mr. J. B. Urquhart
Mr. & Mrs. G. Bizard	Mr. A. A. Maynard	Mr. & Mrs. E. Van Moppes
Mrs. E. Carlos-Bowyer	Mr. A. K. Maynard	Miss H. Vary
Miss D. Carlos-Perkins	Mrs. T. McWhinnie	Miss B. M. Wharton
Mrs. C. E. Coley	Miss P. McWhinnie	Mrs. H. Whitfield
Miss C. Coley	Mr. L. Moss	Mr. H. W. Wild
Mrs. I. M. Dobson	Mr. & Mrs. L. Moss	Mr. T. Younger

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Bayano (Captain J. A. Wallis), at Avonmouth, January 8th:—

Mrs. L. Anson	Miss J. Dinmore	Miss F. G. Mackeson
Mrs. K. Cohan	Mrs. F. Mackeson	Miss M. Neesham

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Ariguani (Captain R. A. Thorburn), at Avonmouth, January 16th:—

Miss E. R. Armitage	Mrs. M. C. Mills	Sir Robert Tasker, M.P.
Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Bale	Mrs. N. Quin	Mrs. A. M. Thelwall
Rev. S. T. Chibneck	Mrs. M. L. Royle	Capt. G. R. Whyley
Mr. & Mrs. H. Cohen	Mr. & Mrs. C. Smirke	Rev. J. S. Wood
Mr. & Mrs. J. Knight		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Cavina (Captain W. T. Forrester), at Avonmouth, January 23rd:—

Mr. & Mrs. M. C. Cole	Mr. & Mrs. E. Mason	Mrs. A. R. Templeman
Mr. J. G. Franks	Miss J. McNeil	Miss D. Unwin
Mr. J. J. Fisher	Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Offer	Mr. & Mrs. H. Vassall
Mr. E. Grey, C.B.	Mr. S. R. Oliver	Miss H. Vassall
Mr. & Mrs. C. Griffith	Mrs. D. Pontifex	Mr. W. Walters
Mr. S. R. Holbrook	Mr. F. Sheehan	Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Watson-Taylor
Miss N. Kelly	Mrs. J. M. Smith	
Mr. J. Lawson		

Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co.

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Jamaica Pioneer (Captain B. W. Smith), from London, January 12th:—

Lt.-Col. & Mrs. W. Conran	Mr. Martin	Mr. K. A. Sleem
Capt. & Mrs. A. Crabbe	Mr. J. Maynard	Miss M. Tillee
Mr. & Mrs. J. Dewhirst	Mr. L. Seabrook	

Standard Fruit & Steamship Co.

Sailings to Jamaica in the s.s. Eros from London, January 19th:—

Miss D. A. Boyd	Mr. C. F. Gregory	Miss H. Logan
Miss A. Bull		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Erin, at London, January 22nd:—

Mr. E. J. Bickle	Mrs. D. F. Spencer
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MR. T. DOWDALL HAMPSON was married at St. John's Presbyterian Church, Kensington, on January 14th, to Miss Alison Parsons, daughter of Mrs. Parsons, of Petersville, Jamaica, and the late Captain D. G. Parsons. The CIRCULAR offers its congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Hampson.

Round the Markets

More Cocoa Sold at Rather Better Prices

January 24th, 1939.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE. Last night's exchange rates and those of a fortnight ago are shown below:—

	Jan. 9th	Jan. 23rd.	\$ value
Canada	4.72	4.71	4/3.0
U.S.A.	4.68	4.66	4/3.5
France	177.25	176.97	Fr. " -/1.4
Holland	8.59	8.63	Gu. " 2/3.9

Gold per fine oz. 148/8½ against 149/- a fortnight ago.

STOCKS AND SHARES. To-day's prices with rise or fall since last issue are shown below:—

Div. for latest year	Price	Rise or fall.
Consols (yield £3 12s. 4d. per cent.)	69½	-1½
War Loan ..	96½	-1
15 Angostura Bitters	2½	2½
10 Angostura Bitters Par. Pref	1½	1½
5 Antigua Sugar Factory ..	1½	1½
40 Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	22/3	23/-
6½ Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	40/-	41/-
8 Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	34/6	35/6
10 Booker Bros. McConnell.	2½	2½
6 Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	1½	1½
1 British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/- ..	1/3	1/4
15 Caroni Ltd. 2/- ..	1/3	1/6
6 Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	21/-	22/-
5 Corentyne Sugar Co.	8/3	8/6
15 Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	1/3	2/-
7½ Kern River Oilfields	3/9	4/-
12½ Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	6(nom.)	1/6
2½ St. Kitts (London) Sugar	13/3	13/9
6 Ste. Madeleine Sugar	6/6	7/6
27½ Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/- ..	2/-	3/-
12 Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	3½	4
7½ Trinidad Leaseholds	39/6	40/6
8½ Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	4/3	4/9
United British Oilfields 6/8	11/6	12/-

SUGAR. For the time being, the decisions of the International Sugar Council recorded on page 23 have failed to make any impression on the market and there has been a quiet tendency with values unchanged.

During the past fortnight there have been small sales of raws (about 3,000 tons) sold at prices ranging from 6/3½ to 6/3 c.i.f. U.K. To-day sellers are asking 6/3½ for non-Preferential and 10/0½ for Preferential.

The Mauritius Syndicate sold 8,000 tons on January 11th for January-February shipment at 10/7½ c.i.f. U.K.

London Granulated is unchanged at 20/6 per cwt. A small trade has passed in West Indian Crystallised at 18/3 to 18/6; stocks are small.

In the Canadian market, business has continued in abeyance during the past fortnight pending the settlement of terms for a new form of contract. Agreement has now been reached and provides for more protection for the seller than has hitherto obtained, notably by the insertion of a new *force majeure* clause. There are sellers at 2.10 c.i.f. coast or 2.12 c.i.f. Montreal for April-May shipment, while a cargo was sold yesterday for May shipment at 2.11 c.i.f. Montreal.

RUM. There is nothing new to report and little business passing.

The Board of Trade Returns for December are as follows:—

	Month of December.	January-December.
Imports	1937 1938	1937 1938
Exports	92,181 54,948	1,894,129 1,737,667
Home Consumption	32,395 35,264	435,089 298,588
Stock, November 30th	104,684 93,431	490,131 455,228
	4,588,000 5,220,000	

COCOA. A further large quantity (some 2,000 bags) of Grenada have been sold at prices ranging from 27/- to 30/-. Prices are now slightly steadier and these descriptions cannot be bought under 29/- to 30/-. The feeling on the market is that the new crop may be short.

Large quantities of Plantation Trinidad have changed hands at rather better prices, ordinary kinds fetching from 30/- to 35/-. A steadier market is shown here also, and sellers are asking 33/- to 38/-. Little business has been done in cocoa "to arrive"; shippers of first marks have put up their price as there is very little good quality offering from the Colony. To-day the first three marks are quoted at 34/- and ordinary at 32/6 c. & f.

West African is easier at 20/6 c.i.f. Continent for January-March shipment.

The Accra Market has been slowly weakening owing to a lack of buying power.

The Board of Trade Returns for December are as follows:—

	Month of December.	January-December.
Imports from	1937 1938	1937 1938
British West Africa	117,921 200,876	1,713,739 2,383,358
British West Indies	3,723 163	74,210 88,562
Other British Countries	2,162 9,039	35,378 33,326
Venezuela	157 1,175	23,694 11,933
Ecuador		7,167 7,657
Other Foreign Countries	5,944 3,715	43,404 108,642
Total	129,907 214,968	1,897,592 2,633,478
Exports	Month of November.	January-November.
Home Consumption	19,167 9,352	174,976 78,260
Stock, November 30th	154,487 186,399	1,764,236 1,755,938
	710,000 1,324,000	

ARROWROOT. A small business is passing at the fixed rates of 3d. to 3½d. for good; 3½d. to 4d. for fine; and 4d. to 4½d. for superfine.

BALATA. The market for sheet Demerara and Surinam remained firm, with very small quantities offered. The value of Demerara sheet is ½d. stronger at 1/10 and Surinam ¼d. stronger at 1/8. Brazilian block is still low at 1/2 in bond.

BANANAS. The demand for Jamaicas, as usual at this time of the year, is still rather on the slow side, but there is some chance of prospects improving. Prices remain unchanged at £17 10s. delivered London and £17 5s. delivered nearest station Provinces. The trade in Brazilian has been poor and there has been a further drop in prices to £13 delivered London and Provinces.

Imports into the United Kingdom for the fortnight ended January 7th, amounted to 624,696 bunches consigned by the following countries: Jamaica, 478,458; Costa Rica, 75,429; Brazil, 62,631; Gold Coast, 4,350; Canary Islands, 3,826; and Madeira, 2.

COPRA. The market is quieter. The price of West Indian f.m.s. has declined to £10 5s. for spot and £10 8s. 9d. for forward.

COTTON. Inquiries for West Indian Sea Island have continued, but only a few retail sales have taken place.

DESICCATED COCO-NUT. The market remains unchanged at 17/- for spot fine and 17/6 for medium.

Forward shipments are quoted at 16/3 for January-February.

GRAPEFRUIT. Imports into the United Kingdom for the fortnight ended January 7th, amounted to 47,517 cwt., consigned by the following countries: Palestine, 39,166; U.S.A., 3,086; British Honduras, 2,560; Jamaica, 1,976; Trinidad, 406; Egypt, 104; Cyprus, 77; Windward Islands, 75; and other countries, 67.

HONEY is quiet with prices on the spot unchanged at 25/- for Dark Amber; 26/- for Light; 30/- for Pale and 35/- to 40/- for Palish to White.

LIME PRODUCTS. Lime Oil. The nominal value of Handpressed is marked down lower at 27/6 per lb. The market for Distilled remains uncertain. **Lime Juice.** There is still no demand for concentrated. The prices of raw are unchanged at 1/9 to 2/3 per gallon.

ORANGE OIL. There are sellers of Sweet at 6/-, ex wharf. There is no Bitter offering.

SISAL. There has been more activity in the market with a good demand for all grades. Values have appreciated particularly in the No. 2 and No. 3 qualities. Only small supplies are being offered and sellers are maintaining full prices. No. 1 East African is quoted at £17 for January-March and/or February-April shipment and £17 5s. for March-May shipment. No. 2 is quoted at £16 and £16 5s. for those shipments respectively.

SPICES. The price of **Pimento** on the spot remains unchanged at 8d. per lb. ex store. **Jamaica Ginger** is still quoted at 32/6 to 35/- for mixed to good Bright No. 3 and 37/6 to 42/6 for mixed to good Bright No. 2 on the spot in London. **Nutmegs.** The market is unchanged with sound unassorted quoted at 4³/₄d. ex store London, and wormy and broken at 2³/₄d. **Mace** also is unchanged, mixed pale and red descriptions at 1/6; pale, 1/7; choice pale at 1/8; and dark broken pickings at 10d. to 1/-.

Shipping Arrangements

OUTWARD

Due	Packet	From	To
Jan. 27	Inanda	London	B'dos, T'dad & D'ra.
" 30	Cavina	Avonmouth	Jamaica.
Feb. 1	Erin	London	Jamaica.
" 2	Jamaica Planter	London	Jamaica.
" 4	Simon Holtvar	Dover	B'dos, T'dad & J'ca.
" 6	Carare	Avonmouth	Jamaica.
" 7	Lochgoil	London	Bermuda & Jamaica.
" 10	Waldraut Horn	Dover	Trinidad.
" 13	Camito	Avonmouth	Jamaica.
" 14	Casanare	London	Jamaica.
" 15	Cordillera	Dover	Barbados & Trinidad.
" 15	Van Rensselaer	Dover	B'dos, T'dad & D'ra.
" 16	Jamaica Progress	London	Jamaica.
" 16	Orduna	Liverpool	B'da, B'mas & J'ca.

HOMEWARD

Due	Packet	From	To
Jan. 30	Carare	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
" 30	Socrates	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.
Feb. 2	Orange Nassau	T'dad, D'ra & B'dos	Plymouth.
" 3	Cordillera	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.
" 4	Orduna	Bahamas & Bermuda	Liverpool.
" 6	Camito	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
" 6	Casanare	Jamaica	London.
" 6	Cuba	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.
" 6	Ingrid Horn	Trinidad	Dover.
" 7	Jamaica Progress	Jamaica	London.
" 9	Inkosi	D'ra, T'dad & B'dos	London.
" 10	Colombia	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.
" 13	Bayano	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
" 13	Canada	Jamaica	London.
" 14	Jamaica Pioneer	Jamaica	London.

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.

(Continued from page 37)

included £22,554 expended on locations and wells not due for amortisation.

IMPROVED SALES OF REGENT SPIRIT

The Apex Company were directly concerned in the sale by Trinidad Leaseholds of the products derived from their crude production delivered to their refinery. The directors were therefore much interested and pleased to learn of the improved sales of "Regent" motor spirits in the United Kingdom during the past year owing to the increasing public appreciation of these products, and also of the substantial increase in the supplies of aviation spirit to the Air Ministry and to important aviation undertakings.

The oil industry of Trinidad continued to expand materially, the production for 1937 having attained the record of 15¹/₂ million barrels, of which the Apex Oilfield produced 25.4 per cent., represented by approximately four million barrels. The substantial progress which was taking place in the oil operations on the island was indicated by the fact that the footage drilled by the various oil companies in 1937 amounted to 911,575 feet, equal to 172 miles, which is more than double the footage drilled in 1937.

The oilfields of Trinidad produced the largest output of oil within the British Empire, and the continued increase in oil supplies advantageously situated within British territory, and thus available in time of emergency, must be of the utmost importance to national interests.

LABOUR TROUBLES

The treatment of the employees of the company had always been just and reasonable and had been based upon due consideration for their welfare, and he thought he might say that the company had led the way in granting to them many benefits in addition to payment of wages which were standard in the oilfields.

Certain claims had been made by the Oilfields Workers' Trade Union which by agreement between the oil companies and the trade union had been submitted to an arbitration tribunal. The arbitration proceedings had been taking place in Trinidad during the last few weeks, and the findings of the tribunal had not yet been given.

Upon reviewing the general outlook it was found that during 1938 the oil industry had a setback which increased as the year progressed and which was reflected to some extent in the slight fall in profits. With regard to prospects for the current year, he trusted that, notwithstanding the loss of output resulting from strikes in the earlier part of the year, the production for the year would not be materially less than that of the past year. The outlook for the immediate future was necessarily influenced by the conditions and lower prices prevailing in the United States, but there was every confidence in the long term outlook both for the industry and for the company's undertaking.

THE FORTNIGHT'S HOMEWARD MAIL

(Continued from page 38).

closely questioned by the arbitrators.

The Acting Governor and Mrs. Huggins attended the Trinidad Turf Club Christmas Meeting on Boxing Day, attended by Capt. A. B. Cree, A.D.C. They were met on arrival by Sir Lennox O'Reilly and Mr. E. A. Robinson. Thursday, December 29th, found their Excellencies "At Home" for the second time, when the grounds of the residence at St. Clair were transformed into a veritable fairy land of coloured lights.

Social Events. Prominent year-end events included the wedding of Miss Belata Bedford to Mr. Spendlove Brown, and also of Miss Marjorie Lindsay to Mr. Frank Allen. Congratulations have been extended to Mr. Arthur Collier and Miss Marjorie Urich, also to Mr. John Sheppard and Miss Juliet Fernandez on their engagements. Lady Dorothy D'Oyly Carte, once more on a visit to the tropics, arrived on Wednesday, December 28th, and is staying at the Queen's Park Hotel.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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Telegrams: CARIB, LONDON

14, TRINITY SQUARE,
LONDON, E.C.3.
February 8th, 1939.

The Mission to British Guiana

WITH the Royal Commission still engaged on its strenuous task in the West Indies, with the Oilfields Tribunal having just completed its inquiries in Trinidad and an Air Ministry expert probing for himself on the spot the possibilities of commercial aviation, it cannot be said that the West Indian Colonies are not receiving attention at the present moment.

Now comes the announcement, reported on another page, that PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S Advisory Committee for Refugees is sending six specially qualified members to British Guiana to report on the suitability and practicability of large scale Colonization in that country of involuntary emigrants from Europe; and that this mission is to be joined by two British members, SIR GEOFFREY EVANS, formerly Principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture and SIR CRAWFORD DOUGLAS-JONES, formerly Colonial Secretary of British Guiana. It will be very generally agreed that the choice could hardly have been bettered.

Events, therefore, in connexion with the Colonization suggestion are clearly moving apace, and it seems certain that the British Government is determined to give the project every chance of success, in accordance with the historic pronouncement of the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on November 21st. According to our correspondent in the Colony the proposal seems to be widely welcomed there, as likely to make a real contribution to the Colony's advancement. Indeed it may well mark the end of the period of stagnation of which complaint is made in the memorandum submitted by the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce to the Royal Commission. Historically speaking, it may be claimed that such progress and prosperity as British Guiana has enjoyed in the past has been due to successive layers of Colonization, Dutch, British, Negro, Portuguese, Chinese and East Indian, and the misfortunes of the non-Aryans in Central Europe may perhaps prove a fortunate circumstance for British Guiana.

In expressing this hope, we are not minimising the difficulties that will have to be faced. At once there comes to mind the similar project that was mooted in 1934 and 1935 under the auspices of the League of Nations, when there was urgent need for finding a home for a number of Assyrians from Irak. The delegates sent to the Colony by the League were at first favourably impressed by the suitability of the savanna lands of the interior, which they found to be well watered and healthy. No reason, in short, was seen why Assyrian immigrants could not adapt themselves to a useful agricultural and pastoral life in favour-

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able conditions. Further investigation, however, disclosed serious difficulties, which finally led to the abandonment of the scheme. Notably, the almost complete absence of satisfactory means of communication with the interior appeared a decisive stumbling block in the way of immigration en masse. In fact, this portion of the League's report might have been summed up in the lines:—

Here is everything advantageous to life
True; save means to live.

It may be asked what greater chances are there of success for Jewish Colonists than existed in the case of the Assyrians? The cases, however, are not precisely on all fours. For the Assyrians it was essential to find a refuge to which they could be transported immediately in large numbers. With the Jewish involuntary emigrants, there is more time to go to work gradually and not send more Colonists at a time than the country can support. In this connexion, the example of the neighbouring French Guiana is noteworthy. There a start has already been made in sending picked Colonists at the rate of ten a month. Moreover, by a fortunate coincidence, since the summer there has been sitting in British Guiana a locally composed Commission expressly charged with the duty of reporting on the best means of developing the hinterland, and their conclusions should soon be available.

Another difficulty has been raised by Zionist spokesmen themselves. As we reported in last issue, DR. WEIZMANN is not of opinion that the Jews make good agriculturists. In Palestine they have thrived as such but in no other part of the world in recent history. It seems inconceivable, however, that after careful training, selected representatives of an intelligent and resourceful people, quick to seize opportunities, should not make a success of the raising of crops and cattle, as they have done in other walks of life.

Whatever may be the outcome of the mission shortly due to reach the Colony, the situation is full of interest, and not without promise that this land of untold possibilities—the "Magnificent Province" as it has been so often called—may contribute to the solution of a problem of great magnitude and poignancy.

Tours, Trips and Cruises

With reference to the leading article which appeared under the above heading in last issue, we direct the attention of our readers to a letter from Lord Olivier which appears on page 52.

A list of many notable visitors now seeing or about to see the West Indies is given on page 54.

From a Londoner's Notebook

THE past fortnight has seen a remarkable change in the public mood concerning the dominant topic of peace or war. During the Christmas recess there prevailed what one might call a feeling of passive fatalism—a sense that the occurrence or avoidance of a cataclysm depended on forces outside England's control, and that if it came we should have to resign ourselves to a period of comparative helplessness under aerial bombardment before the assaults of our enemies were repelled.

* * *

After hearing a great deal of such talk, some of it in circles that ought to know much better, it is a relief to find English people everywhere pulling themselves together, and realizing that they are still masters of their fate. This is partly the result of the recruiting appeal for national voluntary service, which, by giving every civilian the sense that there is something he can do for his country in time of emergency, has done much to restore self-confidence. It is too soon yet to judge the success of the campaign, but the first returns are very satisfactory—especially those from the Royal Air Force.

* * *

We owe much, however, to some vigorous speeches made by the Prime Minister and Sir Samuel Hoare, both in the country and, since Parliament resumed on January 31st, in the House of Commons. They have made it clear that, in the critical situations that are certain to arise during 1939, Great Britain will play a controlling, not a submissive, part. Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham admirably defined our attitude as neither defiance nor deference, but defence; and he went on to remind his countrymen that their resources for defence are impregnable, and include the indispensable power of counter-attack. We have three invincible bulwarks, he said. The first is the strongest economic system in the world, for in the long run it is economic strength that wins wars. The second is the Royal Navy, which has now recovered from the weakness of the days of unilateral disarmament, and able to rule the seas as completely as in the past. The third is the spirit of the people, which is now showing itself in the enrolment of volunteers for national service. The preparations for defence against attack from the air have made great strides since last September, and we have a striking force that no enemy dare lightly challenge.

* * *

The new optimism has been reinforced by the comparatively peaceful tone of Herr Hitler's Reichstag speech; but too much stress cannot safely be laid on that. When the Führer expresses a hope for a long peace with England, he seems to mean a peace on terms of giving him all he demands. The solid grounds for believing that peace will be preserved do not depend on the words of any foreign leader, but on the consciousness that we are, and the world knows that we are, too formidable to be attacked with any hope of ultimate success.

At the same time, I was impressed last week by two remarks made to me by a holiday-making Englishman who lives in Berlin and is in close touch with high political circles there. He thinks, first, that notwithstanding the strength of party discipline, Herr Hitler could not carry a united people with him in a war fought to maintain Italy's quarrel against France; and secondly, he assures me that the B.B.C.'s news broadcasts in German are being listened to all over the country, and having a profound effect in strengthening the body of opinion in favour of peace, which was first rendered conscious of itself by Mr. Chamberlain's visits in the autumn.

* * *

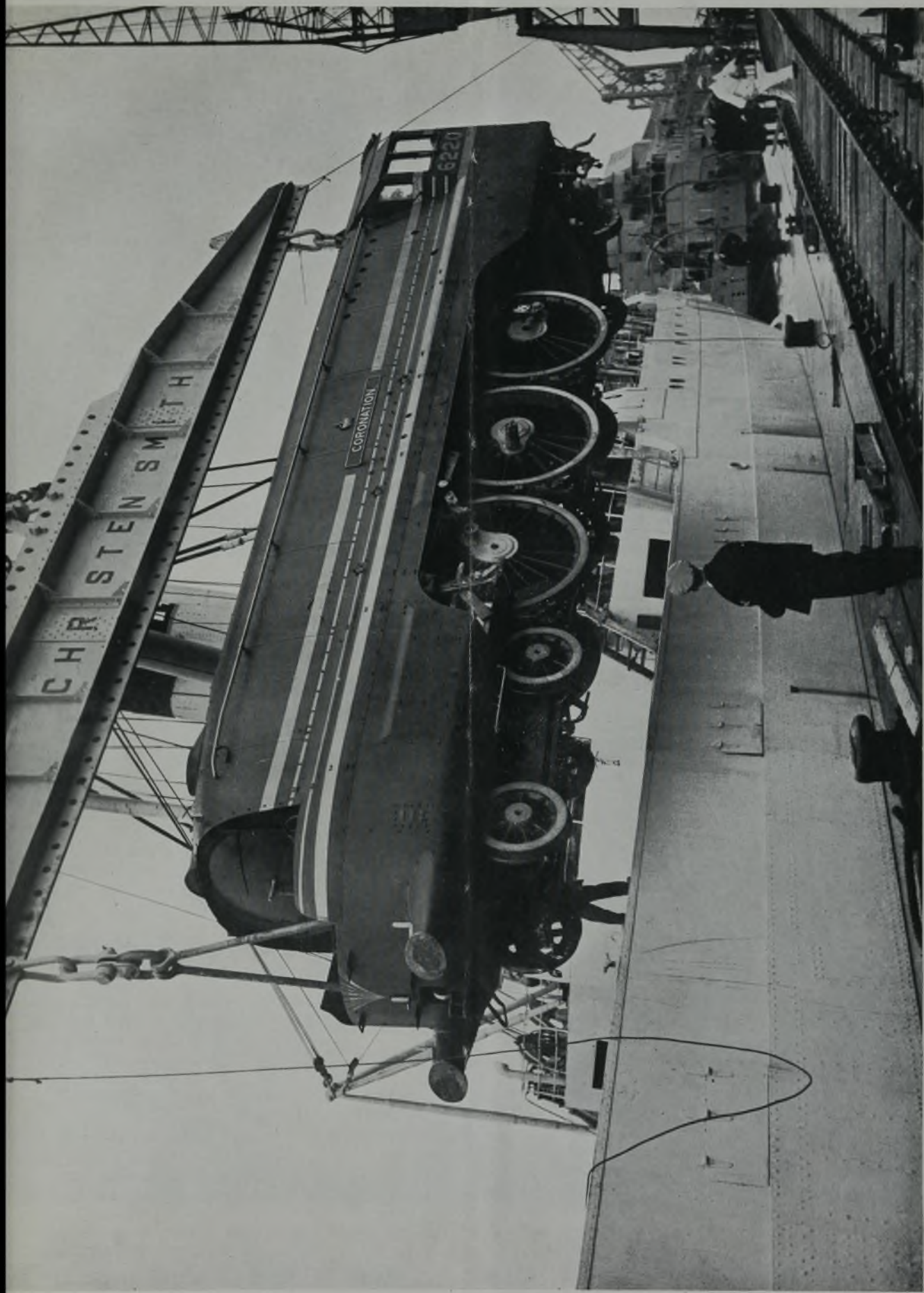
The long-expected changes in the Cabinet also tend in the direction of improving public confidence. Lord Chatfield, who becomes Minister for the Co-ordination of Defence, is new to politics, but has had a brilliant career in the Navy. He was Beatty's flag-captain at Jutland, has held the highest sea commands, and has just laid down the office of First Sea Lord of the Admiralty. As such he was the highest technical adviser of the Government on defence, and presided over the committee of staff-officers of the three services which was responsible for strategy on the grand scale. By now accepting responsibility to Parliament for the national defence preparations, he declares, as perhaps the greatest technical expert in the Empire, his conviction that those preparations are proceeding on the right lines. The reasons for normally giving the supreme control of the fighting services to civilian Ministers lie deep in English history; but we departed from the practice when Kitchener went to the War Office in 1914, and the present appointment is a recognition that we are living through a no less critical period than then.

* * *

The other new-comer to the Cabinet, Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith, is a very dark horse indeed. The editor of one of our most famous newspapers admitted to me that he heard of him for the first time last week. But the farmers have an immense faith in him. He is under forty, but has been President of the National Farmers' Union, and their leader in urging their complicated grievances upon the Ministry that he now takes over from Mr. W. S. Morrison. All efforts to satisfy the farmers have hitherto failed, and Mr. Chamberlain in effect now asks the poacher to turn gamekeeper. It is a bold experiment, which deserves success.

Off the Rails

The famous L.M.S. Coronation Scot is shown on the opposite page from an unusual angle. The streamlined engine, weighing nearly 100 tons, is being lifted on to the m.s. Belpamela, at Southampton, for its visit to the United States. There it will make a 3,121 miles tour of 38 cities and towns before being put on exhibition at the New York World's Fair.



OFF THE RAILS

THE HUNDRED TON CORONATION SCOT ON HER WAY TO THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

[See opposite page



TRINIDAD SECTION WITH EXHIBITS FROM BARBADOS AND GRENADA



JAMAICA SECTION AND SEA ISLAND COTTON
THE WEST INDIES' STAND AT WHITELEY'S STORE

British Guiana and the Refugees

SIR GEOFFREY EVANS, formerly Principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad and now Economic Botanist at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and Sir Crawford Douglas-Jones, Colonial Secretary of British Guiana from 1926-1935 have been nominated by the British Government as additional members on the expert Commission which is on its way to British Guiana. The mission is being sent by the Advisory Committee for Refugees appointed by the President of the United States of America in conjunction with the co-ordinating Committee for Refugees, to investigate the possibilities of settlement in the Colony.

The British members will sail almost immediately in the Queen Mary probably completing their journey from New York by air. It will be recalled that Sir Crawford Douglas-Jones was chairman of the British Guiana Constitutional Commission of 1927 and on several occasions administered the Government of the Colony.

The names of the American members are:—

Dr. Edward C. Ernst, assistant director, Pan-American Sanitary Bureau (chairman).

Colonel Howard U. Nicholas, United States Army Engineering Corps, Panama Canal.

Dr. Joseph A. Rosen, Jewish Colonization expert and agronomist.

Mr. Emile C. Bataille, Colonization expert with Canadian experience.

Dr. Anthony Donovan, sanitary engineer.

Mr. Desmond Holdridge, who has previous experience of the Colony (secretary).

They are due to arrive in Georgetown to-morrow, February 10th, and the British members will follow them as soon as possible thereafter. The terms of reference of the Commission are:—

To study and report upon the suitability and practicability of large-scale Colonization in British Guiana for involuntary emigrants of European origin, from the physical, climatic, and economic points of view; to estimate the approximate numbers that might be settled there (a) immediately, (b) over a term of years; to calculate the probable cost of such settlement; if mass colonization appears feasible, to recommend a general plan of settlement.

A statement on this subject was made by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the House of Commons on January 31st in answer to several questions. He stated that by agreement with the Co-ordinating Committee for Refugees an expert Commission of six members had been selected by President Roosevelt's Advisory Committee on Refugees to proceed to British Guiana in order to carry out the survey of the areas the Government had in mind. In addition, one or two British members were being nominated to serve on the Commission. The Agricultural Chemist to the British Guiana Government (Dr. D. W. Duthie) was also being especially attached to the Commission in an advisory capacity and in general the Commission would have the co-operation and assistance of the Government's officers in the Colony. The Commission were proceeding to British Guiana in the early days of February.

WELCOMED IN THE COLONY

The suggestion to make British Guiana one of the homes for Jewish refugees has been heartily welcomed by Government, Legislature, Press and the public generally. It is felt locally that nothing would tend more surely to the substantial advancement of the Colony, both socially and economically, than the influx of large numbers of a Northern people with their brains, energy and money. In some quarters, however, it is considered that the idea of confining the Jews to a particular section of the Colony is quite impracticable. "Infiltration," writes a correspondent, "into the towns sooner or later must take place, and when that happens it may well be found that the Jews, with their national ability for finance and their trading instinct, will gradually supplant some of the existing business concerns. That, however, is a matter for the future."

ANOTHER POINT OF VIEW

A different view is taken by Father Cary-Elwes, S.J. who has written to The Times and Overseas on the subject.

Father Cary-Elwes suggests that the only practical way of conveying a large body of people to the Savanna is to take them up the Amazon River. Ocean steamers will take them 1,000 miles as far as Manaos, and river steamers the rest of the way up to Rio Negro and Rio Branco. The latter is only navigable in the wet season.

To his mind it would be sheer madness to place a large number of refugees in such a place and in such circumstances.

"If the refugees are placed in British Guiana it would be surely better to place them on some of the high lands in the forest, not far from the coast and easily accessible by steamers. As I said in my letter to The Times, by employing the native Indians, who are expert woodmen and willing workers, they would soon make large clearings in the forest. The stumps and roots of trees would then be extracted by a chain connected with a capstan, easily worked by two bullocks. In this clearing they would have soil undisturbed since the creation, possibly the richest soil in the world. They could plant bananas, cocoa, coffee, ground provisions and many other commodities sufficient to support themselves, and the surplus they could ship to the coast. This, if well thought out, is, I venture to think, feasible. Whether it would be advisable I am not prepared to say."

"If the interior of the Colony had been opened up, if the railway to the interior, which they have been talking about for the last fifty years, had been constructed, so that people on the Savanna could communicate with the coast; if roads had been made through the swamps, bridges built over the rivers, so that it was possible to travel about with ease, then we might have seriously invited our refugee friends to come and settle in the British Guiana Savanna. Some would have gone in for sheep farming, others for breeding pigs, others for planting tobacco (it is a tobacco country), others would have been employed making roads or bridging rivers.

Jamaica's Sugar

The CIRCULAR is indebted to Mr. D. J. Verity for the following notes on Jamaica's sugar industry. They were written on January 14th.

A number of sugar factories have started crop and are thus far making satisfactory progress. The field hands, after a little preliminary delay and one or two short-lived strikes in some cases, have made an energetic onslaught on the crop, and the weather is ideal. So far, the following Estates have started:—

Appleton, Holland, Bybrook, Sevens, Retreat, Frome Central, Prospect, Serge Island and Kew. At the last named, work was shut down this week, owing to demands for higher rates of wages, but it is hoped that the "crop" will proceed again normally next week.

The new Director of Agriculture, The Hon. G. A. Jones, C.M.G., has arrived and taken up his new duties. He has made favourable impressions on those with whom his work has brought him into contact, and his kindly, genial manner will bring him many friends all over the Island and in all walks of life. His long experience in the British West Indies, especially perhaps of the sugar industry, will make him a valuable adjunct to the Island's agricultural services and industries.

We also have recently welcomed Captain Burnett, the new Land Commissioner, formerly Deputy Director of Agriculture in British Guiana. The task before him here is one of no small magnitude; and he is approaching it with enthusiasm and discretion, both of which it needs.

The present estimate of the island crop is 115,515 tons, according to the latest revisions; and as the export quota is only 82,400 tons with 14,000 tons allocated as the local quota, there will be a considerable reserve on hand at the end of the quota year, unless by some means or other our export quota is increased.

Citrus Fruit Industry

Figures from Palestine and U.S.A.

Those who have assumed that the serious disturbances in Palestine would have their repercussions on the export trade are not likely to find their anticipations realised. According to a report from the Chief Horticultural Officer in that mandated territory, fine settled weather which began in November lasted almost until the end of December. There was little rain. The fair weather greatly facilitated loading at the ports. There is every reason to believe that the citrus export crop estimate of 13½ million boxes will be reached and perhaps exceeded, if the weather remains favourable throughout the season. Improvement is to be recorded in the standard of exports, which was generally more uniform than last year. The general quality of the fruit shipped was very good and little wastage in exports was observed. Despite the difficulties in road and rail transport, shipments moved fairly satisfactorily.

Grapefruit production for the 1938-39 season, according to the Weekly Fruit Intelligence Notes, is estimated

to be 40,696,000 boxes with record crops indicated in all States, except California. This compares with the previous record crop of 31,093,000 boxes in 1937-38. Although November rainfall was light in both Florida and Texas, grapefruit has continued to develop satisfactorily.

West Indies at Whiteley's

Attractive Trade Display

WHITELEY'S, the well known store in Queens Road, or as it now is Queensway, Bayswater, have staged again this year an Exhibition of Empire products which was opened on January 30th, by Mr. R. K. Winter, secretary of the British Empire Producers' Organisation, in the absence, through sudden illness, of Sir Alexander Godley.

The West India Committee, as on the occasion of a similar Exhibition in 1936, agreed to participate and an excellent display, covering a large variety of commodities, aroused favourable comment from the visitors to the West Indies stand, of which photographs are shown facing page 43.

Gillespie Bros. and Co., Ltd., agents for the Trinidad Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association, co-operated in a special display of canned grapefruit juice which is of considerable importance at a time when every effort is being made to increase the popularity of fruit juices in the United Kingdom. Trinidad eating-chocolate, Jamaican cigars and honey and Grenada nutmegs were well to the fore and rum from Jamaica, Trinidad and Demerara and Angostura Bitters were prominently displayed. The attraction of the Ugli to visitors was once again evidenced, partly due to the merits of the fruit but also to its name and somewhat uncertain ancestry. Barbados sugar and hot sauce were two more of the many West Indian products which attracted attention.

The West Indian Sea Island cotton exhibits shown in the photograph facing page 43 were furnished by Sea Island Textiles, Ltd., whose trade name is "Sunspel." The articles displayed include shirting, shirts, pyjamas and underwear.

Leaflets and tourist literature were available and Whiteley's as usual kindly undertook that all suitable products would be on sale in the stores, as well as on the stand, during the course of the Exhibition which will last for three weeks.

Whiteley's practical gesture of goodwill to Empire trade and the help of the West Indian Produce Association and of other firms which co-operated will be very greatly appreciated.

FROM a member of the West India Committee living in Rio de Janeiro comes the following appreciation: "Being so far away, both from the West India Committee headquarters and the West Indies, does not diminish our enjoyment of THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR. Indeed for that very reason we would hate to be without the page "From a Londoner's Notebook," which appeals to us more than anything else of its kind that we are acquainted with."



The Coming Test Matches



West Indies Side's Sixth Tour in England

AN important series of trial matches has been taking place in Trinidad with a view to determining the composition of the team which shall represent the British West Indies in this country in the summer. This very thorough try-out is more complete than any similar effort on previous occasions and augurs well for the success of the side when it reaches these shores. At the time of writing it is impossible to indicate the names of the representatives. What is known is that three tried and tested stalwarts of West Indian cricket will make their appearance, in Constantine (Trinidad), Headley (Jamaica) and Martindale (Barbados). The first named is well known as the Nelson professional and author of the entertaining book entitled "Cricket and I." His father represented the West Indies side in England in their first two tours of 1900 and 1906. All three have been of recent years engaged by Lancashire league teams. In the case of Headley the club concerned is Haslington. Martindale has been specially released for the occasion of the tour by the Burnley Club. With their experience of English wickets this trio will form a sure element of strength to the visiting team.

The all-important question of captaincy has also already been settled as previously announced in the CIRCULAR. The team will be led by Rolf Grant of Trinidad, an old Cambridge Blue in soccer as well as cricket. It will be recalled that his brother G. C. ("Jackie") Grant captained the West Indies side both in Australia, 1930-31, and in England in 1933 with considerable success.

The Australian tour was memorable in that it furnishes the only example of a test match in Australia being won by any visiting side other than one from England.

It is interesting to relate that the other teams from the West Indies were captained by Aucher Warner in 1900, H.B.G. (now Sir Harold) Austin in 1906 and 1923, and R. K. Nunes in 1928.

Preliminary arrangements have again been in the capable hands of Mr. R. H. Mallett who has been associated with West Indies cricket since 1906. He has recently had the advantage of consultation with Mr. John St. F. Dare, hon. secretary of the West Indies Cricket Board of Control, who is making a few days' stay in England prior to proceeding to Switzerland for (we regret to say) reasons of health.

The following table shows the fixtures already arranged:—

	Date	Opponent	Ground.
May			
S.	6—9	Worcestershire..	Worcester.
W.	10—12	Lancashire	Liverpool.
S.	13—16	M.C.C.	Lords.
W.	17—19	Cambridge University	Cambridge.
S.	20—23	Surrey	Oval.
W.	24—26	Oxford University	Oxford.
Whit.-S.	27—30	Glamorgan	Cardiff.
W.	31-June 2	Essex	Chelmsford.

	Date	Opponent	Ground.
June			
S.	3—6	Middlesex	Lords.
W.	7—9	Northamptonshire	Northampton.
S.	10—13	Derbyshire	Derby.
W.	14—16	Minor Counties	Lords.
S.	17—20	Leicestershire . .	Leicester.
W.	21, 22	*Lincolnshire . .	Scunthorpe.
S.	24, 26, 27	1st Test	Lords.
W.	28, 29	*Norfolk	Norwich.
July			
S.	1—4	Notts.	Trent Bridge.
W.	5—7	Yorkshire	Harrogate.
S.	8—11	Lancashire	Old Trafford.
W.	12, 13	*Northumberland	..
S.	15, 17	*Durham	Sunderland.
W.	19, 20	*Sir Julien Cahn's XI	Nottingham.
S.	22—25	2nd Test	Old Trafford.
W.	26—28	Surrey	Oval.
S.	29-1 Aug.	Hampshire	Bournemouth.
August			
W.	2—4	Somerset	Taunton.
Bank H.	5—8	Glamorgan	Swansea.
W.	9—11	Warwickshire . .	Birmingham.
S.	12—15	Gloucestershire	Bristol.
W.	16, 17	*Wiltshire	Swindon
S.	19—23	3rd Test	Oval.
S.	26—29	Sussex	Hove.
W.	30-Sept. 1	Kent	Canterbury.
September			
S.	2—5	*Mr. H. E. Butlin's XI	Skegness.
W.	6, 7, 8 free	An XI of England	Folkestone.
S.	9—12	H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's XI	Scarborough.

*Two-day matches.

In addition to the matches shown above, practice games have been arranged against Reigate Priory on May 2nd, against A. P. Freeman's XI at Gravesend on May 3rd and the Army at Aldershot on May 4th.

The match at Gravesend is for the benefit of the local hospital, which received £600 and £500 on the two previous occasions when a similar fixture was held.

It is understood that the sixteen members of the team will arrive in England on or about April 24th. In the week before serious cricket is undertaken they will have the opportunity of using practice nets at Lords, and of attending one or two of the official welcomes that are commonly given by representative bodies. An invitation to attend the Cup Final at Wembley has been issued to them by the Football Association.

Accommodation for the team had been secured at the Palace Hotel, Bloomsbury which was their headquarters in 1933. This house has, however, been taken over by Earl Baldwin's Fund and for Government activities. The headquarters for the forthcoming tour will, therefore, be at the Grafton Hotel, Tottenham Court Road.

SIR JAMES AND LADY BAILLIE and other members of the Trinidad Oil Fields Tribunal recently paid a visit to the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in that Colony.

Tropical Training and Research

In last issue a summary was given of part of a paper read by Sir Geoffrey Evans before the Royal Society of Arts on the above subject. A further instalment appears below.

THERE is an opinion very generally believed in planting circles that trees raised from cuttings are not so deep rooted, and therefore do not last so long, as those grown from seedlings. This idea is prevalent and as it is always unwise to reject, without thorough examination, the beliefs of men with long practical experience, a study of the rooting systems became necessary. The roots of young trees grown from cuttings were compared with those from seedlings. It was noted that there was more of a tap root in the case of the seedling, but that otherwise the roots of the cuttings were well developed and extensive. The final conclusion can only be reached after the trees have been growing for twenty years or so, and to this end a series of plots have been planted out and included in the River Estate experiment.

Observations are now being recorded at River Estate in Trinidad on 600 seedlings which are just coming into bearing. These are the progenies of six I.C.S. trees originally selected for high bearing. Four of these particular parents are now known to be self-incompatible. The experiment is still in its initial stages, but already it is noticed that the young trees from the two self-compatible parents in this their first year of bearing are setting four or five times as many fruit as those from self-incompatible trees. This means of course that it would be dangerous to plant out whole fields with one variety, as poor yields might result due to failure of pollination if the type happened to be incompatible. This discovery was of great importance as it means either that only self-compatible trees should be recommended for plantations or else a mixture of incompatible types with others that are free pollinators as in the case of apple cultivation.

One of the mysteries which is now engaging the attention of the investigators is the transference of pollen from one tree to another. It is obvious that pollen must be carried from one tree to another, as many of the plants originally selected for their high yields have since proved to be incompatible to their own pollen and must therefore have been pollinated from a neighbouring tree. We do not know the agency by which the pollen is conveyed. This is a mystery which remains to be solved. Various suggestions have been made; and workers at the College at present suspect a thrips of the genus *Frankliniella*. Meanwhile, special efforts are being directed to the solution of the problem.

The soil and fertilizer requirements are also being studied; and Trinidad, because of the great variety of its soils, has proved a suitable place for an investigation of this sort. An even moisture status being one of the chief characteristics of a good cacao soil, it is obvious that cacao has frequently been planted in the past on soils which do not possess this character. In many types of soil phosphorus is the necessary element

which is lacking, and increases in yield to the amount of 50 per cent. have in some instances been obtained by the use of phosphates. On the other hand, exactly opposite results have been obtained, and it was found that in such soils a layer of gypsum occurs below the surface soil. When phosphate is applied to such soils it seems to have a depressing effect on the utilization of iron by the cacao tree. In most cacao soils the C/N ration is satisfactory and nitrogen is not lacking, but potassium is very often deficient, and some marked results have been obtained with potassium alone or in combination with phosphate. The whole of the cacao area of Trinidad has now been covered with a series of field experiments based on these findings, and a soil survey in considerable detail is in progress. It should be possible in a year or so for the local agricultural authorities to give sound advice to individual planters on the manuring of their fields. Such advice was impossible before because of lack of knowledge, but it must be remembered that only within quite recent years has it occurred to anybody that cacao does require manuring. Consequently, work on similar lines has been undertaken on the cacao soils of the Gold Coast and Nigeria in collaboration with officers of those Colonies, and interesting developments are expected.

Biochemical investigations chiefly concerned with quality in the cacao bean are now in progress. Commercially, a high-quality bean, apart from physical considerations such as size, plumpness, etc., has always been associated with colour. A bean which, when cut across, shows white or light colour is usually of a good flavour, whereas dark-purple beans are often slightly bitter. This is undoubtedly due to genetic character and light beans are generally attributed to the presence of criollo blood. Pure criollo cacao produces the highest quality chocolate, but it is not abundant, and because of its delicate habit it has largely been intercrossed with calabacillo and other inferior types forming the ordinary Forestero or "Trinitario" mixture grown in the West Indies. The work is intricate and baffling results are being obtained. There seems to be little correlation between the tannin content and quality, for example, but other constituents in the bean are being examined and new methods of estimation are being devised.

The Economic Department of the College has also been investigating the position of the cacao industry and has paid special attention to the reasons for the decline since the war. It is obvious that there has been a falling off in the whole standard of cultivation and upkeep of the estates. Much of this is due to causes such as indebtedness, fall in prices and so on, but other reasons have been brought to light and the chief of these is perhaps the age factor.

(To be concluded)

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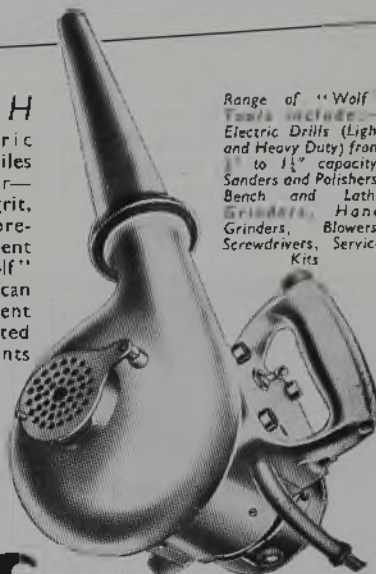
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Additions to Our Library

Nelson's West Indian Wife

MOST people who have studied the life of Lord Nelson remember his association with Lady Hamilton, but few are acutely aware that there was a Lady Nelson, legally his wife.

Previous biographers have dismissed her as "dull"

"prudence and affection." In a letter, dated August 19th, 1786, and written from English Harbour, Antigua, Nelson wrote in a strain that Romeo might have found it difficult to excel.

"My heart yearns to you, it is with you, my mind dwells upon nought else but you. Absent from you, I feel no pleasure; it is you, my dearest Fanny, who are everything to me. Without you I care not for this world; for I have found lately nothing in it but vexation and trouble."

Until he met Lady Hamilton in 1798, after the Battle of the Nile, Nelson lived happily with his wife. He never actually separated from her until four years before his death in 1801.

The book is full of the background of the period when France and England were fighting for the supremacy of the sea, in a war largely concerned with Colonial possessions. Often Lady Nelson is lost to sight as the author focuses on the adventures of the great Admiral, but her presence can always be felt, and in this book, if not in her lifetime, she gets "her share of the wreath of roses, if he has the crown of bays."

Lady Hamilton is wholeheartedly condemned on every occasion, and although the authoress lays claim to impartiality there is more than a tinge of bitterness in her disavowal of Lady



From the portrait at the

Lady Nelson

National Maritime Museum, Greenwich

or from the wish "to cast the blame anywhere but on him who was so deservedly dear to the Nation" have made her responsible for Nelson's wayward actions.

E. M. Keate, in the first biography of Nelson's Wife (Cassell 12/6) has succeeded in showing that much of Nelson's renown was due to his wife's influence.

When Nelson married Frances Nisbet, a fascinating young West Indian widow, in the island of Nevis, on March 11th, 1787, he was "as poor as Job" and in disfavour with the Government over the Navigation Laws. He was "no catch" for the niece of the President of the Council of Nevis. Nor was it merely a match of

Nelson's "dullness."

She writes of her:—

"Apparently if she had grumbled loudly at the unexpected quiet and lonely life of the country-side, and had started flirtations—" affairs " they were called in those days—with other women's husbands as a distraction, she would have been applauded as a living soul."

West Indians, as indeed they have every reason to be, have always been particularly interested in Nelson's career, and no doubt that interest will be redoubled in reading this book about his West Indian wife.

Sir Donald Cameron

This work* is a valuable contribution to administrative policy in Africa and should be read by all who are directly or indirectly interested in the future development of the African peoples.

The author has had wide experiences with steadily increasing responsibilities both in Nigeria and in Tanganyika. His book summarises his life's work, faithfully recounting his aims and the method by which he achieved them.

His "magnum opus" was, as everyone knows, the establishment of a system of "Indirect Rule" in Tanganyika. By shrewd deductive reasoning power he defined the steps necessary to reconcile his findings with actual facts. Once he found the solution he pressed forward with irresistible perseverance, thus creating without precedent a method of native rule which may have momentous influence on the education and uplifting of African peoples to a point which, in process of time, will, it is hoped, qualify them for self-government.

The experiment was daring, as thirty years of inhibiting German rule was poor preparation for a bold step towards self-government. The author appears to have had an occasional qualm lest the effort might be premature but a Governor's term of office is short, and he realised that it was a case of now or never.

The establishment of a great scientific research institute at Amani, serving the whole of tropical Africa, the rapid development of the sisal industry, surpassing within a few years the world record, were surely worthy of mention. Health, transport and water are the three prime essentials in tropical life. One gathers from the pages of this admirable book that administration was placed before these all-important services. Far too many natives are riddled with disease, a defective road system hampers communications and extensive water boring might be furthered with immense benefit to the territory. Doubtless stringency of finance holds back these developments, for which no Governor is responsible, but this book opens one's eyes to the dire need of an active policy. If we are to fulfil our responsibilities to the territory, the Imperial Treasury would have to face heavier expenditure. The author calls attention to the fact that money borrowed under the Trustee Act may not be expended beyond rail and road construction, but health, education and other services call for vast expenditure of money and energy.

Jamaican Interlude

The bibliography of the West Indies has recently received an important addition by the publication of Mr. George F. Timpson's new book *Jamaican Interlude*.†

Mr. Timpson recounts the story of the work of the Free Church Missionaries in Jamaica during the latter

*MY TANGANYIKA SERVICE. By Sir Donald Cameron, G.C.M.G., K.B.E. London: George Allen and Unwin, 1938. Price 10/6 net, pp. 280.

†JAMAICAN INTERLUDE. By George F. Timpson, with a Preface by the Right Hon. Lord Olivier, P.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., Governor of Jamaica, 1907-13. London: Ed. J. Burrow and Co. Ltd., 1938, illustrated. 7½ in. x 5 in. pp. 85. Price 6/6 post free. Obtainable from the West India Committee.

part of the 19th century and tells of the work of such men of outstanding character as William Knibb and Thomas Burchell who devoted themselves to the battle for full emancipation after the abolition of slavery. Many excellent books have been written about Jamaica, but in the majority of them the spiritual influences which have vitally affected the development of the people have received scant attention.

In his foreword to Mr. Timpson's book, Lord Olivier points out that the character of the West Indian working people is not sufficiently appreciated owing to a failure to understand their ideas of freedom and justice and the methods and influences which alone have proved capable of promoting their real progress in the directions to which they naturally aspire, and were actively encouraged to aspire, by their emancipation from slavery a hundred years ago.

Mr. Timpson's book comes at an opportune moment and merits careful study by anyone who wishes to understand the mentality of the people of Jamaica. In every way it is a delightful guide written in a graceful and easy style. Admirably illustrated, it will be appreciated alike by the student and by the ordinary reader.

Jungle Trails

For nearly half a century Mr. A. Hyatt Verrill has followed the trails through tropical jungle since the day when he first stepped ashore at Dominica on his first expedition to collect specimens of bird, insect, reptilian and mammalian life. In *My Jungle Trails**, Mr. Verrill describes some of the experiences which befell him during his many expeditions in South and Central America and the West Indies. He despises the "green hells" and the "gigantic man-crushing serpents" which so many writers on jungle topics introduce at every turn into their highly coloured narratives. To him the jungle is a place not of adventure, but of charm and interest to which he returns time and again with an enthusiasm as fresh as when he saw and was captivated by his first love, Dominica, an average lifetime ago. This straightforward description of the more interesting experiences of his career forms as fascinating—and for all Mr. Verrill's demur, as exciting—a book as it has been our pleasure to read for many a month. In particular, we heartily endorse Mr. Verrill's opinion that the so-called "ferocious savage of the jungle" is a gentleman in comparison with many of the products of our modern civilisation.

British Industries Fair

Her Majesty the Queen has graciously signified her intention of being present at the British Industries Fair, Earls Court, on the morning of February 20th, the opening day. Two days later this section of the Fair will be visited by Her Majesty Queen Mary.

*MY JUNGLE TRAILS. By A. Hyatt Verrill. London: George G. Harrap and Co. Ltd., pp. 329. 8½ in. x 5½ in. Price 13/2 post free. To be obtained from the book department of the West India Committee.

Obituary

MR. S. A. KESTIN

We much regret to announce the death of Mr. Stanley Anderson Kestin which took place at Brighton on January 25th, after a long illness, at the age of 68. Mr. Kestin was head of the Produce Department of Messrs. Gillespie Bros. and Co. Ltd., of Fenchurch Street, having been with that firm since 1893. He was well-known, respected and much liked in the City.

SIR ROBERT RODEN

Sir Robert Roden, whose death in London, on February 5th, we much regret to announce, was Chief Justice of British Honduras from 1915-1921.

The son of Mr. J. James Roden, an estate owner in Antigua, he entered the civil service in 1880 and until 1896 he was Private Secretary to successive Governors of the Leeward Islands.

Roden, who was called to the Bar by Gray's Inn, devoted himself, says *The Times*, to his judicial duties with a thoroughness as conscientious in trivial as in important cases. He acquired a profound understanding of the Negro mentality and was trusted and respected by Europeans and natives alike. He was shrewd, kindly, courteous, and considerate; his features beneath the hair, which was snow white from early manhood, proclaimed the judicial mind. His fairness and firmness did much to restore confidence and order in the serious riots which broke out in Belize shortly after the War.

Lady Roden, who was a daughter of Mr. W. P. Harrison, of Edinburgh, died in 1936. To their daughter, Mrs. Tatham, the CIRCULAR offers its sincere sympathy.

CAPTAIN A. P. DIX, R.N.R.

Old timers especially will grieve to learn of the death of Captain Arthur Porritt Dix, R.N.R., which took place at Southampton, on February 1st, at the age of 79. A former Commodore of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., he retired in 1921 after half a century at sea. The first Royal Mail Steamer in which he sailed was the *Moselle*, of which Captain John Jellicoe, father of the late Earl Jellicoe, was commander. During the war Captain Dix's resource in saving the Amazon from an enemy torpedo won him official commendation.

Captain Dix was one of the most popular commodores in the service of the R.M.S.P. and well-known throughout the West Indies. Dapper and debonair with a small pointed red beard he was commonly known as Captain Kettle and in fact there are many who believe that he was the prototype of Cunliffe Hyne's hero.

Always immaculately dressed he invariably sported a top hat and frock coat when he came up to London to report on his voyages. To cross Moorgate Street from the Marine Department to the general offices of the R.M.S.P. Co., he used to charter a cab.

MR. DAVID D. BRYSON

It is with much regret that we record the death of Mr. David D. Bryson, in London on January 26th, in his 77th year. Born in Edinburgh, he was educated at Edinburgh Academy. After leaving school he entered the office of his uncle, Mr. A. R. G. Gillespie of Gillespie and

Cathcart, merchants, in Leith. A brother of Mr. Robert Bryson, a member of the Executive Committee of the West India Committee, Mr. David Bryson was a partner in the firm of Blackwood, Bryson and Co. Ltd., for over 50 years. In 1916, he became senior partner on the death of Mr. James Blackwood and when the firm was turned into a limited company in 1936, he became its first chairman, which position he occupied until his death. Originally, West Indian trade formed one of the firm's largest interests, but latterly it extended primarily on the East India side. For some time, Mr. David Bryson was on the directorate in the United Kingdom Jute Goods Association and was a valued member of the West India Committee until the day of his death. He was liked and respected throughout the City of London. His death removes one of the oldest members of the Baltic Mercantile Shipping Exchange which he joined seven years before the close of the last century. In his young days in Edinburgh, Mr. Bryson was an enthusiastic cyclist and won many cups and several championships at races when the penny-farthing type of bicycle was still in vogue. Later he took up sailing keenly and his home at Bourne End afforded him many opportunities of enjoying this pastime.

To his widow the CIRCULAR offers its sincere sympathy.

MRS. GEORGINA VERITY

We much regret to learn of the death which took place at Mandeville, Jamaica on the night of January 9th, 1939 of Mrs. Georgina Verity, the wife of the Rev. H. B. Verity, and mother of the Rev. G. B. Verity (Rector of Colesborne, Glos.), Mr. D. J. Verity (Co-Manager of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Jamaica), and Mr. John Verity (First Puisne Judge of British Guiana).

Born over 80 years ago in Aberdeen, Mrs. Verity first came to the Colonies in 1903, when she accompanied her husband and family to British Honduras, where Mr. Verity was at different times until 1917, Rector of Orange Walk, Corozal, and Stann-Creek, and a Canon of St. John's Cathedral, Belize. In 1908, she went with her husband to Guatemala City, where he re-established a Church of England mission. In those days before the Trans-Continental Railway was complete, travel was difficult and one had to ride on a mule over the mountains from Zacapa (then the rail-head) to Morales, and thence proceed by "diligencia," an old fashioned stage-coach, to Guatemala City. After some years in Guatemala, Mr. and Mrs. Verity returned to British Honduras, and in 1917 came to Jamaica, where they have since resided, first at Linstead and later at Ramble, where Mr. Verity was Rector, and lately, after his retirement, at Mandeville.

Mrs. Verity made many good friends in British Honduras and Guatemala, with whom she corresponded until the last, and in Jamaica numerous friends of hers and of the family have expressed their sympathy. Her death was sudden but peaceful and without distress.

The CIRCULAR desires to offer to its valued correspondent, Mr. D. J. Verity, and to the other members of the family its sincere sympathy in their sad loss.

As we go to press we learn, with deep regret, of the death of Mr. Arthur E. Moore, deputy chairman of Messrs. Hawkins and Tipson Ltd., of Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.

Royal Commission in British Guiana



Chamber of Commerce's Representations



LORD MOYNE, Sir Walter Citrine and several other members of the Royal Commission arrived at Georgetown on January 28th and their first sitting in that Colony was held on January 30th. The remaining members reached the Colony on January 31st.

As in the case of the other Colonies, a number of memoranda have been submitted by representative bodies and individuals. Below appears a summary of that submitted by the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Georgetown.

In their introduction, the Chamber speak sadly of "a century and a half of economic inertia, if not actual stagnation."

They point out that as a result of the high rates of custom duties in operation in the Colony British goods receive preference which is 8 per cent. higher than the utmost conceded by any of the neighbouring Colonies. This is characterised as "an example of inter-empire trade relationship."

With regard to the administration of the Colony the memorandum complains that between 1923 and 1937 "there have been no fewer than six substantive holders of the office, to say nothing of an extraordinarily lengthy period of ten and a half months when the Colonial Secretary administered the Government." No continuity of policy can be hoped for with such frequent changes.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that various forms of taxation "such as 50 per cent. surtax on income tax, 15 per cent. surtax on Harbour Dues, 30 per cent. surtax on goods paying specific customs duty and 3 per cent. Bill of Entry Tax, called at the time the taxes were imposed 'a temporary measure' have remained in force for several years."

On the subject of the Colony's industries the memorandum quotes an estimate of over 50 per cent. of the wage-earning portion of the Colony's population as being directly or indirectly concerned with sugar; that activities in rice can best be remuneratively pursued where sugar estates exist is testified to by the Director of Agriculture.

The memorandum cites, with approval, Sir Frank Stockdale's dictum that "if sugar fails there is little prospect of an economic future for the Colony." In spite of its importance, however, when sugar restrictions were introduced the Colony suffered a reduction of 12 per cent., whereas the maximum reduction made to the neighbouring Colonies was 7 per cent.

THE RICE INDUSTRY

The rice farmer, except where situated on or near a sugar estate, is almost entirely at the mercy of the weather and in recent years unfavourable weather conditions, coupled with prevailing low prices, have

caused considerable shrinkage in the area under cultivation. It is also felt that milling conditions throughout the Colony are far from efficient, and improvement in this direction might contribute materially towards the Colony establishing a firmer footing in the West Indian markets. British Guiana's main competitor is Burma.

Better control of the export market is urged, and the Government is criticised for laxity in this respect. "The result is that the efforts of the Rice Marketing Board to improve prices have been to a large extent nugatory because of the piratical activities of 'rebaters.'" The early publication of the report of the rice expert, Mr. Parker, is deemed urgent.

Bauxite is referred to as an important and growing industry. In 1937, 300,707 tons valued at \$1,719,793 were exported. These figures were considerably exceeded in the first nine months of 1938. Approximately 1,150 persons are employed by the Demerara Bauxite Co. Ltd., a subsidiary of the Aluminum Co. of Canada Ltd. Out of a total amount of \$225,854 collected in Harbour dues the Bauxite Company contributed over \$70,000 and in other respects also the enterprise contributes very handsomely towards the economic welfare of the country. Consequently the Chamber regards the imposition of the existing export tax on the product as unreasonable.

The principal needs of the gold industry is the provision of cheaper and safer transport facilities to profitable lands.

Regarding the diamond industry, it is pointed out that in 1923 the average per carat was \$23 compared with \$12 in 1938. The industry stands in urgent need of sympathetic treatment to keep it from pursuing its present state of decline.

The most important of the minor industries is coco-nut. The value of the local mill and refinery is emphasised. Owing to the local outlet the Coco-nut Board were able to hold and to sell at the top of the market. It is feared that unless effective legislation be enacted and strictly enforced the local mill and refinery may be forced to close down.

The Chamber suggests that inquiry might well be conducted into the falling off in coffee, once a prominent industry.

As regards the establishment of an Agricultural Loan Bank, "there can be no diversity of opinion as to the pressing need of this form of assistance to the small cultivator and it is to be hoped the Commission will be impressed sufficiently to enable it to urge the establishment of such an organization." They further suggest that some of the money spent on agriculture could be better employed in operating a central clearing house for farmers' products.

(Continued on page 60, column 2)

Agricultural News

By "AGRONOMIST"

INCREASED interest is being taken in certain valuable vegetable insecticides and in the Annual Report of the Imperial Institute for 1938, the Director mentions that following inquiries concerning the production of insecticide materials of vegetable origin, replies received indicated that over fifty British and foreign countries were producing, or experimenting with, nicotine, derris, lonchocarpus, pyrethrum and others. In Malaya, for example, the cultivation of derris for the production of dried roots for export, is extending considerably and the Department of Agriculture there has afforded much assistance to planters by isolating, propagating and distributing selected strains of the plant whose roots had a high content of the chief active principle, namely, rotenone. Incidentally it may be mentioned that most Chinese vegetable growers in Malaya cultivate a few plants of this tropical woody climber in their gardens. When their vegetables are attacked by insects they simply dig up a few roots of the derris, macerate and soak them in water overnight and apply the liquid to the plants.

Yields of Sugar-cane in Jamaica

An interesting survey of the yields of sugar-cane in Jamaica for 1936-37 is made by Mr. H. H. Croucher, agricultural chemist of the Department of Agriculture and published in Bulletin No. 16 of the Department. It is stated that over one million tons of sugar-cane were ground during the season, or approximately 200,000 tons more than in the previous year; this is probably the highest output ever recorded in Jamaica. The increase in production was due to a larger planted acreage and also to heavier yields per acre, the latter being due to favourable weather and improved cultural methods. Cane farmers, that is, all persons who sold canes to a factory, produced 23 per cent. of the total of canes ground. The average yield of all acreages returned for the island was 29.08 tons. The cane varieties P.O.J. 2878 and B.H. 10-12 predominated and these two are recognised as the most suitable varieties at the present time for the better lands; they occupied nearly 67 per cent. of the total area planted. Many small farmers still grew the old Creole varieties which were frequently infested with mosaic disease and resistant canes such as those above-named are being distributed to them.

Cacao and Witch-broom Disease

The immense damage done to cacao plantations in the West Indies and South America by the Witch-broom disease is well known. The disease is very difficult and expensive to control. Whilst brooms from infected vegetative buds can be seen and pruned off leaving the tree healthy, the removal of star-brooms destroys the source of flower-buds, and of course, future fruit.

Experience in Surinam proved that under humid conditions the disease could spread at a rate much faster than it could be controlled by pruning on any practical scale. Scientific investigators then came to the conclusion that amelioration of the unsatisfactory situation must be sought in other directions. From experience with other crops it was suggested that highly resistant, or immune, strains might be found in cacao growing countries if careful search was made and that every effort should be made to discover and introduce them. The above is a short summary of the remarks made by Dr. F. J. Pound, Agronomist of the Department of Agriculture, Trinidad, at the commencement of his report on a visit to Ecuador, the Amazon Valley and Colombia from April, 1937 to April, 1938 in his quest of varieties and strains resistant to Witch-broom disease. As a result of Dr. Pound's journey promising strains were examined on estates in Ecuador, whilst in Brazil and Peru he discovered several trees that were apparently resistant, if not immune, to the disease and seed from these was collected and sent to a plant quarantine station in Barbados where they were sown and plants raised for eventual introduction to Trinidad where it is hoped that they will prove of much value to the local industry.

Soil Erosion on Tea Estates

The subject of soil erosion in many Tropical Colonies is receiving much attention by Government Departments and agriculturists. In Jamaica, for example, the deleterious effects of soil erosion following deforestation have frequently been brought to notice. When Dr. (now Sir) Arthur Hill visited the island in 1924, he uttered a grave warning concerning the matter, and more recently the catastrophic landslide in St. Lucia was considered by a competent authority to be due mainly to the removal of the forest from the hill-sides. In large rubber and tea plantations in Malaya and Ceylon, where the trees and bushes have often to be planted on steep hill-sides much attention is given to the prevention of loss of the valuable surface soil by means of contour terracing, silt-pitting, cover-plants and systems of drainage. In this connexion attention may be drawn to an instructive article entitled, "Soil Erosion on Tea Estates and Some Suggestions for its Control" by Mr. W. C. Lester Smith, Agricultural Officer, Department of Agriculture, Ceylon. The writer points out that the cultivation of any crop, and especially those grown on sloping lands, necessarily involves some disturbance of the soil from time to time and the losses by erosion which take place gradually reduce the fertility of the soil and increase the cost of producing a crop. He then describes various methods for preventing erosion, such as establishing permanent hedges along contour lines, and contour stone terracing, if stone is available.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"JUMBIE know who fer frighten."

* * *

"SPICES in the tea are the secret for cold weather . . . cloves, cinnamon . . . a dash of rum."—The Sunday Express.

* * *

THE CIRCULAR very heartily congratulates the new Secretary of the West India Committee and Mrs. E. J. King on the birth of a son (Brendan) on January 26th.

* * *

CABLED advice from Trinidad announces the necessity of furnishing two Master's copies of Bills of Lading henceforward, in respect of all cargo bound for that Colony.

* * *

MR. WILLIAM DENIS BATTERSHILL, who was Assistant Colonial Secretary of Jamaica from 1928-1933, during which period he acted as Colonial Secretary on several occasions, has been appointed Governor of Cyprus. Mr. Battershill is a member of the West India Committee and the CIRCULAR salutes the new Governor.

* * *

H.M.S. VINDICTIVE (Captain H. C. Bovell), whose West Indian cruise for the purpose of cadet training, a reference to which has previously been made in the CIRCULAR, left Portland for Barbados on January 26th, after being delayed in England for a fortnight. Her stay will be until February 20th. The projected visit to the Grenadine Islands has been cancelled.

* * *

MR. G. H. INNISS will give a talk on his native Barbados at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, on April 27th. An old Harrisonian, Mr. Inniss is now training at the Institute of Education of the London University. He is uncertain at present in what part of the world he will start his career in the teaching profession, but it would be surprising if he were not to return sooner or later to Little England.

* * *

MAJOR-GENERAL ALAN HUNTER, Secretary of the National Rifle Association, announces that the Overseas 3.03 Full Range Postal Match will again be held this year on any one day on any one range situated in the competing country. The Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Trinidad, Tobago and Windward Islands have entered teams since the institution of the competition in 1934.

* * *

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, one of the last surviving freed slaves in the Colony, has died in Tobago at the reputed age of 116. By hard work and thrift (says The Times) he had become one of the largest peasant proprietors in the Speyside district, to which he went in 1850 from St. Helena after he had been rescued by a British warship from a Portuguese slave trader. One other

freed slave, known as "Ole Edward," lives in Tobago, where he arrived 10 years after Campbell.

* * *

AMONG the passengers sailing in the s.s. Inkosi on February 24th will be Sir Bertram and Lady Jones. They plan to travel to Barbados and stay there at the Ocean View Hotel until the ship's return from British Guiana. They hope to spend much of their time at the new Fresh Water Aquatic Club at Black Rock. Owing to last minute alteration of arrangements they have not been able this year for the first time to make up a party to go with them.

* * *

TRINIDAD will shortly be receiving a visit from Mr. Eric Macfadyen, chairman of the Governing Body of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, who plans to sail in the Columbia on March 4th, reaching Port-of-Spain on March 16th. His visit, the first he has paid to the West Indies, will be for about a fortnight as he proposes to return in the Socrates. His object is to see the College for himself in its everyday working conditions and to establish a personal contact out there with the new Principal as well as the staff and students.

* * *

MR. MACFADYEN, who is a director of Harrisons and Crosfield, is a past member of the Federated Council of the Federated Malayan States, and chairman of the Planters Association of Malaya. In 1927 he was chairman of the Rubber Growers Association and three years later became President of the Institution of the Rubber Industry. In 1931 he was made President of the Association of British Malaya.

* * *

DR. ALEXANDER ALEKHIN, the chess champion of the world, has accepted an invitation from the Trinidad Chess Association to give exhibitions of his play there. He is at present in Venezuela which should make the trip an easy one. The Hon. Dr. A. H. McShine is president of the local Chess Club. It is believed that this will be the first occasion on which a world chess champion has paid a visit to play chess in one of the British West Indian Colonies. Senor Capablanca, from whom Dr. Alekhin wrested the title, is a Cuban and belongs to the diplomatic service of that country.

* * *

THE Falkirk Rotary Club proved a most appreciative audience, on February 2nd, to a talk given by Mr. J. Gardner-McLean, a member of the West India Committee, on the subject of the sugar industry in British Guiana. His ripe experience of the sugar industry in all its phases for a very long period meant that the Club received an authoritative account. That it was appreciated is shown by the fact that the speaker was prevailed upon to promise to return to give a further address at a later period. This is not an isolated instance where Mr. Gardner-McLean has kept the British Guiana flag flying since his return from the Colony.

Letters to the Editor

Tours, Trips and Cruises

(From *The Right Hon. The Lord Olivier, P.C., K.C.M.G., C.B.*)

SIR,
At the head of your leading article in to-day's issue of THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR you state that "to the tourist traffic Lord Olivier attributed much of Jamaica's trouble." Assuming that by "Jamaica's trouble" you mean the recent and continuing troubles connected with low prices, poverty, labour disputes and/or unemployment, this statement is grossly false, absurd, and wholly unjustifiable, I must request you unreservedly and uncompromisingly to withdraw it, and to publish this letter.

You further quote what purports to be a report (incorrect) of some observations made by me in reply to a special question put to me by Sir Edward Stubbs, not with any reference to the causes of recent trouble.

What I actually said is recorded in the official report, and after a recent stay of three weeks in Jamaica, I entirely adhere to it. I found that many residents entirely agree with me.

I am, Sir,

Bognor Regis, Yours faithfully,
27th January, 1939. (Signed) OLIVIER.

[We gladly accept Lord Olivier's statement that he was misrepresented. The solicitude always shown by Lord Olivier for the welfare of the people of Jamaica is so widely recognised and appreciated that we earnestly hope that none of our readers will have been led to believe that he attributed the troubles of Jamaica to the tourist trade to any extent.—EDITOR.]

Trinidad Society of Arts and Sciences

(From *Sir Claud Hollis, G.C.M.G., C.B.E.*)

DEAR SIR,

I have read with interest your article on the Trinidad Society of Arts and Sciences, and although I cannot throw any light on the origin of this Society, I think it possible that it was affiliated to, or connected with, the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, which flourished for many years with headquarters in the Adelphi, London.

A few years ago, I saw a list of the prizes, medals, etc., awarded by the Society of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce for the year 1825, and I noticed that a medal was awarded to some one in Trinidad. Unfortunately, I did not take a note of the name. And Hart in his book *Trinidad and the other West Indian Islands and Colonies* (p. 135) records that a medal was awarded by this Society in 1852 to Ferdinand Basanta, of Trinidad, for cotton grown on Monos Island, which fetched two shillings a pound.

Yours truly,

Newport, Essex. CLAUD HOLLIS.
29th January, 1939.

(From *Sir Norman Lamont, Bart., D.L., J.P., E.S.A.*)

DEAR SIR,

In reply to the question in the article, in your issue of 26th inst., illustrating a medal of the Society of

Arts and Sciences, it may interest you to know that I have a precisely similar medal, in silver-gilt, and enclosed in close-fitting convex glass, like watch-glass, on both sides.

Round the rim is inscribed:—

"JAMES LAMONT, M.P., CREOLE DRAFT OXEN, RIVER ESTATE, TRINIDAD EXHIBITION, 1868."

I have no information as to the "Society of Arts and Sciences," but from the illustrations on the reverse of the medal and the prominent position there given to the Creole Draft Ox, it may be assumed that the Society's activities were mainly of an agricultural character.

Issues of the Trinidad local press describing the Exhibition of 1868, may very likely throw further light upon the Society under whose auspices the Exhibition was evidently held.

Yours faithfully,

Toward, Argyllshire. NORMAN LAMONT.
30th January, 1939.

[The medal in the possession of the West India Committee is likewise enclosed in close-fitting convex glass on both sides. The rim, which was illustrated on page 33 of last Circular, is of gold.—EDITOR.]

International Sugar Agreement

(From *Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood*)

DEAR SIR,

As a Member of the Executive Committee I feel it no less than my duty to enter a friendly but none the less emphatic protest against the leading article in your issue of December 15th.

Unlike the large majority of my colleagues on the Executive, I have been in the West Indies for the greater part of the year; I therefore claim to speak with some authority concerning the present economic circumstances of, at any rate, this island of Jamaica. The real basis of our difficulties here is not hourly or daily wage rates: we are suffering from nothing less than a very serious unemployment, or rather under-employment, problem. To suggest, therefore, that this—"problem . . . goes far beyond the possibility of being solved by extending the production of any commodity,"—is definitely to beg the question; especially when you make no attempt to offer an alternative solution.

The rise in the price of sugar, which we are all so anxious to bring about, will naturally be very welcome; on the other hand it will contribute nothing towards the solution of the unemployment problem. It is true that it will enable sugar manufacturers to maintain the present wage rates which—had the price of sugar remained at last year's level—would probably have suffered a reduction: but that is a different matter.

To state that the International Sugar Agreement is a "notable example of planned economy on a world scale" is completely to ignore the effect of that Agreement upon the Colonies which we, as a Committee, are supposed to represent.

My friends and I fail to perceive any sign whatsoever that the welfare of this Colony has ever been "planned," in any broad sense of the word; moreover the Inter-

national Sugar Agreement was not even originally introduced with the idea of benefiting the British Colonies. On the contrary it was first and foremost a scheme to prevent the British Treasury from suffering a further decrease in the yield of the sugar duties, by limiting the amount of sugar qualifying for preferential treatment; while in the second place it was hoped to curtail Treasury disbursements to Colonial Sugar producers by putting up the price of sugar to the level—7/6 per cwt.—where a reduction by stages of the value of the Special Colonial Sugar Preference Certificates takes place.

This "International Agreement" idea was only seized upon so readily by the British Government because it limits Treasury assistance to the British Colonies. Furthermore, it was entered into in spite of the serious problems which were looming in these Colonies, due to the rapid increase of population; in spite of the serious diseases threatening other Colonial staples such as cocoa and bananas; and in spite, also, of the low price of all other Colonial commodities.

Let it be said that, if the real truth were known, it would probably transpire that nobody fought harder against this Treasury decision to limit Colonial sugar production than the Ministers and officials responsible for Colonial administration: indeed, in one of his speeches on the International Agreement Lord Harlech admitted to grave misgivings and stated that he was only "persuaded" after considerable discussion.

In the circumstances to suggest to our Members that we as a Committee are agreed that the Colonial future has been adequately and beneficially "planned" is something to which I cannot subscribe.

Let us face the fact that had it not been for the serious Labour troubles and outbreaks throughout the West Indies no Royal Commission would have been appointed, and these Islands would have been left to cope with their own problems and difficulties as heretofore.

I challenge anybody who has been to the West Indies to demonstrate that the economic life of these Islands has been "planned" in any respect; to produce any vestige of a sign that social problems, such as the rapid increase in population, have been in any way anticipated and catered for; or to prove that agricultural problems, such as soil erosion, have ever been dealt with except in official reports and correspondence.

Let me qualify all these statements by saying that there are certainly most welcome signs of a renaissance; a welcome influx of Government experts is taking place. Labour advisers, Income tax advisers, forestry and smallholding experts are actually arriving and setting to work; even the proper marketing of colonial produce is at long last being investigated. It really does appear as if those at present in charge of Colonial affairs not only realise what is required but that they mean business as well: given always the necessary finance.

It thus remains for the British Government to play its part and provide adequate funds for social purposes, together with markets for West Indian produce.

It will then, at long last, be possible for the Secretary of State for the Colonies and his advisers, together with West Indian Governments, to embark upon a policy which will retrieve our British reputation as Colonial administrators; a policy that will make some amends for the hundred years during which we have neglected our West Indian Colonies.

In the meantime the task of Members of the West India Committee Executive must be to "plan" for the West Indies; and might I suggest that if we do not lift our voices right lustily—if we mildly acquiesce in the wishes of these "world planners"—we shall always receive the same poor treatment relative to the Dominions and foreign countries that we received under this same International Sugar Agreement.

Surely it is time that we, as a Committee, saw to it, that the West Indies ceased to be a chopping block for "world economic planners"?

Finally, I strongly advise anybody who contemplates taking up the cudgels with me, against talking about "lack of West Indian experience" and nonsense of that sort. The West Indies are no different to any other place, and it is precisely because the people in charge of West Indian affairs have apparently ignored normal evolutionary tendencies that these places have reached their present deplorable state.

Yours faithfully,

Kingston, Jamaica.
12th January, 1939.

R. L. M. KIRKWOOD.

The West Indies at Westminster

COCOA AS EMERGENCY RESERVE

MR. STANLEY (President of the Board of Trade) informed MR. SUTCLIFFE on December 20th that in view of the commercial stocks normally held in the United Kingdom, he did not regard cocoa as a commodity in respect of which action should be taken under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Reserves Act.

Replying on February 1st to MR. DAVID ADAMS, who asked whether with a view to aiding the trade of the Colonies and home defence, cocoa had been placed on the list of commodities to be stored for war emergency purposes the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade (Mr. Cross) referred to the answer previously given and quoted above.

SUGAR AND COTTON GOODS

Replying to MR. SUTCLIFFE on December 20th, MR. STANLEY stated that the declared value of the sugar imported into the United Kingdom from foreign countries during the five years 1933 to 1937 had amounted to £30,118,000. Of this total £15,225,000 represented consignments from Cuba, £5,119,000 from St. Domingo and £3,878,000 from Peru. It was not possible in trade negotiations with other countries to obtain concessions for one particular class of goods on account of imports of some other particular class of goods, but every effort was made when conducting trade negotiations with sugar exporting countries, as with all other countries, to obtain concessions for United Kingdom cotton goods. Such concessions had been obtained in the Anglo-Peruvian Trade Agreement, 1936, and every effort would be made to obtain them if trade negotiations with St. Domingo, which were at present in the exploratory stage, were pursued.

MR. LEACH: Can the right hon. Gentleman say why our own British Colonies in the West Indies—The Speaker rose.

Some Notable Cruising Passengers

s.s. Voltaire's Trip Cancelled

THE Lamport and Holt Line Limited announce that owing to unforeseen circumstances they have been compelled to withdraw the cruise which was to have been made in the s.s. Voltaire, starting from Southampton on February 4th, and visiting Jamaica and Trinidad.

Many notable names occur in the passenger lists of the liners engaged in West Indian cruising last month and this.

Reina del Pacifico sailed from Liverpool on January 11th, calling at the Bahamas and Jamaica.

Lt.-Col. and Mrs. C. B. Bevis, Sir Daniel and Lady Cooper, Sir Robert Gales, Capt. E. Hunter Blair, Brig.-Gen. J. D. Heriot-Maitland, Lt.-Col. E. C. Marfleet, Major G. M. Smith, Lady Samuel.

Strathmore sailed from London on January 14th, calling at Barbados and Trinidad.

Lady and Miss Beattie, Lady Dance, Margaret Lady Denny, Lady Fane De Salis, Mrs. E. W. De Salis, Miss Judith De Salis, Brig.-Gen. C. W. Frizell, Lord and Lady Gainford, Sir Daniel and Lady Godfrey, Catherine Lady Headley, Sir Ellis Hume-Williams, Bart., The Most Rev. Dr. Lyons, Lt.-Col. E. M. G. McFerran, Major J. H. Montagu, Sir Thomas Nicol, Lt.-Col. E. Parbury, Sir Cooper and Lady Rawson, Lt.-Col. D. C. Robinson, Major and Mrs. J. H. Scott-Tucker, Sir Herbert and Lady Smith, Lady Leucha Warner.

Gripsholm sailed from Southampton on January 16th, calling at Bahamas and Trinidad.

Com. James Bird, Consul and Mrs. William W. Corcoran, Lt.-Com. and Mrs. Robt. H. Dring, Sir Hildebrand Harmsworth, Colonel and Mrs. Arthur McGrath, Viscountess Ridley, Captain d'A. Rutherford, Lady Smiley, Mr. David de C. Smiley, Lt.-Col. Norman Thwaites, Mr. and Mrs. Rex Wetherell.

Arandora Star sailed from Southampton January 21st, calling at Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, St. Kitts, St. Lucia and Trinidad.

Sir Montague and Lady Burton, Sir Gordon H. and Lady Campbell, Mr. D. C. Fletcher, Major T. C. E. and Lady Cecilia Goff, Lady S. Hackett-Pain, Major W. B. Hacking, Sir Bernard and Lady Halsey-Bircham, Countess A. E. Van Lynden, Sir Albert Martin, Lord and Lady Morison, Lady W. E. Oliver, Colonel F. and Mrs. Parkinson, Councillor F. J. Spickernell (Deputy Lord Mayor of Portsmouth) and Mrs. Spickernell, Mr. and Mrs. R. Tweedy Smith.

Empress of Australia sailed from Southampton on January 21st, calling at Bahamas, Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad:—

Lt.-Col. The Hon. A. B. and Mrs. Bathurst, Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill, Sir Thomas Clement, Major G. Cornwallis-West, The Hon. Rosamund Dormer, Captain A. C. Fawcett, The Hon. Mrs. B. F. Hoare,

The Lady Iliffe, The Hon. Mrs. Leslie Laurence, Col. Sir Richard and Lady Leighton, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. J. L. Lunham, Major and Mrs. G. O. Sandys, Lady Sassoon, Sir Thomas and Lady Smith, Mr. G. M. Sparrow, Mr. C. T. Trechmann.

Atlantis sailed from Southampton on January 25th calling at Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Cayman Islands, Grenada, Jamaica, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, Trinidad:—

Sir Arthur and Lady Aiton, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. W. F. Bassett, Com. H. G. R. Bevan, Captain E. G. Spencer-Churchill, Lieut.-Col. J. G. Churton, Lady de L'Isle Dudley, Captain and Mrs. Bryan de Grineau, Lady Guthrie, Miss Diana Guthrie, Captain A. Henniker Heaton, Mr. R. Henniker Heaton, Sir Rowland F. W. Hodge, Miss Patricia Hodge, Brigadier-General Sir Thomas and Lady Jackson, Mr. T. R. E. Jackson, Miss N. A. Jackson, Col. The Hon. and Mrs. St. Leger Jervis, Capt., Mrs. and Master LeBrecht, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bassett-Lowke, Lady O'Loghlen, Sir Basil Peto, Lord Suffield, Comte and Comtesse de Lapeyrouse Vaucresson.

Laconia sailed from Southampton on January 28th, calling at Bahamas, Jamaica and Trinidad.

Consul-General and Mrs. E. N. Akcrlund, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. R. Despard Davies, Major and Mrs. Edgar, Councillor and Mrs. W. A. Firth, Mr. E. A. Lawson Johnston, Miss A. J. Lawson Johnston, the Rev. B. W. Peacock, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Thorpe.

Letitia sailed from Glasgow on February 4th, calling at Antigua, Bahamas, Dominica, Jamaica, St. Lucia, and Trinidad.

Colonel Sir Charles and Lady Arthur, Lord and Lady Askwith, The Dean of Durham and The Hon. Mrs. Alington, Elaine Lady Bellew, Brig.-Gen. Sir Joseph Byrne, Sir Donald and Lady Hermione Cameron, The Hon. Mrs. Montagu Dawson-Damer, Miss Mary Dawson-Damer, The Viscount Dunedin, Sir Harry C. A. Eyres, Sir Bryan H. Fell, Mr. C. B. Fry, Dame Katharine Furse, Sir Robert and Lady Giles, Major A. A. Gordon, Colonel C. R. M. Green, Sir Richard and Lady Gull, Sir Robert and Lady Hamilton, Professor Sir James and Lady Henderson, Sir Thomas and Lady Henderson, Sir Claud Hollis, Hon. Jocelyn Hotham, Col. J. E. Blois Johnson, Mr. Bryan King, Sir Norman Lamont, Bart, Commr. Hugh Longdon, R.N., Sir Edward O. MacTaggart-Stewart, Bart., Mr. S. P. B. Mais, Sir Charles and Lady Mander, Lady Decima Moore-Guggisberg, Mr. Dermot Morrah, Colonel and The Hon. Mrs. E. W. Morrison-Bell, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. E. F. Morrison-Bell, The Dowager Lady Nunburnholme, The Lord and Lady Olivier, Mr. Hugh Paget, Colonel Stephen Simpson, Sir Hopetoun Stokes, Mrs. and Miss Crichton Stuart, The Viscount Tarbat, Sir William and Lady Beach Thomas, The Lord Thurlow, Sir Lacon Tureford, Sir Alliott Verdon Roe, Brig.-Gen. Sir Berkeley Vincent, Colonel L. M. Wilson, Sir Richard and Lady Winfrey, Sir Percy and Lady Worthington.

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



The Royal Commission in Barbados, British Guiana, the Leeward
and Windward Islands — Trinidad-Tobago communications



BARBADOS

The Royal Commission party, consisting of Sir Edward Stubbs, vice-chairman, Dr. Mary Blacklock, Sir Percy Mackinnon, Mr. Morgan Jones, M.P., and Mr. Hubert Henderson, arrived at Bridgetown in H.M.S. Dundee, on Saturday, January 14th and received a cordial welcome from H.E. The Governor, leading officials and residents. Serious work started on January 17th, when the first evidence was taken. H.E. The Governor started the proceedings by pointing out that the subjects to be discussed fell into two main categories, viz. : (1) those in which remedies can be applied locally and (2) those where outside aid would be required.

THE BAHAMAS

The arrival of 200 visitors by boat and plane and then 273 by the Queen of Bermuda marked the real beginning of the winter season.

The new Norwegian motor luxury liner the Ostofjord (19,000 tons) arrived at the bar on her first visit to Nassau. Her arrival was celebrated by a dinner and music on board.

On January 12th the House of Assembly met when the report of Dr. Herbert H. Brown on the Sponge Industry was laid on the table and the mortality among the growths, cultivated and natural, was discussed.

BRITISH GUIANA

The Royal Commission. Members were to arrive in batches from January 27th until February 4th or 5th. Professor Sydney Dash, the Director of Agriculture, and Mr. B. R. Wood are among those to give evidence. What a help it would be (writes a correspondent) if the Commission could counteract the mischievous results of the ill-founded, intemperate and altogether untrue attacks on the Colony when discussing the possibility of establishing Jewish Settlements at suitable centres.

Harmful Tourists. It is good to see the Argosy of Georgetown has taken up the cudgels against those who, having stood on the Colony's soil for a day or even a week or two, seem, at times, unable to say anything good about the Colony or Colonies where they had received a welcome. A leading town has been described as "a scraggy town on the edge of a jungle." Another visitor, after speaking of the local rum, describes the jungle as "creeping up on you."

What a different opinion did Mr. Maurice Banks form when taking official flights over the Colony. He was greatly impressed with the scenic beauty of the up-country areas. So were Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Courtauld, of "rayon" fame, who also found a visit to British Guiana a great pleasure, especially their sight of the Kaieteur Falls. "When we arrived at Kaieteur," said Mrs. Courtauld, "the water was not quite full; their magnificence lay in the beauty of the setting and the

height. We have visited the Niagara Falls in Canada and the Victoria Falls in Rhodesia, but Kaieteur is, in its own way, among the best."

Bridge over the Demerara River. Permission has been granted by the Legislative Council for the Demerara Bauxite Co., Ltd., to build a bridge over the Demerara River from Plantation Hope on the west bank to the Crown Lands, known as "Three Friends" on the east bank.

DOMINICA

Lord Moyne's Yacht the Rosaura dropped anchor off Roseau on January 6th. The Mayor, the Hon. R. E. Alford Nicholls, read an address of welcome and Lord Moyne's reply was greeted with rounds of applause. On arrival at the Court House, Lord Moyne touched upon the objects and procedure of the inquiry. Later the question of increasing the island's and also the inter-Colonial production and trade was fully discussed. During the exchange of ideas, the marked difference in the cost of ocean transport, especially to the United Kingdom, was prominently introduced as when it was stated that the freight on a ton of copra to London was 60/- against 22/- from India and 28/- from the Seychelles Isles. Questions about health and sanitation, nursing and hospitals, were also asked and answered.

Royal Commission. The possibility of an upheaval in Dominica, unless there was economic improvement to offset the rampant poverty, was stressed by unofficials of the Legislative Council at the session of the Royal Commission under the chairmanship of Lord Moyne on January 8th.

The Unofficial Members urged the need of an Agricultural Bank, inter-island communications and other aids. They also called attention to the inadequate water supply and asked for better housing conditions.

JAMAICA

The Journal of the Agricultural Society for November-December, 1938, published an important six-paged account of a determined effort to establish a Cement factory to help trade and at the same time to introduce a new industry and increase the demand for labour. At their half-yearly meeting, on January 13th, the members desired forcibly to invite the attention, interest and sympathy of H.E. the Governor to the possibility of establishing a Cement factory at some suitable centre where materials for the making of cement can be conveniently and cheaply procured. Such a factory would assist and greatly improve the housing of all classes and in particular, the peasantry, through the supply of cheap material manufactured locally. This was followed by exhaustive details, tables and figures supporting the petition. During the five years 1933-37, 682,818 barrels of cement (375 lb. each), valued at £290,043 were imported into the island.

MONTSERAT

Mr. J. C. Llewellyn Wall writes under date January 14th—

Sir Gordon Lethem, Governor of the Colony, paid a short visit to this Presidency from December 2nd to the 6th, 1938, arriving from Antigua and sailing to St. Kitts. He travelled both ways by the specially chartered schooner *Ismay*—Captain O. Lake, of Anguilla, the owner, in charge.

The Christmas Trade was dull here, in comparison with that of former years, owing to a poor crop of cotton, and the fact that economically conditions are bad. The populace had no money to spend. The New Year came in quietly, with some rain.

The Royal Commission. Lord Moyne, chairman, Sir Walter Citrine, Prof. Engledow, Mr. Assheton, M.P., and Dame Rachel Crowdy arrived here in Lord Moyne's yacht, the *m.v. Rosaura*, on the morning of the 3rd January. They landed at 9.45 a.m. and were officially welcomed on the wharf by His Honour T. P. Baynes, Commissioner, and all the Members of Council. They immediately proceeded to the Council Chamber, where they began taking evidence, after the Chairman had outlined the purpose of their visit.

The first evidence, was given by the Taxpayers' Association Committee, consisting of Mr. H. F. Shand its chairman, Mr. J. H. A. Meade, Mr. A. H. Allen, Mr. J. C. Llewellyn Wall, Mr. T. M. Peters, and Mr. J. H. Jeffers.

Mr. H. F. Shand was called to give evidence on his own memorandum, and then followed Mr. J. C. Llewellyn Wall, also on his own memorandum covering economic and social conditions in general.

On the 4th, the Commission heard evidence from Mr. H. R. Howes, Mr. A. W. Griffin and The School Teachers Association—represented by Mr. R. A. Barton, Mr. F. E. Peters, Mr. R. Mason, and Mr. C. Edwards, after which came the Ministers of Religion—Rev. Davies (Anglican) Rev. G. E. Lawrance (Methodist) and Rev. Father A. Moris (Roman Catholic).

On the 5th, evidence was heard from Messrs. O. R. Kelsick, T. M. Peters, C. H. Meade and T. H. Kelsick, followed by Messrs. H. G. Rock and R. E. D. Osborne, after which Mr. H. R. Howes and Mr. A. W. Griffin gave further evidence. At the conclusion, the Commission ended its business here, and sailed that evening at 9 p.m. for Dominica.

Great interest was shown by the general public at all of the sittings. The hall was overcrowded. The behaviour was good. Much humour was exhibited by members of the Commission during the last two days. Harmony existed from the beginning to the end.

ST. LUCIA

The Yacht Rosaura with the chairman and four members (Mr. Ralph Assheton, Sir Walter Citrine, Dame Rachel Crowdy and Professor Engledow) of the Royal Commission arrived on January 15th. Lady Broughton and Mrs. Winston Churchill, guests of the chairman, also accompanied the Commissioners. The party drove into the country and visited the scene of the recent land disaster.

ST. VINCENT

Under date January 13th, Mr. C. K. Robinson supplies the following information:—

Weather. The heavy rains obtaining in November did not continue in December and a total rainfall of 9.47 inches was recorded at the Botanic Gardens as compared with 7.77 inches the average for December for the past 44 years. The rainfall was fairly uniformly distributed, with a tendency to drier conditions at the end of the month.

Arrowroot. The crop is well under way with the majority of estates actively engaged in digging and extracting operations. Crop returns on estates are quite good, both the yield of rhizomes and starch content being satisfactory; in the case of peasants' arrowroot, however, the returns are not very good. A few estates have experienced difficulty in the separation of starch, resulting in the production of low grade starch, but with the drier weather these difficulties are clearing up.

Receipts of starch at the Pool totalled 2,203 barrels (40 per cent. Grade 2) as compared with 3,716 barrels (62.7 per cent. Grade 2) in 1937. Exports of starch for December amounted to 1,535 barrels bringing the total exports for 1938 to 35,902 barrels as compared with 36,653 barrels in 1937.

Cotton. With the approaching maturity of the crop the difference between the 1938-39 and the 1937-38 crop becomes more marked and it is now estimated that the 1938-39 crop is unlikely to exceed 1,000 bales as compared with the 1,730 bales from a rather smaller acreage in 1937-38. Weather conditions have been rather unfavourable and peasants' fields in particular have suffered. Any further rainy weather may now cause serious losses from boll rotting and shedding.

Bananas. The year 1938 has not been a favourable period for bananas in St. Vincent and instead of production being up to the estimated figure of 120,000 stems, it only amounted to 75,273 stems (66.9 per cent. counts) valued at \$30,486 or slightly less than the production in 1937; 75,434 stems (67.38 counts) valued at \$30,557. Many estates suffered severe losses from wind damage and in general estates are now taking less interest in the crop with the result that the proportion of peasant production is increasing. It may be safely stated that owing to unfavourable natural conditions and the high incidence of Panama disease in certain areas the production of bananas will not be a major industry in St. Vincent.

Syrup. The sugar-cane crop continues to make good progress and more interest is being displayed in this crop, especially for the production of syrup. Exports of syrup in December amounted to 2,150 gallons, shipped to Canada. Total exports for 1938 are estimated at 214,040 gallons, the bulk of which was blended and exported to the United States of America. Market reports comment favourably on the quality and uniformity of the blended product.

The Royal Commissioners deputed to visit St. Vincent included Sir Edward Stubbs as chairman, Sir Percy Mackinnon, Mr. H. D. Henderson, Mr. Morgan Jones and Dr. Mary Blacklock. They received a hearty welcome when they arrived at Kingston in H.M.S. *Dundee* on December 27th. Later the members proceeded in the launch *Angola* to visit the Leeward side of the island landing at Chateaubelair where the hospital and other institutions were visited. The Windward side then received their attention.

TOBAGO

Mr. Kenneth Reid writes under date January 8th:—

The Weather has changed for the better, though not before considerable damage had been done to the roads and to cultivation. There had been almost continuous rain for 13 months—nearly 120 inches was recorded at King's Bay. This compares with an average of 78 inches and even in the Leeward District there had been an exceptionally heavy rainfall.

Extra Wages distributed by the P.W.D. for clearing of landslides and other damage helped to make Christmas a cheerful season. The hotels were full and there were a series of dinners and dances which contributed to the gaiety.

Communications. The coastal steamers are now quite inadequate for the passenger service between Port-of-Spain and Scarborough, but the Government is considering the chartering of another vessel to do the "Round the Island" trip so that the steamers *Trinidad* and *Tobago* will be free for the ferry service. This, of course, is pending the purchase of a larger vessel which has been authorised in the 1939 budget.

The Acting Governor and Mrs. Higgins arrived in Tobago on Saturday 31st for a short holiday. H.E. returned to Port-of-Spain on January 5th, but Mrs. Higgins has remained at Government House for a few days longer.

Charter-flights are advertised by Pan-American Airways and on January 7th a plane came over with a party from Port-of-Spain. She had been then chartered by some of the residents for a flight round Tobago. No doubt, this is the precursor of several more visits and will lead to the establishment of land and sea aerodromes in Tobago.

The report of the speeches at the West India Club Dinner in December 15th issue of the CIRCULAR, make interesting reading and should be widely circulated—I think that Sir Leonard Lyle is wrong about peasant settlement. From my observation of the West Indian he loves the land and is a happy man, living on his own holding. The ideal would be to have good-working Estates, surrounded by peasant proprietors, but of course, much has to be done in the way of organising marketing, as the country man cannot combine in the easy way a few merchants or dealers in a town can.

TRINIDAD

Colonel Ivan Davson was one of the few passengers to land from the s.s. *Colombia*. After staying at the Queen's Park Hotel for a week he left for British Guiana. Discussing the Sugar Question, Colonel Davson said that the West India Committee would do its best to prevent too many facilities being extended to foreign producers. As regards cocoa, he did not hold out many hopes for an immediate substantial recovery in prices.

The Royal Commission. When a delegation of the Trinidad Agricultural Association waited on Lord Moyne, chairman of the Royal Commission, he asked whether it would not pay to use the island coco-nut fibre to make bags in which their cocoa could be exported instead of buying imported jute bags. The Association claimed that the cost of the necessary machinery to clean the fibre and weave it into cloth and then make

it into bags, was too costly to compete advantageously with imported bags. Even with the imported bags Lord Moyne seemed surprised to hear that the island shippers did not get a rebate on those imported only to be sent away at once and advised the Association to take up the matter with the Government.

Cocoa Growers' Petition. The Guardian reports that the cocoa growers have petitioned the Governor to "speed up" the work and the publication of the report of the committee appointed to consider relief measures for cocoa growers, their labourers and dependants. These are said to number over 100,000 souls. It was urged that, as with West Africa, the reduced circulation of money due to over-low prices was not only a serious inconvenience to so many, but to the island revenues as well since the purchasing power of the public and hence the amount of the import duties was considerably curtailed.

The Hon. Errol dos Santos, Colonial Treasurer, was married on January 6th to Miss Enid Jenkin, daughter of Alderman and Mrs. Jenkin of Bath, England.

The West Indian Air Service. As if in answer to the complaint from Barbados (mentioned in the last CIRCULAR) over the delay in connecting the West Indian groups by air, the Guardian of January 7th includes a portrait of Mr. Maurice Banks, senior operations officer attached to the General Staff of Civil Aviation of the Air Ministry, and brother of Sir Donald Banks, now on a second visit to the island. Mr. Banks is shown at work at his desk investigating the results of his inquiries as to the possibility of establishing a shuttle Air Service to promote greater commercial, as well as scientific, cultural and social intercourse between the islands. He had just returned from a visit to British Guiana and will forward his views and recommendations to headquarters shortly. It is reported that Mr. Banks proposes to make an aerial tour of Trinidad and also Tobago.

When Mr. Maurice Banks, the Air Ministry representative, flew over to Tobago on January 7th, he was accompanied by Mr. E. J. Boyle, engineer attached to the Deep Water Wharfage Scheme. Prior to this flight to Tobago, Mr. Banks had made an aerial tour round Trinidad.

Miss Helen Gosse arrives. The very pertinent question asked by Miss Helen Gosse, grand-daughter of the late Sir Edmund Gosse, now staying at the Queen's Park Hotel, should be noted by all concerned with a view to making life easier for the public generally. "Why," asked Miss Gosse, "do not more local people grow an increased quantity of vegetables and other foodstuffs both for their own consumption as well as for sale locally, instead of importing so large a proportion of these necessities, as seems to be the case?"

The Usine Ste. Madeleine planned to start grinding on January 10th, weather permitting, with hopes of an output of 50,000 tons. According to Mr. G. B. Westwood, the general manager, as quoted by the Guardian, all estate and farmers' canes this year should be taken off by the beginning or, at the latest, the middle of June, it is estimated, because the milling and boiling house equipment enable the factory to handle a 50,000 ton crop in just around 100 normal working days.

PASSENGERS



To and from the WEST INDIES and BRITISH GUIANA

Harrison Line

Sailings to the West Indies and British Guiana, in the s.s. Inanda (Captain J. T. Ling), from London, January 28th:—

Mrs. A. C. Abercrombie	Miss R. Jennings	Mr. G. A. Read
Miss L. B. Burrows	Mr. & Mrs. C. Johnson	Miss J. J. Reith
Dr. W. B. Clarke	Mr. G. A. Jones	Mr. & Mrs. J. Rogers
Maj. & Mrs. W. Daubeny	Mr. & Mrs. W. Lambie	Miss M. G. Savory
Mr. & Mrs. T. E. Dent	Maj. E. A. Lankester	Sir Alfred Sherlock
Miss D. Edwards	Lady Lethem	Mr. H. A. Simpson
Maj. & Mrs. C. H. Fleetwood-Hesketh	Mrs. B. N. Lloyd	Lt.-Com. J. Smyth
Mr. E. French	Mr. I. M. McEwan	Dr. E. V. Strisiver
Mr. L. Garden	Miss M. E. Manning	Mr. M. Moody Stuart, M.C.
Capt. R. F. Gillespie	Mrs. H. E. May	Mr. & Mrs. R. Thom
Dr. H. Gregory	Miss S. May	Miss A. M. Thom
Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Gurney	Mr. C. J. Metcalfe	Mr. C. P. Wade
Mrs. K. R. Harcourt	Mr. E. D. Morton	Mr. E. H. Webb
Miss Y. M. Harcourt	Mr. J. H. Osman	Mr. & Mrs. Winship
Com. F. P. Hart	Mr. & Mrs. T. L. Paton	
Com. J. W. Hunt	Major A. E. Priddle	Col. R. J. Yates
	Mr. J. H. Rat	Storey

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Sailings to the West Indies, in the s.s. Costa Rica, from Dover, January 20th (Revised list):—

Miss P. V. Alderson	Mr. C. A. Harney	Mrs. P. R. Pearson
Lt.-Col. P. S. Allan	Mr. F. A. Harragin	Miss E. M. Pearson
Mr. & Mrs. W. Andrew	Mrs. M. J. Hartley	Miss B. Pearson
Mr. F. P. Bailey	Miss M. Haslam	Mr. H. R. Powell
Mr. & Mrs. A. Batchelor	Mrs. F. L. Hassall	Mr. T. E. Rawson
Mr. J. M. Beardrose	Lt.-Col. S. Hay, D.S.O.	Mr. A. Rogers
Mrs. M. Bemrose	Mr. & Mrs. C. Hayward	Misses M. & O. Rose
Mr. W. Bowen	Mrs. M. Hitch	Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Rose
Miss M. Broadhead	Capt. & Mrs. T. S. Johns	Mr. & Mrs. F. G. Sale
Mr. E. Bruckner	Mr. W. Johnston	Mr. G. A. Salvatori
Miss C. H. Bull	Mr. & Mrs. J. Johnson	Mrs. J. Sampson
Miss F. Burnett	Capt. & Mrs. C. R. Jorgensen	Mr. H. P. Sheldon
Miss M. K. Butcher	Mr. H. Kemp	Mr. & Mrs. H. Sheppard
Miss T. K. Bynoe	Mr. E. A. Knight	Miss I. G. Sheppard
Mrs. R. Coles	Miss B. M. Mackay	Brig.-Gen. J. D. Le Sherer
Mr. N. Comino	Miss F. C. McKeena	Mrs. G. M. Sherer
Lt.-Col. H. M. Davson, C.M.G., D.S.O.	Misses D. & M. McKenzie	Mrs. F. Shindler
The Hon. Mrs. Davson	Miss H. L. Marshall	Miss I. Stavert
Mrs. E. P. Denny	Mr. J. Gordon Miller	Miss J. M. Stirling
Mr. Ban Dick	Mr. H. B. Morgan	Miss E. Stina
Com. G. Ducat, R.N.	Mrs. M. Morgan	Mr. & Mrs. W. Stock
Mrs. Ducat	Mr. J. J. Morrison	Mr. F. Strother
Dr. F. R. Edmonds	Mrs. E. L. Munro-Kerr	Mrs. A. E. Templo
Dr. J. J. Evans	Mr. P. Murphy	Miss M. Templo
Mr. P. Evans	Mrs. H. J. Murray	Mrs. F. E. Tomkins
Misses C. & M. Ewen	Mr. E. Murray	Dr. L. Turlansky
Maj.-Gen. G. J. Farmar, C.B., C.M.G.	Miss A. M. Murray	Mrs. D. Welsh
Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Gough	Mr. T. H. Naylor	Miss H. J. West
Mrs. I. M. Grant	Miss M. Noyara	Mr. A. B. Willis
Miss F. M. Grant	Maj. C. B. Oldfield	Miss A. N. Wyatt
	Capt. & Mrs. E. Paterson	

Sailings to the West Indies, in s.s. Bolivar, from Dover, February 4th:—

Mr. & Mrs. C. Anderson	Mrs. E. C. Footitt	Sir F. & Lady F. Oppenheimer
Miss A. J. Anderson	Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Gill	Mr. N. A. Peterkin
Hon. Mrs. R. Assheton	Mr. E. Grant	Mrs. K. Pritchett
Mr. & Mrs. C. B. Barrett	Mr. & Mrs. F. G. Grant	Mr. & Mrs. H. Rainer
Mrs. E. C. Bartlett	Mrs. Harper	Dr. A. W. Renner
Mr. & Mrs. W. Battersby	Mr. W. E. Harvey	Mr. L. I. Robledo
Mr. J. C. Bell	Hon. Miss J. Hotham	Mrs. Z. Sim
Mr. E. H. Brown	Mrs. K. G. Hingston	Mr. R. C. Smith
Mrs. M. L. Browning	Mrs. M. Huckin	Mr. C. Stably
Mr. C. H. Burns	Miss R. E. Hurlimann	Misses A. & G. Stein
Miss J. Cameron	Mr. F. T. Johnston	Sir John Stirling-Maxwell
Mr. E. R. Campbell	Mrs. M. C. Kelly	Mr. & Mrs. W. L. Thompson (Snr.).
Mrs. F. Campbell	Mr. T. Kingsbury	Mr. & Mrs. W. L. Thompson (Jnr.).
Miss A. J. Canning	Mr. R. Kingsbury	Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Todd
Mr. A. E. Chalker	Mrs. C. E. Lassen	Mrs. M. H. Underhill
Mrs. B. A. Cunningham	Mr. R. J. Latham	Mr. H. D. Venables
Mr. S. J. Dene	Mr. S. J. Longley	Mr. W. Waddington
Mr. J. M. Du Buisson	Mr. D. Macfarlane	Lt.-Col. E. & Mrs. Miss M. Ward [Wallace
Mr. & Mrs. R. Dunbar	Miss H. O. Maddox	Mr. & Mrs. C. Wrangham
Miss I. J. Dunbar	Mr. J. Myers	
Mr. G. Dunsmore	Mr. H. Norman	
Mr. W. K. Dykes	Miss D. S. Norman	
Mr. W. E. Fisher		

Home arrivals, from the West Indies, in the m.v. Socrates, at Plymouth, January 30th:—

Mr. G. Coussens	Mr. H. F. Greenhough	Mr. W. Spencer
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Home arrivals, from British Guiana, in the s.s. Oranje Nassau, at Plymouth, February 2nd:—

Mr. H. F. Allen	Mr. C. H. Gilkes	Mr. D. R. MacKinnon
Mr. A. G. Bird	Mr. & Mrs. W. Hodgson	Mr. H. Mosley
Mr. & Mrs. F. Dark	Mr. & Mrs. H. MacKinnon	Miss K. J. Murray
Mrs. C. V. George		

French Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in the s.s. Colombie (Captain L. Troadec), from Southampton, January 25th:—

Mr. L. Anavi	Mrs. F. P. Derriman	Mr. C. Loi
Misses A., E. & M. Anthony	Mrs. E. Downburst	Mr. A. Long
Mr. & Mrs. R. Bates	Mr. G. Donowa	Mr. & Mrs. A. MacGregor
Mr. A. G. Bayne	Mr. J. Easton	Mr. J. Manopla
Miss E. D. Bibby	Mr. E. C. Elliott	Mr. J. H. Mitchell
Dr. & Mrs. E. O. Blake	Maj. & Mrs. C. Falconar-Stewart	Mr. P. C. Mordan
Mr. & Mrs. F. A. Brant	Miss G. Falconar-Stewart	Dr. & Mrs. W. Paterson
Mr. C. W. Breukelman	Mr. R. T. Firminger	Mr. L. A. Sanderson
Mr. A. R. Bryden	Miss E. A. Frewin	Dr. F. Sirju
Mr. P. C. Christian	Miss M. Goodwin	Mr. & Mrs. C. Southam
Miss E. G. Cobb	Mr. & Mrs. S. Green	Col. & Mrs. H. Sprot
Mrs. M. F. Conacher	Capt. & Mrs. C. Guinness	Miss P. M. Sprot
Miss M. Conacher	Miss P. J. Henzel	Mrs. M. K. Taylor
Mrs. A. Crosbaw	Mr. & Mrs. S. Hepburn	Misses A. & M. Taylor
Miss J. Crosbaw	Mr. V. W. Huntington	Maj. & Mrs. C. Thrupp
Mrs. B. Croshaw	Miss D. H. James	Mr. N. B. Vaughan
Mr. P. Croshaw	Mr. & Mrs. W. Jepson	Lady Wentock
Mrs. M. T. Cullin	Mr. & Mrs. G. Lidsay	Mr. & Mrs. G. White
Mr. A. W. Davies	Gen. E. H. Llewellyn	Mrs. A. M. Wilkins-Stewart
Mr. A. G. Davis	Miss Z. V. Llewellyn	
Mr. & Mrs. H. de Pass		

Fyffes Line

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Cavina (Captain W. T. Forrester), from Avonmouth, January 30th:—

Mr. J. R. Bell	Mr. A. N. Jackson	Mr. J. R. Remer, M.P.
Mr. & Mrs. Lewis Bruce	Dr. R. F. Jarrett	Mr. F. Sale
Mr. J. F. Bruce	Mr. J. H. Kilner	Dr. & Mrs. A. C. Sharp
Miss K. A. Bruce	Miss C. Lothian	Miss J. Sharp
Mr. & Mrs. G. S. Busby	Capt. J. Macara	Mr. C. H. Summers
Miss M. B. Busby	Mr. A. MacArthur	Mr. P. F. Summers
Mr. & Mrs. B. Carman	Mrs. M. Morales	Dr. J. H. Taylor
Miss B. M. Carman	Miss M. Morales	Mr. J. J. Thompson
Miss G. E. Groves	Miss A. Morales	Mr. F. A. White
Mrs. E. E. Heathcote	Mr. C. H. Oliver	Miss D. R. Williams
Mr. I. Henderson	Mr. J. H. Park	Dr. & Mrs. M. Williams
Sir Charles Hope-Dunbar, Bart.	Miss E. Vaughan Price	Miss M. Wilson
	Miss J. Vaughan Price	Maj. S. P. Yates

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Carare, at Avonmouth, January 30th:—

Mrs. M. Bostock	Mr. C. Kirkwood	Mr. J. Miller
Dr. & Mrs. C. S. Brebner	Miss M. L. Lake	Mr. & Mrs. J. Morley
Maj. G. S. Colbeck-Welch	Mrs. C. C. Lawford	Sir W. D. Smiles
Mr. K. de Pass	Mr. & Mrs. Macknees	Lady Smiles
Mr. S. Fletcher	Mr. I. Matalon	Miss P. Smiles
Mr. & Mrs. L. E. Giffen	Miss A. A. Melville	Miss B. E. Wilson
Mrs. F. Johnson		

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Carare (Captain A. W. Legge), from Avonmouth, February 6th:—

Mr. & Mrs. J. Armstrong	Mr. C. G. Heywood	Mrs. K. F. Menteach
Miss O. G. Arnold	Miss A. V. Heywood	Mrs. E. G. Pope
Mrs. G. Cambie	Mr. & Mrs. E. Jacobsen	Mr. J. P. Shewring
Sir Archibald Campbell	Mr. A. J. Kennedy	Mrs. L. M. Tresilian
Mr. P. Chiswell	Mr. R. A. Kennedy	Mr. R. S. Waldron
Mr. F. Constable-Curtis	Miss R. J. Kennedy	Mr. E. M. Weatherby
Lt.-Com. & Mrs. P. T. Dean	Mr. & Mrs. G. Kenning	Miss R. Weatherby
	Miss M. C. Laurie	Mr. & Mrs. H. Williams
Lt.-Col. A. E. Drysdale	Miss H. A. Laurie	Miss M. A. Williams
Mr. R. S. Garrod	Mr. & Mrs. A. Lewey	Mr. V. Wolfson
Mrs. B. Gladstone	Miss A. R. McMaster	Mr. W. L. Wood
Mr. & Mrs. J. Grant	Mr. C. J. Meeson	Mr. & Mrs. R. Woodcock

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Camito (Captain R. J. Bostock), at Avonmouth, February 6th:—

Mrs. A. Bailhache	Mr. & Mrs. J. Foster	Miss A. Mee
Mr. L. d'Abrantes	Miss M. Ganzter	Mr. T. Pain
Mr. W. d'Abrantes	Mrs. D. Hilliard	Mr. & Mrs. J. Sandford
Mr. G. Darby	Hon. W. Johnston	Mrs. M. Saul
Maj. & Mrs. B. Eyre		

Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co.

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Jamaica Pioneer (Captain P. D. Allen), from London, January 26th.

Mr. T. Church	Mr. & Mrs. J. Corbett	Mrs. Martia
Miss Glanville	Light	

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Jamaica Planter (Captain J. F. Allan), from London, February 2nd:—

Mr. J. Brittain	Mr. & Mrs. E. Hill	Miss N. Robinson
Mr. G. Grace	Mrs. W. Robinson	Mr. J. Schofield

Standard Fruit & Steamship Co.

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Erin, from London, February 3rd:—

Mr. R. S. Barnes	Major-Gen. G. & Mrs. Carey	Capt. J. Hornsby
		Col. S. W. Lane

Round the Markets

Better Demand for Bananas

February 7th, 1939.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE. Last night's exchange rates and those of a fortnight ago are shown below:—

	Jan. 23rd.	Feb. 6th	\$ value	4/3.0
Canada	4.71 ..	4.71	\$	4/3.3
U.S.A.	4.66 ..	4.68	Fr.	-1/4
France	176.97 ..	176.97	Gu.	2/3.7
Holland	8.63 ..	8.67		

Gold per fine oz. 148/4 against 148/8½ a fortnight ago.

STOCKS AND SHARES. To-day's prices with rise or fall since last issue are shown below:—

Div. for latest year		Price	Rise or fall.
2½	Consols (yield £3 10s. 10d. per cent.) ..	70½	+1½
3½	War Loan ..	98	+1½
15	Angostura Bitters	2 ½	2 ½
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref	1 ½	1 ½
5	Antigua Sugar Factory ..	5	5
40	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	25/3	26/3
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	41/-	42/-
10	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref. ..	36/9	37/9
6	Booker Bros. McConnell	2 ½	2 ½
1	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	25/-	26/-
6	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/- ..	9d.	1/-
15	Caroni Ltd. 2/- ..	1/3	1/9
5	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	21/3	22/3
7½	Corentyne Sugar Co.	8/-	8/6
124	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	1/3	2/-
2½	Kern River Oilfields	4/1½	4/4½
6	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	6(nom.)1/3	-1½d.
27½	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	1 ½	1 ½
12	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	14/3	15/-
7½	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	7/6	8/6
8½	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	2/3	3/-
7½	Trinidad Leaseholds	42/9	43/6
8½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. ..	4/3	4/9
	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	12/-	12/6
	United British Oilfields 6/8		+6d.

SUGAR. The Board of Trade Returns for December are as follows:—

	Month of December		January-December	
	1937	1938	1937	1938
Imports of Unrefined tons				
Union of South Africa	41,389	29,188	189,418	214,888
Mauritius	19,048	30,176	286,570	281,896
Australia ..	60,902	57,332	383,380	380,797
Fiji	8,199	8,667	84,483	76,817
British West Indies	42	—	287,526	174,638
British Guiana ..	4,753	4,375	80,274	54,895
Other British Countries	791	1,814	13,664	14,661
Poland	—	—	17,854	16,798
Dutch East Indies	13,229	5,860	61,911	144,753
U.S.A. ..	2,125	1,337	18,854	15,715
Cuba	47,384	45,473	487,234	603,390
St. Domingo	—	—	159,869	272,621
Peru	8,744	9,592	102,937	65,234
Brazil	—	—	—	—
Other Foreign Countries	3,531	7,178	41,942	60,270
Total ..	210,137	201,212	2,215,916	2,377,383
Imports of Refined	3,420	3,201	42,538	37,120
Total Imports ..	213,557	204,413	2,258,454	2,414,503
Consumption tons				
Refined	3,483	2,543	33,942	31,254
Unrefined ..	122,182	170,146	2,012,055	2,189,469
Total ..	125,665	172,689	2,045,997	2,220,723
Stocks				
Home Grown ..	158,600	176,850		
Foreign Refined ..	1,600	3,100		
Foreign Unrefined	327,400	378,050		
Total ..	487,600	558,000		

During the past fortnight about 17,000 tons of raws have been sold at 6/3¼ to 6/3 c.i.f. U.K. To-day sellers are asking 6/3 for non-Preferential and 10/- for Preferential.

The Mauritius Syndicate sold 13,500 tons (February shipment) at 10/8½ and 5,000 tons (February-March shipment) at 10/8 c.i.f. U.K.

London Granulated is now quoted at 20/4½ per cwt. and the demand is dull. A small trade has passed in West Indian Crystallised at 18/6.

In the Canadian market further sales to refiners have taken place amounting to some 30,000 tons during the first half of the period at 2.11 c.i.f. Montreal. Transactions consisted of B.W.I.'s and Demeraras for April, May and June shipments.

RUM. There is nothing new to report and business is still quiet and unchanged.

COCOA. Most of the first-hand parcels of Grenada having been disposed of, business during the past fortnight has been chiefly in second-hand parcels, prices up to 31/- being paid for fine quality.

News from Trinidad that the crop may be 50 per cent. short has induced the purchase of old landed descriptions at prices ranging from 33/- to 36/- (an increase of 2/- per cwt.). Better qualities have realised 44/-. Owing to lack of offers no business has been done in cocoa "to arrive." To-day the first three marks are quoted nominally at 37/- and ordinary at 35/- c.i.f.

The West African Market is firm at 21/3 c. & f. Continental ports for February-April shipment.

ARROWROOT. A small business is passing at the fixed rates of 3d. to 3½d. for good; 3½d. to 4d. for fine; and 4d. to 4½d. for superfine.

BALATA. There has been no business reported during the past fortnight in Demerara sheet, the price remaining unchanged at 1/9½ per lb. on the spot. Little business was done in Surinam which remained unchanged at 1/8 per lb. spot in bond. Manaos block remained unchanged at 1/1½ spot in bond.

BANANAS. Owing to better weather conditions there has been a slight improvement in the demand for Jamaicas. Prices remain unchanged at £17 10s. delivered London and £17 5s. delivered nearest station Provinces.

The demand for Brazilians has also been slightly better, and the price has risen to £14 delivered both London and Provinces.

Imports into the United Kingdom for the fortnight ended January 21st amounted to 658,589 bunches consigned by the following countries: Jamaica, 535,821; Brazil, 51,255; Nigeria (including British Cameroons), 46,258; French West Africa, 17,468; Canary Islands, 5,195; Gold Coast, 2,592.

COPRA is steady, the price of West Indian f.m.s. quoted at £11 c.i.f. London.

COTTON. Business in West Indian Sea Island has been confined to a few bales at 18½d. to 19d.

DESICCATED COCO-NUT. The market remains steady with spot at 17/3 for fine and 17/6 for medium. Forward shipments are quoted at 16/6 for February-March.

GRAPEFRUIT. Imports into the United Kingdom for the fortnight ended January 21st amounted to 59,293 cwt. consigned by the following countries: Palestine, 36,099; U.S.A., 18,407; British Honduras,

2,634; Jamaica, 1,862; Windward Islands, 73; Cyprus, 63; and other countries, 155.

HONEY. New crop, sound quality without guarantee of colour for shipment from Jamaica to London is being offered at 25/- per cwt. c.i.f. with buyers at 24/- for February-March shipment.

LIME PRODUCTS. Lime Oil. The nominal value of Handpressed remains at 27/6 per lb. The Distilled market is well supplied; prices are a matter of negotiation. **Lime Juice.** There is still no demand for Concentrated and Raw is quiet and unchanged at 1/9 to 2/3 per gallon.

ORANGE OIL. There are sellers of Sweet at 6/- per lb. There is no Bitter offering.

SISAL. Rather quieter conditions prevailed in the market with a tendency for values to weaken. Offerings are still rather small and shippers are not trying to press for new business. No. 1 East African is quoted at £16 17s. 6d. for February/April-March/May shipment and £17 for April/June and/or May/July shipment. No. 2 is quoted at £15 12s. 6d. for February/April and/or March/May shipment, and £15 17s. 6d. for April/June and/or May/July shipment.

SPICES. The price of **Pimento** on the spot remains unchanged at 8d. per lb. ex store. The demand for shipment has been slow, the nominal value being 69/- c.i.f. Havre for orders for March shipment. Sales of small No. 3 Jamaica **Ginger** have been made on the spot at 30/- per cwt. ex wharf. **Nutmegs.** Sound unassorted are quoted at 4d. per lb.; Unassorted slightly defective sold at 3½d. and wormy and broken 2¾d. **Mace.** Business was done at 1/5 to 1/6 for the mixed red to pale. Fine pale is quoted at 1/7 to 1/8.

Shipping Arrangements

		OUTWARD		
Depart	Packet	From	To	
Feb.	10	Waldtraut Horn	Dover	Trinidad.
"	13	Camio	Avonmouth	Jamaica.
"	14	Casonare	London	Jamaica.
"	15	Cordillera	Dover	Barbados & Trinidad.
"	15	Culebra	London	B'da, B'mas & J'ca.
"	15	Van Rensselaer	Dover	B'dos, T'dad & D'ra.
"	16	Jamaica Progress	London	Jamaica.
"	16	Orduna	Liverpool	B'da, B'mas & J'ca.
"	18	Socratos	Dover	Barbados & Trinidad.
"	20	Bayano	Avonmouth	Jamaica.
"	20	Erria	Southampton	Jamaica.
"	22	Mimi Horn	Dover	Trinidad.
"	23	Jamaica Pioneer	London	Jamaica.
"	24	Inkosi	London	B'dos, T'dad & D'ra.
"	25	Cuba	Southampton	Barbados & Trinidad.
"	27	Ariguani	Avonmouth	Jamaica.
Mar.	1	Eros	London	Jamaica.
"	4	Colombia	Dover	B'dos, T'dad & J'ca.
"	4	Pomona	London	Jamaica.
"	6	Cavina	Avonmouth	Jamaica.
"	7	Dinteldyk	London	Bermuda & Jamaica.
"	8	Crijnsen	Dover	B'dos, T'dad & D'ra.
"	9	Oropesa	Liverpool	Bermuda.
		HOMEWARD		
Due	Packet	From	To	
Feb.	10	Colombia	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.
"	13	Bayano	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
"	13	Canada	Jamaica	London.
"	14	Jamaica Pioneer	Jamaica	London.
"	20	Ariguani	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
"	20	Eros	Jamaica	London.
"	23	Crijnsen	T'dad, D'ra & B'dos	Plymouth.
"	27	Cavina	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
"	27	Oropesa	Bermuda	Liverpool.
"	27	Pericles	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.
"	28	Jamaica Producer	Jamaica	London.
Mar.	3	Caribia	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.
"	6	Carare	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
"	6	Colombie	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.
"	6	Erin	Jamaica	London.
"	7	Jamaica Planter	Jamaica	London.
"	8	Heinz Horn	Trinidad	Dover.

Royal Commission in British Guiana

(Continued from page 49)

The vexed question of sea defence is raised and the commission is urged to consider the argument that it should become an Imperial obligation. At the least the Mother Country should bear part of the expense required to protect the Colony from the ravages of nature. For the decennial period of 1928 to 1937 the expenditure under this head amounted to the "staggering" figure of three-quarters of a million dollars.

The Chamber urges the extension of Empire Air Communication. At present there are two air mail routes through which British Guiana may communicate with the United Kingdom:—

(1) by Pan-American Airways viz.: U.S.A. and thence by steamship service. This costs 38 cents per ½ oz. and is hardly quicker than sending the letter all the way by sea.

(2) via Natal and Dakar by Pan-American Airways and Air France. This route takes only four or five days, but costs \$1 per ½ oz.

An important suggestion is put forward regarding the Canadian Trade Treaty. This concerns the question of giving the West Indian Colonies "power to negotiate between themselves for preference in each other's markets for their main products. For example, a reciprocal agreement between Trinidad and British Guiana, with respect to petroleum and rice should meet with no opposition from any quarter, and these lines could be pursued whenever, and wherever they seemed desirable."

The Chamber suggests that the Commission might give its attention to a less complicated tariff of Customs Duties and the abolition of surtaxes here and there.

Finally attention is called to the fact that "in spite of repeated requests from the Chamber that Government should purchase its requirements locally, during 1937 Government imports amounted to \$357,000. In view of the fact that merchants have to pay heavy licences and taxes it does not seem unreasonable to expect Government to place whatever business it can with them. By calling for tenders Government would be assured of being able to purchase as cheaply, locally, as from the Crown Agents."

The Caribbean Lodge

Signal honour was paid to West Indian Freemasonry on February 7th by a visit paid to the Caribbean Lodge (No. 4826) by the Assistant Grand Master the Right Worshipful Brother Brigadier-General W. H. V. Darell, attended by other Grand Lodge officers.

Another notable visitor to this regular meeting was the Right Worshipful Brother W. D. Slater, Deputy District Grand Master of British Guiana. Wor. Bro. J. Langdon, W. Master, was in the chair.

Brother John Richard Goldthorpe, editor of the Chemist and Druggist, was made a Master Mason.

W. Bro. W. B. Coverdale, of the Alexandra County Lodge of Natal and a popular member of the West Indian Club, was admitted as a joining member of the Lodge.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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Telephone :
ROYAL 1188

Telegrams :
CARIB, LONDON

14, TRINITY SQUARE,
LONDON, E.C.3.
February 22nd, 1939.

British Industries Fair

THE British Industries Fair, which will be dealt with fully in the next issue of the CIRCULAR, goes from strength to strength. Year by year there is recorded an increase in the number of buyers. Year by year there are additions to the number of countries represented by those buyers. It is, in fact, one of the most encouraging features of this annual display of British products that it excites ever-growing interest on the part not merely of purchasers here at home, but of keen business-men who come here from other nations—and come to buy. Not only does that fact constitute a tribute to the excellence of the goods which we have to offer, but it is also a stimulus to British trade at a time when the national well-being demands that we should do all the business that is possible.

It is all to the good, therefore, that the number of buyers coming from overseas to the Fair which opened in London and Birmingham, on February 20th, should have set up a record. They have been computed to number over a thousand more from the continent alone, an increase of thirty-five per centum over the figures of a year ago. Buyers have come from sixty-seven countries in all, of which the following have exceeded the number of their last year's representatives: Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Eire, France, Holland, Hungary, India, Italy, Poland, Roumania, Sweden and Switzerland.

Strange as it may appear in the light of last autumn's events, the greatest increase is registered by Czechoslovakia, whose two hundred and thirty-four buyers this year contrast with thirty-eight. Holland's number is 681 as compared with 522; Hungary's 23 representatives of last year have become 182 on the present occasion, while Poland is sending 215 as compared with 93. Again, Eire has increased her buyers at the Fair from 285 to 325. The name of Germany does not appear on the above list, but the number also shows a slight increase. But, whichever way the matter is viewed, the presence in this country at such a time of this host of keen business-men from almost every nation under the sun presents the most hopeful indication there could be that men's minds are once again set upon a continuance of peaceful conditions.

Could there be more practical testimony to the worth of British products? Can we conceive of a more widespread and valuable advertisement? Can any British Dependency afford to miss this unique opportunity of securing a place in what may be termed the Empire's "shop window"? The great Dominions embrace every opportunity of proclaiming to the world the range of their productions realising as they do—that advertise-

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ment is the life-blood of commerce.

Signs are not wanting that the Colonial dependencies and mandated territories are increasingly recognising the value of the opportunity for display of their wares offered by what has been called the most important national trade show in the world. Already in the Empire section at Earls Court, twenty-six countries have their stands, including Jamaica and Trinidad of the British West Indies. Two parts of the Empire are newcomers this year to the Fair—Burma and Jersey. Indeed, before many years have passed, it may become almost unthinkable for any unit of significance to be absent from this mighty mart provided under unrivalled auspices in the heart of the Empire.

Coming as it does hard upon the Government's announcement of Great Britain's prodigious new exertions to make herself strong in arms, the British Industries Fair shows her determination also to maintain her strength in commerce. In this way only will this country and the Empire be able to take full advantage of the trade revival, which some say is just round the corner. In the service of the cause of peace, the Fair may prove of no less consequence than the armaments programme. The expansion of markets and the re-opening of international trade are what are chiefly needed to usher in a new and more hopeful period of peace and prosperity not only for the Empire but the world.

Strikes in Jamaica and British Guiana

It is satisfactory to learn that the water-front strike in Jamaica, which threatened to spread over the island generally, is over. The Government, which had had to proclaim a state of emergency in order to prevent any repetition of the scenes of last year, has given an assurance that every effort will be made to restore goodwill. An offer to mediate cabled by Sir Walter Citrine from British Guiana was declined by the Governor with regret.

The Tourist Trade Development Board have cabled the West India Committee that no visitors suffered the slightest inconvenience, and that so far as the tourist business is concerned everything has been perfectly normal. They add that the situation need give no cause for concern.

Meanwhile strikes have broken out on nine sugar estates in British Guiana during the visit of the Royal Commission. Wales, Leonora and Farm plantations seemed to have been chiefly concerned, but also affected were Albion, Port Mourant, Rosehill, Uitvlugt, Providence and Bath Estates.

From a Londoner's Notebook

THE Government's foreign policy continues to strike a firm note, and last week Mr. Chamberlain told the House of Commons that any threat to the vital interests of France, from whatever quarter, must evoke our immediate co-operation. The harmony between the two Governments is well illustrated by recent developments in Spain, where the situation has altered rapidly in the course of the last few days. The fall of Barcelona has convinced most people that the result of the Civil War is now a foregone conclusion, and the British and French Governments through their representatives at Burgos are actively using their influence to promote a settlement of a kind that Dr. Negrin may be disposed to accept. It is now only a matter of time—perhaps only of a few days—before both Governments accord at least *de facto* recognition to General Franco. The German and Italian presses both evince some suspicion of our motives but open disapproval would be difficult either on ideological or on humanitarian grounds.

* * *

Already something has been done to prevent further useless bloodshed. Last week, as a practical demonstration of its belief in negotiation as opposed to force, the Government authorised H.M.S. Devonshire to convey the Governor of Nationalist Majorca to Port Mahon, the port of Minorca, in order to facilitate discussions for the peaceful surrender of this hopelessly isolated outpost of Government Spain. Pourparlers took place on the warship itself and the session was arranged on terms that excluded large-scale reprisals. The only bellicose feature of the affair was the appearance of Italian aeroplanes which dropped bombs close to the Devonshire while the negotiations were in progress. Opinions differ about the moral to be drawn from this, but there is no doubt that the obvious indignation in Burgos and General Franco's decision to institute an immediate inquiry indicate that the Nationalist Government is determined to maintain control of its own affairs.

* * *

Air raid precautions are going ahead rapidly, though the Government's short-term policy—involving the use of trenches, sectional steel shelters and reconstructed basements, together with the evacuation of women and children to the country—is meeting with some criticism, particularly from the advocates of deep shelters capable of protecting entire populations from even the direct hit. The main drawbacks to the deep-shelter policy are, of course, the cost and the time it would take to carry out. No doubt its supporters will voice their case fully in the House when the new A.R.P. bill comes up for discussion: but it is difficult to deny the force of the argument that the sooner our precautions are completed, the sooner will the theory of a "lightning" war—the ace-card of a potential enemy—be out of date. When that card can be trumped, hopes for continued peace must be high.

In the meantime the Home Office has announced that the steel shelters are to be delivered free to all householders with incomes of £250 and under, and distribution will begin immediately. Other important steps have been taken. It has been decided to spend £1,000,000 on evacuation camps and it is to be presumed that this is only a first instalment. With regard to A.R.P. Services, the system of wardens is to be thoroughly reorganized and probably placed under the control of the Police, while a revision of the women's services is expected. But of wider significance than any other move connected with Defence has been the issue this week of a White Paper, giving full details of the estimated Defence expenditure for the forthcoming year: the total amount, £580,000,000, is staggering to contemplate, but at least it will convince the remaining doubters of the Government's determination to get on with the job.

* * *

The Palestine Conference is now well under way at St. James's Palace. If its problem is to be handled successfully the most skilful diplomacy will be needed. The measure of difference between the two points of view can be illustrated by the fact that from the outset each side has refused to sit with the other; with the result that Mr. Malcolm MacDonald has the heroic task of having to conduct two separate sets of discussions. Both parties have now stated their case. The Arabs demand the abandonment of attempts to set up a Jewish National Home in Palestine, the immediate cessation of Jewish immigration, the abrogation of the British Mandate and the establishment in its place of a sovereign Arab State in Palestine, under which the Jews would have minority status. The Jewish case, as announced last week, flatly opposes each of these proposals. It is not yet known whether either side has modified its attitude in the course of discussion: but the Colonial Secretary has previously shown a great talent for negotiation; and both delegations will no doubt be influenced by the knowledge that, should the Conference fail, the Government has decided to impose a solution of its own.

* * *

The National Service campaign has, inevitably, produced its crop of stories, and one of these has for its hero a little man who wrote to the West Suffolk National Service Committee asking for a square deal. "I served six months in the Army. Then I was discharged because I only weighed 6 st. 13 lb. Can you tell what difference a few pounds mean? I have perfect eyes and ears and my heart and soul is in the Army. Is it my fault that I was born small? In the history of the world small men have played a big part." The Committee, no doubt remembering the case of Napoleon Bonaparte, has promised to do what it can for the man.

During the recent floods, Father Thames overflowed his banks and on the page opposite swans are shown in possession of the famous playing fields where once the Battle of Waterloo was won!



FLOODS IN THE THAMES VALLEY

[See opposite page



THE BAY AND BOGUE ISLANDS



WASH DAY
MONTEGO BAY, JAMAICA

The West India Committee

Twelve Members Elected

IN the absence of the chairman and the deputy-chairman, both of whom are in the West Indies, Mr. H. J. J. Freeman presided at the 420th meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee held on February 16th. It was resolved that letters conveying the congratulations of the Committee should be sent to the members of the West India Committee who had received honours from His Majesty the King at the New Year. In proposing this, the chairman said he felt sure that none of the other recipients would consider it invidious if he said that the K.C.M.G. which had been conferred on Sir Algernon Aspinall after 40 years of devoted service as secretary of the West India Committee had been a source of particular pride and gratification to his fellow members of the Executive.

The meeting noted with satisfaction that, as a result of the increased use of Bankers' Orders, a larger proportion of subscriptions had been received than at the corresponding date of any previous year.

The following candidates were unanimously admitted to membership of the West India Committee:—

Names	Proposer and Seconder
MR. PATRICK ASHLEY COOPER (London)	{ Mr. F. R. Phillips, M.C. Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.
MAJOR A. W. LEWEY (Jamaica)	{ Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques Mr. J. Alan de Pass
MR. EDWARD ROBERT HUGH PAGET, B.A. (Oxon.), F.R.E.S. (Country)	{ Sir Algernon Aspinall, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques
CAPTAIN STEPHEN T. S. CLARKE (London)	{ Mr. C. W. Gurney Mr. Robert G. Buchanan
MR. ANTHONY HOPE GIUSEPPI (Trinidad)	{ Dr. P. L. Giuseppi Sir Algernon Aspinall, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
MR. WILFRED E. MORTON (Country)	{ Phs. Van Ommeren (London) Sir Alfred Sherlock [Ltd.
MR. CHARLES WILLIAM McCANN (London)	{ Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques Mr. J. Alan de Pass
MR. PHILIP EDWARD PUTNAM (Country)	{ Mr. H. J. J. Freeman Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques
MISS ELLEN MAXWELL CAMERON (Country)	{ Mrs. J. Gordon Miller Mr. J. Gordon Miller
MR. NEIL R. CRUM EWING (London)	{ Mr. A. Duckham Mr. C. A. Campbell
MR. GEORGE HAROLD FREDERICK (Barbados)	{ Mr. George H. Hunte Mr. W. H. A. Hanschell
Mrs. HESSIE EILEEN TATHAM (Country)	{ Sir Algernon Aspinall, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. Admiral Sir Alan Hotham, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Matters which were discussed at the meeting included the arrangements for the British Industries Fair and the World's Fair New York, the Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement, correspondence with the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce on the findings of the Oil Tribunal and the speeches made thereon by certain of its members and a letter from the Jamaica Imperial Association on the effects of the Anglo-American Trade Agreement on the trade of that Colony.

A letter to the chairman from Lord Olivier with regard to the leading article in the CIRCULAR of January 26th was read to the meeting.

Foreign Sugar Quotas

"A Satisfactory Decision"

LIEUT.-COLONEL DAVSON, O.B.E., chairman of the West India Committee, regards as very satisfactory the decision of the International Sugar Council not to change the existing free market quotas.

Colonel Davson, who is now on his annual visit to British Guiana, where his family have possessed important commercial interests for many generations, stated in an interview published in the Daily Argosy, Georgetown, on January 17th, after the Sugar Council's decision had become known:—

"The news is obviously the result of the meeting of the International Sugar Council, which had been fixed for the 12th. So far as the reports go it seems from our point of view very satisfactory. Those of us interested in the Colonies have been anxious that the International Sugar Council should refrain from redistributing the amount of the shortage which has just occurred in the beet crops amongst the foreign contracting countries as under the International Agreement they were entitled to do.

"The beet crop in England has been short by about 180,000 tons and the Continental crop by about 100,000 tons. These deficiencies have served to equate the sugar supply with the demand (which as you may have heard has been rather disappointing) and in consequence the Agreement may at last be said to be functioning as was originally intended, and the price of sugar has been rising towards the level which has long been hoped for.

WEST INDIA COMMITTEE'S SERVICE

"Two things were to be feared as disturbing elements.

"One was the possibility that the International Sugar Council should use their power to distribute the amount of the beet deficiency amongst the foreign countries as under the Agreement they were entitled to do. It is not available under the agreement for the Colonies. The other has been that the Council should give some indication that the balancing of supply and demand for the ensuing quota year was not being lost sight of.

"The West India Committee have been pressing strongly both these points and if the telegram may be read, as seems likely, that the Council have refrained from granting the foreign countries any supplementary quotas for this year and have indicated that they are concerning themselves with the position which will arise after this quota year is finished, then it must be regarded as highly satisfactory and must improve the outlook and the West India Committee will have done the sugar market a service."

LIEUT.-COL. H. C. B. HICKLING has returned from Trinidad on the conclusion of the Oilfields Arbitration Tribunal's sittings. The number of members of the Executive in or on their way to the West Indies is, however, unchanged as Mr. Rolland Beaumont, deputy chairman of Trinidad Leaseholds Ltd., left Dover in m.s. Cordillera on February 15th bound for Trinidad. On the same vessel sailed Mr. Ashley Cooper, recently elected chairman of Trinidad Leaseholds Ltd.

Trinidad's Cocoa Exports

Last Year's Substantial Increase

TRINIDAD exported 1,472,783 lb. of cocoa during December bringing the total shipments for the year to 42,999,847 lb.

This represents an increase of 16,741,625 lb. as compared with the figure for the preceding year.

The following table shows the destination of the cocoa shipped from the Colony during each of the past three years:—

	1938	1937	1936
	lb.	lb.	lb.
United States	19,445,160	11,856,704	15,289,245
France ..	1,221,944	1,858,052	2,151,011
United Kingdom	3,522,989	4,100,142	2,502,252
Germany	5,438,173	2,576,512	3,711,624
Holland	1,612,908	1,447,668	1,229,672
Danzig ..	114,800	29,600	—
Australia	258,257	428,456	109,440
Canada ..	5,838,075	1,410,238	2,286,200
Belgium	3,469,252	1,174,540	589,378
Italy	109,135	138,000	—
Spain ..	—	—	113,700
Norway	289,600	120,000	161,000
Sweden ..	362,700	241,900	140,000
Denmark	124,554	4,400	2,380
Argentine Republic ..	264,900	329,600	165,800
New Zealand ..	237,864	266,968	187,860
Palestine	19,368	6,000	20,000
Mexico	—	98,600	15,000
South Africa ..	560,662	90,442	19,969
Other Countries	109,506	80,400	237,664
Total	42,999,847	26,258,222	28,932,195

An analysis of the above figures shows that the United States were primarily responsible for the considerably increased total exports. Canada also took much more of the Colony's product. The home country took about 1,000,000 lb. more than in 1936, but some 500,000 lb. less than in 1937.

Exports to Germany were also substantially increased. It would be instructive to know how much of the additional requirements represented cash payments and how much were the proceeds of barter.

The Testimonial Fund

FIFTH LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS

Contributions have now been received from 510 members towards the testimonial that will be presented from Members of the West India Committee to Sir Algernon Aspinall to mark his retirement from the secretaryship. Lists of subscribers were published in the CIRCULARS of December 15th and 29th, and January 12th and 26th.

Mr. José Anjo, Mr. E. L. Bovell, Mr. A. de Verteuil, Dr. J. R. Dickson, Mr. G. Elmore Edwards, Mr. A. G. Guthrie, Mr. S. B. Hopkins, The Hon. Sir William Morrison, Mr. Guy M. Oliver, The Hon. Sir Lennox O'Reilly, Mr. J. B. Owen, Mr. V. A. Pires, Mr. Thomas I. Potter, Mr. Kenneth Reid, Mr. Carter Rey, Hon. P. W. Sangster, Mr. C. S. T. Spence, Trinidad and Tobago Agricultural and Commercial Society and Hon. C. Westmorland.

West Indian Air Services

K.L.M. Royal Dutch Lines report considerable increase in their West Indian traffic in 1938 as compared with 1937. The 9,813 passengers carried represents a gain of 56 per cent. while 6,845 kg. of mail meant as much as 111 per cent. increase. The last month of the year was a particularly busy one for the lines in the Caribbean section which were patronised by more than 1,100 passengers during that time.

Imperial Airways announce that Cavalier's place on the company's New York-Bermuda service is to be taken by the new 24-ton flying-boat Champion, now operating on Imperial Airways' regular Empire routes. On her return to England she will be completely refitted and will then cross to America under her own power. Champion will fly via the South Atlantic and the West Indies to the base at Bermuda, covering in all a distance of approximately 8,300 miles. Her route will be Southampton, Lisbon, Bathurst (West Africa), Natal (Brazil), Trinidad, Antigua, and Bermuda. Intermediate stops between these points will be made to enable the captain to survey the route in detail.

Champion was specifically designed for the New York-Bermuda route, duplication of aircraft having been under consideration for some time. She is an improved and strengthened version of the regular "C" class Empire flying-boats.

Her maximum weight capacity would enable Champion on a short run to carry at least sixty passengers.

The Navy's Grog

At a moment when rum is, happily for the Caribbean Colonies concerned, attracting increased attention in Great Britain, it is interesting to learn that the issue of "two-water rum" to the Navy has been approved by the Admiralty as a permanent arrangement. This decision has been reached, after a period of trial. Also it terminates an institution which has lasted for nearly two centuries.

The Naval correspondent of The Times who makes the announcement states: "Up to 1745 the rum ration in the Navy was issued neat; but in that year, on the initiative of Admiral Vernon, the practice was adopted of diluting it before issue with three parts of water to one of spirit. Vernon was nicknamed affectionately, by the seamen of his day, 'Old Grog'—from his habit of wearing a cloak made of grogram, a coarse fabric said to have been woven from silk and mohair; and thereafter 'three-water rum,' which is still the official designation of the spirit ration as issued, has been known as grog. Indeed the word has long since passed out of the realm of slang into the dictionaries.

"The rum of Vernon's day was probably so fiery that dilution was almost a necessity if its issue was not to be followed by most untoward results. The potable spirits of to-day, however, are as a rule many degrees 'under proof,' and it may well be that the two-water rum of to-day is less potent than the grog of even a generation ago. But, strictly speaking, it is no longer 'grog'; what is the new mixture to be called?"

Imperial Fruit Show

Jamaica's Attractive Exhibit

JAMAICA'S display of fruit and vegetables was one of the most attractive features of the Annual February Exhibition of Fruit and Flowers, which was held under the joint auspices of the Imperial Fruit Show and the Royal Horticultural Society on February 7th at the Society's great hall at Westminster.

The West India Committee, acting on behalf of the Permanent Exhibitions Committee of Jamaica, had made arrangements for the participation of that Colony.

Once again those who were fortunate enough to be able to visit this Exhibition during the few hours for which it was open were privileged to see a display of the highest artistic, as well as technical, merit.

In the portion of the Exhibition which was devoted to fruit one saw, as on previous occasions, a fine display from South Africa, Jamaica and Palestine. The attention of the

public was again drawn to the fact that the fruits displayed were taken at random from normal consignments, and were not specially selected for exhibition purposes.

The South African display consisted mainly of peaches, nectarines and plums, while Palestine concentrated on oranges and grapefruit. The Jamaica stand, of which we reproduce a photograph on this page, was not surpassed by South Africa or Palestine in standard of quality and gained a great advantage through the diversity and interest of its products,

which included vegetables as well as fruit.

Capsicums, aubergines, uglies, limes, bananas and grapefruit were excellently exhibited and attracted great interest. There was a constant flow of inquiries,

including several from large stores and from representatives of the press who were particularly interested in the uncommon fruits and vegetables which were on view.

We congratulate the Marketing Division of the Jamaica Department of Agriculture whose representative, Mr. B. A. Sequira, was in attendance throughout the Exhibition, and their agents, Messrs. T. J. Poupart & Co., of Covent Garden on this attractive display and hope that with increased publicity, a much greater demand will be created among the public which will impel a larger number of retailers to stock the Colony's products.



Jamaica's Fine Display

The West Indian Board of Control on February 7th selected the players who will tour England this summer under the captaincy of Mr. Rolf Grant, the Cambridge double "Blue." The other fourteen names are as follow: Ivan Barrow (Jamaica), H. P. Bayley (British Guiana), J. H. Cameron (Jamaica), C. B. Clarke (Barbados), Laurie Constantine (Trinidad), Gerry Gomez (Trinidad), George Headley (Jamaica), Tyrell Johnson (Trinidad), E. A. Martindale (Barbados), J. E. D. Sealey (Barbados), Jeffrey Stollmeyer (Trinidad), Victor Stollmeyer (Trinidad), K. H. Weekes (Jamaica), and E. A. V. Williams (Barbados).

World's Sugar Crop Estimates

Production of Nearly 30 Million Tons Expected

THE world's sugar crop for 1938-39 is estimated by Willett and Gray to be greater than the figure for 1937-38, but less than that of the preceding year.

In their journal of January 12th, the firm look for a total production of 29,714,550 tons compared with 29,688,423 for 1937-38 and 29,749,472 for 1936-37.

The estimated increase in production over last year is therefore 26,127 tons.

The following are the detailed estimates:—

CANE CROPS.			
	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37
	Tons	Tons	Tons
United States—			
Louisiana	430,000	357,243	342,423
Florida	65,000	50,789	47,515
Puerto Rico	860,000	961,720	889,594
Hawaiian Islands	855,000	865,871	821,990
Virgin Islands	4,000	3,503	7,570
Cuba	2,750,000	3,017,718	3,012,968
British West Indies—			
Trinidad	140,000	133,627	154,285
Barbados	110,000	89,674	103,264
Jamaica	115,550	118,318	106,601
Antigua	23,000	22,225	33,025
St. Kitts	29,000	27,935	34,272
Other British West Indies	10,000	10,339	13,115
French West Indies—			
Martinique	54,000	54,130	51,220
Guadeloupe	47,000	50,000	54,654
Dominican Republic	415,000	418,804	446,615
Haiti	40,000	40,178	36,007
Mexico	300,000	317,545	278,124
Central America—			
Guatemala	26,000	31,107	31,170
Other Central America	62,500	65,000	72,010
South America—			
Demerara	187,000	191,380	193,728
Surinam	18,000	18,000	20,136
Venezuela	22,000	24,000	24,605
Ecuador	19,000	16,500	17,477
Peru	389,500	337,860	406,357
Argentine	464,000	371,152	435,874
Brazil	1,130,000	961,965	883,730
<i>Total in America</i>	<i>8,565,550</i>	<i>8,556,583</i>	<i>8,823,329</i>
British India (Gur)	3,415,000	3,689,136	4,536,960
" (White)	1,095,000	1,074,100	1,228,450
Java	1,550,000	1,369,239	1,392,146
Japan	1,556,000	1,204,147	1,192,690
Philippine Islands	975,000	940,350	998,060
<i>Total in Asia</i>	<i>8,591,000</i>	<i>8,276,972</i>	<i>9,348,306</i>
Australia	805,000	808,947	786,909
Fiji Islands	130,000	140,773	148,267
<i>Total in Australia and Polynesia</i>	<i>935,000</i>	<i>949,720</i>	<i>935,176</i>
Egypt	135,000	143,692	137,908
Mauritius	290,000	313,816	285,129
Reunion	80,000	79,878	83,761
Natal	425,000	452,874	398,578
Mozambique	70,000	74,500	75,730
<i>Total in Africa</i>	<i>1,000,000</i>	<i>1,064,760</i>	<i>981,106</i>
Europe—Spain	13,000	12,222	13,333
<i>Total Cane Sugar Crops</i>	<i>19,104,550</i>	<i>18,860,257</i>	<i>19,801,250</i>

BEET CROPS.

	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Europe—			
Germany	2,020,000	2,210,453	1,803,784
Czecho-Slovakia	527,000	741,187	709,652
German-Austria	180,000	156,989	146,743
Hungary	140,000	111,015	143,783
France	915,000	979,539	892,103
Belgium	195,000	241,816	243,101
Holland	215,000	246,445	244,256
Russia and Ukraine	2,500,000	2,500,000	1,998,943
Poland	560,000	562,053	458,479
Sweden	295,000	345,194	299,196
Denmark	195,000	250,860	226,200
Italy	400,000	349,333	335,612
Spain	180,000	151,111	239,581
Switzerland	13,000	13,000	9,200
Bulgaria	20,000	32,430	11,821
Roumania	155,000	75,676	71,841
Great Britain†	300,000	377,133	521,944
Ireland†	73,000	81,944	89,456
Jugoslavia	90,000	36,898	100,746
Other Countries	142,000	164,109	166,468
<i>Total in Europe†</i>	<i>9,115,000</i>	<i>9,627,185</i>	<i>8,712,909</i>
United States—Beet‡	1,440,000	1,147,185	1,167,530
Canada—Beet‡	55,000	53,796	67,783
<i>Total Beet Sugar Crops</i>	<i>10,610,000</i>	<i>10,828,166</i>	<i>9,948,222</i>

GRAND TOTAL—CANE AND BEET SUGAR 29,714,550 29,688,423 29,749,472

Estimated Increase in the World's production 26,127 *61,049 1,969,192

*Decrease.

†European Beet Crop figures furnished principally by F. O. Licht.

‡Refined sugar.

It will be noted that the cane crops are estimated to show an increase of 244,293 tons while the beet crops are expected to produce 218,166 tons less than in last year.

English as she is . . .

The charms of Jamaica are known the world over. From a Master of Arts in Secunderabad, India, comes the following:—

"Pardon me for intruding upon you abruptly. My one consuming passion in life is to visit—interesting spots in the world and revel in the flawless specimens of ancient civilisation. I also find delight in watching the ebb and flow of the human tide surging past the gaily lighted streets of crowded cities. I have heard that Jamaica has a wealth of natural beauty, and a profusion of entertainment and recreation to show her visitors.

"It is my intention to undertake a world tour in the near future. I am sure that my personal tastes will find a fillip by visiting your country. I shall be exceedingly obliged if you can kindly send me full information and descriptive booklet concerning Jamaica."

MR. MORGAN JONES, M.P., was admitted to Georgetown Hospital on February 7th and could not proceed to Trinidad with the other members of the Royal Commission.

Former Jewish Colony in Surinam

Settlement that lasted Two Centuries

THE proposal to settle Jewish refugees in British Guiana recalls the fact that a Jewish settlement once existed in the neighbouring Colony of Surinam.

That Colony was founded in the reign of King Charles II—a fact mentioned in an interesting letter to *The Times*, contributed by Mr. Philip Gosse. Mr. Gosse draws attention to an account of a visit made to that Colony in the eighteenth century by J. G. Stedman.

This account is contained in an interesting and valuable work which is included in the Library of the West India Committee and is entitled: "Narrative of a five years' expedition against the Revolted Negroes of Surinam in Guiana and the Wild Coast of South America from the year 1772 to 1777 elucidating the History of that country and describing its Productions, viz.: quadrupedes, birds, fishes, reptiles, trees, shrubs, fruits and roots; with an account of the Indians of Guiana and Negroes of Guinea. By Captain J. G. Stedman, illustrated with 80 elegant engravings from drawings made by the author."

The work was published in two volumes and the book dedicated to George, Prince of Wales.

Stedman wrote: "Here the Jews have a beautiful synagogue and keep their solemn fasts and festivals; here they also have their capital schools and seminaries, for at this village reside some very respectable Jewish families.

"These people possess particular rights and privileges in this Colony, with which they were endowed by King Charles the Second, when the settlement of Surinam was English; and such are these privileges I never knew Jews to possess in any other part of the world whatever."

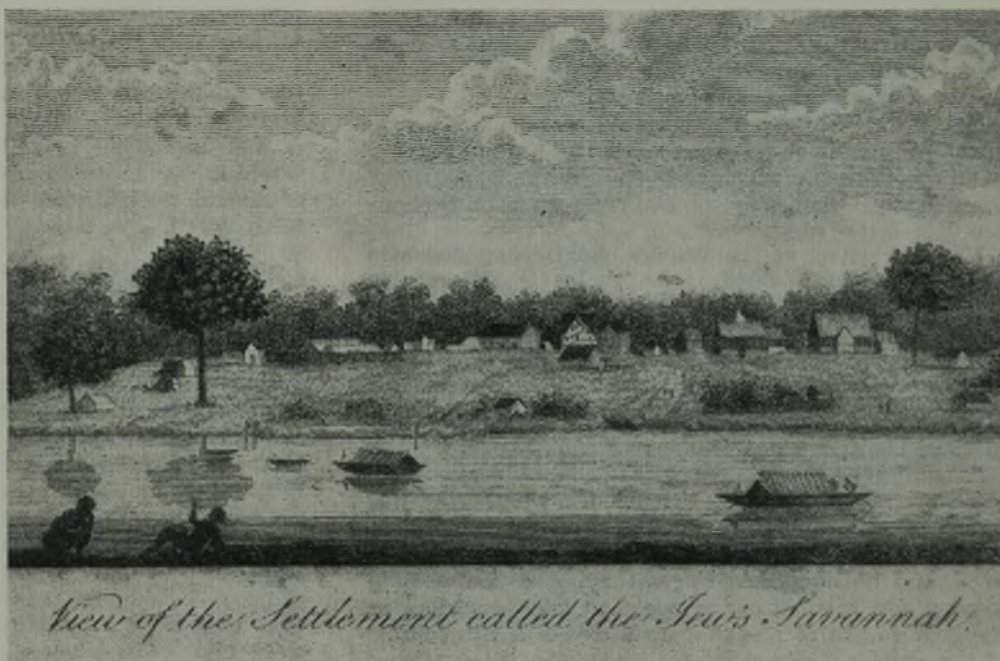
Stedman's book contains a copper-plate engraving of the Jewish settlement which is here reproduced.

Further particulars of the settlement in Surinam were given in a letter to *The Times* written by Mr. Cecil Roth.

Mr. Roth stated: "This early Jewish agricultural Colony existed for more than two centuries. Its

inhabitants showed themselves skilled planters and valiant soldiers, besides evolving a polished cultural life which rendered their home the ideal educational centre of the region.

"But after the deposition of King Sugar from his hegemony in the West Indies the settlement rapidly decayed, and in 1865 Divine Service was held for the last time in the monumental synagogue to which your



correspondent referred.

"Therafter the last inhabitants removed to Paramaribo, and the Joden Savanne was rapidly reabsorbed by the jungle. Its history demonstrates nevertheless that the area is, to say the least, not impossible for agricultural settlement by Jews."

It is not always remembered that Surinam was once a British possession. That fact was recalled in a speech delivered at the West India Committee Rooms on one occasion by the late Sir Charles Bruce, a former Lieutenant Governor of British Guiana.

Sir Charles said: "In regard to the expansion of England in the earlier stages the British Government attached a great deal more importance to their tropical possessions, especially the West Indies, than to the North American provinces. Indeed, in 1664, by the Treaty of Breda, England acquired that portion of America now known as New York by exchange of what is now Dutch Guiana, then the English Colony known as Surinam, founded by Lord Willoughby of Parham."

West Indies at Westminster

Popularizing Limes — British Guiana and the Refugees — Tropical Rates of Wages — Bartering Citrus Fruits for Herrings — Trade Unions in West Indies

International Sugar Agreement

CAPTAIN PETER MACDONALD asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons on February 14th, whether he was aware of the increased difficulties of sugar growers in the British West Indies as a result of the low world price for sugar, the forced restriction of their output imposed by the International Sugar Agreement and the increased rates of wages which have recently been instituted; and whether he would reconsider the desirability of increasing the number of special preference certificates available for British Colonial sugar producers until such time as the price of sugar rises to a more reasonable level.

SIR JOHN SIMON, replying stated that he was aware of the position of sugar growers but had nothing further to add to the reply which was given by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to SIR WALTER SMILES on November 21st last.

The reply given to SIR WALTER SMILES was similar to that given to MR. T. MORRIS in answer to a similar question on November 21st last, and quoted in THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR of December 1st, 1938, as follows:—

"Mr. MacDonald, in a written reply, said that while he had every desire to assist Colonial producers, he thought it was premature to conclude that the International Sugar Agreement would fail to improve the sugar market. He would point out that the existing preference on Colonial sugar cost the United Kingdom taxpayer a sum of the order of £4,000,000 a year."

On February 16th, CAPTAIN PETER MACDONALD asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware of the difficulties of the British West Indian sugar producers as a result of the low world price for sugar and the increased wages they were now obliged to pay, and whether he proposed to take any steps in the near future to press for an increase in the volume of the British Colonial quotas under the International Sugar Agreement?

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD stated that he was fully aware of the difficulties of sugar producers in the British West Indies, and had had this proposal under consideration but did not feel that any useful purpose would be served by inviting the other parties to the International Sugar Agreement to agree to its amendment at the present time.

Increasing the Sale of Limes

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD, replying to MR. MITCHELL on February 14th on the question as to whether the Colonial Marketing Board have under consideration any scheme for increasing the sales of fresh limes by advertising or other methods, said that the Colonial Empire Marketing Board was at present engaged on a comprehensive survey of the trade in limes and lime products from the Colonial Empire, particularly the West Indies and their report was expected shortly. The initiation of any scheme for improved marketing of limes must, however, await consideration of this

report by the Colonial Governments concerned. A Marketing Officer in the United Kingdom for fruit and vegetables (including limes) had recently been appointed by the Governor of Jamaica.

Refugees: The British Guiana Inquiry

In reply to MR. HALL-CAINE's question to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on February 8th, as to when it might be anticipated that the results of the preliminary investigations into the possibility of Jewish settlement in British Guiana would be available:—

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD stated that the investigatory Commission which was going to the Colony would begin its inquiries within the next few days, but that it was impossible to say how long the investigation would take. It would certainly, however, be a matter of several weeks before the Commission's report could be expected.

Empire Produce (Exchange)

MR. JOHNSTON on February 7th asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he was now in a position to make any statement regarding the proposals submitted to him in the summer of 1938 for the improvement of the British herring-fishing industry and the West Indian citrus fruits industry by an exchange of products; whether the Herring Industry Board, the Colonial Empire Marketing Board, the West Indian Chambers of commerce and the Governors in the West Indies had now been consulted as to details; and what steps he proposed to take in furtherance of a scheme of produce exchange between two Empire communities, who were both in increasing destitution because they were unable to market their respective products?

MR. OLIVER STANLEY, replying, regretted that consideration of these proposals had been retarded by the reconstitution of the Herring Industry Board, but hoped that the new board which had only recently entered upon its duties, would be able to consider them at an early date. He understood that the Colonial Empire Marketing Board had already had the proposals before them and would examine them further as soon as they were acquainted with the views of the Herring Industry Board. The Secretary of State for the Colonies had been in communication with the Governor of Jamaica in the matter and hoped to receive an early report from him.

Sugar Workers' Wages

SIR ARNOLD WILSON asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on February 15th, whether he could state in terms of sterling the average weekly wages, inclusive of food allowance, at the last convenient date for which figures were available, earned by unskilled adult male labourers engaged in the cultivation of sugar, in Jamaica, Mauritius and Trinidad, as com-

dared with the corresponding figures for Belgian Congo, Java, Madagascar and Mozambique?

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD stated that it was difficult to give accurate statements of weekly wages in the sugar industry in the territories mentioned, since payment was more often by the day, or by the task; the number of tasks or days' work done in a week depended principally on the inclination of the individual, and was seldom the maximum.

The table set out below is constructed on the assumption that a six-day week is worked in every case, and therefore probably overstates actual weekly wages.

Jamaica: 9/- to 24/- per week including the value of perquisites other than accommodation which is provided free on some estates.

Mauritius: 7/7 to 9/9½ per week including the value of perquisites.

Trinidad: 6/3 to 25/- per week plus free housing, medical attention, fuel, etc., for regular workers.

Belgian Congo: 1/1 to 1/3 per week plus free quarters, medical attention and a weekly ration valued at from 1/2½ upwards, according to the size of a worker's family.

Java: 3/3 per week.

Madagascar: 3/4½ per week.

Mozambique: The legal minimum wage is 1/1½ per week plus free quarters, food and blankets.

[An article appeared in the CIRCULAR of December 15th last (p. 493) comparing from the results of researches made by the West India Committee, the rates of wages paid in various parts of the tropical world. These were not confined to the sugar industry, and like the figures given officially above, show the British West Indies in a comparatively favourable light.]

Trade Unions in West Indies and Guiana

MR. CREECH JONES asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on February 15th, what trade unions are operating in British Guiana, Trinidad, and Jamaica and which are registered with the Government?

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD in reply said the latest information available as to the number and names of registered trade unions in the three Colonies mentioned was as follows:—

In British Guiana six unions (as at October 8th, 1938):—

The British Guiana Labour Union, The British Guiana Workers' League, The Man-Power Citizens' Association, The British Guiana Seamen's Union, The Transport Workers' Union of British Guiana, The British Guiana Post Office Workers' Union.

In Trinidad, sixteen unions (as at February 9th, 1939):—

The Trinidad Tenants (National), The Trinidad Commission Agents' Association, The Trinidad Commodities Association, The Amalgamated Building and Wood Workers' Union, The Trinidad Condensed Milk Association, The Oilfield Workers' Trade Union, The Federated Workers' Trade Union, The Seamen's and Water Front Workers' Trade Union, The All-Trinidad Sugar Estates and Factories Workers' Trade Union, The Public Works Workers' Trade Union, The Shipping Association of Trinidad, The All-Trinidad Transport and General Workers' Trade Union, The Oilfield Employers' Association of Trinidad, The Railway Workers' Trade Union, The Trinidad and Tobago Union of Shop Assistants and Clerks, and The Printers' Industrial Union.

In Jamaica—six unions (as at October 21st, 1938):—

The People's Progressive Union No. 1 of the Jamaica Federation of Labour, The Longshoremen's Union No. 2 of the Jamaica Federation of Labour, The Jamaica Workers' and Tradesmen Union, The Jamaica Hotel Employees' Association, The Jamaica United Clerks' Association, The Builders' and Allied Trades Union.

Three further unions in Jamaica had made application for registration, the names of which were as follows:—

The Jamaica Artisans' Federated Union, The Jamaica Chauffeurs' Union, The Painters' Welfare League Association.

There also existed in Jamaica five industrial workers' unions which had as yet made no application for registration.

Trinidad Oilfields Arbitration

Replying to MR. GEORGE GRIFFITHS on February 15th, MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD stated that the tribunal had been unable to agree, and the award was made by the chairman in accordance with Section 3 (2) (c) of the Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance. He understood that both parties had expressed dissatisfaction with the award, but had accepted it in the same spirit which had prompted them to refer their differences to arbitration for settlement.

MR. GRIFFITHS: Are they always carrying out the award about paying the workers?

MR. MACDONALD: I feel sure they will do so.

MR. GRIFFITHS: I asked whether they are—not whether they will.

MR. MACDONALD: The award consisted of two parts, one of which was retrospective for 12 months. I have no doubt that that will be carried out as rapidly as possible. The other part applied to future payments. I have no doubt also that they will carry that out. They accepted both parts of the award.

Trinidad Sedition Ordinance

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD informed MR. JAGGER on February 15th that it was proposed to introduce a new Sedition Bill into the Legislature. The Bill which was based upon the law of this country, had been prepared to define more clearly the law relating to sedition. It had not been occasioned by any particular local circumstance.

Imperial Economic Committee

DURING the year work was in progress on three world surveys, states the annual report of the Imperial Economic Committee, for the year ending March 31st, 1938, which has just been published (H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d.).

The world survey on apples and pears was completed while those on linseed and pig products may be expected shortly. These world surveys are particularly useful in that they provide for future reference permanent record, as complete as possible, of the position of a commodity on a particular date.

The report draws attention to the intelligence services provided by the Committee and to the publications which it issues at regular intervals dealing with a large variety of products, those on fruit and plantation crops being of special interest to the West Indies.

Some of this work was taken over from the former Empire Marketing Board, but the number of publications and their scope have been widely increased.

As a sequel to the Committee's inquiry on the "Preparation for Market and Marketing of Tobacco," a Tobacco Intelligence Service has been inaugurated. A sub-committee set up to supervise the preparation of the "Canned Food Survey" was actively engaged during the year and we look forward to the publication of its report with special interest in view of the increasing importance to the West Indies of the canning industry.

Agricultural News

By "AGRONOMIST"

FOR some years past it has been known that artificial rubber was being produced in Germany. It is now stated that in the present year, all tyres manufactured for private cars in that country will be made of Buna, the synthetic rubber derived from coal and limestone. The motoring correspondent of the Daily Telegraph of February 18th, 1939, mentions that Buna has 33 per cent. better wearing qualities than rubber and is more resistant to oil and heat. On the other hand it is seven times dearer and costs 4s. 10d. as against 8d. per pound for natural rubber.

Scab Disease of Grapefruit

The citrus-scab (*Sphaceloma fawcetti*) has long been known in Trinidad as a fungus disease attacking sour-orange and rough-lemon trees. It was first discovered on grapefruit in the island in 1922 and later on, on the King and Curacao varieties of orange. The fungus only attacks young leaves, shoots and fruit. At the present time the damage done by it to the grapefruit crop is causing much concern among cultivators. At a meeting of the Trinidad Board of Agriculture held on January 26th, 1939, Mr. J. R. Foster, Chief Inspector under the Plant Inspection Ordinance, submitted a report on the local incidence of the disease. The Director of Agriculture stated that his Department had found the grapefruit scab—which appeared to be identical with that occurring on the King orange—more prominent near to cultivations of that orange. It was also mentioned that efforts were being made to control the disease by cutting out and destroying all infected parts of the grapefruit trees, and by spraying the trees with suitable fungicides. Experiments were also being made with different kinds of spraying machines in order to discover the best types for use under Trinidad conditions.

Internal Boll Disease

About twenty years ago, Mr. W. Nowell, then mycologist in the Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies, discovered the connexion between cotton-stainers and the serious internal boll-disease of Sea Island cotton. Although many years have elapsed, the alternate host-plants from which the bugs obtain the fungi they carry to the young cotton-fields, are still unknown. Nowell, in a paper published in the Empire Cotton Growing Review for January, 1939, remarks on the wide gaps in the information essential to a full understanding of this and other problems associated with it. He suggests that the first question on which knowledge should be made secure is that concerning the transmission of the disease. Its dependence on the punctures of the boll by stainers and other bugs is abundantly proved, but until conclusive evidence is obtained that the insect also functions as a vector, such other questions as infections in alternate host-plants, and the reasons for the disparity which sometimes seems to exist between insect numbers and the crop, will remain in doubt.

The Conservation of Fodder Crops

The preparation of fodder supplies for feeding stock in periods when fresh food is limited, or absent, receives much attention in temperate countries. In some parts of the tropics, however, local climatic conditions may not warrant such conservation. The drying of grasses and other fodder plants by natural means is the most common method of preserving them for times of scarcity. Another method is to make ensilage of the fresh crop. In this case the green material is compressed to the exclusion of air, and in such a manner, that a proper degree of acidity is rapidly formed in the mass. A later method is to dry the fresh fodder by machinery, and it has been proved that crops so dried do not lose their nutritive value. In the Empire Journal of Experimental Agriculture for January, 1939, Dr. S. J. Watson contributes an article on The Conservation of Forage Crops with special reference to Grasses. He describes the present position of hay-making and points out that hay loses in the process two-fifths of the starch equivalent and one-third of the digestible crude protein. Considerable strides have been made in popularizing ensilage which has a higher feeding value than hay. Arising out of the work at Jealott's Hill, the use of molasses is advocated. Molasses at the rate of one to two pounds, suitably diluted, is added to each 100 lb. of the fresh fodder. This method is stated to be more practical than the acid one. The use of simple, portable cheap, wooden silos has made the process easy and foolproof. Although artificial drying is still in the experimental stage as regards its economic and management sides, it is, theoretically, the ideal method of conservation.

Rice Experiments in Malaya

In common with other parts of the Empire, Malaya is making great efforts to render the country less dependent on imported food-supplies. At the present time more than one half of the rice consumed is imported from Burma and Siam; this is a very unsatisfactory position for should supplies of the staple food from outside sources be cut off, or restricted, much hardship would be suffered by the population. Among the methods being adopted to increase local production are, large scale irrigation works in new areas with suitable land, and the improvement of water-supplies and drainage of existing rice areas, whilst the Department of Agriculture, by isolating and distributing heavy yielding strains of local varieties, manurial and cultivation experiments, is carrying out work of much importance. The Department has five experiment and fifty test stations in different parts of Malaya, and in the Malayan Agricultural Journal for December, 1938, Mr. R. B. Jagoe, botanist, has compiled an article entitled, Padi Selection and Varietal Experiments, 1937-38. After giving a detailed account of the numerous experiments made, he states that trials of selected strains have provided definite information as regards varieties for particular conditions.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"PUS hab no han'; but he tek he foot and wipe he face."

* * *

RECENT visitors to the West India Committee rooms include the Hon. A. A. Wright, Administrator of St. Lucia, who was good enough to bring an admirable set of photographs of that island, some of which we shall have the great pleasure of publishing in a subsequent issue.

* * *

SIR ALGERNON ASPINALL attended the Investiture held by the King, at Buckingham Palace, on February 14th, when he was invested with the insignia of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, bestowed upon him on the occasion of the New Year's Honours.

* * *

THE new P. & O. Troopship Ettrick, which took out the 2nd Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry to Jamaica, completed her maiden voyage when she returned to Southampton, on the 15th, bringing back the 1st Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters, whom they have relieved.

* * *

THIS is not the first service seen in Jamaica by the 2nd K.S.L.I. Over a hundred and fifty years ago they were there as the old 85th, soon after the regiment had been raised for the second time during the American War of Independence. It served for some years in the Colony until being sent home in 1782.

* * *

THE 85th were originally raised in 1739, and formed the first Light Infantry battalion in the British Army. It was disbanded in 1763. The 2nd K.S.L.I. have since served with distinction in France and Flanders, the Peninsula, Canada, Afghanistan, India and South Africa. The royal part of their title was not so romantically acquired as some of their other honours. They were allowed to call themselves "King's" after they had soundly drubbed some malcontents in a Brighton theatre during the reign of the First Gentleman in Europe.

* * *

FOR the first time probably in philatelic history the mosquito bears an honoured place on a postage stamp. The Mexican Government have just issued a centavo stamp bearing the design of an anopheles. The use of the stamp will be obligatory and the proceeds will be devoted to furthering a campaign for the eradication of malaria.

* * *

READERS of the CIRCULAR will learn with regret that Mr. G. J. Miller, who for over 20 years has been a valued and popular member of the staff of the West India Committee, is suffering from a serious and protracted illness. His friends on this side as well as overseas will share our hope that he may soon be restored to good health and able to resume his duties.

WITH reference to the obituary notice of the late Sir Leslie Probyn appearing on page 518 in the CIRCULAR of December 29th last, the Hon. Noel B. Livingston points out that Sir Leslie had no service in Jamaica prior to his appointment in the Colony in 1918. It was Grenada, not Jamaica, to which he was transferred from British Honduras as attorney-general in 1896.

* * *

THE Challenge Cup and Silver Badges to the Captain and each member of the successful team have been won by the Jamaica Police in the Caribbean Colonies Police Forces Competition, 1938. Jamaica's aggregate score was 613 points out of 672 possible. Barbados Police with a total of 610 points were second and British Honduras third with 602 points.

* * *

IT was at the suggestion of the late Sir Edward B. Denham, then Governor of British Guiana, that the National Rifle Association undertook the organisation and conduct of this match of teams selected from the Police Forces of the Caribbean Colonies. The match is open to one team consisting of eight enlisted members of each Force and is captained by a Police Officer of commissioned or equivalent rank. It is fired on any day from May 1st to December 31st on any rifle range situated in the Colony entering. It is hoped that teams from the Bahamas, Bermuda and the Windward Islands will compete in this year's match. Jamaica Police have now won the competition for five successive years.

* * *

MESSRS. HAWKINS AND TIPSON LTD., rope makers of Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3, are mourning the death of their deputy-chairman and joint managing director, Mr. Arthur Edward Moore, which took place on February 3rd after an illness of about two months. Mr. Moore, who was aged 59, had spent 40 years in the service of his firm. His high character and business integrity had won for him widespread esteem, and messages of sympathy from all parts of the world have been received by his family and by the Company with which he was associated for so long.

* * *

IN connexion with Mr. Malcolm MacDonald's reply to Mr. Mitchell in the House of Commons on the subject of publicity for limes (see page 68) the West India Committee asked the Colonial Empire Marketing Board in November last if the Board would undertake to publish a suitable leaflet stressing the dietetic properties and culinary uses of Empire Limes for distribution at this year's British Industries Fair. The Board regretted that it could not see its way to undertake this task until its investigations into the marketing of limes had been completed and until it could be reassured as to arrangements for the grading and packing of limes and regularity of supply. The Committee's suggestion, however, would be dealt with in good time for the British Industries Fair next year.

Tropical Training and Research

By Sir Geoffrey Evans, C.I.E., M.A.

A paper read before the Royal Society of Arts, continued from page 46 and concluded.

IT has been proved that a cacao plantation reached its peak in production at about 25 to 30 years depending on the soil which is a decisive factor. After that it steadily declines, and it was found that in old plantations an extraordinarily high proportion of the trees either bore no fruit at all, or very little. The question of regeneration is therefore of primary importance in the West Indies where most of the plantations have passed the climacteric and this will also be of great and increasing importance to the West African Colonies where the plantings are younger. The ideal way of dealing with the matter would be to make out working plans, much in the same way that Forests are managed, and to cut down and replant, say, 1/30th of the plantation each year. This, however, is not always practicable in these days of low prices and lack of working capital and accordingly a new system of regenerating old plantations has been devised. It consists, briefly, in supplying vacancies with special high-yielding types and replacing old, disused and non-bearing "pickets." The economist works in closest contact with the botanist and the soil chemist, and considers their results before making his recommendations.

"Pests and diseases take their toll of cacao and this necessitates the co-operation of the entomologist and the mycologist. One of the most serious pests is thrips (*Selenothrips rubracinctus*), a small sucking insect which causes such defoliation that it seriously weakens or may even kill the tree. An attempt to control the pest by biological means was by the introduction of a small calcid wasp (*Dasyscapus parvipennis*) from the Gold Coast where it occurs and where thrips is not a serious pest. This introduction was made with the help and co-operation of the Agricultural Entomologist to the Gold Coast Government. It was a matter of considerable difficulty since the adult wasps live only for a few days and it was necessary, therefore, to transport them from Aburi to Trinidad within that period. The first two consignments failed, as all the insects were found to be dead on arrival. The third consignment happened just to connect up and arrived within four days, i.e., by car from Aburi to Accra, by steamer to Gambia, thence across by German plane to Natal in Brazil and from thence without delay by Pan American Airways to Trinidad. About ninety calcids arrived alive and from them 140,000 were bred in a very short time for release at selected centres where the thrips were abundant. It is yet too early to say whether this introduction will have the desired effect. Another line of approach is an indirect one, as it is now believed that cacao leaves with a high potash content in their cell sap are distasteful to the thrips. This piece of work is under investigation.

"As regards pathogens the discovery in Trinidad during 1924 of the dreaded witch-broom disease (*Marasmius perniciosus*) has called for the combined efforts of the mycologist and the plant breeder. Methods

of field control by cutting and burning the brooms or by spraying have proved difficult on account of the high cost involved, and recourse is now being made to a search for resistant or immune varieties. To this end an officer of the Trinidad Agricultural Department (Dr. F. J. Pound), who was formerly on the Cacao Research Staff, and who has just returned from a remarkable journey into the Upper Amazon region, has made some most interesting discoveries.

"It is impossible to discuss the full results of his arduous tour, but one might mention that Dr. Pound has thrown new light on the origin and the spread of this disease. He has discovered that nearly the whole of the Amazon Valley is heavily infected and that immunity of certain species and varieties seems to depend to a considerable extent on the incidence of sunlight and moisture as contrasted by shade. Altitude also seems a controlling factor as certain types which are heavily attacked at low levels are found to be non-infected at altitudes of three to four thousand feet not far away, and as cacao is not a productive crop at these heights it will be necessary to raise resistant strains at levels of not more than 500 feet above sea level. He discovered, however, certain wild varieties in the Upper Amazon growing in close proximity to heavily infected trees which appear to be immune. Seeds and budwood off these trees have been sent to Barbados where they are now grown in quarantine and will be propagated later in Trinidad. This material it is hoped will prove of great value for breeding work in the future.

BANANA INVESTIGATION

"The inception of banana research was due to the disquieting appearance of a disease which came into prominence about 1919 or just about the time that the College opened in Trinidad. Its spread threatened the vast plantations of bananas that had been established in Jamaica and the Central American Republics. I refer to Panama Disease (*Fusarium cubense*). The botanists at the College began work on the problem about 1922, and started a collection of bananas with the object of ascertaining which, if any, varieties might prove to be immune or resistant.

"The consumer in England does not realize that the banana he eats is really only about half grown. That, however, is really the case because the "bunch" for the European trade is cut at the stage known as three-quarter full, and it is then hard and green. Under the present arrangements for shipping and transport this is the only possible way, as otherwise a high proportion of fruit would ripen and decay on the voyage. The problem before the team of workers, consisting as it does of a pathologist, a physiologist and a bio-chemist, is to devise means of delaying the ripening processes so that the fruit may be left on the plant until it reaches a stage much nearer maturity before it is harvested."

Cocoa in 1938

American and Dutch Surveys

TWO surveys are to hand dealing with world cocoa conditions during the past year. These are the annual reviews of De Waal and Van Overzee of Amsterdam, and Wessels, Kulenkampff and Co. of New York. Both authorities naturally concentrate to some extent on the hold-up on the Gold Coast and the subsequent report of the Commission on the Marketing of West African cocoa.

Messrs. Wessels point out that the hold-up "caused a delay in clearings and made a comparison with production during the previous calendar years rather misleading. Exports during 1938 were 24,000 tons larger than in 1937, but 40-50,000 tons below expectations based on first official estimate of 1937-38 crop. Reliable reports state that while quantities estimated officially may have been actually produced, the deficit resulted from destruction of cocoa which had become unfit for consumption through too long and unsuitable storage in the interior of the Gold Coast. In some quarters of the trade the latter statement is received with great scepticism, and the opinion prevails that a larger part of the cocoa assumed to have been destroyed, may turn up as a mixture with 1938-39 crop. Against this conception speaks a rather late movement of new crop. The supposition seems reasonable that if farmers had held back substantial quantities of old crop in the interior they would have hastened to mix such carry-over with first pickings of new crop and expedite marketing of such mixture before the deteriorated balance of 1937-38 crop could unfavourably affect the portion of new crop. Prolonged rains during start of new crop have been cited as the main reason for belated movement of the latter. Nothing could be more disastrous to a mixture of poor quality old crop with good new crop than moisture caused by prolonged rains. Arrivals of new crop so far have not shown any signs of such effects, hence the assumption seems to be in order that 40-50,000 tons of 1937-38 crop were definitely lost through spoilage."

Figures from the Department of Agriculture do not indicate any carry over of importance from last crop.

"Gold Coast private sources express the opinion that the official estimate of 270,000 tons for 1938-39 will not be reached, and that about three-quarters of the crop have been marketed.

"Total world production during the calendar year 1938 obtained the high record established in 1936.

"Most countries show only slight changes in consumption figures compared with last year.

"The decrease in U.S.A. consumption needs closer analysis. Total imports were about 74,000 tons smaller. On basis of imports minus exports and adjustment of visible stocks, statistics reveal an approximate decrease in absorption of 17,000 tons. We consider this apparent decrease one of those statistical freaks which is almost unavoidable when important changes in invisibles take place within a year or two.

Exceptionally heavy imports during 1936, followed by the Gold Coast hold-up of 1937-38 resulted in substantially smaller imports during last year. Manufacturers, meanwhile, worked off excess of 1936-37 imports, which had largely turned into invisibles. Reliable indications justify the assumption that actual consumption in U.S.A. must have reached 250-260,000 tons in 1938.

"The year 1938 was marked by a relatively narrow price movement; the low average price level which caused hardship to producers; moderate profits for manufacturers and the trade; a balance between actual production and consumption; a reduction in inventories.

"Cocoa prices did not reflect the general business upturn during the second half of 1938, largely because of excessive caution displayed by buyers who apparently remain of the belief that a substantial surplus has become a permanent feature in the cocoa world. There are reliable signs that this conception is apt to prove a fallacy in 1939. Unless crops turn out substantially larger than now estimated cocoa based on prospective supply and demand situation must be considered undervalued. This fact stands out clearly when movements in cocoa prices are compared with changes in the general business index and price variations in most other commodities since the lowest depression point reached in March, 1933. During 1933 the decline in cocoa prices reached almost 30 per cent. and far outstripped the downward move in majority of other important staple articles. The underlying trend of producing costs is upward everywhere. In Bahia total Federal, State and Municipal taxes, export levies, and minor taxes represent about 26 per cent. of the current f.o.b. price of cocoa. Judging from any angle, statistical or production cost, it seems unlikely that present low price level can prevail much longer. Of course, outside influences, like liquidation of speculative long engagements, could force cocoa prices still lower, but such development would be merely temporary and result in an accentuated rebound caused by the inherent strength of cocoa factors.

"In previous cocoa seasons when conditions were similar to those prevailing now, poor crop prospects for so-called flavoured grades like Venezuela, Trinidad and Ecuador, with consequent sharp price advances for these descriptions, were the signal of an impending sudden upward change in the entire price structure of cocoa. With few exceptions inventories built up during 1936 and early part of 1937 have been much reduced all along the line from manufacturers to retailers. Manufacturers have been reporting very active business, and replenishing of inventories to take care of future grinding requirements should result in an increase in imports into this country of one million bags during 1939 over last year."

Wessel's estimate that last year's production, that is, receipts at and clearings from shipping ports in countries of origin amounted to 704,500 tons (2,204 lb.) made up as follows:—

	1938	1937	1936
	Tons of 2,204 lb.		
Gold Coast	261,000	237,000	307,000
Bahia ..	131,000	112,000	118,000
Nigeria	98,000	105,000	82,000
Ivory Coast	53,000	49,000	50,000
Cameroon	26,000	24,000	24,000
San Thome	12,000	9,000	11,000
Togoland	8,000	8,000	10,000
Fernando Po	7,000	6,000	8,000
San Domingo	28,000	20,000	18,000
Costa Rica	6,000	7,000	7,000
Panama	5,000	5,000	4,000
Ecuador	18,000	21,000	17,000
Trinidad	19,000	12,000	13,000
Grenada	4,000	2,000	4,000
Venezuela	13,000	14,000	16,000
Ceylon	4,000	4,000	3,000
Java ..	1,500	1,500	2,000
Others ..	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total	704,500	646,500	704,000

They estimate consumption, that is, imports minus exports and adjustment of changes in visible stocks during the year, at 636,000 tons as will be seen from the following table:—

	1938	1937	1936
	Tons of 2,204 lb.		
U.S.A. ...	215,000	232,000	290,000
Gt. Britain	96,000	96,000	103,000
Germany	73,000	71,000	75,000
Netherlands	75,000	53,000	67,000
France ..	42,000	41,000	47,000
Canada..	15,000	15,000	17,000
Scandinavian Countries	15,000	13,000	13,000
Czechoslovakia	10,000	10,000	12,000
Belgium	10,000	9,000	10,000
Switzerland	9,000	7,000	8,000
Italy ..	8,000	8,000	8,000
Hungary	4,000	3,000	4,000
Poland ..	8,000	7,000	7,000
Russia ..	13,000	11,000	7,000
Argentina	6,000	5,000	5,000
Australia and New Zealand ..	8,000	7,000	8,000
Others	29,000	28,000	28,000
Total ..	636,000	616,000	709,000

De Waal and Van Overzee did not think "that 1938 has been a very favourable year for everybody in the trade and apart from the consequences of the hold-up movement, especially during the last months of the year the tendency has been extremely uncertain.

"It cannot be denied that the results of the hold-up have been disastrous to the native farmers in the Gold Coast Colony. When in October, 1937, these planters started this movement, the price of Gold Coast Cocoa was still about 30/-; shortly after the end of the hold-up in May, 1938, cocoa stood at 17/6 per cwt. c.i.f. and consequently the only result of the farmers' endeavour has been that they have sold the bulk of the 1937-38 crop at the rock bottom price of the season."

[It should be noted that Wessels, Kulenkampff and Co., agree that farmers have to part with their production at prices which hardly allow them to eke out a bare existence but state that "if the ill-advised hold-up actually caused a decline in output of 40-50,000 tons, farmers have themselves found the road leading to higher prices for the next crop."

The Dutch firm devoted a great part of their review to an interesting day-to-day chronicle of the events of the hold-up and its aftermath. The narrative starts on October 2nd, 1937 and concludes on July 25th, 1938.

These authorities consider that to find a solution for the difficulties with regard to marketing of the Gold Coast crop—produced by roughly 300,000 farmers—will certainly require at least some years of careful planning and studying of the various problems which will undoubtedly arise.

Robinson Crusoe's Island

If we cannot escape from the murk and gloom, the nerve-racking hustle and the pullulating crowds of a modern city, it is to most of us a pleasure to read of the good fortune of others who have been luckier than ourselves. That is, in part, why we enjoyed reading *Crusoe's Island* in the Caribbean by Heath and Jefferson Bowman of Chicago who are confirmed "escapists," (Bobbs Merrill, 17/6). For the rest, the story of their visit to Tobago is, as we might expect, supremely well-written—which many books of "escape" are not—and there is a welcome absence of sickly and extravagant sentiment. Instead, the authors bring to their story humour, commonsense and a keen appreciation of the natural attractions of Tobago and an intense interest in its people and in their history. They can weave a fascinating chapter out of the "trivia" of everyday life, but, in addition, their careful research, and their trained observation raise this book high above the "guidebook" standard. We are glad that they had the good fortune to see the famous "Dance of the Birds of Paradise" which so few white people have ever witnessed. It is perhaps captious to complain that a book of such literary merit and one so admirably illustrated should not include an index but that complaint is in reality a very sincere compliment.

MR. THOMAS I. POTTER, secretary of the Agricultural Society of Trinidad and Tobago, is back at work again after a short absence due to a fall on the slippery floor of a bathroom, which resulted in two broken ribs and slight concussion. When we last heard of our good friend he was putting the finishing touches to the memorandum to be submitted by the Society to the Royal Commission. It will, it is understood, stress the influence of the cacao industry on the social and economic life of Trinidad since 1870 and similarly review the coco-nut, coffee and other agricultural industries and the deplorable effects of low prices. Attention is also called to the urgent need for the development of new agricultural industries to provide employment for those thrown out of work by the decline in the cacao industry.

THE escapade of the trawler *Girl Pat* which took her across the Atlantic to British Guiana and back (her charts consisting of a school atlas) was followed by a fascinated public. Her future is likely to be more humdrum as she has been sold to the Port of London Authority and will be used to mark the sites of wrecks.

United Kingdom - West Indies Trade

Decrease in Imports and Exports

THE following table has been specially prepared by the West India Committee from figures published by the Board of Trade.

It shows the trade of the United Kingdom with the West Indian Colonies for 1938 and the two preceding years, and, for purposes of comparison, with three other Colonies and two Dominions.

It will be seen that there was a decrease in the value of both imports from and exports to the West Indian Group, imports showing a fall of £1,146,489, and

exports a fall of £382,179. The total trade was valued at £18,466,223 compared with £19,994,891 in 1937, and £15,544,637 in 1936.

In studying the table, it should be remembered that exports represent the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom. In addition, there were re-exports, the total value of which were: 1936, £60,768,859; 1937, £75,133,671; 1938, £61,607,985. Of these the following were sent to the West Indian Colonies; 1936, £166,863; 1937, £198,652; and 1938, £184,139.

	IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.			EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.		
	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bahamas	29,076	31,411	40,508	224,725	276,249	247,623
Jamaica	3,570,277	5,196,283	4,623,512	1,734,961	1,965,149	2,008,063
Leeward Islands	313,003	743,165	353,899	251,840	294,257	260,073
Windward Islands	258,045	341,293	282,307	253,204	304,725	240,336
Barbados	426,627	688,132	588,109	735,301	809,811	739,987
Trinidad and Tobago	3,410,623	4,174,857	4,457,770	2,029,834	2,537,174	2,495,194
British Honduras	124,762	145,641	138,275	144,078	154,519	143,089
British Guiana	978,610	1,141,823	831,736	1,059,671	1,190,402	1,015,742
TOTAL WEST INDIAN	9,111,023	12,462,605	11,316,116	6,433,614	7,532,286	7,150,107
Bermuda	8,241	6,728	7,595	646,531	678,329	600,992
Mauritius	2,330,469	3,826,961	3,594,864	589,095	713,731	726,268
Gold Coast	2,497,090	3,603,585	2,417,262	4,240,325	5,564,023	3,865,445
Australia	61,434,551	71,732,272	72,120,643	32,255,842	37,519,765	38,177,962
Canada	75,128,150	88,847,634	78,564,459	23,242,807	27,551,343	22,532,312
TOTAL EMPIRE	332,361,497	405,224,643	371,742,229	216,858,048	251,939,797	234,816,489
TOTAL FOREIGN	515,390,369	622,599,785	548,695,357	223,746,831	269,451,697	236,067,000
TOTAL	847,751,866	1,027,824,428	920,437,586	440,604,879	521,391,494	470,883,489

NOTE.—The value of exports represents the cost of goods to the purchaser abroad including packing and all other relative charges up to the time of their delivery on board the exporting vessel, and is known as the "free on board value."

The value of imports represents the price which an importer would give for the goods on a purchase in the open market if the goods were delivered to him at the port of importation, freight, insurance, commission and all other costs, charges and expenses incidental to the purchase and delivery at that port (except any duties of customs) have been paid.

Bullion and coin are not included in the tables.

Captain A. P. Dix, R.N.R.

With reference to the memoir of the above veteran of the R.M.S.P. Co. which appeared on page 48 of last issue, Mr. C. J. Cunliffe Hyne, the author of Captain Kettle, writes as follows to the Editor of the CIRCULAR:—

"No, Commodore Dix I never met that I know of, and he certainly was not the original of Captain Kettle for the very sound reason that there was no original of that unfortunate seaman.

"Kettle was a synthetic character, built up (I suppose) from hints observed about sailormen all up and down the seas—and beaches. There were quite a crowd of all torpedo-bearded mariners in the West African Service who told anyone who would listen that they were the one and only original Captain Owen Kettle. Most of them I never met; the dozen or so I did run across did not believe me when I told them that they were not the model, and declined to understand when I said that Kettle was a synthetic character."

Decrease in French Sugar Crop

Sugar production in France during the current 1938-39 season is placed at 877,000 long tons, raw value, as contrasted with 954,000 tons manufactured last season, a decrease of 77,000 tons or a little over 8 per cent., according to advices received by Lamborn and Company.

The decreased harvest was due to poor acreage yields and sucrose content occasioned by unfavourable weather conditions during the growing season of last spring and summer. The 1938-39 beet sowings totalled 596,000 acres as against 568,000 acres in the previous season.

Consumption of sugar in France during the year ended August 31st, 1938, totalled 1,025,000 long tons raw value. Net imports for the year totalled 134,000 tons.

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



*Trinidad and the Cocoa Industry—The Royal Commission
in Barbados and British Guiana — Big Fire in Jamaica*



ANTIGUA

The Royal Commission. The outstanding event lately has been the visit of the Royal Commission to the island.

Evidence was given, among others, by representatives of the Agricultural and Commercial Society, representatives of the Antigua Teachers' Association and representatives of the Antigua Merchants Association, the Bishop and Mr. J. E. James, formerly Inspector of Schools in the Presidency, testified regarding relief of the poor in the island. Medical evidence was given by Dr. J. E. Wright, Dr. L. R. Wynter and Mr. I. Thomas, acting treasurer. Other witnesses included Dr. Wright, Dr. Wynter and Dr. J. T. O'Mahony, representatives of the Antigua Cotton Growers' Association and representatives of the peasants.

Dame Rachel Crowdy, a member of the Commission, was particularly interested in social welfare and visited country villages, clubs and public institutions.

Diocesan Synod. At the 25th Session of the Antigua Diocesan Synod the Bishop announced that he had appointed the Rev. Canon Howell, a Canon of the Cathedral of St. John, in succession to the late Canon W. J. McConney. Canon Howell has given twenty-one years of service in this diocese.

BARBADOS

The Royal Commission. Important evidence regarding the need of improving the health administration in the island came before the Royal Commission. Sir Percy McKinnon is reported to have said that the public health administration was a hundred years behind the times.

The possibility of an organised settlement of Barbadians in British Guiana was discussed with the members of the Royal Commission.

Aged 108. The Barbados Advocate states that Mrs. Nancy Jane Wiltshire of Apple Hall, Merricks, St. Philip, is 108 years of age, having been born in 1830. She has six children alive and descendants to the fourth generation. She can still see to read.

BRITISH GUIANA

The Royal Commission. Dame Rachel Crowdy and three other members of the Royal Commission arrived on January 27th about the same time as a party of geologists and engineers landed at Georgetown ex m.v. Zeura from Trinidad, to continue exploration work in connexion with oil deposits in the Corentyne District of Berbice.

In a discussion on the cost of copra production, figures were mentioned which it was claimed made the cost too high to compete against Ceylon and other copra producing centres.

In view of the visit of the Royal Commission the

Daily Argosy urges a personal examination of the depressed areas on the Essequibo coast, housing conditions especially. The roads in Berbice are also stated to need attention.

Mr. J. D. Tyson, with a long career in India, has arrived to assist the large East Indian community to lay their case before the Commission.

Demerara Bauxite Company. An Ordinance has recently been passed authorising the Demerara Bauxite Co., Ltd., to construct a bridge across the upper reaches of the Demerara River at their bauxite concessions about sixty or seventy miles from Georgetown. The river at this point is approximately 450 feet wide. Most of the material for the bridge is already in the Colony, and work was to have commenced almost immediately.

The New Waterfalls. Dr. Paul Zahl of Haskins Laboratory, New York, reports (with photographs) the discovery of two new waterfalls. One, which it is hoped may be named George VI, has a sheer drop of 1,600 feet, whilst the second drops 1,200 feet. Both are 200 feet wide.

JAMAICA

Control of Trade. It is believed that legislation will be introduced to authorise the setting up of a Board of Control over marketing at home or for export of dried coco-nuts, coco-nut oil and copra. The object sought is to improve the position of the industry and through that of the growers and owners.

College Fire. The main building of Shortwood College, the principal training centre for women teachers in Jamaica, was seriously damaged by fire on January 26th, the loss being estimated around £7,000.

A dinner was given by the Jamaica Lawn Tennis Association at Myrtle Bank Hotel, on January 30th, in honour of their visitors, namely, the international players, just arrived to take part in the International Lawn Tennis Tournament.

St. Hugh's Old Girls' Association held their first re-union dinner on January 28th at the South Camp Road Hotel and made it a great success in every way.

Sherwood Foresters. Much attention was being given to the embarkation of the Sherwood Foresters on the troopship Etrich for Palestine via Bermuda and London. Their band played Auld Lang Syne as the men marched past.

NEVIS

Lord Moyne arrives. An interesting discussion is reported between Lord Moyne and Mr. Beaven over the possibility of establishing a paying cane sugar production industry. Land was there, said Mr. Beaven, but needed cultivation.

TRINIDAD

The Cocoa Industry. The Trinidad Chamber of Commerce unanimously adopted a resolution, on January 26th, requesting the island Government to impress upon the Colonial Office the urgent need that exists of calling a conference of the cocoa producing countries to discuss the international situation to see what can be done to improve matters. The West African Report was referred to as being a great disappointment, if not a waste of money, having failed to touch the really important issues before the industry to-day.

Both Arima, with some 500 members of large and small cocoa proprietors, and Sangre Grande, with over 600 members, in the N.E. District of the island, have applied for membership with the main body of the Cocoa Growers' Association of Trinidad.

New Collector of Customs. Port of Spain recently welcomed Mr. Eric Mortimer Legge as Collector of Customs and Excise in place of Mr. A. E. V. Barton, promoted for service as Collector in Nigeria. Mr. Legge has been acting-Collector for some time.

A Memorandum was laid before the Royal Commission by the City Council asking for wider powers along the lines laid down therein.

Sir Norman Lamont has been re-elected president of the Naparima District Agricultural Society for 1939.

The acting Governor (Mr. Huggins), speaking at the dinner of the Institute of Petroleum Experts, said that a Geological Conference is to be held in the island in the near future when probably the "life" of Trinidad's output of oil will be discussed after a careful investigation.

About forty Jewish refugees have entered the Colony.

A five-hour steamer service between Trinidad and Tobago is called for as soon as suitable accommodation can be installed. The Colony is also asking for the agricultural and livestock departments to be strengthened in order to encourage and facilitate larger outputs of foodstuffs and animal products and bring about a remunerative trade therein.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

Salt Market. Writing on January 12th, Mr. Charles Frith reports that things continue to go from bad to worse, and "we are naturally wondering what is going to be done to save these poor little Islands from disaster, and our native population from what appears to be inevitable starvation. The sooner something is done the better as we cannot possibly hope to be able to carry on much longer. The manufacture of salt is the only industry of these Islands, so if crowded out from our old markets by unfair competition, as is now happening, there can be but only one result.

"We are all glad to see that while our very good friend Sir Algernon Aspinall is no longer the secretary of the West India Committee, he has not severed his connection entirely as I notice that his name appears in the list of the Executive Committee. Sir Algernon has been a wonderful friend to Turks Islands, and he is very highly esteemed by our people."

May we send your friend a post free copy of the CIRCULAR.

Sir James Masterton-Smith

A Number of People, Sir Edward Marsh's entertaining memoirs from which the CIRCULAR has previously had occasion to quote, contains in a recent instalment in The Sunday Times a moving tribute to the late Sir James Masterton-Smith, whom many readers will recall at the Colonial Office.

"My chief colleague (at the Admiralty) and great friend was James Masterton-Smith, always called Masterton. He was already, as he remained, a miracle of efficiency, but perhaps too exclusively devoted to his work; and I used to think he might have developed into a super-drudge if Winston (Churchill) and I between us, in our very different ways, hadn't arrived at just the right moment to widen his outlook and sharpen his sense of fun—which served him well when the first time he was put forward for the C.B. he was crowded out, and he told me he would have Failed C.B. printed on his visiting-cards, like the Indian students who sign their letters Failed B.A.

"Winston prized him dearly, and grabbed him later on whenever he could, for Munitions and War, and finally the Colonies, where he stayed on as Permanent Under-Secretary until through overwork following on the tragic death of his wife he broke down in 1924, soon after I had rejoined Winston at the Treasury. It is one of the saddest things I have known that this gifted and excellent and devoted and delightful man, who died in 1938, should have been thus singled out for catastrophe."

"Some more Jamaica Wild Flowers"

This small handbook is a new edition of Miss Mary Walker's *Some Jamaica Wild Flowers*, published in 1934 (price 1/6).

There have been added descriptions of some trees and plants, not wild, but commonly found in various parts of the island. The book gives the common and botanical names and notes on a large number of species, together with the uses to which many are put.

The text is freely illustrated with line drawings of several of the plants, and a good glossary of the botanical terms employed is included. The vernacular names of the plants are arranged in alphabetical order. This facilitates reference to any particular plant, if the name is known, but in some instances this system has not been followed.

The book is likely to prove of considerable educational value to those interested in nature-study and botany. It should also prove most attractive to visitors from temperate countries who so often wish to learn the names and uses of many of the trees and flowers which they see during their stay in Jamaica and other islands of the West Indies.

MISS ALINE MACKINNON, the unsuccessful Liberal candidate at the recent Holderness By-election, is a daughter of Sir Percy MacKinnon, a member of the West Indies Royal Commission.

PASSENGERS



To and from the WEST INDIES and BRITISH GUIANA

Harrison Line

Home arrivals from the West Indies and British Guiana in the s.s. Inkosi (Captain Willis Gibbings) at London February 9th :—

Mr. A. R. Baiden	Mr. & Mrs. W. Graham	Mr. & Mrs. J. O. Reilly
Mrs. J. Baxter	Miss A. L. Grant	Mr. C. H. Robinson
Mr. A. Blair	Mrs. Lewis Jones	Mrs. M. P. Thomson
Mr. & Mrs. M. Buszard	Mr. & Mrs. J. Lees	Mrs. C. B. Woodward
Mr. & Mrs. G. O. Case	Mrs. R. MacLachan	Mr. A. C. Yeates
Lady Gough	Mr. & Mrs. C. Ransom	

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Sailings to British Guiana and Surinam, in the s.s. Van Rensselaer, from Dover, February 15th :—

Mr. A. M. Arthur	Mrs. J. Hinchliffe	Mr. T. J. Penney
Mr. A. Blue	Rev. W. J. Hogbes	Mr. J. W. Shotton
Mrs. P. M. Darley	Mrs. M. E. Hughes	Mr. J. E. Suckling
Miss R. L. Darley	Mr. A. C. Lucas	Dr. H. M. Weaver
Mr. E. S. Doorly	Mr. & Mrs. H. A. Norris	Miss D. M. Wolfe
Mr. & Mrs. N. P. Dutta		

Sailings to the West Indies, in the m.v. Socrates, from Dover, February 18th :—

Mr. A. Mathews	Mrs. C. Riddle	Mr. & Mrs. E. C. White
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Home arrivals from the West Indies, in the m.v. Colombia, at Plymouth, February 10th :—

Mr. & Mrs. W. Allen	Mr. W. Glough	Mr. A. T. Mitchell
Mr. C. E. Bailey	Mr. J. D. Goldingham	Mr. A. R. Mohamed
Mr. V. Bailey	Sir Henry C. Gollan	Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Moore
Mr. H. E. Boullie	Mr. D. Gopaladas	Mr. F. C. Mueller-Carlson
Sir James Baillie	Mr. & Mrs. S. J. Haddon	Mr. & Mrs. A. Murray
Mr. F. W. Barnett	Miss J. M. Haddon	Mr. G. T. Neilson
Miss J. Birch	Lt.-Col. H. C. Hickling	Mr. & Mrs. L. M. Priday
Mr. S. H. Buxton	Mr. & Mrs. A. Hobbins	Miss J. G. Ritchie
Miss A. E. Cargin	Mr. B. Hellwig	Mr. J. G. Ross
Mrs. H. Chisholm	Mr. C. W. Hopper	Mr. H. Rutherford
Miss I. P. Clark	Mr. V. Jaga	Mr. A. Sabga
Mr. N. P. Crubb	Mr. & Mrs. S. Jones	Mr. S. C. Sanders
Mr. W. Dakin	Miss H. D. Jurman	Mr. & Mrs. H. D. Scott
Mr. J. D. Davidson	Mr. J. Kasan	Mr. H. Simon
Mr. S. B. Ernest	Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Keeble	Sir S. Sladen
Rev. W. Evans	Mr. E. J. Keeble	Mr. & Mrs. M. Stoedern
Mr. Cheung To Fat	Mr. L. Lalchand	Mr. E. van den Pergh
Mr. D. T. Fraser	Mr. J. Lalulhai	Mrs. K. van Zwabenberg
Mr. & Mrs. M. Gandine	Mr. A. R. Lovelock	Mr. R. Walker
Mr. P. P. Guyadeen	Mrs. M. L. McAskie	Mr. F. J. Wall
Mrs. M. P. Gilroy	Dr. & Mrs. J. Mackay	Mr. & Mrs. H. B. Ward
Dr. D. Gilroy	Mrs. L. M. Mansfield	Mr. A. A. Warner
Miss E. G. Gilroy	Mr. R. M. Marshall	Mr. W. A. Weekes
Mr. A. B. Gjertsen	Miss P. K. Marshall	

French Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in the s.s. Cuba (Captain F. Lebez), from Southampton, February 25th :—

Mrs. M. Adler	Mr. T. Frew	Mrs. E. M. Parsons
Miss H. Briscoe	Mr. Gropper	Mrs. E. Paterson-Henshaw
Mr. T. C. Brooks	Mr. W. C. Inman	
Mrs. C. Brown	Mr. D. K. Jardine	Mr. I. Picciotto
Miss P. C. Brown	Dr. S. W. Jeger	Prof. C. H. Reilly
Capt. A. Campbell, D.S.O.	Mr. P. Jones	Miss E. B. Robinson
Miss E. E. Churchill	Mr. A. W. Kirby	Miss K. D. Rouse
Mr. R. A. Clyde	Miss M. Lead	Mr. Sabino
Miss M. Cox	Lt.-Col. W. Lewis, D.S.O.	Mr. Sydie
Mr. & Mrs. F. A. Flinn	Mr. & Mrs. Lindop	Mr. E. R. Tidey
Mr. & Mrs. V. Frank	Dr. & Mrs. A. Marsh	Mr. A. A. Wardell

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Cuba (Captain F. Lebez), at Plymouth, February 7th :—

Mr. T. W. Alcock	Mr. & Mrs. J. Duckham	Mr. J. Jagger
Mr. W. G. Ashley	Mr. & Mrs. E. Evans	Mr. & Mrs. J. Roger
Mr. & Mrs. M. Begg	Miss M. Evans	Mr. M. Toron
Mrs. Winston Churchill	Hon. M. Guinness	Hon. Mr. & Mrs. A. Wright
Mr. D. Collard	Mrs. E. Harewood	Miss M. Wright
Miss M. Donnelly	Mr. R. Harewood	Mr. P. Yeo
Miss M. Dow	Mr. & Mrs. C. Hassall	

Standard Fruit & Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Casanare, at London, February 5th :—

Mr. Charles A. King	Mr. Francis Thompson
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Hamburg-American Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in the m.s. Cordillera, from Dover, February 15th :—

Mrs. M. Andrews	Mr. & Mrs. H. Foote	His Grace the Duke of Montrose
Mr. J. Andrews	Mr. & Mrs. J. Fraser	Her Grace the Duchess of Montrose
Mr. & Mrs. J. Bannerman	Col. R. L. Galloway	Mr. & Mrs. R. Needham
Mr. W. A. Barrow	Mr. J. Gillett	Dr. D. Philipps
Mr. & Mrs. R. Beaumont	Mr. F. Gonzalez-Ecarri	Miss E. Phillips
Miss J. Beaumont	Lady Jean Graham	Mr. P. Pimmer
Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Brown	Mr. H. Hart	Mr. & Mrs. S. Rose
Miss E. Bryn-Jones	Miss L. Hornagold	Mr. W. Roth
Mr. R. Cairns	Mr. K. Houfer	Mr. A. Seaton-Cameron
Mr. & Mrs. H. S. Condon	Mrs. N. Jacob	Maj. & Mrs. G. Simpson
Rev. J. Connolly	Mr. I. Kruzic	Dr. J. B. Singh
Mr. & Mrs. P. Ashley	Dr. Lal-Fook	Mr. W. Stewart
	Mr. R. Landry	Mr. J. Stone
	Mr. R. Lorente	Hon. Mrs. Diana Taylor
Mr. A. Curle	Mr. F. Laurensen	Mr. T. Warrender
Mr. W. A. Dunn	Mr. G. R. MacDonald	
Mr. R. G. Farrell	Mr. & Mrs. T. Mahood	
Very Rev. Flavien	Mr. J. M. Milne	
Mr. C. Fletcher		

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in the m.v. Cordillera (Captain P. Hille), at Plymouth, February 3rd :—

Miss M. Boissaid	Mrs. E. B. Innocent	Miss H. J. Moore
Mr. Chamdas Lal Chand	Mr. J. A. Lindsay	Mr. J. F. Parker
Mr. W. N. Clay	Col. A. E. Lumb	Dr. J. Pierre
Miss I. C. Dunlop	The Hon. Mrs. E. Lumb	Mr. E. K. Sargison
Mrs. B. Eatherley	Dr. C. J. May	Miss M. B. Stieckland
Mr. & Mrs. H. Heal	Mrs. E. McNamara	Miss J. Varndell
Mrs. M. Henzell	Mr. G. Montano	

Fyffes Line

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Camito (Captain R. J. Bostock), from Avonmouth, February 13th :—

Major & Mrs. E. Booth	Lt.-Col. & Mrs. L. Galloway	Mr. T. M. Rattigan
Mrs. W. W. Bruce	Mr. & Mrs. J. Carse	Mr. K. T. Russell
Miss J. Carse	Miss J. Carse	Mr. W. H. Tillett
Mr. & Mrs. J. Challoner	Mrs. E. C. Clarke	Mr. & Mrs. E. Van Moppes
Mrs. V. M. Cowley	Mr. & Mrs. E. Hamblin	Mr. H. Vaughan-Iver
Mr. & Mrs. W. Edwards	Mr. J. Hay	Mr. & Mrs. Duthie
Major & Mrs. J. Egerton	Capt. J. F. Lathbury	Webster
Rev. W. P. Fell	Mr. E. G. Lee	Mrs. M. E. Whitehead
	Mr. P. G. Osborne	Mrs. H. Whitfield
	Dr. L. M. Ram	

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Bayano, from Avonmouth, February 20th :—

Mr. J. H. Badcock	Mr. H. Hopkins	Mrs. R. Blake Odgers
Miss C. E. Badcock	Miss J. Hopkins	Miss K. D. Richards
Mrs. K. E. Barnard	Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Hunter	Mr. & Mrs. J. Ridgway
Mr. & Mrs. C. Bartlett	Mr. J. A. Kemp	Mr. & Mrs. J. Swain
Mr. & Mrs. A. Bloemendal	Miss K. M. Kemp	Mr. & Mrs. L. Thornton
Mr. W. Armour Brown	Dr. & Mrs. G. S. Leggatt	Miss G. R. Treney
Dr. & Mrs. W. J. Cowan	Mr. A. Leitch	Mr. R. W. Youngman
Mr. & Mrs. S. K. Eustace	Mr. C. G. Matthews	Mr. W. Yuill
Mr. V. S. Goodyer	Mrs. A. M. Nicol	
Mr. & Mrs. B. Hankey	Mr. S. J. Nicol	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Bayano (Captain J. A. Wallis), at Avonmouth, February 13th :—

Mrs. S. Banting	Mr. D. S. Herbert	Miss M. Matter
Mr. & Mrs. C. Cameron	Mrs. E. R. Hyllton	Miss E. Meff
Mr. R. M. Chatterton	Mr. J. Joy	Capt. & Mrs. J. Mollison
Miss G. de Cordova	Mr. S. Joy	Miss A. C. Scriven
Mr. D. Dundas	Mr. J. T. Kirkwood	Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Willis
Mr. G. N. Ferguson		

Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co.

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Jamaica Progress (Captain A. McCole), from London, February 16th :—

Mr. W. Barry	Mr. B. S. Firth-Bernard	Miss D. D. Paton
Capt. C. L. Brien	Mr. J. W. Ostens	Mr. S. W. Robinson

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Jamaica Progress (Captain A. McCole), at London, February 7th :—

Mrs. L. Evans	Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Pick	Mr. & Mrs. W. Thomson
Misses E. & A. Evans		

The work of the Treasurers is greatly facilitated if subscriptions to the West India Committee (which became due on January 1st) are sent promptly.

Round the Markets

A Generally Steady Fortnight

February 21st, 1939.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE. Last night's exchange rates and those of a fortnight ago are shown below:—

	Feb. 6th	Feb. 20th.	\$ value
Canada	4.71	4.71	4/3.0
U.S.A.	4.68	4.69	4/3.2
France	176.97	176.90	Fr. " -1.4
Holland	8.67	8.74	Gu. " 2/3.7

Gold per fine oz. 148/4½ against 148/4 a fortnight ago.

STOCKS AND SHARES. To-day's prices with rise or fall since last issue are shown below:—

Div. for latest year		Price	Rise or fall.
2½	Consols (yield £3 11s. 10d. per cent.) ..	69½	69½
3½	War Loan ..	97½	97½
15	Angostura Bitters ..	2½	2½
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref ..	1½	1½
5	Antigua Sugar Factory ..	1½	1½
40	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/- ..	25/3	25/9 - 3d.
40	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) " A " ..	37/9	38/9 - 3/3
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref. ..	41/6	42/6 - 1/3
10	Booker Bros. McConnell ..	2½	2½
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref. ..	1½	1½ + 1½d.
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/- ..	9d.	1/-
1	Caroni Ltd. 2/- ..	1/3	1/9
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref. ..	21/9	22/9 + 6d.
15	Corentyne Sugar Co. ..	7/9	8/9
5	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6 ..	1/1½	1/7½ - 3d.
7½	Kern River Oilfields ..	4/1½	4/7½ + 1½d.
12½	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/- ..	ed.	1/3
2½	St. Kitts (London) Sugar ..	1½	1½ + ½
6	Ste. Madeleine Sugar ..	15/1½	15/7½ + 9d.
—	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/- ..	7/9	8/6 + 1½d.
27½	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/- ..	2/3	2/9 - 1½d.
12	Trinidad Leaseholds ..	4	4½
7½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. ..	43/3	44/- + 6d.
8½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/- ..	4/4½	4/10½ + 1½d.
—	United British Oilfields 6/8 ..	12/1½	12/6 + ½d.

SUGAR. During the past fortnight about 52,000 tons of raws have been sold at 6/2½ to 6/0¾, c.i.f. U.K. To-day sellers are asking 6/1½ for non-Preferential and 9/10½ for Preferential.

London Granulated is now quoted at 20/4½ per cwt., and the demand is slow, but a good trade was done during the early part of the fortnight.

Only small transactions took place in West Indian Crystallised at 18/6.

In the Canadian Market, Montreal refiners secured, during the period, some 9-10,000 tons of B.W.I.'s.—Demeraras for April shipment at 2.09c., c.i.f. Montreal and for June shipment, at 2.08c., c.i.f. Montreal. These buyers are reported to be in the market for further supplies. Owing to local labour troubles, sellers are disinclined to make offers.

RUM. The market remains quiet with quotations unchanged.

The Board of Trade Returns for January are as follows:—

	Month of January.		January-December.	
	1938	1939	1937	1938
Imports proof gallons	85,569	57,173	613,483	552,943
Exports	26,197	19,484		
Home Consumption	123,351	97,716		
Stock (December 31st)	4,530,000	5,138,000		

COCOA. Spot sales of old landed parcels of Grenada were made at 32/- to 33/-, and small sales of fine at 34/-. New crop was offered at 36/- for fine quality.

A small sale of Trinidad 1st mark "to arrive" was made at 36/6 and old landed realized 36/-. Fine estates

are held for full rates, namely, 45/-—50/-, at which price small business is reported. Owing to the absence of offers from Trinidad of first three marks, prices are slightly firmer and are quoted nominally at 37/6 c.i.f.

The West African Market showed a downward tendency with quotations 9d. lower. For March-April shipment the value was 20/3 per 50 kilos c.i.f.

The Board of Trade Returns for January are as follows:—

Imports from	cwt.	Month of January.		January-December.	
		1938	1939	1937	1938
British West Africa ..		198,628	331,430		
British West Indies ..		5,854	1,266		
Other British Countries ..		2,308	3,471		
Venezuela ..		633	142		
Ecuador ..		121	—		
Other Foreign Countries		5,936	1,567		
Total ..		211,478	337,876		
Exports ..		11,057	18,749		
Home consumption		119,136	137,297	1,883,365	1,893,180
Stock (December 31st)		711,000	1,391,000		

ARROWROOT. The product is unchanged at the fixed rates of 3d. to 3½d. for good and 4d. to 4½d. for superfine.

BALATA. No business was reported. Prices remained unchanged; Spot quotations were: Demerara sheet, 1/9; Surinam, 1/8 in bond; Block, 1/1½ in bond.

BANANAS. General improvement was shown in the demand for Jamaicas. Prices, however, were unchanged at £17 10s. delivered London and £17 5s. delivered nearest station Provinces.

For Brazilians the demand is good; and the price has risen to £15 delivered both in London and the Provinces.

Imports into the United Kingdom for the fortnight ended February 4th amounted to 698,734 bunches consigned by the following countries: Jamaica, 557,218; Colombia, 47,670; Brazil, 43,454; Nigeria (including British Cameroons), 41,951; Canary Islands, 5,179; Gold Coast, 2,827; and Sierra Leone, 435.

COPRA. The market is steady with the price of West Indian f.m.s. at £11 12s. 6d. c.i.f. London.

COTTON. Only a few odd bales of West Indian Sea Island have been sold, but prices were steady.

DESICCATED COCO-NUT. The market is steadier with spot fine at 17/- and medium at 17/6. Shipments afloat, 16/6; forward February, 16/9; March-April, 17/-.

GRAPEFRUIT. Imports into the United Kingdom for the fortnight ended February 4th amounted to 52,200 cwt. consigned by the following countries: Palestine, 34,395; U.S.A., 13,457; Jamaica, 3,010; British Honduras, 1,143; Sierra Leone, 113; and other countries, 82.

HONEY is dearer with buyers of sound quality without guarantee of colour at 25/- c.i.f. March-April shipment.

LIME PRODUCTS. Lime Oil. Handpressed has a nominal value of 27/6 per lb. Distilled is in poor demand

and the market is over supplied. Quotations are about 12/6 per lb. **Lime Juice.** There is a very limited demand for clean and fluid Concentrated, Raw is rather lower in price and is valued at 1/9 to 2/- per gallon.

ORANGE OIL. No change is reported. There are sellers of sweet at 6/- per lb., but no bitter oil is on offer.

SISAL. Quieter conditions were experienced in the market and values were slightly lower. Shippers are not pressing offers and available supplies appear limited. Prices for shipment are as follows: No. 1 African, February/April and/or March/May £16 15s. 0d. April/June £16 17s. 6d. and May/July £17 0s. 0d. No. 2 is quoted for February/April and/or March/May at £15 10s. 0d. and April/June at £15 12s. 6d.

SPICES. **Pimento** is unchanged at 69/- c.i.f. for February/March buyers. Sellers quoting 70/-. Spot quiet 8d. per lb. ex store. **Ginger** is dull with spot business in London passing at 30/- per cwt. for small No. 3, and Mixed Small No. 2 at 32/6 to 35/-. **Nutmegs.** Sound unassorted and slightly defective are quoted at 4½d. and Sound 80's at 5½d. with wormy and broken at 2½d. **Mace.** The market is steadier and there has been more inquiry from the trade. For mixed red to pale, the spot price was 1/5 to 1/6, whilst for palish to pale it was 1/7 to 1/8.

Shipping Arrangements

THE following table showing the principal outward and homeward sailings on the West Indian route has been compiled by the West India Committee from information supplied by the several companies:—

OUTWARD			
Depart	Packet	From	To
Feb.	24 <i>Inkosi</i>	London	B'dos, T'dad & D'ra.
"	25 <i>Cuba</i>	Southampton	Barbados & Trinidad.
"	27 <i>Ariguani</i>	Avonmouth	Jamaica.
Mar.	1 <i>Eros</i>	London	Jamaica.
"	4 <i>Colombia</i>	Dover	B'dos, T'dad & J'ca.
"	4 <i>Pomona</i>	London	Jamaica.
"	6 <i>Cavina</i>	Avonmouth	Jamaica.
"	7 <i>Dinteldyk</i>	London	Bermuda & Jamaica
"	8 <i>Cvijnsen</i>	Dover	B'dos, T'dad & D'ra.
"	9 <i>Oropesa</i>	Liverpool	Bermuda.
"	10 <i>H. C. Horn</i>	Dover	Trinidad.
"	11 <i>Jamaica Producer</i>	London	Jamaica.
"	11 <i>Siris</i>	London	B'da, B'mas & J'ca.
"	13 <i>Canada</i>	Southampton	Jamaica.
"	13 <i>Carare</i>	Avonmouth	Jamaica.
"	15 <i>Erin</i>	London	Jamaica.
"	18 <i>Jamaica Planter</i>	London	Jamaica.
"	18 <i>Pericles</i>	Dover	Barbados & Trinidad.
"	20 <i>Camito</i>	Avonmouth	Jamaica.
"	22 <i>Ingrid Horn</i>	Dover	Trinidad.
"	24 <i>Inanda</i>	London	B'dos, T'dad & D'ra.
"	25 <i>Colombie</i>	Southampton	Barbados & Trinidad.
"	25 <i>Jamaica Progress</i>	London	Jamaica.
HOMEWARD			
Due	Packet	From	To
Feb.	27 <i>Cavina</i>	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
"	27 <i>Oropesa</i>	Bermuda	Liverpool.
"	27 <i>Pericles</i>	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.
"	28 <i>Jamaica Producer</i>	Jamaica	London.
Mar.	3 <i>Caribia</i>	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.
"	6 <i>Carare</i>	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
"	6 <i>Colombie</i>	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.
"	6 <i>Erin</i>	Jamaica	London.
"	7 <i>Jamaica Planter</i>	Jamaica	London.
"	8 <i>Heinz Horn</i>	Trinidad	Dover.
"	10 <i>Costa Rica</i>	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.
"	10 <i>Inanda</i>	D'ra, T'dad & B'dos.	London.
"	13 <i>Amerika</i>	Jamaica	London.
"	13 <i>Camito</i>	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
"	15 <i>Caribia</i>	Barbados & Trinidad	Dover.
"	16 <i>Stuyvesant</i>	T'dad, D'ra & B'dos	Plymouth.
"	20 <i>Bayana</i>	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
"	20 <i>Catanare</i>	Jamaica	London.
"	21 <i>Jamaica Progress</i>	Jamaica	London.
"	21 <i>Patria</i>	Jamaica	Southampton.

Colonial Appointments

Recent promotions and transfers in the Colonial Service include the following:—

Agricultural Service

MARTINEZ, R. S. (Agricultural Superintendent), Assistant Land Settlement Commissioner, Jamaica.

Customs Service

RIDEHALGH, A. (Crown Attorney and Magistrate, Leeward Islands), Crown Counsel, Gold Coast.

BALDWIN, G. F. (Assistant Master, Queen's Royal College, Trinidad), Assistant Master, Queen's College, British Guiana.

DATE, W. A. (Magistrate), Attorney-General, Windward Islands. DE PASS, F. A. (4th Class Officer, Customs and Excise Department) Assistant Superintendent of Police, Trinidad.

MARCHALLECK, D. (Deputy Clerk of the Courts), Clerk of the Courts, Jamaica.

McHARDY, N. R. (Senior Inspector of Plant Diseases), Land Settlement Officer, Jamaica.

PEET, R. F. O'D. (Formerly Chief Engineer, Water Commission, Jamaica), Special Construction Engineer, Irrigation Department, Ceylon.

SPEAK, J. A. (Surveyor, Lands Department), Deputy Land Settlement Commissioner, Jamaica.

SWABY, C. L. (Senior First Class Clerk), Principal Clerk Secretariat, Jamaica.

Among the first appointments are the following:—

Education Service

JONES, G. A., Assistant Master, Queen's Royal College, Trinidad.

Legal Service

DALY, O. B., M.B.E., Chief Justice, Bahamas.

Police Service

HAY-NEAVE, D. R., British Guiana.

LONG, P., Jamaica.

Other Services

LEE, J. N., Veterinary Officer, Leeward Islands.

O'KEEFE, P. F., Teacher, Education Department, Bahamas.

SEQUEIRA, B. A., Marketing Inspector (in London), Agricultural Department, Jamaica.

TUDHOPE, G., M.B., Ch.B., District Medical Officer, Bahamas.

READERS in the West Indies who find that their furniture deteriorates as a result of attacks by insects will be interested in an announcement in our advertising columns by the Atlas Preservative Company of Erith, Kent. This concern claims that it is its custom to treat, as far as possible, each supply of its products according to the destination for which it is bound. The principal characteristics of the "Atlas A" Wood preservative which should appeal to residents in the tropics are that it is concentrated for dilution with water, non-inflammable and indestructible.

MR. CLIFFORD E. GREEN, who already represents British Guiana and Trinidad and Tobago in the United States, has recently been appointed by the publicity committee of Barbados to represent that island also. His address is 8-10, Bridge Street, New York City.

The West Indian Produce Association Ltd.

The Board recommend a dividend of 5 per cent., less income tax, for the year 1938 (1937, the same).

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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Telephone :
ROYAL 1188
Telegrams :
CARIB, LONDON

14, TRINITY SQUARE,
LONDON, E.C.3.
March 8th, 1939.

The Imperial College

THE members of the West India Committee have good reason to be interested in the progress of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, which is doing so much towards promoting the development of agriculture in the tropics on scientific and economic lines, for it was one of their number, SIR NORMAN LAMONT, who first suggested—as far back as 1902—that such a training centre should be established in the West Indies, and another, MR. GEORGE MOODY STUART, who, as we recently reminded our readers, moved the historic resolution in which the Trinidad planters asked to be taxed in order to provide a building fund of £50,000. This noble gesture no doubt influenced the Tropical Agricultural College Committee in selecting Trinidad as the site of the College and to the credit of Jamaica it should be recorded that that Colony offered, though too late, to contribute a similar sum if the College were built there. But it is not our purpose to deal here with the past history of the College, but rather to comment on one or two features of the reports of the Governing Body and the Principal and accounts which have just been issued. In presenting his “swan song” as Principal the Governors record SIR GEOFFREY EVANS’S “retirement from the post which he had filled with distinction since 1926” and add:—“He leaves the College with its function in the development of agriculture throughout the Colonial Empire firmly established and with an international reputation as a centre of education and research.” Another loss to the College has been the retirement of PROFESSOR R. CECIL WOOD, who was in charge of the Department of Agriculture for eleven years. To these two worthies succeed MR. ODIN T. FAULKNER and MR. ERNEST HARRISON, both men of recognised ability who have already made their names in the Colonial Agricultural Service, and work at the College proceeds without interruption.

In an article which we were privileged to publish in our issue of August 28th, 1924, VISCOUNT MILNER, writing of the College, said “It is true that that institution will inure to the benefit not only of the West Indies, but of our whole tropical Empire. Still it is by virtue of its situation of special advantage to the West Indies.” Some critics at that time were inclined to doubt whether the West Indian Colonies, most of which, to their lasting credit be it said, were contributing one half of one per cent. of their revenues towards the maintenance of the College, were getting their money’s worth. No such doubts can exist to-day. In his report, a summary of which will be published in next issue, SIR GEOFFREY EVANS deals at great length

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with the research work undertaken, every item of which relates to West Indian crops such as sugar, cacao, bananas and citrus fruit and he shows that the Diploma students in residence last year included four from Jamaica, nine from Trinidad, three from British Guiana and six from the Windward and Leeward Islands. The Diploma Course is confined to students from the Caribbean area, save in exceptional circumstances, and that it is appreciated is plain from the fact that since the College was founded the entries have steadily risen.

No one would suggest that the College has reached the limits of its expansion. New responsibilities are constantly being thrust upon it and it is not surprising that its finances should continue to give rise to anxiety. Last year expenditure was again in excess of income and we are glad to learn that the Governing Body have constantly in mind the desirability of—indeed the necessity for—raising a substantial Endowment Fund. Their hope that the grant of £32,000 made by the Carnegie Corporation in 1932 towards this object would be followed by contributions to the Endowment Fund from British firms and others engaged in tropical agriculture has yet to be realised. Meanwhile the West Indian Colonies have scaled down their contributions and it would be interesting to know just to what extent these now cover the cost of the services rendered to them. Perhaps the Royal Commission may enlighten us. On the other side of the picture we are glad to notice several additions to the list of contributors in recent years, the newcomers including the Malayan Governments—the Federated Malay States, Brunei, Johore, Kedah and Kelantan and the Straits Settlements—and we are credibly informed that quite recently Fiji and Cyprus have decided to “come in.” They will bring the total of contributing countries to twenty-seven and it is sad to reflect on the truth of the aphorism that a prophet is not without honour save in his own country! Of all the tropical Colonies of consequence, Jamaica alone has so far failed to share the responsibility of maintaining the College to which she is sending students and from which she has been drawing officers for the staff of her Agricultural Department. Is it too much to hope that in this year of grace her far-seeing legislators may approve of at least a token vote?

In conclusion, we should remind our readers that the West India Committee have “done their bit.” From 1921, the year in which the College was founded, until last December they provided it with London office accommodation—latterly at a nominal rental—and those acquainted with post-war rents will appreciate that this represents a not unsubstantial gift.

From a Londoner's Notebook

THE Civil Defence debate in the Commons this week went off smoothly, with little inter-Party bickering. There is no doubt that on the Defence issue the country is solidly behind the Government. Fresh evidence of this was provided by Sir John Anderson on Friday, when, in a broadcast, he gladdened our hearts by describing the response to the National Service campaign as "encouraging." In little more than a fortnight from the publication of the National Service guide, said Sir John, more than 370,000 applications for enrolment had been received—"definitely good figures." In all, A.R.P. required about a million and a half people and already a million and a quarter had been enrolled. We shall not know for a few weeks whether any form of compulsion is to be used to supply the deficiency, but the odds now appear to be against it.

* * *

The contrast between the country's present temper and its mood of three months ago is striking. The nervousness, the sense of tension, that were apparent even at the start of the New Year have passed off. If one were asked to describe the spirit that prevails to-day, one could call it, not ineptly, a compound of determination and confidence. "Not defiance, not deference, but defence"—the country has responded admirably to that earlier call of Mr. Chamberlain's; and last week at Blackburn the Prime Minister illustrated the new attitude well with the Shakespearean quotation:—

"Come the three corners of the world in arms
"And we shall shock them . . ."

* * *

In the meantime the positive side of Appeasement is not forgotten. The economic—perhaps the most vital—aspect of Mr. Chamberlain's policy has lately come into the foreground, and it is announced that Mr. R. S. Hudson, the Secretary for Overseas Trade, is shortly to lead a trade mission to Berlin, Warsaw and Moscow. Commercial understandings are obviously the surest basis for political appeasement and it may well be that Mr. Hudson's journey will have far-reaching consequences. It is stated besides that Colonel Beck, the Polish Foreign Minister, intends to visit London in the near future. This is good news, for Anglo-Polish relations have been somewhat strained since Munich. Our interest in her two greater neighbours sometimes makes us forget Poland's intrinsic importance. With a sharply rising birth-rate, she is already a country of 30,000,000 people; she is a coming Power and could be a good friend.

* * *

If harmony marked the Defence discussions in the House, the opposite was true of the debate on Spain, which followed last Monday's recognition of General Franco. Sharp controversy was to be expected, since few topics in recent years have so profoundly divided British opinion, and the debate was as impassioned and bitter as any that parliament has witnessed for a very long time. The Opposition's censure motion was, however, easily defeated and it now remains to be seen

which way General Franco will turn—to the countries which have given him military assistance or to those which could reward friendship with the financial support that Spain needs in her present distress. Meanwhile the prophets here are having their fling. Some are suspicious of Italy's intentions in Majorca and talk of a German economic half-Nelson; others stress the recent reports that the new Government has asked the Duce to remove his volunteers. Both arguments make up in liveliness what they lack in first-hand information.

* * *

The Palestine Conference continues but the prospects of success are no brighter. Hoping to prevent a deadlock, the Government last week-end offered a plan of its own, providing for an Autumn round-table conference to draw up a new constitution and for the ultimate establishment of an independent Palestine. This, however, was rejected by the Jews on the ground that it would relegate them to the position of a minority under Arab rule, while the Arabs—though clearly favoured by the plan—were merely emboldened to demand even more drastic concessions. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald's task is unenviable but his patience seems inexhaustible.

* * *

Un Chamberlain, they say in France nowadays when they mean an umbrella. That untidy gamp has come in for its full measure of glory—but now the inevitable reaction is beginning and in sunny New York, which does not understand that an umbrella is a necessary part of the Englishman's wardrobe, they are inclined to attach a sinister significance to it. To stifle rumour, some British residents have written to a New York paper, explaining all. Mr. Chamberlain's umbrella is actually a sword-stick; the Premier is an expert fencer. "In the handle is a receptacle for a tear-gas bomb. He is an expert bomb-thrower. By turning his umbrella upside down Mr. Chamberlain can unscrew the ferrule and there is revealed a Borgia poison vial arrangement. The ribs of the umbrella can be removed and expanded into a wire entanglement, behind which Mr. Chamberlain could take cover if charged by cavalry. The cover can be converted into a rest for his rifle. Dangling from the umbrella's middle is a black tassel. This conceals a container from which messages may be dropped from an airplane when other communications fail." *Mein Gamp* might prove as formidable as *Mein Kampf*, after all.

SIR ALGERNON ASPINALL resigned recently from the Board of the Cocoa Association of London, and the secretary was asked to convey to him the deep thanks of the Association for the services which he had rendered. Sir Algernon was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Association. An application was considered and approved from the West India Committee for Mr. Edward J. King to be elected as their nominee member in place of Sir Algernon Aspinall and for the share standing in the name of Sir Algernon Aspinall to be transferred to his name.

BRITISH WEST INDIES
THE END OF SUP



ROYAL VISITORS AT THE FAIR—JAMAICA'S GIFT TO QUEEN MARY

(Left to Right) THE PRINCESS ROYAL; MR. HAROLD FREEMAN (Acting Chairman, The West India Committee); MR. HAROLD L. Q. HENRIQUES (Jamaica Exhibition Sub-Committee); HER MAJESTY, QUEEN MARY; MR. D. RAVENHILL; SERJEANT G. ROBERTS; MISS ANNE HENRIQUES; THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER

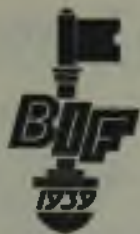


THE JAMAICA STAND

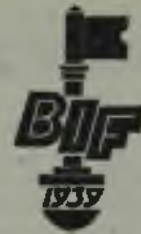


TRINIDAD & TOBAGO'S STAND

THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR—EARLS COURT



British Industries Fair



Four Royal Visits to West Indian Stands

THE British Industries Fair of 1939 was opened on February 20th, simultaneously at Birmingham, Olympia and Earls Court. It has aroused even greater interest from buyers than any of its most successful predecessors, and in spite of economic barriers which still hamper world trade at every turn, that interest has been proved by increased sales. Apart from the produce side the Fair undoubtedly tends to foster general interest in the Colonies with beneficial repercussions, particularly on the tourist industry. In the Colonial

behalf of the Government of Jamaica by Miss Anne Henriques, and then consented to pose for a group-photograph (reproduced facing page 82). This was taken to record a charming little ceremony which the West India Committee was happy to have been able to arrange and which will be a source of special gratification to Jamaica. The basket which contained uglis, tangelos, grapefruit, oranges, limes, tree tomatoes, aubergines, capsicums (sweet peppers), and bananas, was arranged by T. J. Poupart Ltd., whose represen-



The Chocolate Medallion
(Actual size)

Section of the Fair, housed this year at Earls Court, Trinidad and Tobago exhibited for the 13th year in succession, whilst Jamaica has for the fourth time taken her place in "the Empire Shop window."

The interest which the Royal Family takes in this great national event is profound and was again exemplified in full measure this year when no less than four Royal Visits were paid to the Earls Court Section alone. On the opening day, Her Majesty the Queen arrived early and her first purchase at the Fair was an embroidered luncheon set, the work of the Jamaica Women's League. Two days later, Her Majesty Queen Mary accompanied by the Princess Royal and the Duchess of Gloucester paid her 38th visit to the Fair since its inception. At the Jamaica stand she graciously accepted a basket of fruit and vegetables, presented on

tative, Mr. D. Ravenhill, was presented to Her Majesty by the acting Chairman.

Later in the week His Royal Highness, the Duke of Kent, spent a considerable time at the stands and expressed his interest in several of the Trinidad exhibits including asphalt, cocoa, pink-fleshed grapefruit and, particularly, in the medallions containing chocolate of which he accepted two as souvenirs of his visit. Photographs of both sides of the medallion are shown on this page. He also purchased a luncheon set, embroidered in Jamaica, similar to the one which Her Majesty the Queen had bought on the opening day, the design of which he described as "most attractive." On March 2nd, His Majesty the King, immediately after his return from a strenuous tour in the North and Midlands, visited Earls Court where he was received at the West Indies

Section, as in the case of the other Royal Visits, by the acting Chairman of the West India Committee, Mr. H. J. J. Freeman, and the Secretary, at the Jamaica stand by Mr. Harold L. Q. Henriques, of the Colony's Exhibition Sub-Committee, and at the Trinidad and Tobago stand by Mr. F. A. Greenaway, of the Standing Committee, and Major K. Previté. Mr. Aucher Warner, in addition to those mentioned above, had assisted in the reception of their Majesties the Queen and Queen Mary.

The striking feature of the West Indian stands was, once again, the diversity of the products displayed. Uncommon fruit and vegetables have an irresistible attraction for the general public. Buyers are quick to respond to the public's demand for products which are, at once, both useful and unusual and it is not too much to hope that each succeeding Fair will increase the number of retailers who make West Indian produce a regular feature of their seasonal displays. Among the more interesting exhibits were tree tomatoes kindly lent to the Jamaica Section by Mr. Jack Berry, of Canterbury. These he had raised from seed from some of the fruit which was on view at last year's Fair.

A large number of tasting samples of grapefruit juice were supplied to the public at the Trinidad stand and the medallions made from chocolate were in great demand.

The Permanent Exhibitions Committee of Jamaica and the Tourist and Exhibitions Board of Trinidad and Tobago collected and sent over the exhibits in accordance with arrangements made by the West India Committee to whom fell the task of organising and arranging the exhibits for the two Colonies. The arrangements were made in conjunction with T. J. Poupert, Ltd., Mr. B. A. Sequira, London Marketing Inspector, Jamaica Government Marketing Division, Gillespie Bros. and Co., Ltd., and other firms whose co-operation is greatly appreciated. Mr. G. P. Osmond, M.B.E., Chief Clerk of the Committee, was again responsible for the display, and the officials in charge of the stands, Mr. D. Grant (Trinidad and Tobago), Mr. S. M. Jacobsen (Jamaica), also worked indefatigably to make it a success. All their efforts, however, would have been stultified had it not been for the generous advice and assistance which was at all times forthcoming to the Committee from the officials who carry on their shoulders an immense burden of responsibility on these occasions and whom we much congratulate on the success of "B.I.F., 1939."

It is hoped in next issue to give a description and illustration of the very attractive West Indian Sea Island Cotton stand in the Textile Section at Earls Court.

(Continued from next column)

with the improvement of the road system and the inauguration of the motor transport service.

(l) A new ship to be purchased capable of maintaining a five-hour service between Port-of-Spain and Scarborough, and equipped for a daylight passenger service. It should also be capable of carrying at least five motor cars and some freight (including freight of a perishable nature).

(m) The s.s. Trinidad to be employed mainly as a cargo carrier but also to maintain a night passenger service once a week each way. Also the s.s. Trinidad to be modified so as to provide good accommodation for livestock.

(n) The s.s. Tobago to be a reserve ship and also to open up trade with other islands.

Trinidad's Service with Tobago

Report of Coastal Steamship Committee

"PASSENGER accommodation of all classes is insufficient to meet the present needs. Third class accommodation particularly is unsatisfactory in itself, apart from inadequacy as to space."

These words form part of the report of the committee appointed last year to advise the Government regarding the coastal steamer service between Trinidad and Tobago and to make recommendations for its improvement. The chairman was Mr. J. F. Nicoll (Acting Colonial Secretary), and the other members were Mr. A. E. V. Barton, Mr. H. A. Tyler Smith, Mr. E. V. Wharton, Mr. George de Nobriga and Mr. Kenneth Reid.

They go on to state that general cargo space is sufficient for the present needs, but the margin for development is small.

The ships can carry the quantity of livestock offering at present provided that the traffic can be distributed more evenly. Conditions under which livestock is carried, however, are not satisfactory and the accommodation in the ships requires modification accordingly.

The following is a summary of the Committee's recommendations:—

(a) A regular and uninterrupted steamer service is essential to the economic development of Tobago.

(b) The staff of the Agricultural Department to be strengthened immediately and a close investigation made into the possibility of growing more food-crops for export. A competent officer to be posted to Tobago to advise on marketing organization particularly in respect of the produce of peasant proprietors.

(c) The rearing of livestock for export to be encouraged. Special attention is invited to the need for improving the breeding of goats and to the poultry market. The equipment of the Government Stock Farm to be brought up to date and made generally adequate.

(d) An Auction Market for livestock to be established in Port-of-Spain.

(e) Additional storage accommodation to be provided at Port-of-Spain. (It is understood that this can readily be effected when the Deep Water Wharfage Scheme is completed).

(f) Wharf at Scarborough to be improved so as to allow for easier handling of cargo particularly of livestock which should not be manhandled into the lighters as is done at present. Storage accommodation to be extended and one additional lighter purchased.

(g) The construction of a protected boat landing at Scarborough and the establishment of a Government boat service between ship and shore.

(h) The construction of a jetty at King's Bay and the purchase of adjacent land by Government for development as a commercial area.

(i) The survey of the existing road system of Tobago, its improvement by means of realignment and surfacing. The construction of a road to serve the northside (i.e. between Castara and Charlotteville) so as to complete the road round the Island, on condition that land owners agree to provide land for the construction of the new road free of charge.

(j) The establishment of a motor transport service for passengers and freight to be operated either by Government or by a concessionaire to cover the whole Island. This service to be run in conjunction with the coastal steamer service and through rates to be quoted for freight to and from any part of Tobago, and rates to include all handling charges.

(k) The present ports of call round the island with the exception of Scarborough and King's Bay to be progressively closed down

(Continued at foot of preceding column)

Royal Commission in British Guiana



Evidence from the Sugar Producers



LORD MOYNE, Chairman of the Royal Commission, accompanied by Dame Rachel Crowdy, Sir Walter Citrine, Professor Engledow, Mr. Hubert Henderson with Mr. T. I. K. Lloyd (secretary) arrived from Barbados in the yacht *Rosaura* on January 27th.

The first evidence was held on January 31st when witnesses from the various denominations, including the Bishop of Guiana, gave testimony regarding education, housing and social welfare generally.

On the following day, February 1st, Mr. A. V. Crane, Senior Stipendiary Magistrate, was heard. He was followed by the Hon. H. P. Christiani, Commissioner of Lands and Mines and Protector of Aboriginal Indians, who pointed out that with the possible exception of the Rupununi district Indian reservations had ceased to serve any useful purpose as the aboriginals in the more settled areas had become more sophisticated. Mr. H. S. Seymour, proprietor of Plantation Affiance, declared his belief that the future of the colony rested on sugar and rice. In his view the recent labour unrest had been caused particularly by agitation and he adhered to his statement that there were scores of so-called leaders who eked out an existence on what they could procure from the labourers. He was opposed to an extension of the franchise until the masses were better educated.

On February 1st Mr. R. V. Evan Wong dealt with the Colony's forests, stating that 75,000 tons of paper per annum could be yielded from 365 square miles reserved for research work. At \$100 per ton this would mean the exact value of the colony's export of sugar and would provide employment for between 15,000 and 20,000 persons, but private enterprise could carry the project no further without assistance.

He was followed by representatives of the farmers associations of the Canals Polder and by a delegation of the Ex-Service men's association.

On February 2nd Professor J. Sydney Dash, Director of Agriculture, testified that it was not the policy of the Government to have any long range agricultural policy, owing possibly to financial reasons. Professor Engledow, who sat for the first time, having previously been engaged in field work, elicited from Professor Dash that local cattle were not of the very best type for producing salted meats and that the rice milling situation was unsatisfactory, there being too many inefficient mills. The Director of Agriculture found it difficult to recommend at once the establishment of an agricultural bank in the colony and gave as his view that the outlook for growing fruit in the colony for export was not favourable. Land settlement had so far not been altogether successful.

The Commission also heard evidence of the East Coast Cane Farmers' Central Committee.

The remaining members of the Commission, Sir Edward Stubbs, Sir Percy Mackinnon, Mr. Morgan Jones, Mr. Ralph Assheton and Dr. Mary Blacklock arrived from Barbados on February 5th in I.L.M.S. *Dundee*.

On February 6th there testified the Hon. E. F. McDavid, Colonial Treasurer, who spoke on the financial position of the colony which he declared to be unsatisfactory owing to economic conditions. As a result the Government was unable to balance its budget from year to year and the only solution to the problem was to do something to develop exports. The Commissioners also heard evidence from a delegation of the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce, a summary of whose memorandum appeared in the CIRCULAR of February 9th (page 49).

February 7th was devoted to education. A delegation from the University of London Association to British Guiana advocated the establishment of a West Indian University and pressed the need for the establishment of a Board of Education with administrative powers. The Hon. L. G. Crease, Director of Education, gave evidence, as did the British Guiana Teachers' Association and a delegation from the Negro Progress Convention.

SUGAR PRODUCERS' CASE

A delegation from the British Guiana Sugar Producers' Association appeared before the Commission on February 9th. The delegates comprised The Hon. F. J. Seaford, president, Lt.-Col. Ivan Davson, Dr. G. Giglioli, Mr. G. H. Naylor, Mr. G. M. Eccles, Mr. W. H. Richards and Mr. R. R. Follett-Smith. Mr. Seaford explained that all estates provided housing although there was no legal liability to do so. Education was assisted either by the provision of schools or monetary help. Colonel Davson said that returns from capital were distinctly lower than in other Colonies.

Turning to the question of the international agreement Colonel Davson stated that the scheme was based on foreign quotas which were rather generous. It was necessary that that should be so, in order to bring what was known in the agreement as the contracting parties, within the agreement. The method by which the International Council could raise prices was by persuading, as they had already done, the foreign countries to accept voluntary cuts in their quotas. They had done that for the current year and that was why they (the producers) had, so far, got a slightly better price.

What was to be feared was that unless similar steps were taken for the next year which started in September, the price would fall again. The present position was that the International Sugar Council, who had been asked to give some form of assurance, had fixed their next meeting for July.

The market would depend upon whether the Sugar Council, in July, took adequate steps to see that the foreign quotas for the year were not in excess of their requirements.

The Chairman: I take it that if your special preference certificate ran off you will still be better off by the world price. You would not lose more than you would be gaining in price?

Col. Davson: No. We should not lose, actually. It would be more advantageous for us.

Mr. Seaford: May I refer to a remark which is reported to have been made. It is reported that you said we obtain 3d. more than the ruling price for our sugar.

The chairman pointed out that they had understood that it was the habit in London to sell sugar forward, plus the preference certificate, and in fact in comparing with the world's price a rather higher price could be obtained.

Col. Davson replied that those days had gone. There was a time when those who cared to take the risk could sell at a premium.

The risk they took was that if the market went higher they would lose by it.

Speaking for his own firm, there were frequent contracts which they ruefully had to cancel. The situation, to-day, was different.

The future market quotations were at a discount, compared with the current ones. The December quotation supplied them to-day was 1½d. less than the current quotation.

On February 11th a party of Royal Commissioners spent the day in Berbice and visited plantations Blairmont and Albion. Evidence was taken from the Berbice Chamber of Commerce and representatives of the Youth Movement.

TRADE UNIONS AND DISORDER

On February 15th came the turn of the Labour Associations of the Colony. Mr. A. A. Thorne was the principal speaker for a joint delegation of the British Guiana Labour Union and the Workers' League. The proceedings at this stage and later were characterised by considerable warmth, not confined to witnesses.

The Hon. T. Lee asked that a Royal Commission should visit the West Indies every five years and that the Imperial Government should send out immediately a trained Trade Unionist.

On the same day evidence was heard from the British Guiana Congress General Workers founded in June, 1938. They recommended a contributory old age pension scheme with a minimum wage attached.

They were followed by delegates from the Man Power Association on whose behalf the Hon. C. R. Jacob (who asked for his evidence to be taken on oath) and Mr. A. Edun were the principal speakers. The latter promised Mr. Henderson that he would publicly withdraw an attack on Dr. Giglioli that had appeared in the Guiana Review. Mr. Jacob was questioned by some Royal Commissioners regarding the man power goods to which the Association were giving publicity. The witness said that it would be a co-operative concern later on but that at present they were selling at a loss. Mr. Jacob went on to say that one of the complaints of his organisation was that the estates refused to allow them to go on their property to hold meetings.

Regarding the representations that had been made that unions in British Guiana were associated with lawlessness, the following somewhat remarkable dialogue (as reported in the local press) took place:—

"Sir Walter Citrine: You know that in England recognition of Trade Unions has come from Companies after embittered conflict?"

Mr. Jacob: That is so.

Sir Walter: You heard me say that the railway strike of 1911 brought recognition of the Railwaymen's Union?"

Mr. Jacob: Yes.

Sir Walter: The only alternative left for you as an Association, if employers would not recognise you, is to make as much trouble for them as you can until they recognise you?"

Mr. Jacob: That is so.

Sir Walter: That is what, as far as you know, British Trade Unions have done?"

Mr. Jacob: Yes.

Sir Walter: So that when British trade unions are held up as a model you remember that part?"

Mr. Jacob: Yes."

Disturbances and the Press

ON more than one occasion during the past year, the West India Committee has had cause to call attention to the distorted accounts, in some sections of the press, of strikes and disorders in the West Indies. The harm done by such exaggeration is instanced in a letter which appeared in The Times, of February 25th, which speaks for itself:—

SIR,

Some eight weeks ago I made arrangements to take a holiday in Jamaica. Shortly before I was due to sail sensational reports of strikes and disorders in the island appeared in certain English newspapers, featured with the usual headlines. The impression left on my mind by these reports was that something approaching a state of revolution existed there.

As my wife was accompanying me I asked the opinion of the West India Committee in London as to the advisability of pursuing my plans, and receiving reassuring advice, left England on January 9th, and have just returned after spending a delightful fortnight in the island.

From inquiries I made on the spot it is clear that the newspaper reports to which I refer were grossly exaggerated. There was a strike on the docks at Kingston, but, even there, no disorders; and in the country districts, in which we spent most of our holiday, nothing could exceed the friendliness and courtesy of the native population.

Unfortunately for the island and the shipping companies many intending visitors cancelled their passages because of the misleading reports in a section of the Press, and the island is having a poor season at a time when it is ill able to bear the loss. Also it is almost certain that the poor reception given to the Jamaica Loan issued during my absence was largely due to the same cause. Since I left the island, a fortnight ago, there has been some recrudescence of strikes, but from the information at my disposal it appears that the situation has been wisely and firmly dealt with by the authorities and is now normal.

There is deep resentment among responsible people in Jamaica at the disservice done to the island by these reports which bear no relation to the actual facts as they know them, and one is inclined to wonder how long the selling of alarmist news for profit can be allowed to remain an unregulated "dangerous trade."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

GUY M. KINDERSLEY,

1 and 2, Great Winchester Street,
E.C.2.

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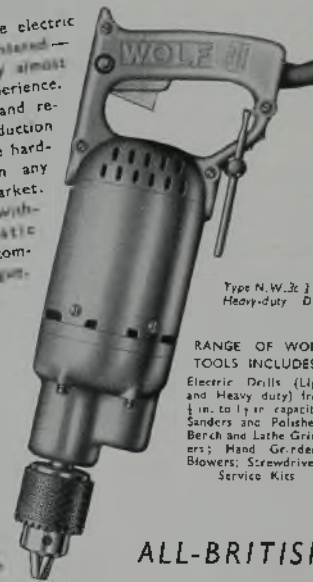
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TWO BAHAMIAN WORTHIES
THE ORIGINAL GRANTEE AND A LORD PROPRIETOR



SIR ROBERT HEATH (1575-1649)



FIRST EARL OF CRAVEN (1606-1697)

Two Bahamian Worthies

THROUGH the courtesy of Fredk. B. Daniell and Son of 32, Cranbourn Street, W.C.2, we reproduce on the opposite page photographs of two oil paintings. The sitters, whose names figure prominently in West Indian history, were Sir Robert Heath, Chief Justice of England, who received from Charles I on October 30th, 1689, a Royal Grant of American territory, including the Bahamas, and William 1st Earl of Craven one of the original Lords Proprietors of the Bahamas.

Charles I's grant to Sir Robert Heath was of the territory in America, from the Gulf of Mexico, lat. 30° in the south, to lat. 36° in the north, including "the islands of Veajus and Bahamas and all the islands to the south." This grant is commemorated on a stone at the eastern entrance to the Chamber of the House of Assembly in the Nassau public buildings.

Sir Robert does not appear to have taken possession of the islands he had been granted although he sold some of his land. He was educated at Tunbridge Grammar School and at St. John's College, Cambridge.

A Bencher of Clifford's Inn, he had the good fortune to become a favourite of the King's favourite councillor, George Villiers, 1st Duke of Buckingham.

William Craven, 1st Earl of Craven, was one of the six Lord Proprietors to whom the Bahamas were granted on November 1st, 1670.

He is shown in armour in the accompanying illustration and indeed he was a soldier of distinction. In 1623, he entered the service of Maurice, Prince of Orange, and later in 1632, he set forth from The Hague with Prince Maurice's brother, Frederick Henry of Nassau, Prince of Orange.

It was to his support and friendship for members of the great Dutch family of Nassau that the capital of New Providence owes its name.

In 1675 the Earl of Craven became Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty and in 1685 he was appointed Lieut.-General of the Forces.

The portraits reproduced were painted by Cornelius Johnson, who was born in Holland, but became one of the leading painters of the English School and was in high favour at the Courts of James I and Charles I. That of Sir Robert Heath for many years belonged to Edward Hyde 1st Earl of Clarendon, the great Lord Chancellor and Historian of the Revolution.

"ROMEO" "DIAMOND" COATES is the hero of a broadcast play by Miss Edith Sitwell, produced on February 23rd. This eighteenth century worthy was an eccentric millionaire from Antigua (pronounced throughout the broadcast to rhyme with "fig-uah") who failed hopelessly in his social and dramatic ambitions in London. In the rôle that gave him his first nickname he was derided off the stage of Covent Garden. A life of almost unredeemed failure was compensated by one supreme moment. Coates had been sent a bogus invitation to a party given by the Prince Regent and suffered the mortification of being turned away from Carlton House. When the First Gentleman in Europe heard of the deception he was incensed and insisted on himself showing the victim the scene of the party and the decorations.

British Guiana Disturbances

STRIKES on Sugar Estates in British Guiana, which were briefly alluded to in last CIRCULAR (page 61) continued and there were stoppages of work on several estates in West Demerara, on the East Coast and in Berbice, but by February 27th work had been resumed and the position was more or less normal everywhere except on Bath, Cane Groves and Leonora Plantations, on all of which it was hoped very shortly the strikers would go back to work.

The situation gave rise to several questions in the House of Commons:—

Replying to MR. CREECH JONES on February 22nd, MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD stated that the Governor of British Guiana had reported that, on February 15th, there had been a stoppage of work on several plantations in various areas, and that on February 16th, police reinforcements had been sent to one of the estates, in consequence of a report from the manager that serious trouble was likely. The police had arrested five persons for disorderly behaviour on this estate, but they were heavily pelted with bricks, bottles and sticks. A number of police had been struck and injured, the manager of the estate was assaulted and a car with wireless telephone had been attacked. In the afternoon the crowd, with cutlasses and bricks, had attempted to rush the factory and the police had opened fire after repeatedly warning the crowd to disperse. He regretted to say that three persons had been killed and four received gun-shot wounds, one of whom had since died. Twenty-three police had been injured in the course of the day. The situation was now reported quiet and the Governor proposed to appoint a Commission of Inquiry into the incidents at the estate with the least possible delay.

On March 1st, in answer to questions from MR. SORENSEN and MR. H. G. WILLIAMS, MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD stated that on February 22nd according to the Governor there had been stoppages of work on several estates but that work had been resumed except in one or two cases where it was hoped that work would be resumed that week. The position generally was much improved; and there had been constant conferences between the Commissioner of Labour and the managements of various estates and with the trade union concerned. As a result, a working agreement as to procedure in settling disputes had been arrived at between the Sugar Producers' Association and the trade union. "No casualties have been reported by the Governor in connexion with the incidents last week. It is estimated that approximately 60,000 persons are employed in field labour on the sugar estates."

MR. SORENSEN: Has the right hon. Gentleman taken any further steps to meet the undoubted discontent that continually erupts in this part of the Empire?

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD: I hope that the arrangements which have just been reached between the Sugar Producers' Association and the trade union will avoid trouble of this nature in the future, or at any rate reduce it to a minimum.

MR. R. GIBSON: Will this have an adverse effect on the right hon. Gentleman's consideration of the reception of refugees in British Guiana, or not?

There was no answer.



West Indies Cricket Team, 1939



Form and Record of the Players

By J. St. F. DARE

(until recently Secretary of the West Indies Cricket Board of Control)

THE Selectors of the West Indies Cricket team which is to tour England this summer have, I think, performed their difficult task most satisfactorily and efficiently. There may possibly be some minor local heartburns; but it will nevertheless be realised that, after the "certainties" have, so to speak, picked themselves, the more or less equal claims of the remainder have to be sorted out in accordance with the carefully calculated needs of the team as a whole. Further, it is very pleasing to note that, as far as possible, youthful ability has been given full recognition. It seems a well-balanced side, with batting strength predominating, and perhaps a few comments on the members of the team, most of whom I have seen in action, would be of interest.

Rolf Grant, the captain (and a Cambridge double Blue—his other forte being soccer), has had plenty of experience of English conditions. He is a splendid all-rounder, and a particularly brilliant exponent of the art of fielding close in. Add to this a quiet but confident, friendly personality, with a very keen sense of the game and the men under him, and there is no reason why he should not prove a very able and popular leader.

The team will also have the valuable assistance of three experienced West Indian cricketers, who in recent years have joined the professional ranks of the Lancashire League. The fame of "Learie" Constantine needs no embellishment here—he is a "cricket personality," and although I understand he does not bowl as fast as he used to, his all-round excellence remains undiminished and his wide experience will be more than useful. G. Headley, of Jamaica, has made many centuries against the best of English bowling, both in the West Indies and in England, and is certainly one of the finest batsmen in any company. The fast bowling of E. A. Martindale, of Barbados, will also serve to maintain the standard of the "shock-attack" which has always been such a valuable asset of West Indian teams.

Other members of the "pace" brigade, are C. Johnson (Trinidad), whose fast left-handed swingers should prove the perfect counterpart to Martindale; and E. A. V. Williams, of Barbados.

J. E. D. Sealey (Barbados) is also a useful fast-medium bowler, but it is as a batsman that I expect to see him shine. Powerfully built, he has a polished style, with aggressive strokes all round the wicket, yet has a strong defence; he has improved remarkably since his trip to Australia some years ago. He is a magnificent field anywhere.

The rest of the team's strong batting will lie in the capable hands of H. P. Bayley (British Guiana), who holds the record score of 264 in Inter-Colonial games; K. Weekes (Jamaica), a brilliant left-hander; and three

youthful players from Trinidad—G. Gomez, and V. and J. Stollmeyer. It is difficult to draw comparisons between them: they are all extremely sound and attractive, with Bayley perhaps the powerful hitter and Gomez the stylist. I have not seen Weekes play, but a record series of centuries in Jamaica last year is sufficient proof of his merit.

The list of batsmen is not complete without I. Barrow (Jamaica), who is also the team's first-string wicket-keeper. He toured England before in 1928, bearing the brunt of the wicket-keeping and scoring a test century at Manchester.

The slower section of the attack will be handled by the Captain; J. H. Cameron (Jamaica), who has played for Somerset; C. B. Clarke (Barbados), a very promising youngster with an almost medium-paced leg-break; and the Stollmeyer brothers. I do not see a slow left-hander on the side, unless Weekes is useful in this respect.

As a fielding side, they are sure to live up to the brilliant standard set by previous West Indies teams—need I say more?

Best of luck to them, and a larger and more deserving measure of success on this occasion. They have every chance of welding themselves into a splendid team, and last but not least, will have as their manager that capable, experienced and charming personality, Mr. J. M. Kidney, of Barbados.

The 1939 Cruise Season

The Duchess of Atholl sailed from Liverpool on Saturday, February 18th, on a cruise to the West Indies, calling at the Bahamas, Jamaica and Trinidad. The following are among the notable names in her passenger list:—

Col. G. H. Anson, M.C., Capt. R. E. Bowes, M.C., Mr. J. B. Browne, C.B.E., Major J. H. Cartland, T.D., J.P., Major A. E. Collins, Professor C. Gilbert Cullis, Mr. Ashton Davies, C.V.O., O.B.E., Alderman R. Fenton, The Rt. Hon. Earl Ferrers, The Lady Joan Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. George Formby, Major and Mrs. B. G. Fray, Dr. Hibbert, Major H. Oxley Ingham, T.D., D.L., J.P., Lt.-Col. Sir William and The Hon. Lady Ingilby, Sir William Jaffray, Bart, Mr. and Mrs. H. Jones-Davies, Alderman T. G. Lumb, Dr. P. J. Maguire, Mrs. T. H. Naylor, Sir Thomas and Lady Nicol, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Pott, Major P. Robson, T.D., J.P., Colonel and Mrs. J. C. Rooper King, Sir Samuel and Lady Turner, Colonel and Mrs. C. G. Wellsted, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. L. Whitehead, Sir Roderick Wigan, Bart., Colonel G. E. Wilkinson, C.B.E., D.S.O., and Rev. Dr. F. J. Wyeth.

The West Indies at Westminster

British Guiana and the Refugees

THE West Indies and British Guiana have figured prominently in debate and at question time in the House of Commons during the past fortnight.

On February 23rd, on a motion that a sum not exceeding £3,044,710 be granted for sundry Colonial services, Mr. MALCOLM MACDONALD (Secretary of State for the Colonies) stated that the first item is one of £15,000 in connexion with work in British Honduras. Some years ago a railway had been built up the Stann Creek to serve one of the most productive grapefruit valleys in the Colony. That railway, however, had never been a paying proposition, and two years ago, after an expert inquiry, it was decided to scrap the railway and build in its place a motor road. The work on the road had been proceeding for some time, but unfortunately, the costs had exceeded the original estimate, and, in order that the work might proceed unimpeded to the end of the present financial year, he was asking that an extra sum of £15,000 should be voted as a grant-in-aid for this valuable work.

MR. DE ROTHSCHILD: What about the pier construction?

MR. MACDONALD: We have abandoned that project because the pier can be put into repair and continue to give effective service for another 10 years, so that there is no need to proceed with the new construction, in view of the extra costs that we are incurring on the road.

The second item is one of £30,000 for St. Lucia. Hon. Members will recollect that in November there was a landslide disaster in the island, and, unhappily, it was of such a serious nature that 111 lives were lost. In addition, a great deal of damage was caused to roads, houses and plantations, and the Governor of the Windward Islands has estimated that something like £50,000 will be required in relief of the sufferers and to repair the damage that has occurred. The Colony has not among its own resources any funds from which this money could be found, and, as the necessary expenditure will amount to some £30,000 up to the end of the current financial year, I hope the Committee will feel able to make a practical expression of their sympathy with the people of the Colony by voting this sum for that relief and repair.

With regard to the settlement of refugees from Central Europe, Mr. MACDONALD said that British Guiana was one of the Colonies which seemed to hold out some considerable possibility. As a result of discussions with the co-ordinating committee for refugees in this country, it had been agreed that a survey commission should go out to the Colony to start a survey in those areas which the Government thought would be suitable and available for the settlement of refugees so that there could be expert opinion as to the number of refugees which might be taken, and the kind of settlement which might be given in future in the case of other settlers.



The Secretary of State then referred to the two British members, Sir Crawford Douglas-Jones and Sir Geoffrey Evans, who had been appointed to the Commission in addition to the members nominated by President Roosevelt's committee. [The names and terms of reference were published in the CIRCULAR of February 9th, page 43.] The sum of £1,000 was required for their personal expenses and subsistence allowances up to March 31st.

These two members of the Commission had left England on February 4th. They had gone to New York where they joined the chairman of the Commission, and they proceeded with him to British Guiana, arriving there on February 14th. Now the Commission was starting its work, it was hoped that it may be discovered that British Guiana could make a considerable contribution towards the settlement of refugees.

MR. DE ROTHSCHILD drew attention to the position of the West Indian population and their wish to migrate to British Guiana from the islands. He hoped this question would be taken into consideration. He regretted that the Commission now in British Guiana contained no economist, because the masses in which the produce of the toil of the people was to be disposed of, must be considered.

MR. DE CLAIR raised the question of the vote of £30,000 in connexion with the St. Lucia disaster, not that he considered it excessive or inadequate, but because it seemed possible in this country to raise vast sums in relief in connexion with disasters occurring in any part of the world, but when it was a case of British subjects being deluged by an avalanche apparently it was impossible to raise by voluntary subscriptions the sum necessary for relief.

Replying to the debate, Mr. MACDONALD said that if the authorities so decided, the report of the British Guiana Refugees Commission could be published.

In reply to questions, the Secretary of State said he was prepared to make the suggestion, in view of the urgency of the problem, that they should make such an interim report if they felt it would be valuable. He hoped that the Commission would be able to make a report within a matter of some weeks, and that their investigations would not take many months. The report would be made to the co-ordinating committee and passed on to the Evian Committee.

Jamaica's Labour Officer

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD informed SIR WALTER SMILES on February 27th that he was not in a position to make any announcement as to the selection of a labour officer for Jamaica.

A Petition from Trinidad

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD replying to Mr. JAMES HALL on February 22nd, stated that he had just received a petition from Mr. J. D. BUTLER of Trinidad, alleging



unjustifiable degradation, but had not yet had an opportunity of considering it.

Surinam and Refugees

MR. BUTLER, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, informed WING-COMMANDER JAMES on February 22nd, that a Jewish organization in the Netherlands, with the approval of that Government, was shortly sending to Surinam a commission of experts to study the possibilities of settlement in Dutch Guiana.

The Virgin Islands

MR. RHYS DAVIES asked on February 27th if the Secretary of State had considered the petition of the British Virgin Islands Pro-Legislative Committee of America urging that an elective legislative government be granted to the people of the Presidency of the British Virgin Islands in the Leeward Islands Colony and what answer had been returned?

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD replied that he was sending the petition to the Governor of the Leeward Islands for consideration in conjunction with a petition from the British Virgin Islands Civic League to which it refers.

Sugar Refining Agreement

CAPTAIN EVAN WALLACE, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, informed MR. J. MORGAN on February 28th, that the assurance given by the refiners to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in July, 1935 had been to the effect that it was not their intention in the circumstances then existing to raise the refining margin above the then existing level of approximately 13/- per cwt., except in so far as was necessitated by a general rise in the cost of labour and materials. The average refining margin for the last six months calculated in the manner prescribed in the Sugar Refining Agreement had been 13/2½ per cwt., being a farthing per cwt. higher than for the corresponding period twelve months before. He was informed by Messrs. Tate and Lyle that they estimated the rise in the cost of labour and materials since 1935 at not less than 2½d. per cwt.

A Trade Board for Trinidad?

MR. JAGGER asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on February 22nd, whether he was aware of the low wages and bad conditions prevalent in the distributive trades in Trinidad; and whether he could take steps to get a trade board or trade boards established in the island?

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD: I understand that the Acting Governor in opening the new Session of the Legislative Council stated that trade boards were proposed in certain industries. I am making an inquiry of the Acting Governor with regard to this particular trade.

In reply to a further question, MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD stated that he was aware that persons employed as shop assistants were not at present covered by the Trinidad Workmen's Compensation Ordinance. He was in communication with the Officer Administering the Government of the Colony regarding the extension of the scope of the Ordinance, and would call his attention to the hon. Member's suggestion.

West African Cocoa Report

MR. SORENSEN asked on March 1st whether anxiety existed among West African cocoa farmers at the fact that the buyers' pool, though suspended, was not cancelled, and that the recommendations of the recent commission had not yet been implemented; and what steps he was taking to meet this anxiety?

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD: I have received no representations of the nature referred to. Though the buyers' agreement is suspended, I understand that there is no intention that it should be resumed.

In reply to MR. BURKE, MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD stated that interim reports had been received from the Governors concerned, and in the Gold Coast a special local committee had been established to go into those recommendations more fully. The final reports from the Governors concerned must be awaited before a decision was reached on this matter, but that complicated and important matter was being considered on the spot as rapidly as might be.

Jamaica's Labour Troubles

Replying to a number of questions on February 22nd, MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD stated that on February 15th the Governor of Jamaica had reported that MR. Bustamante, the labour leader, had issued without warning on the previous day island-wide orders for a general strike. The immediate cause appeared to have been a dispute between members of his union and those of a rival union in Montego Bay.

"MR. Bustamante requested the United Fruit Company to dismiss certain employes, and on their refusal to do so he took this further action. As a result, the wharves at Kingston were temporarily paralysed and labour on many estates obeyed the call. The Governor did not anticipate disorder but, as a precautionary measure and to reassure willing workers, considered it desirable to declare a state of emergency and to call up the local forces and special constables. In a later message the Governor stated that as a result of the action taken, which was fully supported by the Elected Members of the Legislative Council, the island was quiet and no disorders had occurred. While the strike was maintained in places, it was generally losing ground and public opinion was against it. In a telegram dated February 20th, the Governor has informed me that the strike notices have been unconditionally withdrawn and that in consequence the emergency regulations ceased to operate as from midnight on the 20th."

The Panama Canal

The number of ships which passed through the Panama Canal last year totalled 5,626 as compared with 5,542 in 1937 and 5,487 in 1936.

The registered gross tonnage in 1938 was 32,882,874, a slight decrease on the preceding year. The tolls paid during 1938 amounted to \$22,608,555.

Of the ships which made the transit last year, 1,686 belonged to the United States. The next in number came British ships with 1,398. Norwegian numbered 712, German 352, Dutch 314, Japanese 282 and Danish 211.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"I EATS wid de debil, but I cautious ob him."

* * *

READERS will share our regret on learning that Mr. R. H. Mallett who has, as usual, taken such pains in making all the preliminary arrangements for the forthcoming West Indian cricket tour, has been taken seriously ill and is unable at present to take any active part in affairs. We trust that the rest will restore Mr. Mallett, who is 80 years of age, to his usual health.

* * *

MR. JOHN ST. F. DARE, hon. secretary of the West Indies Cricket Board of Control, has himself been far from well and has gone to Switzerland for a rest cure. He and Mrs. Dare are staying at Villars s/Bex and report that "the champagne-like air" is really having its beneficial effect. They plan to stay there definitely until the middle of March and perhaps longer. In April, Mr. Dare hopes to give a broadcast talk on the forthcoming Cricket Tour and perhaps the captain, Rolf Grant, may be induced also to say a few words.

* * *

MR. J. M. KIDNEY, who has taken over the secretarial duties of the West Indies Board of Control from Mr. Dare had a former successful tenure of office as secretary to the Board. He was manager of the West Indies team that toured England in 1933 and will perform similar duties this summer.

* * *

DURING the visit last week of the King and Queen to the Midlands, among those who had the honour of receiving Their Majesties at Bourneville, was Mr. M. Tatham, son-in-law of the late Sir Robert Roden. Mr. Tatham will be remembered by many members of the West India Committee as a voluntary worker in the Committee's rooms in the years immediately preceding the war.

* * *

MR. TATHAM is now secretary to Messrs. Cadbury Bros., Chairman of the Overseas Factories Committee which looks after their subsidiary manufacturing companies in Australia, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa. He is also a director of the British Cocoa and Chocolate Company, a holding company of the Cadbury and Fry interests.

MR. PATRICK Y. F. H. DIGGES LA TOUCHE was married on February 3rd at St. Mary's Church, The Boltons, Kensington, to Audrey, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Arnott. Both bride and bridegroom have many friends and relatives in the West Indies. The bride's father, Mr. W. W. Arnott, is hon. secretary of the West Indian Club Golfing Society. We offer our hearty congratulations to the bride and bridegroom.

* * *

AFTER three and a half years at the London Zoo where he enjoyed the greatest popularity, one of the two manatees which were brought over from British Guiana

in the Inanda in August, 1935, has been found dead. Caught in the Demerara river he measured about 5 feet in length and weighed some 300 lb. Eight men were needed to lift him out of the tank in which he sailed the Atlantic. During his stay in Regents Park the manatee consumed forty lettuces a day.

* * *

MESSRS. H. Y. LANGRIDGE AND CO., one of the oldest firms of shipbrokers connected with the West India trade, will be transferring their business in two days time, on March 11th, to Threadneedle House, 34, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2. They have been established in Great St. Helens for over one hundred years and in their own freehold at No. 16 for well over fifty years. The freehold dates back to a charter of Thames Marshland granted by Charles II in 1682.

* * *

FROM March 3rd to 7th, Jamaica had a visit from no fewer than four British warships. These were the two cruisers of the South American Division under Commodore H. H. Harwood, the Exeter and Ajax; the York, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Sydney Meyrick, Commander-in-Chief, America and West Indies Station; and the Orion, which came from Belize. Exeter and Ajax, which had come through the Canal from Peru, after assisting in evacuating refugees from the earthquake-stricken areas of Chile, met York at Colon.

* * *

CAPTAIN ARTHUR EVANS, M.P. for Cardiff and chairman of the Welsh Parliamentary Party has arrived back in England after a stay of some weeks in Jamaica. In an interview with the Gleaner of February 16th he described himself as "the only member of the Imperial Parliament who represents directly a large number of West Indian subjects in the House of Commons." It was at the invitation of Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood that Captain Evans made his visit to refresh his knowledge and see conditions for himself.

* * *

CAPTAIN EVANS states as his view that "the major difficulties through which Jamaica is passing are due in the main to unemployment. It is obvious that nobody desires the termination of the International Sugar Agreement at this stage of world trade if it can be avoided but a fairer allocation of quotas within its terms is possible and must be made."

* * *

RICHARD ADRIAN, of British Guiana, better known as Kid Tanner, the name he adopts for boxing, will be fighting at Harringay against a suitable opponent, on the 16th, the night of the Harvey-Gains title encounter. A subsequent fight for the Empire bantam-weight title between Kid Tanner and Johnny King (the holder) has been sanctioned by the British Boxing Board of Control. It is believed that he is the only British West Indian who has reached championship standard in Great Britain. In pugilistic circles, he is rated as the third or fourth best bantam-weight in the world.

Agricultural News

By "AGRONOMIST"

Bermuda Arrowroot

MANY years ago arrowroot was exported in considerable quantities from Bermuda to the United Kingdom where it had a good reputation and fetched far higher prices than those realized for the St. Vincent product. The output, however, has declined considerably, but there is still a small market for the genuine article which is sold by a few firms at fancy prices. Although not competing with the grades exported from St. Vincent, the opinion is expressed in the Bermuda Agricultural Bulletin for December, 1938, that the limited demand should not be starved to death through lack of supply.

A New Long Stapled Cotton

The cultivation of a long-stapled variety of cotton which is likely to compete with Sea Island, and the revival of the growth of the latter in Florida, are matters which must cause much concern among West Indian planters. In the latest issue of the International Cotton Bulletin, it is reported that the new Giza 26 variety, now being grown in Egypt, is considered by spinners to be the best lint ever produced in that country with the higher grades competing with the lower classes of Sea Island. The cotton gives the same yield as Sakellaridis, namely, 275 lb. to 300 lb., per acre, which yield is much higher than the average return of West Indian Sea Island. Over 8,000 feddans of the cotton were planted last season and the prices realized for the lint will, it is thought, encourage the cultivation of a larger acreage this season, probably at the expense of Sakellaridis. There is some doubt, however, whether the market will be able to absorb the increased quantity of this fine cotton in view of recent developments in the coastal districts of the United States.

Sugar-Cane Soils in Trinidad

Sugar-cane, in common with most other crops of economic importance, has varieties which will only produce good crops under a particular set of conditions. With the object of determining the fundamental differences between soils capable of producing satisfactory yields of noble, or thick, canes, and soils on which it is only profitable to grow hardy canes, investigations were undertaken in Trinidad for the Sugar Investigation Committee by Messrs. P. E. Turner and C. F. Charter. The results of their studies and recommendations are now published by the Committee in a special bulletin, entitled, A Preliminary Survey of Soil Types of Sugar Estates of Trinidad with Special Reference to the Allocation of Varieties. In regard to the present distribution of noble and hardy canes, it is shown that in 1919 only 3 per cent. of the harvested area was planted in hardy canes and that by 1936 the proportion approached 50 per cent. There were several reasons,

chiefly financial and cultural, which led to the increase but the planting of the more desirable noble canes has latterly showed some improvement and has now reached 60 per cent. The change is due to improved methods of culture and drainage and the scientific use of manures. With the introduction of a large number of noble, noble by hardy, and hardy varieties from Barbados and elsewhere, it followed that the optimum use of each class could not be made unless the soil types of estates were mapped and classified in regard to various special conditions and the suitability of variety to type of soil demonstrated. A large amount of this preliminary work has been done, and although much more needs to be accomplished in regard to the soils, it has been possible to make recommendations respecting the future allocation of class of variety to the differentiated and classified soils. Besides the valuable investigations above described, the relationship of soil type to tillage and drainage, frog-hopper attack and damage, and manurial requirement, has been studied. The situation with regard to varieties and weed infestation has also received attention.

Improved Methods of Plant Propagation

The rapid reproduction of many economic and other desirable plants is often prevented by the slow manner in which seedlings grow, or vegetative parts form roots. Considerable advances have recently been made with methods of growing seedlings and striking cuttings of hard-wooded plants which do not readily produce roots. In the case of seedlings, the addition of phosphate to the soil in which the seed is sown has given excellent results, whilst the use of certain synthetic growth-promoting, or accelerating, substances, which stimulate the production of roots in cuttings, is receiving much attention. On a recent visit to the John Innes Horticultural Institution at Merton, opportunity was taken to obtain information concerning the improved method of growing seedlings which had been successfully worked out there: this may be of interest to those not already familiar with it. The following is the soil-mixture recommended for both large and small seed:—

2 parts by bulk of medium loam.

1 part by bulk of good peat, or leaf mould.

1 part by bulk of sand.

To each bushel of this mixture is added $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of super-phosphate of lime (16 per cent.) and 1 oz. of limestone, or chalk. The dry loam and sand are sterilized beforehand, also the leaf-mould, if used, but this must be treated separately. Peat does not need to be sterilized. The lime and fertilizer are added when mixing the different ingredients, all of which must be in a fairly fine state of division. The soil-mixture so formed is placed in clean, well-drained boxes, or pots, and the seed sown in it. It is found that seedling growth is much better, soil pests and diseases are eliminated, results are much more certain, and there is a great saving of time, materials and labour.



Sea Island Cotton



Characteristics of West Indian Product

"**SYLEX**" is the registered trade mark of the Fine Cotton Spinners' and Doublers' Association for two-fold yarns guaranteed to be made of 100 per cent. West Indian Sea Island Cotton.

An attractively produced 12-page folder in con-



nexion with this product clearly sets out the merits of pure sea island cotton. The characteristics noted are the **Lustre**, which is permanent, enduring throughout the various processes of combing, spinning, weaving and laundering. In fact, garments made of Sea Island Cotton never look drab. **Fineness**—Sea Island Cotton—even in its raw state—is so fine that, to handle, it resembles nothing more closely than the finest imaginable silk . . . gossamer-like and light as air. Its **Strength**—the Sea Island Cotton plant produces the longest staple known. This has been proved by scientific research and the accuracy of this is illustrated on the diagram shown above on this page.

The graph is accurately plotted to scale and the lengths shown are actual, but the diameters are magnified one thousand times. The graph shows how a fibre of Sea Island Cotton compares in length and thickness with other cotton fibres.

The folder from which we have quoted tellingly starts with the following conundrum, which will not take a West Indian long to answer.

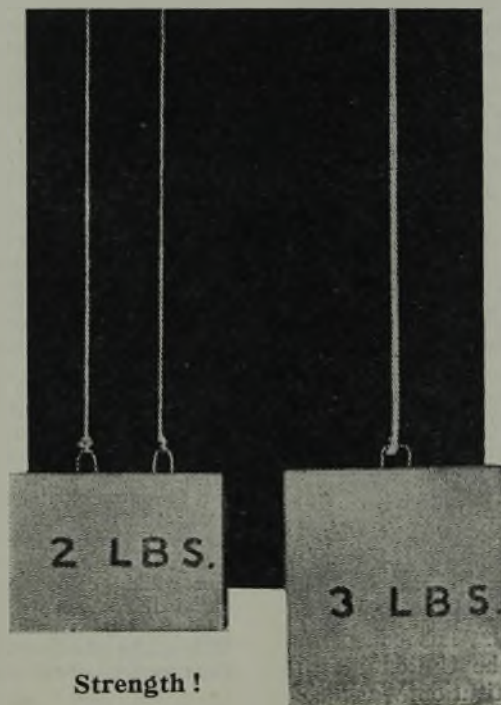
What is it that's—

- lustrous as Satin . . .
- fine as Silk . . .
- soft as Swansdown . . .
- durable as Linen . . .
- absorbent as Wool . . .
- and exceptionally strong ?

It would be reasonable to suppose that the result of twisting two lengths together would be to double the strength of the one thread. But in the case of West Indian Sea Island Cotton, illogical as it may sound, the result is to treble the strength. This is clearly demonstrated in the bottom illustration, for which we are also indebted to the Sylex folder. The photograph shows a 2 lb. weight suspended by two single threads of Sea Island Cotton and a 3 lb. weight suspended by a two-fold thread of the same variety.

Sea Island Cotton for Parachutes

It will be remembered that during the Great War the whole output of West Indian Sea Island cotton was purchased by the British Government and used to a considerable extent in the manufacture of cloth for aeronautical purposes. It is, therefore, of considerable interest to note in an account of the work of the Advisory Committee in England of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association which is published in the report of the Third Ordinary General Meeting of the Association, that endeavours had been made to secure the adoption by the Air Ministry of cloth made from Sea Island cotton for parachutes. Whilst the Air Ministry considered that silk was the only material which could be safely used for man-carrying parachutes, extensive trials had been made with cotton fabric for flare parachutes; these had proved entirely successful and it was hoped that eventually Sea Island cotton might be used for this type of parachute. The possible use of fabric made of Sea Island cotton in connexion with the balloon barrage scheme was also being considered by the Air Ministry.



Obituary

MR. FRANCIS B. B. SHAND

WE regret to state that Mr. Francis Byam Berkeley Shand, lately Crown Attorney of Dominica, died in that island on February 8th.

Born in 1879, on what was then the family estate, Fitches Creek, Antigua, he was the son of Mr. Charles Arthur Shand by his wife Alice, daughter of Mr. T. B. H. Berkeley, C.M.G., of Shadwell, St. Kitts. Educated at Derby School, Mr. Shand was for a while secretary to the Headmaster of Uppingham, and during that period he read for the Bar, to which he was called by the Middle Temple.

Returning to the West Indies, he married Elfreda, third daughter of Sir Henry A. Alford Nicholls, in 1905. He built up a considerable practice as a barrister-at-law and a solicitor, but shortly before the Great War came over to England and took Chambers at 3, Elm Court, Inner Temple. A patriot in the truest sense, he endeavoured to join up immediately after the outbreak of hostilities, but was rejected on the grounds of health from serving overseas. Undeterred, he joined the Royal Naval Reserve as an able seaman and after some service with the anti-aircraft corps in London, he shipped himself as an observer in a balloon vessel which took him to the Dardanelles. Unfortunately his health, never robust, led to his being twice invalided home.

Only recently the West Indies lost in Captain Dix the living embodiment of Captain Kettle. Frank Shand, who, while at sea, successfully grew a red beard, also closely resembled Cutcliffe Hyne's hero in appearance.

Back in the West Indies after the War, Frank Shand settled in Dominica and, resuming his legal career, rose to the position of Crown Attorney, which, however, he eventually had to relinquish owing to failing health. The end came on February 8th and he was laid to rest with military honours from St. Aroment, the estate of his wife's family.

He is survived by his wife and four daughters, born in Dominica—Marian (Mrs. E. C. Eliot), Phyllis (Mrs. Robert Allfrey), Celia (the wife of Commander Allfrey, R.N.) and Rosalind. To them we extend our deep sympathy.

DR. STUART T. DANFORTH, Ph.D., B.Sc.

We much regret to learn of the death of Dr. Stuart T. Danforth, which took place at his home at West Boylston, Mass., U.S.A., on November 25th.

Professor of Zoology at the College of Agriculture of the University of Puerto Rico, Dr. Danforth was also an ornithologist of distinction and a recognised authority on the birds of the West Indies. A bibliography of his published works would probably total more than 100 titles; a considerable number dealt exclusively and exhaustively with the British islands, most of which he visited and where he made many friends. Each visit meant a monograph on the island's avifauna, duly published in a scientific journal. His collection of bird skins is to be deposited in the United States National Museum, the Smithsonian Institution, Washing-

ton. An appreciation of Dr. Danforth's work, from the pen of Mr. Harold Box, was published in THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR of December 21st, 1933.

To his mother, Mrs. R. E. Danforth, of West Boylston, the CIRCULAR offers its deep sympathy.

HIS HONOUR D. R. STEWART, C.M.G.

We much regret to learn of the death of Mr. Douglas Roy Stewart, Administrator of St. Kitts-Nevis, at the age of 53. His Honour died in harness, on February 1st. He had been at work as usual in the morning and appeared to be in the best of health, but was taken ill at Government House, Springfield, early in the afternoon. The medical officers who were soon in attendance discovered that he was suffering from cerebral hemorrhage. He passed away at 9.15 the same night.

Born in 1886, Mr. Stewart saw his first Colonial service in Fiji in 1905, where he eventually became Principal Colonial Secretary in 1921. Four years later he was appointed Deputy Commissioner of the Western Pacific. In 1926, he was appointed Colonial Secretary of Barbados where he stayed until being made Administrator of St. Kitts-Nevis in 1931. On three occasions, in 1927, 1929 and 1930, he administered the government of Barbados, and for the same number of times, in 1935, 1936 and 1937, he acted as Governor of the Leeward Islands. Mr. Stewart was a member of the West India Committee.

To His Honour's widow and members of the family we offer our deep sympathy.

Sir Reginald St. Johnston writes:—

One day some thirty-two years ago my wife and I, recently out from England, found ourselves summarily decanted from the little Government steamer *Ranadi* at the mouth of the Sigatoka River, and with a boat piled high with our tables and chairs and kitchen utensils we were taken by a launch some miles up the river until we found a landing place at our first "up-country" station in Fiji. There we were met by a score of half-clad and fuzzy headed natives, looking very fierce with their spears and long knives. We were, however, somewhat relieved to find that there were also there to meet us three Europeans, the District Magistrate, together with Arthur Mahaffey, the Colonial Secretary, and a young cadet who was acting as secretary-interpreter to Mahaffey while on his tour of the remoter districts. That young and smiling cadet was the essence of willing efficiency, and gave invaluable and never-to-be-forgotten assistance to two very weary and rather bewildered travellers. Douglas Stewart was his name, and for the next ten years I continued to receive from him (on my various visits to headquarters, where he was employed at the secretariat), that very willing and unselfish help that I shall always associate with his name. His merit made itself clear to the authorities, and he received steady promotion, becoming successively Second Assistant Colonial Secretary and Assistant Colonial Secretary, and acting occasionally as Governor's Deputy. He married a capable and kindly lady and became the father of two sons and a daughter.

With the war came the severance of my connexion with Fiji, and when I said good-bye to Stewart on the eve of my sailing for France, I never thought to see him again. But Fate ruled otherwise, and eventually we found ourselves together in the West Indies, where I had become Administrator of St. Kitts and Stewart Colonial Secretary of Barbados. In course of time Stewart in turn went to St. Kitts, which post I had vacated to become Governor of the Leeward Islands, and during the following four years I could always be sure, as I knew I should be, of his loyal and willing co-operation in any important policy that was outlined. In some of his despatches and on minor points we sometimes did not see eye to eye (and I should have thought but little of him if he had been a mere automaton), but if ever a major issue were involved I found that he would, after explaining his

(Continued on page 100).

Bristol and the West Indies

The Pinney House

THE connexion between Bristol and the West Indies is an ancient one. Indeed, the records of the West India Committee have frequent references to the West Indian trade of Bristol and show a West Indian Club as in existence in that city in 1777 and although the organisations were independent a close co-operation was maintained. Thus we read that in April, 1789, there was held in Bristol a "general meeting of the planters, merchants, manufacturers and others, in this city and its neighbourhood, interested in the British West Indies and in the trade to Africa."

It was fitting, therefore, that on February 12th in the presence of a large and distinguished assembly, including Lord Balmiel, chairman of the Trustees of the National Gallery, the fine old Georgian house No. 7, Great George Street, Bristol, built in 1789, by John Pinney, a wealthy West Indian merchant, was formally opened and handed over to the Bristol Museum and Art Gallery. John Pinney's fourth son was Mayor of Bristol in 1831, and there were present at the opening ceremony his grandson, General Sir Reginald Pinney and Lady Pinney, a member of the West India Committee, who last summer paid a visit to the West Indian islands, scenes of many exploits of the Pinneys of old days.

Prior to the opening ceremony, a luncheon was given by the Royal Empire Society at their building in White-ladies Road. Colonel E. W. Lennard, Sheriff of Bristol, presided. The large company included Lord Balmiel, M.P., Lord and Lady Methuen, Major General Sir Reginald and Lady Pinney and Canon and Mrs. Cole. A representative of the West India Committee had been invited but was unable at the last moment, through influenza, to be present.

Colonel Lennard spoke of Bristol's manifold connexions with the West Indies between 1526 and the present day. Barbados, Nevis St. Kitts, Antigua, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands and Montserrat all figured in the story.

BRISTOL ADVENTURERS

England owed Jamaica to Admiral Sir William Penn, born and buried in Bristol; Woodes-Rogers, who put down the buccaners and who founded the Bahamas Colony, was another Bristolian. Apart from Long John Silver of fiction and Edward Teach, of actual fact, Bristol was also the home port of thousands of other and more worthy adventurers, traders and seamen, who had played great parts in the Colonial history of the Caribbean.

All too many of the city's West Indian memories and landmarks were fading or disappearing, and to-day when this process was so happily reversed and the home of a representative great merchant and planter was made available as a memorial and a reminder.

LORD OLIVIER spent his eightieth birthday in the spot he would probably have chosen above all others, Jamaica, the Blessed Island.

Jamaica's Sugar Industry

Negotiations with Mr. Bustamente

THE CIRCULAR is indebted to Mr. D. J. Verity, joint manager of the Sugar Producers' Association, for the following information on Jamaica's sugar and rum industry, under date February 11th.

Since writing last on January 14th, seven more factories have started "crop"; and 16 are now grinding. Most of the others comprising the remaining 13 are due to "go about" within the next two weeks, with four due to commence early in March.

The revised estimates of production, compiled as at the end of January, show a grand total of 116,080 tons, of which 130 tons is Muscovado sugar. This is 565 tons higher than the estimate at the end of December.

Under the auspices of the Government, and with the Colonial Secretary (the Hon. A. G. Grantham, C.M.G.) presiding, a conference was held on January 19th between Mr. Alexander Bustamente and the directors of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association. The Labour leader was accompanied by three officials of the Bustamente Union. The relations between employers and labour were discussed fully and in the most friendly spirit, and the Association's Directors made a statement that they were prepared to co-operate with duly constituted Workers' Unions, and that while they would not and could not put pressure on workers to join unions, they would not "penalize" any worker merely because he was a union member. On his side, Mr. Bustamente undertook not to countenance unauthorized strikes and not to call strikes until after all methods of conciliation had been first tried. It will probably be agreed by all right-thinking people that conference in a reasonable spirit is the best way of arriving at an agreement on any subject under the sun, and it is hoped that the conference of January 19th may turn out to be an instance of this and eventually a benefit to all concerned.

West Indian Club Notes

Captain F. F. C. Messum, whose lectures on the West Indies have been much appreciated up and down the country, addressed an enthusiastic audience of the Pinner Branch of the Wives Fellowship on February 17th.

* * *

The West Indian Club has been invited by the West Indies Cricket Board of Control to nominate a representative to serve on the Committee of Control in London. The Club has accordingly nominated its deputy chairman, Mr. A. L. Jupp.

* * *

A new List of Members, containing nearly 600 names, has been issued.

* * *

His Honour, the Hon. A. A. Wright, Administrator of St. Lucia, and the Hon. W. Johnston, Colonial Secretary of British Honduras, have accepted an invitation to dine with the West Indian Club as its guests of honour towards the end of this month. The date is yet to be fixed.

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



Breakfast in Trinidad, Lunch in Barbados

The Royal Commission in Grenada—St. Kitts' Administrator



ANTIGUA

A Drainage Scheme. A scheme is under consideration, says the Star, for the proper drainage of St. John's and the installation of a sewerage water-borne system.

The Trades and Labour Union held its inaugural meeting on January 26th. It is a happy augury that the first trade union in Antigua has been born with the encouragement of government and employers and in no atmosphere of political commotion or civil strife.

BARBADOS

The Sugar Crop. Some sugar factories have started grinding, according to Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) Report for February. The crop is estimated at 145,000 tons of sugar. The weather during January was almost exactly similar to that of January, 1938. 300 acres of canes were destroyed by fire in the week ending February 11th.

The Trinidad Air Service was inaugurated on February 6th with the arrival at Seawell Airport of a K.L.M. Lockheed aeroplane. Carrying two passengers, a K.L.M. official and Mr. Ewing, representative of the Crown Life Insurance Company from Trinidad, the plane came to earth at 3.19 p.m., one minute before scheduled time, and left again for Trinidad after staying for twenty-five minutes. Not only is it now possible to have breakfast in Trinidad, lunch in Barbados and dinner back in Trinidad, but Little England is now brought within two days' journey of the United States.

On Thursday, February 9th, the Flying Dutchman Tropical made the second trip with six passengers, and a commemorative luncheon was held at the Marine Hotel, at which were present (says the Advocate), Mr. H. Tyler-Smith, Superintendent of Public Works, Trinidad, Mr. C. E. Hitchens, editor of the Trinidad Guardian, Hon. J. Forbes, Consul in Trinidad for the Netherlands, Major G. E. Peck, Capt. C. A. Reed, Com. W. R. N. Wynne, Dr. J. D. Alleyne, M.B.E., Hon. D. G. Leacock, Mr. A. L. Davidson, Mr. V. C. Gale, Mr. L. F. Bouman and the pilot and co-pilot of the plane. Mr. Leacock in a brief speech welcomed the K.L.M. and Mr. Bouman replied. Mr. Forbes spoke of the excellence of the service and this was supported by Commander Wynne. The plane left in the afternoon on her return trip to Trinidad.

During the stay in Barbados over fifty persons were taken up on sightseeing trips over the island.

H.M.S. York (Captain Morse) flying the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Sydney Meyrick, Commander-in-Chief of the America and West Indies Station, arrived in Bridgetown Harbour from St. Vincent on February 9th on the annual spring cruise of the squadron. A

searchlight display was given by York and the cadet ship *Vindictive* on the 14th.

St. Michael's Vestry. There were two candidates, Mr. J. A. Martineau and Mr. C. Carlton, for the seat rendered vacant by the resignation of the Hon. L. T. Yearwood. The poll was to be held on February 20th. A meeting of taxpayers on the 13th, unanimously passed a resolution urging the Legislature to grant a corporation to St. Michael.

BRITISH GUIANA

Weather and Crops. Weather conditions have been favourable for the sugar crop, according to the February Report of Barclays Bank (D. C. & O.). It is understood that the output for 1938 was about 195,000 tons. Rice milling has been affected by unsuitable weather, which was, however, favourable for the planting of the short crop.

Bauxite exports for 1938 showed an increase of 75,661 tons over the total of 300,707 tons exported in 1937.

GRENADA

The Police Force. It is hoped that unification of the Police Forces within the Windward Islands group will be effected in the next few months, according to the Hon. W. L. Heape, Colonial Secretary.

The Royal Commissioners, after a ten days' stay, left for Barbados in H.M.S. Dundee on January 14th. An official dinner in their honour was held on the preceding night.

Plea for Cocoa. The Hon. C. F. P. Renwick, as spokesman for the Board of Agriculture and the Agricultural Association, urged before the Royal Commission on January 13th, either of the alternatives of an International Agreement on world production and consumption or an arrangement whereby the British manufacturer would undertake to buy a definite quota of West Indian cocoa, even at a reasonably small fixed price, thereby bettering the living conditions of the thousands in Grenada who were affected by the depressed state of the industry.

"Capitalists can gamble, but paupers cannot," Mr. Renwick said (according to the West Indian), "and we are now prepared to play for safety."

With Mr. Hubert Henderson, Economist Member of the Commission, Mr. Renwick entered into a protracted discussion as to the methods of approach to the alternative proposals and at the conclusion the Chairman and other members expressed great appreciation of the manner in which Mr. Renwick had presented his case.

Other delegates in attendance who also contributed to the discussion on various points were: The Hon. W. E. Julien and The Hon. John E. Munro, Mr. Norman Gay and Mr. W. P. Okeken.

Mr. Aubrey Streat and Mr. R. L. B. Alexis, both of St. Patrick's, gave individual evidence, stressing the depressed state of the cocoa industry and its reaction on the economic position of the Colony.

JAMAICA

The Sugar Crop is starting, and all factories were expected to be working by early March. Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) report that new crop rum bookings are satisfactory.

Banana Exports for 1938, namely 23,811,337 stems, showed a decrease of 3,144,152 stems compared with 1937. The pimento market has advanced somewhat. The ginger crop is starting.

The Waterfront Strike. The Shipping Association of Jamaica give as the cause of the strike the fact that the United Fruit Co. had refused to dismiss a boatman in Montego Bay who was alleged to have abused an official of the Bustmamente Union in a public street. The banana shipping companies transferred all bananas to Port Antonio where stevedores and carriers worked loyally. The strike arose, in fact, from disputes between the Bustamente and the Coombs unions and through no action of the employers. Elected members of the Legislature supported the Governor in declaring a state of emergency. H.G.D. sums up in the Gleaner the common feeling towards the strike by quoting an old lady who observed: "I don't like this generous strike, sah. It humbug all of we."

Freemasonry. One of the largest congregations of masons ever seen at the Masonic Temple gathered there on February 14th to witness the Installation of Wor. Bro. Frank E. Lyons, P. G. St. Br. (Eng.), as Worshipful Master of the Friendly Lodge (239), of the English Constitution. Tracing Wor. Bro. Lyons's distinguished masonic career, the I.P.M., Wor. Bro. Leslie Mordecai mentioned that he was a Founder of the Caribbean Lodge in London in 1925, the first Master of which had been the late Honourable Edward Lascelles, the brother of the Earl of Harewood, Pro-Grand Master. Although Mr. Lyons had been unable to be present at the Consecration, he had visited the Lodge afterwards when he was in England and was invited by the Master to act as an officer of the Lodge at the installation, which was attended by the Grand Master and officers of the Grand Lodge of England.

Civil Service Committee. A Committee has been appointed to review the existing organization, emoluments and other conditions of employment of the public service in Jamaica, and to make recommendations for any changes which may be considered desirable. The Hon. A. H. Hodges is chairman and the members are the Auditor General, Mr. A. O. Ritchie, the Hon. Noel B. Livingston, Custos of Kingston, the Hon. C. A. Reid, the Hon. H. E. Allan and Sir Charlton Harrison.

ST. KITTS NEVIS

Hon. W. B. M. de Grasse, M.B.E., Nominated Member of St. Kitts Nevis on the Legislative Council, died, we regret to say, in the Charlestown Hospital, on January 15th.

Funeral of the Administrator. The Administrator, whose death is referred to on another page, was buried

on February 2nd, at St. George's Church. At the western entrance stood immobile Lieuts. Wigley and Todd holding purple cushions on outstretched arms. On one reposed His Honour's insignia and the other his helmet and sword. Inside the church every Government Department, school, organization and private enterprise were represented. The last rites were performed by the Ven. Archdeacon Jullion and His Honour was laid to rest about 100 yards away from Government House, immediately beside the grave of Sir Robert Bromley, Administrator of the Presidency who died in 1906.

His Honour H. Boon, of St. Kitts Nevis, Treasurer and Senior Resident Member of Council, is assuming the administration of the Presidency following the death of Mr. D. R. Stewart.

ST. VINCENT

The Arrowroot Season has started and returns are satisfactory, according to the February Report of Barclays Bank (D. C. & O.). Exports for the year 1938 amounted to 35,902 barrels, compared with 36,653 barrels for 1937. Weather conditions have been unfavourable for the cotton crop.

TRINIDAD

Weather Conditions were good for the start of the grinding of the 1939 crop, but the abnormal weather of last year had already affected the sucrose content of the canes. Cocoa pickings indicate that the crop will be the lowest on record, owing to the excessive rainfall.

Oil Production continues to increase. Exports for the year 1938 amounted to 574,955,698 gallons, compared with 494,343,963 gallons in 1937.

Oil Rights. A Committee has been appointed to advise on the procedure to be adopted in the granting of oil rights reserved in grants of land which were petitioned and paid for before the passing of the Land Regulations of January, 1902. Mr. J. W. MacGillivray, Director of Surveys, is chairman, and the other members are the Hon. T. M. Kelshall and Mr. E. F. Maingot.

A Protest Meeting. Dr. H. B. Morgan spoke at a meeting held on February 10th to protest against the introduction of a new sedition bill. Captain Cipriani, who presided, referred to himself as the only member of the Legislative Council threatened with proceedings for sedition. He stated that the Acting Colonial Secretary had pointed out that there was no Sedition Bill, only a draft copy of a bill which had been improperly obtained. It had not even been submitted to the Executive Council. Dr. Morgan advised that violence would not lead any community to happiness. The Hon. A. C. Rienzi described the meeting as the inception of a popular front in Trinidad. The proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem.

S.S. Normandie paid her second visit to the Colony, according to the Port-of-Spain Gazette, when she arrived on February 9th, bringing 975 visitors. Passengers were taken on a half-day motor drive through the city over the Saddle to Maraval and Santa Cruz Valleys and Lady Chancellor's Road.

PASSENGERS



To and from the WEST INDIES and BRITISH GUIANA

Harrison Line

Sailings to the West Indies and British Guiana, in the s.s. Inkosi (Captain Willis Gibbings), from London, February 25th :—

Miss K. B. Anderson	Mrs. L. H. Hutton	Mrs. A. C. Russell
Mr. & Mrs. C. Beeston	Sir Bertram Jones, K.C.B.	Mrs. E. Sutton
Miss M. L. Braime	Lady Jones	Mr. F. A. Sweet
Mrs. A. E. Cox	Miss F. G. Kinch	Miss L. A. Thomson
Mrs. A. N. Crum	Mrs. L. H. King	Brig.-Gen. G. Trotter, C.B.
Miss M. G. Drennan	Miss J. Legge	Dr. P. W. Vilain
Miss B. Fordham	Mrs. P. McEwan	Mr. & Mrs. H. Kerr
Major A. W. Foster	Mr. & Mrs. G. Ogilvy	Wilson
Mrs. E. Grant	Miss W. Reid	Col. C. Wiseman-Clarke
Mr. R. H. Houstoun		

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Sailings to the West Indies, in m.v. Colombia, from Dover, February 4th :—

Mr. & Mrs. W. Abbott	Mr. A. Groves	Lt.-Col. J. & Mrs. Pellereau
Mr. & Mrs. W. Anderson	Mr. W. J. Gower-Jones	Mrs. A. L. Phelan
Mr. A. V. Appleton	Mr. E. Gropper	Mr. W. J. Phillips
Mr. & Mrs. M. Auld	Mrs. L. E. Haig	Mr. C. Pottier
Mr. & Mrs. R. Ballantyne	Miss P. C. Haines	Mr. J. E. Quidlan
Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Bailey	Miss C. Harley	Sir J. D. & Lady Roberts
Miss J. Baija	Mrs. D. M. Hilliard	Mrs. D. B. Robinson
Mrs. D. Black	Miss J. Hunte	Miss M. I. Richards
Mr. J. M. Brooks	Mr. & Mrs. H. Isaacs	Mrs. B. Roddy
Miss J. E. Brooks	Mr. W. C. Joll	Miss C. M. Roddy
Mrs. D. G. Callan	Mr. J. Kennedy	Miss S. M. Roddy
Mr. W. Clarke	Miss A. G. Keown	Mr. G. P. Rust
Mrs. V. E. Christiani	Rev. B. R. Kennan	Mr. C. W. Sanford
Mr. A. T. Coode	Mrs. E. Krakowski	Mr. S. F. Secher-Jensen
Mrs. O. M. Cosh	Miss B. Krakowski	Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Slagg
Mr. C. Delapenha	Mr. & Mrs. A. Krebs	Mr. J. H. Smith
Miss M. De Verteuil	Mr. G. A. Lehmann	Mr. J. Smyth
Mr. A. J. Donald	Mrs. T. Leigh	Mr. E. Souchon
Mr. & Mrs. S. Drayton	Mr. J. D. Long	Mr. J. H. Spencer
Mr. J. H. Dunlop	Miss V. M. Lugton	Miss J. Tindall
Mr. & Mrs. D. Dunk	Mr. E. Macfadyen	Mr. & Mrs. J. Wardlaw
Miss N. Edgbill	Mrs. C. A. McPhee	Miss C. Wardlaw
Mrs. D. J. Faed	Mr. & Mrs. F. Marriage	Mrs. E. D. Watson
Miss E. S. Fletcher	Miss E. Meecham	Mrs. G. S. Watson
Mrs. K. P. Fraser	Sir W. H. & Lady Middlemore	Miss J. Watson
Mr. G. H. Gardner	Mr. H. U. Nebmer	Mr. W. H. Watson
Mr. & Mrs. S. Graham	Mrs. M. O'Connell-Jones	Mr. & Mrs. A. Winslip
Mrs. B. Grant		Mr. L. T. Yau
Mr. A. Green		

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in the s.s. Crijnsen, at Plymouth, February 23rd :—

Mrs. L. D. Baird	Mrs. A. M. Gabet	Mr. E. C. Rapier
Miss V. L. Baird	Mr. J. H. Haigh	Mr. A. D. Rolt
Miss E. C. Bell	Mr. J. Henneguy	Mr. B. C. Thornewill
Mr. H. A. Bray	Miss A. M. Hileary	Miss M. G. Thornton
Mr. M. C. Brock	Mr. H. Lucie-Smith	Mrs. B. Walker
Mr. T. Casson	Mrs. I. Niblett	Miss I. Whittingham
Mr. T. A. Davis	Mr. J. A. Peebles	Mr. W. Whittingham
Mr. L. Deutsch	Mr. R. Purser	Mr. A. Wilson
Mr. J. Gabet		

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in the m.v. Pericles, at Plymouth, February 28th :—

Mr. V. C. Alexander	Mr. & Mrs. F. A. Greer	Mr. B. O. Salter
Miss M. G. Etherington	Mr. L. A. Pounds	Mr. R. A. Strang

French Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in the s.s. Cuba (Captain F. Lebez), from Southampton, February 25th :—

Mrs. M. Adler	Mr. C. R. Hemecker	Miss E. B. Robinson
Miss H. Briscoe	Mr. W. C. Inman	Miss K. D. Rouse
Mr. T. C. Brookes	Mr. D. R. Jardine	Mr. J. A. Sabga
Mrs. C. Brown	Dr. S. W. Jeger	Rt. Hon. Lord Salvens, P.C., LL.D.
Miss P. Brown	Mr. O. J. Jones	Lady Salvens
Capt. A. Campbell, D.S.O.	Mr. P. Jones	Miss M. F. Salvens
Miss E. E. Churchill	Mr. A. W. Kirby	Mr. E. C. Schmidt
Mr. R. A. Clyde	Lt.-Col. W. H. Lewis	Mr. J. Singh
Miss M. L. Cox	Mrs. M. Lead	Miss C. W. Struthers
Mr. S. David	Mr. & Mrs. E. Lindop	Mr. G. Sydie
Mr. & Mrs. F. A. Flinn	Dr. & Mrs. C. Marsh	Mr. E. R. Tidey
Mr. & Mrs. V. Frank	Mr. J. G. Maxwell	Mrs. A. A. Traynor
Mr. D. Frew	Mrs. E. M. Parsons	Mr. A. A. Wardell
Mr. K. A. Greig	Mr. I. Picciotto	
Mr. W. Hemecker	Prof. C. H. Reilly	

Horn Line

Sailings to Trinidad, in the m.s. Mimi Horn, from Dover, February 22nd :—

Rev. G. C. Gunn	The Lord Bishop of the	Mrs. Tonks
Miss S. Liddelow	Windward Islands	Misses Tonks (2)
Dr. & Mrs. T. Wardill		

Fyffes Line

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Ariguani (Captain R. A. Thorburn, R.D., R.N.R.), from Avonmouth, February 27th :—

Mr. & Mrs. I. Amswych	Com. & Mrs. L. Edwards	Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Minter
Mrs. G. P. Armstrong	Mrs. C. L. Fawell	Mrs. W. M. Ronald
Mr. E. F. Baum	Mr. A. E. Gilbert	Mr. & Mrs. A. Rowlett
Mr. & Mrs. J. V. Bibby	Mrs. M. B. Gill	Dr. & Mrs. J. Sbores
Mrs. J. L. Browne	Miss N. Gillespie	Mr. J. S. Sparkes
Mr. H. Calvert	Mr. R. D. Hutchinson	Miss M. W. Taylor
Dr. & Mrs. R. Carslaw	Mr. & Mrs. P. Jones	Miss M. R. Taylor
Mrs. M. I. Crawford	Mr. H. G. Marchant	Mr. W. R. Williams
Mr. W. Culverwell	Mr. A. E. Merrikin	Mr. & Mrs. C. Withers

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Ariguani (Captain R. A. Thorburn, R.D., R.N.R.), at Avonmouth, February 19th :—

Mr. T. N. Graham	Mr. A. J. McAlpine	Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Thompson
Mr. I. R. Henriks	Miss H. McClusky	Mrs. D. C. Tymms
Mr. C. E. Hewett	Mr. & Mrs. F. W. Milling	Mr. B. Tyrer
Maj. & Mrs. G. M. Kindersley	Mrs. F. P. Price	Mrs. I. N. Wyndham
Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Martin	Miss M. K. Read	
	Miss W. V. Rusb	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Cavina, at Avonmouth, February 28th :—

Mrs. F. A. Adney	Mr. J. H. Kilner	Mr. & Mrs. G. Roberts
Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Beer	Mrs. A. Lewis	Dr. J. H. Taylor
Mrs. V. B. Birch	Capt. C. J. Macara	Mr. J. J. Thompson
Mrs. F. M. Dobson	Mr. S. Martin	Miss K. M. Walsh
Dr. D. Dottridge	Dr. & Mrs. S. Mueke	Miss B. R. Williams
Capt. H. Fletcher	Mr. J. H. Park	Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Wood
Mrs. L. F. Keegan		

Standard Fruit & Steamship Co.

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Eros, from Birkenhead, March 1st :—

Mr. B. Kirkham, Jr.	Mrs. E. Scott O'Conner
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Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Erin, at Liverpool, March 5th :—

Mr. R. Barnes	Capt. J. Hornsby	Col. S. W. Lane
Miss Agnes Bull	Miss S. T. Jones	Mr. T. J. Speedy
Mr. & Mrs. G. Harris		

East Asiatic Co.

Sailings to Jamaica, in the m.s. Erria (Captain E. Mouritzen), from Southampton, February 20th :—

Miss M. Carter	Mr. F. Lobbenberg	Mr. & Mrs. G. Wertheim
Mr. & Mrs. A. Lalande	Mr. & Mrs. R. Paterson	Miss B. Wertheim

Trinidad Oil Production

The following are the latest figures for oil produced in Trinidad. They have been supplied to the West India Committee by the companies concerned :—

Trinidad Leaseholds Ltd.

February 400,710 barrels (January 439,551 barrels). Purchased from other companies, February, 541,582 barrels (January, 526,486 barrels).

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields Ltd.

February, 43,090 tons (January 47,310 tons).

The United British Oilfields of Trinidad Ltd.

Fortnight ended February 27th, 117,300 barrels (fortnight ended February 15th, 116,800 barrels).

Under the auspices of the League of Coloured Peoples a Central Committee has been formed for the welfare of coloured children in the United Kingdom. Its members comprise representatives of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, Negro Welfare Association, Save the Children Fund, Society of Friends, Moravian Missions and the Christian Social Council.

Round the Markets

Increased Demand for Bananas

March 7th, 1939.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE. Last night's exchange rates and those of a fortnight ago are shown below:—

	Feb. 20th.	Mar. 6th		\$ value	4/3.0
Canada	4.71	4.71	\$		
U.S.A.	4.69	4.69	\$		4/3.2
France	176.90	176.88	Fr.		-1.4
Holland	8.74	8.83	Gu.		2/3.2

Gold per fine oz. 148/2½ against 148/4½ a fortnight ago.

STOCKS AND SHARES. To-day's prices with rise or fall since last issue are shown below:—

Div. for latest year		Price	Rise or fall.	
2½	Consols (yield £3 11s. 3d. per cent.)	69½	70½	+½
3½	War Loan..	97½	98	+½
15	Angostura Bitters	2	2½	+½
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref	1½	1½	-½
5	Antigua Sugar Factory	2	2	0
40	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	26/6	27/-	+1/3
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	41/6	42/3	-1½d.
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	38/3	39/-	+4½d.
10	Booker Bros. McConnell	2½	2½	0
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	25/-	26/-	-1½d.
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	9d.	1/-	...
1	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/6	1/9	+1½d.
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	22/-	23/-	+3d.
15	Corentyne Sugar Co.	8/-	8/6	...
5	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	1/-	1/9	...
7½	Kern River Oilfields	4/6	4/9	+3d.
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	6d.	1/-	-1½d.
12½	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	1½	1½	-½
2½	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	15/4½	15/10½	+3d.
6	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	8/-	8/6	+1½d.
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	2/-	2/6	-3d.
27½	Trinidad Leaseholds	4½	4½	...
12	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	46/6	47/-	+3/1½d.
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	4/9	5/3	+4½d.
8½	United British Oilfields 6/8	12/1½	12/6	...

SUGAR. The Board of Trade Returns for January are as follows:—

Imports of Unrefined	tons	Month of January			
		1938	1939		
Union of South Africa	25,954	16,895			
Mauritius	30,212	38,871			
Australia	68,681	85,713			
Fiji	7,970	7,266			
British West Indies	—	3			
British Guiana	7,009	10,682			
Other British Countries	615	934			
Poland	3,580	—			
Dutch East Indies	5,963	7,692			
U.S.A.	915	1,735			
Cuba	26,651	28,742			
St. Domingo	—	—			
Peru	12,525	4,967			
Other Foreign Countries	1,521	777			
Total	191,597	204,277			
Imports of Refined	2,435	2,030			
Total Imports..	194,032	206,307			
Consumption	tons	Month of December.		January-December.	
		1937	1938	1937	1938
Refined	3,127	2,423	37,200	33,674	
Unrefined..	135,699	161,218	2,147,504	2,349,604	
Total	138,826	163,641	2,184,704	2,383,278	
Stocks	tons	Month of December.			
		1937	1938		
Home Grown	205,250	235,200			
Foreign Refined	1,950	3,450			
Foreign Unrefined	398,750	417,500			
Total	605,950	656,150			

About 35,000 tons of raws have been sold during the past fortnight at 6/-¾ to 6/2¼ c.i.f. U.K. Sellers are now asking 6/3 for non-Preferential, and 10/- for Preferential.

London Granulated is quoted at 20/3 per cwt., trade was reported to be good.

Small sales of West Indian Crystallised were made at 18/6 to 19/6.

Further business has been done during the period in the Canadian Market. B.W.I.'s-Demeraras for April and June shipment to Montreal fetched 2.08c. and 2.09c. The quantity dealt with was about 6,000 tons. Coast refiners are also in the market for supplies for June-July shipment.

RUM. A very dull market is reported, with no change in price quotations.

COCOA. Old and new landed parcels of fine Grenada were sold on the spot at 34/-. Sellers of new crop of fine quality are asking 34/- to 36/-.

A small lot of Trinidad first marks to arrive, realized 36/6 c.&f. Old landed plantation fetched 38/-, whilst fine estates are held for full rates, namely, 45/- to 52/-. There were, however, small sales at 48/- to 50/-. As there were few offers from Trinidad of first three marks, prices are nominally unchanged at 37/6 c.i.f., with ordinary plantation, viz., El Lirio mark, quoted at the same price.

ARROWROOT. The fixed rates are unchanged at 3d. to 3½d. for good and 4d. to 4½d. for superfine.

BALATA. No business is reported. Since last report prices remained unchanged for sheet balata. Small business has been done in spot Manaos Block at 1/1¾ in bond.

BANANAS. The demand increased. Prices were £17 5s. delivered London and £17 10s. delivered nearest station Provinces. There was also good demand for Brazilians but prices remained unchanged at £15 for London and Provinces.

Imports into the United Kingdom for the fortnight ended February 18th amounted to 662,590 bunches consigned by the following countries: Jamaica, 593,220; Brazil, 60,178; Canary, 7,226; and Gold Coast, 1,966.

COPRA. The market was firm. The price of West Indian f.m.s. London-Liverpool option was £11 12s. 6d.

COTTON. Since the last report only a few odd bales of West Indian Sea Island have been sold, but buyers were inclined to show more interest in the product.

DESICCATED COCO-NUT is quiet, but steady. Spot fine is 17/- and medium 17/6. March-April shipments are quoted 16/4½ and May-June 16/7½.

GRAPEFRUIT. Imports into the United Kingdom for the fortnight ended February 18th amounted to 39,840 cwt. consigned by the following countries: Palestine, 34,097; British Honduras, 2,161; Jamaica, 1,522; U.S.A., 905; Trinidad, 455; Netherlands, 311; Windward Islands, 140; and other countries, 249.

HONEY. The market is firmer on better support from consumers. New crop fair average quality without guarantee of colour, is quoted at 26/- c.i.f. London for March-April shipment.

LIME PRODUCTS. **Lime Oil.** Handpressed is quite nominal at 27/6 per lb. For Distilled there is no change. **Lime Juice.** The small demand for Concentrated is amply supplied. Raw is a poor market at 1/9 to 2/- per gallon.

ORANGE OIL. There are sellers of Sweet at 6/-, but no Bitter is on offer.

SISAL. Steady business is reported with a good demand for Sisal afloat and for early shipment. Prices have advanced from 5/- to 7/6 per ton. Quotations for shipment are as follows: No. 1, African March-May and/or April-June, £16 15s., May-July, £16 17s. 6d. No. 2, March-May, £15 12s. 6d. and April-June, £15 15s.

SPICES. **Pimento** is quiet with prices unchanged. Business was transacted at 69/6 c.i.f. Havre for orders for February shipment. March shipment is quoted at 70/- c.i.f. from Jamaica. **Ginger, Nutmegs and Mace** are also quiet markets with quotations unaltered.

Shipping Arrangements

OUTWARD			
Depart	Packet	From	To
Mar. 10	H. C. Horn	Dover	Trinidad.
" 11	Jamaica Producer	London	Jamaica.
" 11	Siris	London	B'da, B'mas & J'ca.
" 13	Canada	Southampton	Jamaica.
" 13	Carare	Avonmouth	Jamaica.
" 15	Caribia	Dover	Barbados & Trinidad
" 15	Erin	London	Jamaica.
" 18	Jamaica Planter	London	Jamaica.
" 18	Pericles	Dover	Barbados & Trinidad.
" 20	Camito	Avonmouth	Jamaica.
" 22	Ingrid Horn	Dover	Trinidad.
" 24	Inanda	London	B'dos, T'dad & D'ra.
" 25	Colombie	Southampton	Barbados & Trinidad.
" 25	Jamaica Progress	London	Jamaica.
" 27	Bayano	Avonmouth	Jamaica.
" 28	Casanare	London	Jamaica.
" 29	Sambre	London	B'da, B'mas & J'ca.
" 29	Stuyvesant	Dover	B'dos, T'dad & D'ra.

HOMEWARD			
Due	Packet	From	To
Mar. 10	Costa Rica	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.
" 10	Inanda	D'ra, T'dad & B'dos.	London.
" 13	Amerika	Jamaica	London.
" 13	Camito	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
" 16	Stuyvesant	T'dad, D'ra & B'dos.	Plymouth.
" 20	Bayano	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
" 20	Casanare	Jamaica	London.
" 21	Jamaica Progress	Jamaica	London.
" 21	Patria	Jamaica	Southampton.
" 26	Simon Bolivar	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.
" 27	Ariguani	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
" 27	Reina del Pacifico	J'ca, B'mas & B'da.	Liverpool.
" 28	Jamaica Pioneer	Jamaica	London.
" 31	Cordillera	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.

Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields

Mr. V. W. Bowden, Sir E. Miller and Mr. T. F. D. Rose, the representatives of the debenture holders, the British Burmah Petroleum Company, on the board of Trinidad Consolidated, have put forward suggestions which they hope will lead to an independent report on the company's position, with the co-operation of a member of the Shareholders' Committee, and pending the receipt of such a report they do not think it is appropriate to make further criticisms or suggestions.

Issued capital of Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields is £352,000 in 10s. Ordinary shares, which were dealt in yesterday at 2/-—2/6. In October last, the British Burmah Petroleum Company advanced the company £75,000 on the security of a First Mortgage debenture.

OBITUARY.

(Continued from page 94)

own views, invariably offer, and genuinely give, his complete support. His grasp of financial details was sound, and during the past few years he has gradually built up, aided by a returning prosperity, a substantial surplus in the Presidency of which he was Administrator. He will, I am sure, be much missed in St. Kitts-Nevis by the people as a whole, as he will be by all his friends individually. His sudden death, at such a comparatively early age, comes indeed as a shock to all who knew him.

MR. WALTER ABBOTT

We much regret to learn of the death which took place on February 13th at Penrith, Worthing, Barbados, from bronchial asthma, of Mr. Walter Abbott.

Mr. Abbott, who for twenty-five years was a member of the West India Committee, was a frequent visitor to the West Indies. For many years he was a partner in the firm of Messrs. Whitfield and Co., but later sold his share to Mr. A. F. Levitt and became a director in the Saxone Shoe Co. Much respected in business, he was also a keen sportsman and took the greatest interest in cricket and racing in the West Indies.

To his widow, who lives in Worthing, Sussex, we offer deep sympathy.

BIRTHS

The charge for the announcement of Births, Marriages and Deaths is 3/6 for 3 lines and 1/- for each additional line. Cheques, Postal Orders, etc., should be made payable to THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR, and crossed Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas).

HARFORD. On February 26th, 1939, at St. John's, Antigua, to Lilia, wife of James Dundas Harford—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

DIGGES LA TOUCHE: ARNOTT. On February 3rd, 1939, at St. Mary's, The Boltons, Patrick, son of the late Major Digges La Touche, 16th Cavalry, and Mrs. Wakley, of Molewood House, Hertford, to Audrey, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Arnott, Chevening.

DEATHS

Cox. On February 4th, 1939, in London, Caroline Cox, of St. Lucia, W.I., faithful maid and friend for 58 years to the late Mrs. MacGrath and family.

DA COSTA. On February 26th, 1939, at The Charter House, Kenneth Campbell, seventh son of the late D. C. Da Costa, Barbados, aged 75.

HENRIQUES. On February 2nd, 1939, suddenly, at her residence, Moorside, Kersal, Ezela, wife of Edward C. Q. Henriques, J.P. Service at the Manchester Crematorium, on Monday, February 6th, at 12 noon.

WALLACE. On January 13th, 1939, the result of an accident, at Georgetown, Demerara, Eliza Chrystal, wife of the late Rev. James B. Wallace, St. Luke's, Demerara, younger daughter of the late Andrew Chrystal, Hamilton, Ontario, and granddaughter of the late Very Rev. James Chrystal, D.D., LL.D., Auchinleck.

WANT

The charge for announcements under this head is 3/6 for three lines and 1/- for each additional line.

ESTATE MANAGER (39). British. 15 years experience coffee, cotton, ricinus, live-stock. Excellent linguist, seeks similar position in B.W.I. Write Lewis c/o F. H. Hodgkiss, Caixa Postal 554, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

THE ninth Imperial Social Hygiene Congress will be held at the British Medical Association House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1, July 10th-14th.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LIV. MARCH 23rd, 1939. No. 1056.

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ROYAL 1188
Telegrams :
CARIB, LONDON

14, TRINITY SQUARE,
LONDON, E.C.3.
March 22nd, 1939.

Rum all the Year

*There's nought, no doubt, so much the spirit calms,
As Rum. . .*—LORD BYRON.

THE seventh winter campaign to extend the use and popularity of Rum in the United Kingdom has reached its close, but a majority of the producing interests in the West Indies and British Guiana who support the Rum Propaganda Committee have now agreed that an all-the-year campaign shall be instituted at the beginning of April. This will not only enable the Committee to carry on their work during the summer months with the added incentive of attacking a familiar problem from a new angle, but will above all bring the inestimable advantage of ensuring continuity of effort. The results achieved in one campaign will not have to be attained all over again on starting the next.

The decision, which affords a striking example of effective co-operation among several Colonies, reflects equal credit on the two principal contributors, Jamaica and British Guiana. It was the Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Jamaica who last year proposed adding a summer campaign in which the merits of Rum punches and Rum cocktails could be advocated, to that which had been successfully carried on in six successive winters. Although British Guiana producers are more particularly interested in the sale of their Rum as a cold weather beverage, they readily accepted the suggestion and even went one better. Instead of a winter and a summer campaign, why not propaganda and publicity all the year round? Jamaica has now agreed to the basis on which such a scheme can be jointly financed, and we are not without hope that support will again be forthcoming from Barbados and Trinidad, perhaps to a greater extent than hitherto, in proportion to the increased effort being put forth.

Nothing remains but to go forward at once with confidence and energy on the plan thus begun under such happy auspices. It would be unjustifiable optimism to expect that, with the limited funds available, spectacular results will be immediately achieved. But this, at least, is certain, that the results will be satisfactory, if the potentialities are exploited to the utmost, as they undoubtedly will be. That the public, in general, can be made receptive to Rum as a beverage has already been demonstrated.

The belief is held in some quarters that in the summer months the appeal will be made to a new public. That is not our view. It would be nearer the mark to say that continuity will be preserved and that the effects of publicity will be cumulative. Winter customers will be induced to remain "Rum minded" during the

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rest of the year, while those who fall under the spell of Rum cocktail or Rum punch in the summer will not refrain from indulging in their new-found taste with the approach of winter. As the West Indian Review remarks: "It would be a grave error to think that Rum is more appropriately served at one season of the year than at another." We agree that it is the drink par excellence 365 days of the year!

Simplicity of recipes will be among the cardinal points of the new campaign. The fewer the ingredients prescribed, the more likely is the hostess to make a Rum cocktail the speciality of her party. No efforts will be spared to interest barmen at leading hotels in the drawing power of Rum as the basis of their latest "inspiration." Here valued assistance has been assured by firms owning proprietary brands, some of whom have freely offered to follow this line of approach as part of their contribution towards the campaign.

The advertising of Rum even on the modest scale hitherto possible has not been barren of results. Had it done no more than stem the alarming decline in sales which brought the consumption figures down from 914,325 proof gallons in 1926 to the low level of 490,806 in 1935, it would have achieved a useful purpose. But it has, in fact, done far more. It has contributed to a forward movement which, if still regrettably slow, is at least encouraging.

Rum's wealthy competitors, the whisky and gin interests, have spent and are spending sums enormous in comparison with the funds available to assist the English spirit. It behoves, therefore, those responsible for the propaganda campaign to lay out every penny to the best advantage if this old speciality of the British West Indies is to recover its rightful place among popular beverages.

Royal Commission in British Guiana

The recent visit of the Royal Commission on labour conditions in the West Indies has had an "unsettling effect" on labour, in the opinion of the acting police commissioner, Mr. Murtland.

According to the Georgetown correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, Mr. Murtland made this statement on March 13th, before the Commission which is inquiring into the riots at the Leonora sugar plantation, Demerara, in February.

Previously the Labour Commissioner, Mr. Laing, had given evidence of 37 stoppages during 1938, at a cost to sugar labourers of £18,000 in wages. The indirect cost to the industry generally would, it can be safely assumed, amount to a considerably higher figure.

From a Londoner's Notebook

EVENTS in Europe are moving too fast to leave any hope that these words will not be out of date before they are read; yet at the same time international history is being made too catastrophically to allow much interest to be taken in home affairs. The outrages by which the Nazi Reich has destroyed the Czecho-Slovak Republic has shocked all sections of British opinion more profoundly than it was shocked even by the aggression of last September; indeed there has been nothing comparable since the violation of Belgian independence in 1914. This is not to say that any formal issue has arisen between Great Britain and Germany, such as might lead directly towards war. The sense of horrified amazement, which has been felt most deeply by those who have tried hardest to understand and encourage the better side of National Socialism, is caused not by an offence against a clause of any treaty, but by revulsion against broken faith.

* * *

The sympathy even of his political opponents has gone out to the Prime Minister, now that the high hopes he had built on the Munich agreement have been so completely shattered. Speaking at Birmingham last Friday, Mr. Chamberlain gave expression to the bitterness that he could not but feel. The British acceptance of the German coup of September was based entirely on the belief that it was a concession to justice—that equity was on the side of the Nazi decision to unite all Germans under one rule. Herr Hitler had declared in *Mein Kampf* that he had neither intention nor desire to establish dominion over any population not of German blood; this assurance he has repeated again and again, before, during, and since the Munich negotiations. The present repudiation of his plighted word in this regard is the supreme outrage; it shows that never again can reliance on Nazi good faith be any kind of security for the weaker neighbours of Germany, or for the peace of the world.

* * *

These violent departures from all the foundations of civilized international intercourse must in the coming months lead to a general revision of British foreign policy. As Mr. Chamberlain said, this people is prepared to make every sacrifice consistent with honour to save the world from war; but that which we will never sacrifice is liberty and it now becomes doubtful whether liberty can continue to exist in the world, side by side with the Third Reich. The ancient principle of Marlborough and Pitt, that England cannot permit the domination of Europe by a single power, has emerged once more into the forefront of politics. Meanwhile, the immediate practical steps that can be taken are few. There is a closing of the ranks of the liberty-loving nations. The visit of the French President to London must certainly be the prelude to a fresh and closer consultation between the military and naval staffs of the two countries, in order to concert measures of common defence against any emergency. Both nations have recalled their Ambassadors from Berlin, explicitly "for consultation," but also as a deliberate

and public sign of their condemnation of Herr Hitler's breach of faith. We are aware of the whole-hearted sympathy of the United States. For the rest, the people are the more determined to take their places in the scheme of national defence, and they await with resolution what the future may bring.

* * *

The new crisis lends special merit to the important speech made by Mr. Hore-Belisha on the reconstruction of the army. In detail, it is complicated; but the essence of it is that the Territorial army will shortly be fully equipped with the most up-to-date weapons, instead of merely with a quota for training, and that we shall then have a potential field force, Regular and Territorial, of nineteen divisions. On the outbreak of war there is machinery ready for rapid further expansion, with the Territorials again as the nucleus.

* * *

One of the enterprises partly wrecked by the new Nazi aggression was the tour of Mr. Hudson, Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade, in Central Europe. It is useless to make trade agreements with a government whose word is valueless, and Mr. Hudson will not now go to Berlin. But he will include Warsaw and Moscow in his itinerary; and, in spite of the difficulties of adjustment between a country of private enterprise and one where the State controls all commerce, there are good prospects of an agreement with the Soviet. Great Britain is Russia's best customer, but Russia's purchases of British goods are less satisfactory. The expansion of Russia's vast undeveloped purchasing power should be greatly to the advantage of British manufacturers and shipping.

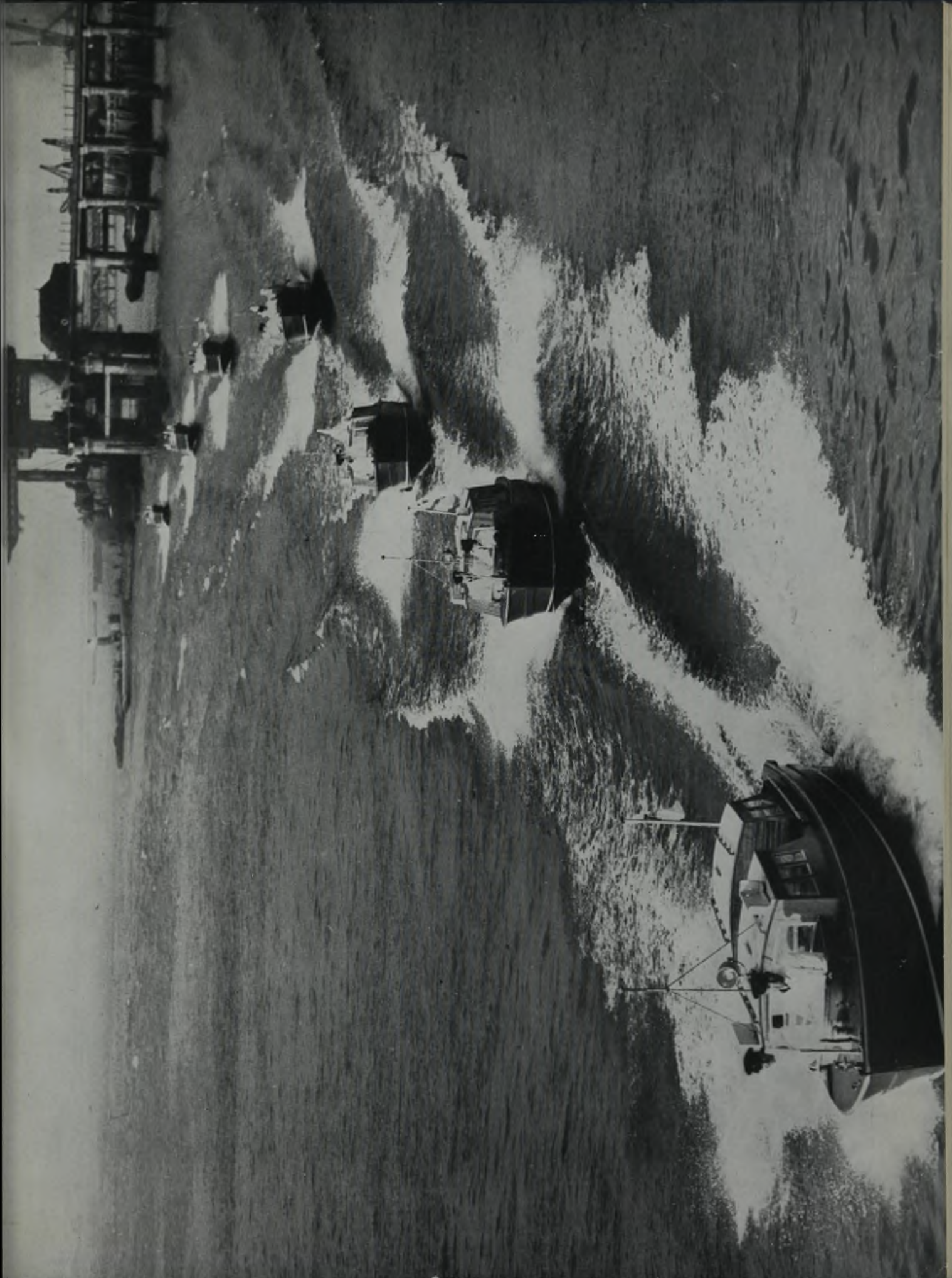
A Small Part of the Service

Some of the new 25 ft. long naval speed launches powered by 65 h.p. marine engines are shown on the next page demonstrating on the Thames off Dagenham. They have a speed of about 20 knots and are carried on destroyers and larger warships.

Mr. Shakespeare, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, made the reassuring statement on March 16th that in the course of the year we shall be building nine battleships, six aircraft carriers, twenty-five cruisers, forty-three destroyers, nineteen submarines and a large number of small vessels!

Port-of-Spain's New Quay

The deep-water harbour which was started in 1935 will be completed in August this year at a total cost of practically one million pounds. In the photograph facing page 103, the Harrison Line steamer, *Governor*, is seen "christening" the 3,300 feet long quay on February 16th by berthing alongside to load 7,000 tons of Trinidad sugar, which have now safely arrived in the United Kingdom. The depth alongside the quay is 30 feet at dead low water, and five steel warehouses, each 405 feet long, have been built on it.





CURAÇAO FROM THE AIR

[See next page



PORT-OF-SPAIN'S NEW DEEP-WATER QUAY

[See page 102

S.S. GOVERNOR LOADING SUGAR

The New Air Mail Service

Barbados and Trinidad's Increased Facilities

FACING this page is reproduced a view of Wilhemstadt, Curaçao, with which residents in Trinidad and Barbados will now have every opportunity of becoming familiar. The photograph was taken from the air and has been supplied by K.L.M. Royal Dutch Air Lines whose service joining up Curaçao, La Guaira, Trinidad, Barbados and Paramaribo started on February 6th, as reported in last CIRCULAR. Wilhemstadt, as can be seen in the photograph, has a beautiful natural harbour which for centuries has made the island of Curaçao an important trans-shipment centre for trade with the ports of Venezuela and Colombia. Of old associated with buccaneers and hidden treasure, Curaçao has in modern times received significance as a refining centre for oil. Some nine million tons of the crude product are handled annually in the refineries of Curaçao and Aruba.

The time-table shown on this page gives details of the new service. To facilitate it the Barbados Government have shown great enterprise in creating a suitable air port, while the government of Trinidad and Tobago with equal efficiency developed their already existing air port to meet the new demand. It is unnecessary to stress the saving of time effected in comparison with the sea connexion between Barbados and Trinidad which takes fourteen to eighteen hours. A still greater saving is shown on the route from Barbados to La Guaira, Curaçao, Aruba and Paramaribo which by sea takes several days.

The weekly service from Curaçao to Trinidad runs on Mondays and returns on Saturdays. The services between Trinidad and Barbados run on Mondays and Thursdays and Saturdays in each direction, and thus

there is a through connexion Curaçao-Barbados on Mondays, and Barbados-Curaçao on Saturdays.

The flights have been arranged on these days, in view of the following connexions: from Curaçao to Trinidad on Monday connecting with the Tuesday P.A.A. service to Paramaribo, Brazil and the Argentine. Although a very good connexion is also available to Miami via Trinidad on Tuesday, this has not been taken into consideration, inasmuch as on Monday morning the one-day through connexion via Maracaibo as now available, will still remain in force with the new timetables.

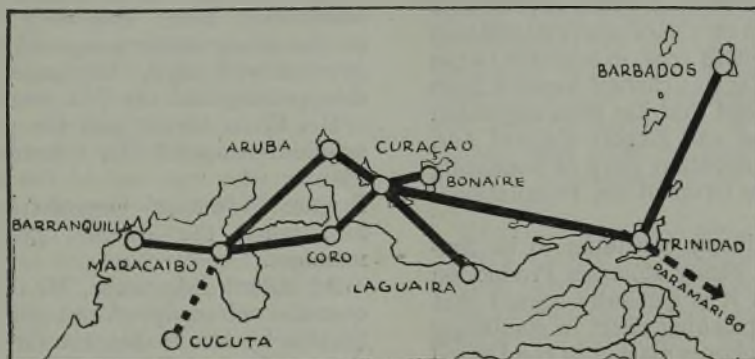
From Barbados the following incoming and outgoing connexions via Trinidad are provided: On Mondays and Thursdays from the United

States, Miami, Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico, arriving at Barbados the same afternoon. Passengers, mail and express, leaving Barbados on Mondays and Thursdays make connexion at Trinidad with P.A.A. leaving the next day (respectively Tuesday and Friday) for the United States, via same ports

as the incoming connexion, and also to the south, viz. Paramaribo (on Thursday also Georgetown), Brazil, and the Argentine. On Thursday also quick transatlantic air mail to Europe via Natal is available.

On the return trip from Barbados-Trinidad to Curaçao on Saturday, it has been provisionally decided to include an intermediate stop at La Guaira. The P.A.A. has no service from Trinidad to La Guaira on Saturday, so that with this proposed stop, an extra service will be instituted between Barbados and La Guaira, which undoubtedly is of great advantage for passengers, mail and also air-express from Trinidad to Venezuela. This stop, however, is still subject to final approval.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Curaçao .. dep.	9.00	11.30	—	9.30	—	9.00
La Guaira .. arr.	—	12.40	—	10.40	—	10.40
Trinidad .. arr.	12.40	—	—	—	12.40	—
Trinidad .. dep.	2.00	—	—	9.00	2.00	—
Barbados .. arr.	3.20	—	—	10.20	3.20	10.20
Trinidad .. dep.	—	—	9.00	—	—	—
Paramaribo .. arr.	—	—	12.55	—	—	—
Paramaribo .. dep.	—	—	1.45	—	—	—
Trinidad .. arr.	—	—	4.25	—	—	—
Barbados .. dep.	3.45	—	—	10.45	3.45	10.45
Trinidad .. arr.	5.00	—	—	12.00	5.00	12.00
Trinidad .. dep.	—	—	—	12.45	—	12.45
La Guaira .. arr.	—	—	—	—	—	2.25
La Guaira .. dep.	—	1.30	—	11.00	—	11.00
Curaçao .. arr.	—	2.35	—	12.05	3.15	12.05



Barbados Legislature

Governor's Re-Opening Speech

MR. E. J. WADDINGTON addressed the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly at the re-opening of the Legislative Session 1938-40, on February 7th. At the outset, the Governor appealed to all sections of the community to await patiently the recommendations of the Royal Commission. Addressing the House of Assembly on the financial position, Mr. Waddington stated that it was now expected that the total revenue for the year proceeds from income tax and customs duties would exceed the estimates and the total for the year would amount to £543,545, being an increase of £26,470 over the original estimate after taking the new legislation into account. The revised expenditure amounted to £532,764 showing an excess revenue over expenditure of £10,781. With the surplus brought forward the balance in the treasury on March 31st, 1939 was therefore expected to be £200,832. The Funded debt now stood at £449,170 for the liquidation of which sinking funds had been accumulated to the amount of £71,913. Adding loans approved by the Legislature there was a total loan commitment of £508,606.

On the subject of legislation, Mr. Waddington mentioned that a number of Bills had remained unconsidered or partly considered when legislature was prorogued; among those were the Trade Union Bill and the Workman's Compensation Bill which he hoped would be dealt with speedily.

Turning to agriculture, His Excellency said:—

"In the second sugar quota year an export quota of 109,200 tons has been allotted to Barbados and, allowing a local consumption of 7,000 tons, it would appear as if the island will be faced with a surplus of nearly 30,000 tons at the end of the present quota year, in addition to the amount of fancy molasses that was carried forward from the last quota year. The Board that has been appointed under the Sugar Production and Export Control Act, 1938, is charged with the important duty of regulating exports to conform with the terms of the International Sugar Agreement.

"The fancy molasses industry continues to be controlled under the Barbados Fancy Molasses Production and Export Act, 1937, and it is generally agreed that this measure has had a far-reaching effect in stabilizing the industry. The fancy molasses market in the United States of America was somewhat disorganised in 1938 owing to the passing of a new Sugar Act and the demand for fancy molasses in Canada did not reach expectations; so that, although at the beginning of the year the requirements were estimated at 75,000 puncheons, only 66,890 puncheons were actually produced and, of this amount, 5,969 puncheons remained unsold in Barbados at the end of December. It is hoped that the reduction of duty on Barbados fancy molasses entering the United States of America, as a result of the Anglo-American Trade Agreement, will result in a greater demand for this product by American buyers.

"The area under cotton has seriously declined in recent years owing to the incidence of insect pests and

to the prevailing low prices of cotton. Should it be necessary to restrict the acreage under sugar-cane under the International Sugar Agreement it is possible that cotton production would increase in importance, and the control of cotton pests continues to receive the closest attention of the Department of Agriculture."

The Governor mentioned that he had given considerable thought to the construction on a suitable site of a Parliament building which would be an adornment to Bridgetown architecturally and would provide Council and Assembly chambers with the dignity of the Legislature. It might be considered that the site of Queen's House would be suitable for the purpose and for offices of the Colonial Secretary and Attorney General.

Mr. Humphry Crum Ewing

Visit to South African Sugar Estates

MR. HUMPHRY CRUM EWING, chairman of the West India Association of Glasgow, who sailed for South Africa, on December 31st in the Dunbar Castle on her maiden voyage, returned to England in the Winchester Castle and excellent health on March 3rd.

While in Natal, he stayed with Mr. William Campbell, managing director of the Natal Sugar Estates, at his summer residence at Kloof and his host's son, Mr. Peter Campbell, took him for a tour of inspection of the irrigation system whereby water is raised 460 feet from the Umgeni River.

Mr. Crum Ewing was much impressed by the cultivation and, to a representative of the CIRCULAR shortly after his return, declared that the Natal Sugar Planters had evidently very little to learn. The tilth was admirable. There was very little level land, most of the estate being composed of steep kopjes or hills covered with cane. The once popular Uba cane was disappearing and the C.O. was taking its place.

Mr. Crum Ewing had the pleasure of renewing his acquaintance with Mr. Edward Saunders, the veteran Planter who was one of the founders of the British Empire Producers' Organisation. Mr. Saunders took him round the Tongaat properties which he ably manages.

At Mount Edgcombe, Mr. Crum Ewing was shown over the well equipped and efficient Sugar Experimental Station by Mr. Dodds, the director, who informed him that, owing to climatic conditions, cancs did not bear seed in Natal. The Station overcomes the difficulty, however, by importing seed from elsewhere. The Illovo Sugar Estates were also visited, Mr. Crum Ewing's cicerone being Mr. B. E. P. Pearce, by whose brother he was also entertained.

Mr. Crum Ewing returned to England with the impression that the planters in Natal are an enlightened body of men whose enterprise and enthusiasm is great. Later in the year he hopes to revisit Jamaica where, as is well known, he owns Caymanas Estates.

A MOVE is being made to petition for the re-raising of the picturesque West India Regiment, disbanded in 1926.

Opening of Trinidad & Tobago Legislature

Governor's "Courage and Confidence" Message

"The future I feel we can face with courage and confidence."

THESE striking words form part of the impressive message delivered by the Acting Governor, Captain John Huggins, on the occasion of the opening of the Ordinary Session of the Legislative Council for 1939, on February 17th.

H.E. stated that the Secretary of State's approval of the five year development programme had not yet been received but as much preliminary work as possible was being done in anticipation.

The financial position of the Colony continues to be satisfactory.

The revenue for 1938 amounted to \$13,445,235, exceeding the estimate by \$1,902,270, while the expenditure amounted to \$12,230,184, exceeding the estimate by \$1,282,565. Included in the expenditure, however, was an amount of \$1,153,000 in respect of advances and stores suspense account which was debited to the expenditure of this Colony; exclusive of this amount the estimate of expenditure was exceeded by only \$129,565. The surplus on the year's working amounted to \$1,215,051.

The surplus balance at the commencement of the year amounted to \$7,874,168 which, together with the surplus of \$1,215,051 for 1938, brought the accumulated surplus at the end of December, 1938, to \$9,089,219. Owing to depreciation in the market value of securities amounting to \$280,263 the surplus balance has been reduced to \$8,808,956, of which \$5,000,000 has been set aside as a reserve, leaving an available surplus balance of \$3,808,956, or \$404,306 more than was anticipated when the Estimates for 1939 were presented to this Council.

In 1938 the value of imports was \$35,317,133 as compared with \$35,715,827 in 1937, a decrease of \$398,694, and the value of domestic exports, inclusive of ships' stores was \$33,741,592, an increase of \$2,210,919 or 7.3 per cent. over the figures for the previous year.

The imports thus exceeded the domestic exports by \$1,575,541 but when the value of re-exports is taken into consideration it is anticipated that the visible balance of trade will be in the Colony's favour by more than a million dollars.

A survey of the list of the principal imports will show that there were no large fluctuations as compared with 1937, the most notable increases being condensed milk, \$165,558, implements and tools \$150,722, cement \$147,368 and rice \$103,425. Decreases occurred in regard to metal manufactures \$303,516, flour \$302,649, and boots and shoes, etc., \$117,134. The decrease in value of imports is mainly due to lower prices and but in few instances to the import of lesser quantities.

So far as can be foreseen the trade of the Colony should benefit slightly as a result of the Anglo-United

States Trade Agreement which came into force on January 1st, 1939.

The Government of Canada has given notice of termination of the Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement with effect from December 31st, 1939, but has signified its desire to negotiate a new Agreement which shall become effective on January 1st, 1940. This new Agreement will be negotiated direct with the Government of Canada by representatives of the West Indian Colonies and I shall shortly appoint a Committee to prepare Trinidad's case for presentation at the conference which will be held in Canada later in the year.

DECLINE IN AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

For the year 1938 there was a decline in the value of agricultural exports as compared with the previous year. Sugar was lower in quantity and total value. Cocoa exports made a marked recovery in quantity, but the price fell and the total value was lower. Copra exports showed a relative decrease in quantity and value. Of the minor crops, coffee, tonca beans, lime oil, bananas, all showed a falling off; on the other hand, grapefruit exports in crates and values were much in advance of the previous year and were worth more than the exports of coco-nuts and by-products.

For several years in succession, including the present year under review, the sugar industry has taken the place of cocoa as the leading agricultural industry of the Colony. The production of sugar in 1938 amounted to 133,627 tons as against 154,285 tons during the preceding year, the shortage of about 20,000 tons being attributed to abnormal weather conditions which affected the harvesting of the canes and to unrest among both cane farmers and factory hands which delayed operations when weather conditions were favourable.

Extraordinary votes were from time to time approved by this Council for emergency improvement to Crown Traces, but the rainfall made it impossible to do more than ameliorate matters and it is to be regretted that a number of cane farmers were unable to get their canes to the factories.

The outcome of these unfavourable conditions was that the Colony could not fill its export quota in the first year of the International Sugar Agreement.

The value of the exports of sugar, molasses and rum amounted in 1938 to £1,074,316 (\$5,156,718), or slightly more than twice the value of the cocoa exports for the same period.

About 17,500 cane farmers, the majority of whom are East Indians, supplied 573,599 tons or 44 per cent. of the total canes ground by the factories as against 629,681 tons in 1937. At a basic price of 11/- per ton the cane farmers received \$1,514,301 as compared with \$1,663,885 for the preceding year. Payment to farmers will be made in future in accordance with the

schedule of prices recently fixed by the Council.

Cocoa exports during the past year amounted to 42,436,447 lb. valued at \$2,369,286 as compared with 26,258,622 lb. valued at \$3,086,990 in 1937. Although exports in 1938 exceeded those of 1937 by 16,177,825 lb. the value was \$717,704 less owing to the disappointing return to the low level of prices that have obtained for some years past, with the exception of the temporary revival in the 1936-37 crop season. To-day prices are less than half the value prior to the Great War or during the year that preceded the world-wide trade depression, the beginning of which was first felt in 1929.

Under the damp conditions obtaining, witchbroom incidence largely increased, and the disease continues to be a serious menace to the cocoa industry in certain areas. The amount required to control this disease is not more than \$3-\$4 per acre and the coincidence of low prices and the need for additional funds for witchbroom control is to be deplored.

In May, Dr. F. J. Pound, Agronomist, returned from his second expedition to South America which was financed jointly by a contribution from the Colonial Development Fund and by this Government. On this occasion he travelled up the Amazon into Peru and returned through Colombia. His report has been published and his work has received high commendation from the Secretary of State. Witchbroom was prevalent in the territory along the Amazon and tributaries, but he succeeded in discovering patches of cocoa entirely free of the disease although in close proximity to heavily infected trees. Planting material was collected and sent to Barbados for quarantine, and thanks are due to the Government and the Department of Agriculture of that Colony for their assistance in this connexion. Budwood has already been brought to Trinidad and young plants are now being tested at Marper for disease resistance under local conditions.

It is to be much regretted that the largest and most promising consignment of seeds lost their viability owing to delays resulting from labour difficulties in Port-of-Spain at the time of the arrival of the shipment.

The year 1938 was the third year of the Cocoa Subsidy and additional grants, over and above the ordinary subsidy, were made with the approval of this Council bringing the total disbursements to \$433,751 as compared with approximately \$364,996 in 1937 and \$359,198 in 1936.

The export of nuts, copra and oil, converted into terms of nuts was 31,549,535 valued at \$235,389 as against 57,747,999 nuts with a value of \$653,134 in 1937. Under the agreement made in 1932 between Government and the oil factories, bonuses amounting to \$95,831 from January to September, 1938, were distributed to producers of copra, the bonus being at the rate of 53 cents per 100 lb. The copra market ranged between \$1.30-\$2.50 per 100 lb.

Of other agricultural products, grapefruit comes first with an export value of \$318,243 as compared with \$187,579 in the previous year; lime oil dropped to \$118,042 from \$230,873 in 1937; the export of tonka beans amounted to \$83,822 in 1938 compared with \$103,651 in 1937; and coffee dropped from \$134,758 to \$40,504. The exports of bananas amounted to 80,506 bunches against 157,740 in the previous year.

(To be concluded)

The West India Committee

Nine Members Elected

MR. J. GORDON MILLER, deputy chairman, presided at the 421st Meeting of the Executive Committee on March 21st. The following Resolution of condolence was passed unanimously, members standing in their places:—

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Members of the Executive of the West India Committee, in meeting this day assembled, desire to place on record the profound sorrow with which they learnt of the death on February 1st, of His Honour Douglas R. Stewart, C.M.G., Administrator of St. Kitts-Nevis, a member of the West India Committee since September 20th, 1928, and to convey to his widow and the family the expression of their sincere sympathy.

The following eight candidates were admitted to membership of the West India Committee:—

Name	Proposer and Seconder
CAPTAIN ARTHUR EVANS, M.P. (London)	Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood Mr. John Bromley
MR. RONALD CADMAN (London)	The Royal Bank of Canada (San Fernando) Mr. R. Bryson, O.B.E.
MRS. G. BISHOP (Country)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller Major A. A. Nathan
MESSRS. DUTTON & KNIGHT LTD. (London)	Mr. J. Gordon Miller Messrs. Booker Bros., McConnell & Co.
MRS. ITTA MARY BOUGHTON ST. (Country) FELIX DARE	Sir Alfred Sherlock Mr. G. Ball Greene, C.B.E.
MAJOR J. LANKESTER (London)	Mr. C. W. Gurney Captain S. T. Clarke, M.C.
CAPTAIN R. F. F. GILLESPIE (Barbados)	Mr. C. W. Gurney Captain S. T. Clarke, M.C.
MR. LIONEL DEMERY (Country)	Mr. Robert G. Buchanan Mr. C. W. Gurney
MRS. FLORENCE NANKIVELL (London)	Sir Selwyn Grier, K.C.M.G. Mr. J. Gordon Miller

Among the matters discussed were the Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement, the sugar position with special reference to the United Kingdom Customs duties, the Jamaica Tourist Industry, British Guiana Disturbances, Imperial Shipping Committee's investigations into West Indian Shipping services, reports on Jamaica's and Trinidad's representation at the British Industries Fair and British West Indian films in England.

A vote of thanks was passed to Sir Algernon Aspinall for the gift of old regimental badges found on Brimstone Hill, St. Kitts.

Mr. Waddington to Govern British Guiana

Sir Wilfrid Jackson, K.C.M.G., is shortly proceeding on leave to England on medical advice. He is 56. The health of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. G. D. Owen, has not been entirely satisfactory, and it is felt that leave may also be necessary for him. In the special circumstances it has been arranged that Mr. E. J. Waddington, who was Colonial Secretary of British Guiana until his appointment to the governorship of Barbados last year, shall assume the administration of the Government of British Guiana during the absence of Sir Wilfrid Jackson.



Sea Island Cotton



Attractive Display at British Industries Fair

THE Stand of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association was housed in the Textiles Section at Earls Court. A general idea of its appearance may be gathered from the photograph reproduced on this page. The stand was visited by Her Majesty the Queen on the opening day, February 20th. Her Majesty showed herself greatly interested in the articles displayed, which

be seen figuring in the photograph.

The general public were specially attracted by Captain George Eyston's racing tyre, in the composition of which sea island cotton was largely used. Frames were displayed in which were placed samples illustrating the various processes of spinning, and yarns produced from Sea Island cotton. Four cases



were explained to her by Mr. L. G. Killby on behalf of the Advisory Committee. When His Majesty the King paid a visit to the stand on March 2nd, Mr. T. A. Twyman represented the Advisory Committee. The King examined some of the fabrics and sport shirts exhibited and remarked that he was amazed to learn that they were all made of cotton. His Majesty went on to wish the Association every success in its efforts and was interested to hear that it was an organisation of cotton growers and not itself a trading concern.

Perhaps the most important feature was the prominently displayed "Trade Mark" of the Association which distinguishes the superfine yarns, fabrics and garments supplied by its authorised users. The trade mark can

be distinguished on the right of the counter. These shewed different types of cotton from India, America, Egypt and the British West Indies. No one looking at them could fail to be impressed with the marked superiority of the sea island cotton.

It was the general opinion that there was an improvement on last year's results. Many trade inquiries were received, from which it is hoped and expected that business will be better.

Mr. John Cook, secretary to the Advisory Committee of the Association, was in attendance throughout the exhibition and was ably assisted by Mr. J. L. H. Richards, of St. Vincent, who had served similarly in the Sea Island section at the Glasgow exhibition.

Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture

Report



for 1938

IN his Report for the Academic Year 1937-38 which has just been published, Sir Geoffrey Evans, late Principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, referred to the need for more land and more accommodation.

The area of the College Farm has been extended by degrees from time to time but unfortunately suitable land adjacent to the College is now practically all taken up and even if it comes on the market will be very costly. Temporary relief was obtained by leasing some land from the Cotton Research Station, but this is purely a palliative and not a remedy. The area of land on the Farm is really too small to demonstrate agricultural methods properly and has been so covered by experiments in the last few years that it is difficult to find any land now suitable for the laying down of accurate field plots.

Another expenditure which will have to be faced before long is on the replacement of the old Hospital which now houses the Botany and Entomology Departments with a modern and fireproof building. The present building houses valuable botanical and zoological collections and for several reasons it is desirable that it should be replaced. When it is found possible to rebuild, plans should be made to accommodate the mycology department also, so that all the biological subjects can be housed under one roof. This would permit of more room being made available for the Library which is expanding rapidly, and is in great need of more space.

Sir Geoffrey Evans holds that considering the amount of ground that has to be covered in comparison with similar institutions in Great Britain and America the resources of the College are quite inadequate. The endowment fund, so small at present, needs to be expanded.

ACADEMIC WORK

The number of students in residence was forty-six. In the Diploma Course, there were ten students in the First Year. Of these, two failed to pass the examiners, and one withdrew. All fourteen students in the Second Year passed, and the Third Year men also passed and five were awarded the Diploma. One student was awarded the Diploma in Sugar Technology and one the Associateship in this subject.

The post-graduates formed a strong class and consisted of ten Colonial Office Scholars, one Empire Cotton Growing Corporation Scholar and two post-graduates of Cornell University nominated by the Gold Coast Government. All satisfied the examiners and are now eligible for the award of the Associateship.

The Associateship (A.I.C.T.A.) was awarded by the Governing Body to:—

Akenhead, M. Allen, E. F. Badger, G. D. Bond, W. E. T. Forbes, A. P. S. Gomez, A. C. (Sugar Technology).
Hanschell, D. M. (Barbados Scholar). Innes, R. F. Lucy, A. B. Hay, E. L. (Gold Coast Scholar). Posnette, A. F. Welch, D. H.

THE DIPLOMA

The Diploma of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in General Agriculture (D.I.C.T.A.) was awarded to:—

Churaman, O. F. (British Guiana).	Sauvage, P. J. (Seychelles).
Gonzales, F. C. (Trinidad).	Ray, B. N. (British India).
	Stuart, W. G. (Jamaica).

The Diploma in Sugar Technology was awarded to:—
Smith, J. M. (British Guiana).

The Diploma students came from the following British Colonies and foreign countries: Jamaica (4), Trinidad (9), British Guiana (3), Windward and Leeward Islands (6), Seychelles, British India, Guatemala, South Africa and England (1 each).

RESEARCH AND INVESTIGATION

Long range research continues to be centred round four main crops that grow well in this region, viz., cacao, sugar-cane, citrus and bananas. These are used as indicator crops for the various branches of research that are undertaken. In former years much attention was paid to sugar-cane but with the new arrangements that came into force a few years ago much of the work on sugar-cane soils and fertilizers that was originally started by the College is now carried on by Mr. P. E. Turner, who has been transferred to the Trinidad Agricultural Department and who, in addition, acts as Adviser to the Commissioner of Agriculture. Much of the entomological work on sugar-cane has similarly been taken over by the Entomologist of the Trinidad Department while the cane breeding work for all the Islands has been concentrated at the Central Cane Breeding Station at Barbados. On the other hand, the College is concentrating more on technological matters and the additional contributions amounting to upwards of £1,000 a year from sugar manufacturing interests will permit of greater expansion in future.

Other pieces of research of a short term nature are from time to time undertaken at the special request of Governments and these do not always concern the four above mentioned crops. The baffling wilt diseases of coco-nuts is a case in point and now entomological problems on Sea Island cotton are being tackled and also a study of termites. On the botanical side a varietal study of cowpeas is being undertaken in co-operation with Kew. In addition a large number of annual crops are being investigated. These have to be grown for teaching purposes and afford material for post-graduate problems.

Interesting and important records of the work done in sugar technology, cacao research, botany, soil problems, entomology, low temperature research and the experimental sugar factory, meteorology, plant quarantine and tropical hygiene and sanitation complete a thoroughly informative report, and show the wide variety of subjects investigated.

Royal Commission in Trinidad



Cocoa Producers' Representations



THE first session of the Commission in Trinidad was held in the Council Chamber of the Red House on February 22nd. The only Commissioner not able to be present was Mr. Morgan Jones, who had returned direct from British Guiana suffering, we regret to say, from angina pectoris.

The morning session was devoted to details of unemployment in the Colony, the Government's agricultural policy, and questions of slum clearance, housing and health. Evidence regarding the \$14,000,000 five-year development plan was tendered by a number of officials, including the Hon. J. F. Nicoll, Acting Colonial Secretary, Hon. A. Rankine, Director of Medical Services, Hon. H. A. Tyler-Smith, Director of Works and Transport, Hon. E. dos Santos, Treasurer, Captain the Hon. J. O. Catteridge, Director of Education, Mr. R. W. Walker, Town Planner, Mr. A. G. V. Lindon, Labour Adviser.

Mr. Nicoll stated that unemployment was not a very serious problem in Trinidad, but the position was complicated by people refusing to accept certain classes of work.

The next day, testimony was heard from a delegation from the Cocoa Growers' Association and Cocoa Planters Association. The witnesses comprised Mr. A. G. Robinson, Mr. D. McBride, Mr. Joseph de Verteuil, Mrs. M. Gordon-Gordon, Mr. A. V. Stollmeyer, the Hon. J. Forbes, Mr. D. Clinnis, Mr. O. E. Bartholomew with the Hon. E. J. Wortley, Director of Agriculture.

Answering the chairman, Mr. de Verteuil said that wages of workers on cane and cocoa plantations were much the same for classes of work common to both industries, such as draining and cutlassing. Cocoa wages were fixed by employers by arrangement with the workers or their leaders; in the result wages were fairly equal on the different estates.

Mr. Robinson stated that some of the cocoa land would be suitable for growing canes apart from the sugar quota restriction; in other areas the rainfall was too high. Asked for an alternative to the present subsidy scheme, Mr. Robinson said:—

"We have pressed all along that the planters should be allowed to put forward their own programme. Each estate varies in conditions from others in different parts of the island so that a satisfactory plan for one estate or for three is not necessarily a satisfactory plan all over the island."

Replying to Sir Walter Citrine, Mr. de Verteuil said that the lowest rate of wages per man was 40 cents per day; women normally got from 30 to 35 cents per day. At present prices on cocoa it was impossible to pay higher wages, even on the best estates. The average labourer received 45 cents per day and worked five days a week. Mr. Robinson suggested that the only ultimate solution for the cocoa industry as he saw it, was to have some world restriction scheme on the same

lines as the sugar industry. Mr. Forbes stated that the then price of Trinidad cocoa was \$7.50. This looked like an improvement in the position since they had drafted their memorandum, but it was a false position since there was very little cocoa and naturally if there was no inquiry a higher price was going to be paid.

"Our position is that in the year 1938, there was 150 inches of rainfall, and it was very interesting to me to sit not as an agriculturist and listen to the questions put on the upkeep of properties by marketing and other methods. It has been definitely proved that no matter how much manuring you do, rainfall such as we have been having would affect the crop and any expected crop this year would be materially hindered as a result. We should be getting anything up to 10 million pounds, but I doubt if next crop we manage to get two or three million pounds. We were hoping in May and June to have some cocoa, but even that is now disappearing and you can take it generally that there is no Trinidad crop this year."

Mr. Henderson: You exported about 43 million pounds in 1938, and 26 million pounds in 1937, what do you expect to export in 1939?

Mr. Forbes: With the present indications we would be fortunate if we made 15 million pounds."

Owing mainly to abnormally heavy rainfall the return would fall to half of what was got in 1938. Very recently an attempt had been made to revive the proposal for an international scheme and there was a possibility that a fresh approach might be made to Brazil.

Asked if there had been a consultation with Grenada on the cocoa problem, the Director of Agriculture said: "Grenada would like to join with Trinidad in making representations to this Commission later with regard to the nationalisation of cocoa. A specific request will be made to the chairman of this Commission to allow joint representation from Trinidad and Grenada to be made."

Mr. Henderson said that in Grenada it had been suggested that the British cocoa manufacturer should have a quota and a certain portion be allocated to the West Indies.

Professor Engeldow: With \$10 to \$12 per fanga you think you will be able to maintain your properties?

Mr. Forbes: That was the situation last year; that is not the situation to-day.

Mr. de Verteuil agreed with Mr. Henderson that altogether in 1938 the sum of \$400,000 had been paid by government in subsidy in one form or another.

Mr. Henderson: And the value of the cocoa crop is worth?

Mr. Robinson: Two and a half million dollars.

Mr. Robinson agreed with Professor Engeldow that at present prices the subsidy was only sufficient for the maintenance of the industry and not sufficient to affect its rehabilitation.

Mr. Forbes mentioned that a circular had been sent by the West India Committee to all manufacturers of chocolate in the United Kingdom asking them to co-operate to some extent by using West Indian cocoa generally.

In reply to the chairman, Mr. Robinson gave as his view that the excess of world production over consumption was very small and the future position was hopeful.

Sir George Huggins was a witness on February 24th as one of a delegation from the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce, the others being Mr. Forbes, Mr. Emlyn, Mr. Fitt, Mr. Rochford, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Blair and Mr. Rennie (secretary). Cocoa was again prominently discussed. Sir George was of opinion that Trinidad's difficulty was entirely one of price; they could not produce their cocoa at as low a rate as was done in West Africa on account of cheap labour or as in Brazil on account of the exchange.

Sir Percy Mackinnon wanted information regarding the grapefruit industry. Sir George Huggins said that the 5 per cent. duty on Palestine fruit entering the United Kingdom ought to be retained as it just about compensated for the cheaper freight rates. In Trinidad they tried to hold their fruit on the trees until the Palestine crop was almost finished. There were only two or three steamers having cold storage and to charter steamships at shipping time involved higher rates.

Sir Percy referred to the tourist trade and said it was suggested that there should be some advertising for the whole of the West Indian Colonies. "Have you an agency in London?"

Mr. Banning: "Yes, the West India Committee."

In reply to Mr. Henderson, Sir George Huggins stated that the only product if necessary to take the place of the cocoa industry was sugar and he disclosed the possibilities of a regular trade in rich molasses as supplied at present for distillation purposes by Cuba.

Lord Moyne's Return

Owing, we regret to say, to the illness of Lady Moyne, who had to undergo an operation in London, the chairman of the Royal Commission had to leave his colleagues in Trinidad to return home. He travelled by air on March 10th bound for the United States.

Lord Moyne will resume his duties as chairman on the return of the Commission to England. They expected to complete their inquiries in Trinidad and Tobago on the 18th.

Mr. Morgan Jones, M.P., who was taken ill with angina in British Guiana and returned direct from that Colony, landed in Plymouth on March 12th. "There are obvious signs of economic distress in most of the West Indian Colonies," he stated, "but obviously I cannot say what recommendations the Commission will make."

The Royal Commission completed its public sessions in Trinidad on March 15th and five days later Sir Edward Stubbs, the vice-chairman, left for England, and all the other members followed on March 23rd, travelling by way of New York, except Mr. Ralph Assheton, M.P. and Dr. Mary Blacklock, who flew to New York on the 21st and 24th respectively. It is expected that the Commission will hear further evidence on its return to England.

Flying Fish Feast, Philadelphia

MR. R. W. B. PILE, who lives in Easton, Pa, furnishes the welcome news that the problem of preserving Barbados flying fish for export has been solved. It is some nine years since he first suggested in the Advocate the idea of establishing a factory for the preservation of the delicacy. After that date he tried to get some slightly cooked fish prepared to take back to America with him; the suggestion was a glass jar container, similar to those used in preserving fruits, but none was to be found in the island. In their place a round tin was used and the fish sealed up in the fat they had been fried in, the cover of the tin being soldered on. This tin was kept in the ship's refrigerator in transit. To the intrepid inventor's great disappointment however, the melting out of the fat and the consequent re-cooking on arrival so toughened the fish that they were like leather.

Now, however, Mr. Pile reports that the successful preservation of Barbados flying fish for export is a fait accompli. Writing on February 28th he says that only a few days before he had introduced this treat, prepared à la Barbados, to his friends in Philadelphia with great success, leading to quite a furore for the delicacy.

"They are frozen hard as soon as possible after being caught and are shipped packed in dry-ice (frozen carbonic acid gas). It takes about two hours to thaw them out at house temperatures, or they can be kept for days in an electric refrigerator. Mine were served two days after arrival here. I do not know just who does the freezing in Barbados, but they are marketed over here by The Tropical Food Products Company. One of the Cox family, formerly of Barbados, seems to be the most active man. I daresay that the news of this new freezing shipment of food from Barbados, has already come to your notice. If not, inquiry through THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR correspondent will contact you with the actual shippers. I am also trying to get turtle flesh and Red Snapper fish handled similarly. I hope that you will soon also enjoy Barbados Flying Fish in England."

Colonial Appointments

- BILLYEALD, S. (District Superintendent of Police), County Superintendent of Police, British Guiana.
 SHARP, G. F. (Colonial Postmaster, Barbados), Postmaster-General British Guiana.
 NASH, A. E. (Clerk of the Courts), Resident Magistrate, Jamaica.
 O'CONNOR, J. (2nd Assistant Colonial Secretary), 1st Assistant Colonial Secretary, Trinidad.
 AANENSEN, E. F. (Principal Officer, Secretariat), 2nd Assistant Colonial Secretary, Trinidad.
 O'CONNOR, E. S. (Principal Officer, Treasury), Principal Officer, Secretariat, Trinidad.

First appointments include the following:—

- HAINES, Miss P. C. W., Nursing Sister, Leeward Islands.
 KINCH, Miss F. G., Divisional Sister, British Guiana.
 SWEET, F. A., Lecturer in Natural Sciences, Department of Science and Agriculture, Barbados.
 VILAIN, P. W., M.B., B.S., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health, Trinidad.

The British Beet Industry

By VICTOR M. HINCHY, M.Sc., F.I.C.

The following notes on Beet Sugar in England by a former Chemist to the Caroni Sugar Estates (Trinidad), Ltd., are of interest as showing the reactions of a cane expert to the beet industry.

AFTER a number of years in the cane sugar industry in India and the British West Indies the writer was employed at a beet sugar factory in England during the campaign now completed. Some notes on the way things are done here may be of interest to his colleagues in the Colonies and Dominions. The factory is the second largest producing sugar in England, and has a capacity of 3,500 tons of beet per day.

About 85 per cent. of the beet is delivered by road, the remainder arriving in L.N.E.R. and L.M.S. railway trucks. Road deliveries are made almost entirely by lorries of 5 to 8 tons capacity, a few horse carts only arriving at the weigh-bridges. The beet is unloaded into wide concrete channels or "flumes," a reserve being built up to permit the factory to continue operations throughout the 24 hours and for seven days a week. Lorries arrive from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., electric light standards providing illumination for unloading after dark.

One point which struck the writer was that two-thirds of the lorries are unloaded by hand—men standing on the load and forking out the beet into the flumes. Two men will unload a five-ton lorry in half-an-hour if the beet is thrown down into a moving stream of water carrying the beet into the factory, but when they are required to pile the beet in the reserve flumes, the time taken is almost one hour. When tipping lorries are used, however, the time to discharge is less than five minutes. The number of tipping lorries that can be employed is limited since beet tipped into the running flumes passes direct to the factory and the rate of tipping is regulated by the rate of slicing the beet.

As is known, the farmer is paid for the weight of washed topped beet delivered, the prices being determined by the sucrose content of the beet. On arrival at the factory the beet has a certain amount of soil adhering and generally a small proportion of crown remains on the beet. The soil or "dirt" is usually considerably more than the normal amount of trash to be found on cane, but the crown remaining is considerably less than the unripe top on the average cane delivered to a tropical factory.

A sample consisting of three forkfuls of beet and weighing about 28 lb. is taken from each lorry and on this the proportion of dirt and "top" or crown is calculated for the consignment. The Tare House is thus a very important part of the factory and here upwards of 800 samples per day are weighed, washed, retopped and reweighed. Ten beet from each sample are cut by a circular rasp and the mixed pulp or "brie" is sent to the laboratory for determination of sucrose. Thus ten beets are taken as representative of about 14,000 constituting the load and the sucrose content of the individual beet may vary from 14 to 18 per cent.

The average deduction for crowns is 3 lb. per cwt. and for dirt 10 to 20 lb. per cwt. of unwashed beet.

As the remaining fringe of crown adjoins the richest part of the beet it is by no means devoid of sugar and it is estimated that it contains 75 per cent. of the available crystallisable sucrose in the rest of the beet. Thus the factory receives free of cost about 3 per cent. of its total weight of raw material—a considerable amount in the course of a campaign.

In the interest of the beet growers, the National Farmers' Union maintains a staff consisting of two chemists and a number of trained men whose duty it is to supervise the weighing, sampling and taring of the beet and to check the sugar analyses. A levy of 1d. per ton of washed beet is made on the grower to cover the cost of this supervision.

Beet can be stored without deterioration for about a fortnight, but it is not usual for the factory to reserve more than forty-eight hours supply of beet—sufficient for week-end operations. Deliveries are controlled by permit and those farmers who must clear their land of beet in order to prepare it for the next crop frequently are obliged to store in large heaps for long periods awaiting permission to deliver to the factory with resultant loss of weight and sugar.

Contrary to the practice abroad, factories do not themselves cultivate beet so that losses due to unfavourable weather conditions and the attacks of pests and diseases are borne entirely by the farmers.

In a beet factory it is surprising to see the very high proportion of American and Continental machinery in use. The diffusion process appears simple and the machinery inexpensive compared to present day cane-milling plant but the fact that 100 per cent. of the juice is filter-pressed naturally increases the size of this station considerably.

It is not generally known that over 50 per cent. of the beet seed sown in Britain every year comes from Germany. A few British seed merchants cultivate beet for seed, but even they must import the "mother" seed. Thus in the event of a war, the contribution of the British Beet Sugar Industry to the total requirements of the country would be halved rather than doubled and would not in all probability amount to much more than two months consumption. In view of the present unsettled state of Europe it would appear to be wise to permit the West Indian Colonies to produce a special reserve of sugar for storage in Britain equivalent to the estimated yield to be obtained from the imported German beet seed. It would be of immense benefit to the British West Indian Colonies and would ensure that a stoppage of beet seed supplies from abroad would not mean a shortage of sugar in Britain.

Agricultural News

By "AGRONOMIST"

OWING to large supplies, low prices are now being obtained for copra and various fruits and seeds from which vegetable oils are extracted, so that the following information regarding the competition of whale oil with vegetable oils may be of interest. In the 1938 report of the Imperial Economic Committee on Vegetable Oils and Oil Seeds it is stated that whale oil now competes very seriously with vegetable oils and that, in 1937, the oil constituted 25 per cent. of all oils and fats used by the margarine, compound lard and soap industries in the United Kingdom, and over one half of those employed by similar industries in Germany (1935), and that production in the Antarctic, in 1937-38, reached the large total of 541,000 tons.

Sisal Hemp Textiles

The successful exploitation of waste products has often led to much financial benefit to an industry. One of the problems which has confronted the important sisal-hemp plantations of British East Africa was the utilization of the short fibres, termed "sisal flume tow," which are lost in the refuse after the long fibres have been extracted from the leaves. This waste fibre represents at least 20 per cent. of the whole. After many years of experimental work, suitable machinery has now been designed to deal with the tow, and this has been installed at Ruiru, East Africa, where the commercialisation of the production of textiles is being undertaken. It is reported in the Bulletin of the Coffee Board of Kenya, that a large proportion of the tow is already being used in the manufacture of sacking-cloth, bags, bedding, upholstery, carpets and mats, and that the benefits likely to accrue to the sisal plantation industry, as a result of this new enterprise, will be very considerable.

Coffee Mealy Bug in Kenya

Efforts to control insect and plant pests by biological, or natural means, have met with a considerable amount of success in several countries. Among the notable successes may be mentioned the introduction and breeding of parasites which destroyed a destructive coco-nut moth in Fiji; the moth-borer of sugar-cane in the West Indies and the white-fly attacking tomatoes and other plants in greenhouses in temperate countries, whilst in Australia, the prickly-pear plant pest has been controlled by an imported insect. In The Spice Mill for January, 1939, it is stated that the Kenya Agricultural Department believes that, after 15 years research, means have at last been found for controlling the serious mealy-bug pest of Kenya coffee plantations by the discovery and introduction of a parasite of the bug from Uganda. Various other methods of dealing with the pest have been tried, which have cost thousands of pounds annually, but these have proved ineffective,

so that it is hoped that by breeding and liberating large numbers of the new parasite in different districts, the results will be definitely apparent within the next two years.

Storage of Cotton Seed for Planting

By sowing cotton-seed which germinates readily, there is a great saving in time, labour and money, therefore the preservation of the viability of the seed retained for planting is a matter of great importance to cotton growers in the West Indies and elsewhere, and especially so when it is desired to reproduce valuable selected strains as quickly as possible. In order to discover an effective, economical and practical method of seed-storage, a number of experiments were made in the Philippines and these are described in the latest issue of the Philippine Journal of Agriculture, by Floro. B. Flores. It was found that the best method of storing the seed was to sun, or air dry it until its moisture content did not exceed 9 per cent. and then place it in sealed air-tight containers. Seed so treated still retained its viability after a period of one year, whereas similar seed stored in sacks had a very low percentage which germinated, whilst seed retained in seed-cotton germinated much better than that kept in bags. The fairly rapid decrease in the viability of cotton seed exposed to the air, was considered to be due to fluctuations in atmospheric humidity.

Minor Plant Foods in Fertilizers

The importance of supplying, when necessary, certain minor element requirements of plants, has recently received much attention in various countries. In particular, the effect on crops of a deficiency of boron in soils has been studied, and it has been shown in many experiments that satisfactory root and other crops cannot be produced where the element is lacking, but by the addition of it, much improvement can be effected. As a result of the investigations the idea formerly accepted that only nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium need be added to soils as fertilizers, will, under certain conditions, have to be revised. It has been suggested by Dr. L. G. Willis of the Agricultural College, South Carolina, that fertilizer manufacturers, in striving to produce artificial manures of a high standard of purity, have eliminated the small amounts of useful minor plant nutrients which the older fertilizers contained, so that their effect on crops may sometimes be reduced instead of enhanced. In the Fertiliser, Feeding Stuffs and Farm Supplies Journal for February, there is a large amount of useful information concerning the minor elements and fertilizers, as well as a special article on Boron and Plant Life, by Messrs. A. C. and R. W. G. Dennis.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"WHEN tief tief from tief, God laugh,"

* * *

DURING the recent manœuvres of the United States Fleet in the Atlantic and Caribbean, Trinidad formed the target of the hypothetical enemy squadrons' attack on the home fleet.

* * *

MR. C. W. O. ROCHS emerged from his retirement at Bournemouth on March 8th to preside at the annual dinner of past and present employees of the Marconi Company at Electra House.

* * *

MR. ROCHS was for 25 years secretary of the Direct West Indian Cable Co. and the pioneer of lower cable rates in the West Indies. Mr. Rochs was subsequently for 17 years traffic manager and chief of traffic production of Marconi and Cable and Wireless.

* * *

By a misprint in last CIRCULAR (page 87) the date of the Royal Grant of the Bahamas by Charles 1st to Sir Robert Heath was given as 1689. "As every school-boy knows," this should have read 1629.

* * *

SIR ARTHUR RICHARDS, Captain-General of Jamaica, announced on March 14th an extensive programme of social service. Re-housing will be undertaken; Poor Law Relief improved and wages fixed "on a fair basis" on a five-and-a-half day week.

* * *

CAPTAIN ARTHUR EVANS, M.P., has submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies a report of his recent investigation of conditions in Jamaica's sugar industry with special reference to the Colonies quota. On the tour in question, Captain Evans also visited Cuba and the Bahamas.

* * *

LADY KNOLLYS, who died, we regret to say, on March 2nd, was the widow of Sir Courtenay Knollys, who spent the whole of his Colonial service in the West Indies. Starting as a sub-receiver in Trinidad in 1874, Sir Courtenay served also in Barbados, St. Lucia and Grenada. From 1904 to 1906 he was Governor of the Leeward Islands.

* * *

"CRUISE LINER IN COLLISION." Such was the alarming headline in the Daily Express on March 17th. Actually all that had occurred was that R.M.S. Atlantis, homeward bound from her cruising trip to the West Indies had been slightly grazed by the Swedish aircraft carrier Gotland in Funchal Bay, Madeira on the preceding evening. The Atlantis was neither damaged nor delayed.

* * *

ROUGHLY a hundred and ninety years after the formation of the West India Committee in London, a committee has just been formed in the Hague to promote economic relations between the Netherlands West

Indies and Holland. The President is His Excellency Dr. Deckers, ex-minister of war and agriculture, who visited Trinidad and other parts of the West Indies six months ago.

* * *

LT.-COL. IVAN DAVSON, chairman of the West India Committee, who is at present on a tour of British Guiana and the West Indies, has changed his plans and will not now be back in this country as soon as he had expected. He arrived in Nassau on March 19th for his first visit to the Bahamas and is due to leave tomorrow (24th) for Jamaica where he proposes to stay until April 5th, sailing thence for New York.

* * *

A SUPPLEMENT to the Jamaica Gazette of January 19th contains details of modifications to the Customs Tariff of that Colony. The items particularly affected are grains, tobacco, timber, confectionery, electrical apparatus and advertising matter. Modifications to the Grenada customs duties appear in the Government Gazette of that Colony of February 1st and affect machinery and tobacco.

* * *

SIR SELWYN GRIER, late Governor of the Windward Islands, will preside at the dinner to be given at the West Indian Club on Wednesday, March 29th, in honour of His Honour A. Alban Wright, Administrator of St. Lucia and the Hon. W. Johnston, Colonial Secretary of British Honduras. The cocktail party to which Mr. Rolf Grant and his West Indies Cricket Team have accepted an invitation will be held in the Club room at 5 o'clock on Tuesday, April 25th.

* * *

ON March 16th a demonstration was given by Gaumont British Instructional Films Ltd. at their studio in Wardour Street of two films of interest to the West Indies—Grapefruit Cultivation in British Honduras and the Sponge Industry of the Bahamas. The latter tantalised by stopping short at any under-water shots. It is refreshing to note the great interest which is being taken in educational films of this nature which have not only a wide circulation but also a wide appeal. We hope to publish in an early issue of the CIRCULAR an article descriptive of what has been done so far in this direction.

* * *

THE Canadian National Steamship System announce a substantial reduction in steamship fares for round-voyage passengers on all "Lady" liners sailing to the West Indies during April and May. This applies to the three "Lady" ships sailing fortnightly from Boston to Bermuda and the other eleven ports en route to British Guiana and also on the two ships sailing April 1st and 15th from Boston, later fortnightly from Montreal, to Bermuda, the Bahamas and Jamaica. "In the Spring a young man's fancy . . ." Young couples taking honeymoon trips during the spring months on a "Lady" liner will be granted further concessions.

Company Reports and Meetings

L. Rose and Co., Ltd.

The directors at a board meeting held on March 16th decided to recommend the following dividend: Final on Ordinary Shares of 9d. per share, less income tax at 5/3.86d. in the £, making 1/3 per share for the year ended December 31st, 1938.

The rate of dividend is the same as previously, but this year it is payable on the capital as increased by the 29,250 Bonus Ordinary Shares issued in April last year.

The net profit for the year, after providing £2,500 for National Defence Contribution, is £49,596. Last year the figures were £2,000 and £48,727 respectively.

The forty-second annual general meeting will be held at 89, Worship Street, E.C.2, on March 28th, 1939.

United Fruit Company

In their report for the year ended December 31st, 1938, the directors of the United Fruit Company state that the net income for the year, after depreciation, interest and taxes, was \$10,272,746.76 and is equal to \$3.54 per share on 2,896,600 shares of common stock outstanding, exclusive of treasury stock, as compared with \$4.07 per share earned in the previous year on the same basis. Dividends declared and charged to the Surplus Account during the year amounted to \$9,413,940.25 equal to \$3.25 per share.

The Company purchased for the sum of \$2,050,000.00 cash certain terminal properties at Havana, Paradise Beach at Nassau and the Steamship Munargo. The terminal properties in Havana are now being improved by the erection of a modern pier for the Company's use.

Properties and cultivations have been kept in first-class condition, and the Company planted 18,127 additional acres of bananas to increase the supply of quality fruit, while 10,744 acres of bananas were abandoned. The Company has 109,174 acres of banana cultivations, 95,349 acres of sugar-cane, 54,914 acres of cacao, and 3,681 acres of other products.

The total stems shipped during 1938 were slightly less than in 1937, as indicated by the following table:—

	1938	1937
United States and Canada ..	35,325,472	36,875,922
Europe	20,910,026	20,970,294
Total	56,235,498	57,846,216

However, the sales volume by weight was approximately 3 per cent. higher in 1938 than in 1937. This is indicative of efforts during the past few years to improve the quality of fruit produced.

Market conditions for bananas in the United States and Canada were less favourable during the earlier part of the year than in the corresponding period of 1937, but this situation reversed itself during the last quarter and the year closed with conditions appreciably better than a year ago. Considering quota and exchange restrictions, results of European operations were satisfactory.

SPREAD OF SIGATOKA DISEASE

Referring to the appearance of the so-called Sigatoka (*Cercospora Musae*) disease the report states that this has now spread until it is present either in advanced or mild form in all of the banana producing countries of the Caribbean area.

The Company has had the best available experts constantly engaged in research work in order to determine the necessary protective measures and most efficient technique to combat the disease, and it now has been definitely proven that control is entirely practical where the area is large and the production is heavy and lasting. Since the successful outcome of the Company's experiments complete spraying systems have been installed on 58,750 acres, the results of which have been and are very satisfactory; spraying systems are being installed on an additional 6,880 acres and the Company is prepared to increase the acreage under spray protection as fast as needed.

During the past few years the Company has perfected a method of applying water to its cultivations by means of overhead irrigation systems in those areas having an insufficient rainfall. Although the initial cost of such overhead installations is somewhat greater than surface irrigation, the more satisfactory application of water and decrease in operating costs more than offset this disadvantage, and the Company is installing overhead systems on many of its new farms where irrigation is necessary.

The Company's fleet carried 56,803 passengers and transported 1,208,919 tons of general cargo in addition to the Company's fruit and other products. The results of the steamship traffic business have been satisfactory.

A new freight service was inaugurated between New York and Colombia; also a new passenger and freight service was inaugurated between New York and Nassau, Miami and Havana, in which the recently acquired steamship Munargo is being operated.

Under present conditions the Company does not intend to ask for operating subsidies from the United States Government and hopes it will not have to face Government operated ships or subsidized competition on trade routes served by the Company's steamers.

SUGAR PRODUCTION

World-wide conditions in raw sugar production and the highly competitive situation among domestic refiners, together with the burden of the 1/2c. per pound processing tax placed upon the refiners, caused unsatisfactory results in the sugar industry. The raw sugar crop, under continued restriction by Cuban legislation, was 822,050 bags, as compared with 830,447 bags last year. In addition, 5,196,175 gallons of black-strap molasses and 8,244,931 gallons of invert molasses were produced.

During the year the Company's communication subsidiary, the Tropical Radio Telegraph Company, has continued to serve the countries of the Caribbean through the medium of radiotelegraph and radio-telephone stations and offices which maintain constant

(Continued on page 124, column 2)

The West Indies at Westminster

The Royal Commission — A British Air Service — The Strikes
Marketing Citrus Fruit for Herrings

Nutritional Survey

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD informed MR. MATHERS on March 8th that the nutritional survey being carried out in Nyasaland was the first of a series to be carried out in various parts of the Empire.

The Accident to Cavalier

SIR KINGSLEY WOOD, Secretary of State for Air, informed MR. SIMMONDS on March 9th, that he proposed to arrange for the publication in full of the report on the accident to the flying-boat Cavalier.

Labour Adviser's Report

The Secretary of State for the Colonies informed MR. PARKINSON, on March 8th, that Major Orde Brown had not yet completed his inquiries into labour conditions in the West Indies. When his report was received, the question of its publication would be considered.

The Royal Commission—Interim Report

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD informed MR. LYONS on March 8th that he had consulted the chairman of the Royal Commission, who considered that the submission of an interim report would delay the preparation of the final report. The chairman would be in this country before many weeks were passed.

Jamaica's Labour Officer

In reply to CAPTAIN ARTHUR EVANS and SIR WALTER SMILES on March 15th, MR. MACDONALD stated that he hoped the appointment to the post of Labour Officer in Jamaica would be made very shortly, but he could not at present make any announcement. This post was one of very special importance and the delay in making the appointment had been due solely to the difficulty of finding an officer with the requisite qualifications and experience.

Trinidad's Telephone Service

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD stated in reply to MR. CREECH-JONES, on March 8th, that he was aware of the representations made by the Port-of-Spain City Council on the subject of the extension of the franchise for the telephone service in Trinidad. The attitude of the city council had been fully stated in the Legislative Council when the Bill was under discussion but had not been generally supported by the unofficial members of that council, a majority of whom had voted for it. The Ordinance had come into force in December last and after full consideration of all the circumstances he had seen no grounds to intervene in the matter.

West African Cocoa Report

Replying to MR. LUNN and others, on March 8th, MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD stated that the interim



report of the Governor of the Gold Coast on the recommendations of the Cocoa Commission dealt only with the steps taken by the Governor to make known the Commission's recommendations and the first reactions of the farmers and chiefs to these recommendations. Before making any statement in the matter, he proposed to await the receipt of the Governor's final recommendations.

He could not say when they would arrive in this country. The matter was being considered by a local committee in the Colony. The matter was rather a complicated one, and the local committee was no doubt making fairly extensive inquiries.

Copies of the Cocoa Commission's Report had been sent to the Colonial Empire Marketing Board, but he had not so far considered it necessary to invite their observations. The board would no doubt prefer to defer their observations until the report of the committee appointed by the Governor of the Gold Coast had been received.

German Refugees refused in British Guiana

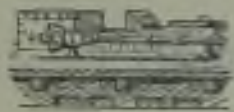
MR. MANDER, who asked on March 8th the circumstances in which a ship containing German-Jewish refugees had been refused admittance to British Guiana, received the following reply from MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD: "The ship in question, carrying 165 German refugees, arrived off Georgetown on February 24th, and permission was sought by the master of the vessel for the refugees to land with a view to settlement in the Colony. The Governor replied that no settlement scheme had yet been formulated and that pending the report of the Commission which is now investigating the interior, he regretted that it was impossible to permit the landing of intending settlers. The Governor has informed me that in the present conditions of unrest and unemployment, he considers it impossible to arrange for the settlement of any large number of refugees except under a properly organised scheme."

Answering supplementary questions, the Secretary of State said that he had no information where the ship had gone from British Guiana. If one case were allowed to occur, it would be impossible to draw the line anywhere.

Colonial Office and Social Services

MR. MATHERS asked on March 15th whether the Secretary of State was prepared to make improved provision in the Colonial Office for encouraging the development of the social services in the Colonial Empire?

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD: Yes, Sir. Considerable attention is, of course, already paid to this subject by my Department, but the volume of work has increased to such an extent that it has outgrown the arrangements at present made for dealing with it. It has accordingly been decided to set up, as from the beginning of next



month, a separate Social Services Department in the Colonial Office in the charge of an assistant secretary. It will be the duty of this Department, working in close

co-operation with my medical, educational, labour and other advisers, to assist me in dealing with all matters affecting public health, nutrition, education, labour, prisons, housing and the like in the Colonial Empire.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR EVANS: Is it not a fact that the Governor of Jamaica announced an extension of social services only yesterday?

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD: Yes, Sir.

Herrings for Citrus Fruit

MR. JOHNSTON asked the President of the Board of Trade on March 14th whether he was now in a position to make any decision or statement upon the proposals submitted to him in the summer of last year for the marketing of salted herring from Britain in the West Indies and in return marketing of an equivalent value of citrus fruits from the West Indies to this country?

MR. STANLEY replied: I understand that the Herring Industry Board are now actively considering this question and are in communication with Jamaica in the matter. A report has recently been received from the Governor of Jamaica and I am proposing to inform the right hon. Gentleman as soon as possible of the substance of the Governor's observations, which are also being communicated to the Herring Industry Board.

MR. JOHNSTON: Will the right hon. Gentleman do his best to expedite the inquiries into this matter, and is he not aware that it is very disheartening to anyone who offers a reasonable suggestion for the relief of unemployment and the betterment of trade that it should take nine months to get a reply?

MR. STANLEY: The right hon. Gentleman knows that I have been pressing things as far as I can and that it does not depend upon me. I think he also knows the reason for the delay.

The Royal Commission

In reply to questions put by **CAPTAIN ARTHUR EVANS**, **SIR WALTER SMILES**, **MR. RIDLEY** and **MR. MITCHELL** on March 15th, **MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD** said:—

The West India Royal Commission are still taking evidence in Trinidad, and have not yet submitted any formal recommendations. I received informal suggestions from a number of members of the commission regarding certain aspects of the situation in Jamaica, but these were confidential, and I am not at liberty to disclose the views of the commissioners pending their formal report. They do not contemplate presenting an interim report, and I cannot yet say when their full report will be presented or published.

CAPTAIN EVANS: Does my right hon. Friend propose to take any action on the informal recommendations which have already been made?

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD: I have already taken some action on some of them.

MR. SORENSEN: Could the right hon. Gentleman not ask for an interim report, seeing that the matter is very important?

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD: I suggested some weeks ago to the chairman the possibility of an interim report,

but he answered that he thought it would be a mistake as it would delay the preparation of a full report, which is a matter of great urgency.

Strikes in Trinidad

Replying to **MR. LYONS**, on March 8th, the Secretary of State for the Colonies stated that 450 employes of the Trinidad Lake Asphalt Company had stopped work on February 22nd demanding wage increases. The stoppage had not been authorised by the two unions to which the workers belonged, and they had immediately urged the men to return to work. They had all returned to work by February 27th, pending negotiations. There had been also a short strike of about 80 unorganised sugar workers on one of the estates of the Sainte Madeleine Sugar Company. There had been some friction there between a few of the strikers and the management on February 27th, but prompt intervention by the police had prevented the development of trouble. All the strikers had resumed work on March 2nd in a peaceful atmosphere which still continued.

"As regards the latter part of the question, Mr. Uriah Butler is in custody serving a sentence of two years' imprisonment with hard labour following a conviction by the Supreme Court of Trinidad for sedition. He appealed to the Trinidad Court of Criminal Appeal, but his appeal was dismissed; and he has now been given leave to appeal to the Privy Council on the ground that the Trinidad Appeal Court was not legally constituted. This case must therefore be regarded as *sub judice*."

[The case of *Butler v. The King*, alluded to above, was reported in the CIRCULAR of July 28th, 1938, page 297.]

British Air Service in West Indies

Replying to **CAPTAIN P. MACDONALD** on March 15th, the Under-Secretary of State for Air, **CAPTAIN HAROLD BALFOUR**, said: The possibilities of establishing an inter-island service in the West Indies have recently been investigated by an officer of my Department, and will be considered as soon as that officer's report is available. Pending this consideration it would be premature to give any date for the commencement of any projected service. Communication between some of the islands is at present provided along certain main trunk routes passing the West Indies, but I am not aware of plans by other countries for the provision of an inter-island service.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER FLETCHER: Is it not the case that the Governors of the West Indian islands have been pressing for the establishment of a West Indian air service since 1926 and that all that happened was that in 1935 K.L.M. and Pan-American Airways were asked to establish services?

CAPTAIN BALFOUR: K.L.M. and Pan-American Airways have not been asked to establish inter-island services, and the latest views of the Governors on the subject will be available when we receive the report on the subject, which I hope will be very shortly.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER FLETCHER: It is suggested that they have been pressing since 1926.

SIR NAIRNE STEWART SANDEMAN: Is it not a fact that the air ports in the West Indian Colonies are all rented to the Pan-American Airways?

Banana Exports, 1938

The Eastern Group of British West Indies

THE following comparative table shows the exports of bananas shipped last year to Canada from Trinidad, the Windward group and Dominica,

with the corresponding figures for 1937. A disquieting feature is the great increase of bananas "short shipped" as revealed in the table.

Size		Dominica	Grenada	St. Lucia	Trinidad	St. Vincent	Total
9	{ 1938	29,714	59,517	40,441	45,418	13,547	188,637
	{ 1937	35,671	60,321	36,141	64,526	14,782	211,441
8	{ 1938	22,138	27,988	38,412	26,476	14,292	129,306
	{ 1937	39,368	44,988	40,604	50,792	24,208	199,960
7	{ 1938	13,780	18,800	16,848	11,162	14,628	75,318
	{ 1937	31,234	43,890	32,014	42,752	24,040	173,930
6	{ 1938	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ 1937	88	1,976	648	—	1,316	4,028
Totals	{ 1938	65,632	106,305	95,801	83,056	42,467	393,261
	{ 1937	106,361	151,175	109,407	158,070	64,346	589,359
Counts	{ 1938	53,207	89,908	77,724	70,856	31,580	323,275
	{ 1937	80,836	116,501	82,763	123,996	45,287	450,283
Percentage	{ 1938	81%	84%	81%	85%	74%	82%
	{ 1937	76%	77%	75%	78%	70%	76%
Short Shipped	{ 1938	61,445	29,976	53,149	48,672	32,804	226,046
	{ 1937	27,651	5,904	17,555	12,757	11,142	75,009

Conditions in Grenada

Interview with Mr. Christopher Gurney

MR. CHRISTOPHER GURNEY, one of the treasurers of the West India Committee, has just arrived back from a short visit to Grenada. His impressions of conditions there he expressed as follows to a representative of THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR:—

"Needless to say, I encountered the abundant hospitality which always impresses anyone from this country visiting any of the West Indian islands and if these observations are seen by any members of the community, I would like to let them know how much it is appreciated.

"How beautiful the island of Grenada is, people are sometimes apt to overlook or forget—for my part, I hold her to be the Venus of the Caribbean constellation. Jamaica, the other island I know really well, is equally beautiful, but to compare the two is like comparing a miniature on ivory to a broad and boldly designed canvas, and in any case comparisons are invidious.

"There is, to my mind, one small fly in the ointment. Where every prospect pleases, the pier which is rapidly nearing completion in St. George's harbour blots out the most lovely view in the world. I must refrain, out of respect for the authorities, from mentioning anything of my inmost convictions regarding this erection. I can only hope that it may eventually make up in utility what it undoubtedly lacks in elegance. After talking dispassionately with various interests in Grenada

I am unable to decide whether it is at the moment a dark horse or will eventually become a white elephant!"

Asked about commercial prospects, Mr. Gurney said:—

"The agricultural community are suffering from very low prices for their products, principally cocoa, nutmegs and lime oil, but I am glad to see, since my return to this country, that quotations for all these commodities have advanced and I personally feel that having regard to the statistical position a further small advance may be hoped for. In spite of the distressed state of the markets I could only form the impression that planters in the island were "keeping their chins up" as they have been doing so often in the past—and this attitude towards the difficult position in which many of them find themselves can only meet with the greatest admiration.

"I very much hope that the Royal Commission, which had left the island shortly before my arrival, will be able to make recommendations acceptable to H.M. Government which will, at any rate, to some extent alleviate the labour conditions. I was, however, spared the experience of some of my colleagues on the West India Committee visiting other Colonies, who encountered riots or strike conditions.

"When I revisit Grenada (which I hope will be soon) may the people there be enjoying the increased prosperity they so richly deserve!"

THE Index to Vol. LIII of THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR (1938) is now available and will be sent post free to members on application.

White Settlers in the Tropics

THERE has never been a time within the memory of living man when more thought has been given than at present to the suitability of areas for receiving refugees from Europe, and no moment could have been more opportune for the appearance of an authoritative work* on the history of white settlement in the tropics.

Dr. A. Grenfell Price's research work has covered a wide field ranging from the tropics of his native Australia, to Panama, Costa Rica, the West Indies, the United States and Europe. His book, *White Settlers in the Tropics*, is issued as a special publication of the American Geographical Society and includes additional notes by Robert G. Stone of Harvard University. No pretence is made that this work is complete. Its value lies in the breadth of the author's outlook, in the directness with which he faces facts and in the sign posts which he unearths from history and experience to point the way to investigations into special branches of a complex problem. That problem he states in three questions—"Why, in general, the whites fail? Are they beginning to make progress? Can they hope for ultimate success?" He goes on to say that scientists are unable to agree on the answers to any of these questions and suggests that the white man, if he is to probe the matter to its roots, must call to his aid not only the medical scientist who formerly regarded the problem as his own particular field, but also the statesman, philanthropist, economist, historian, geographer and engineer all of whom have a part to play in finding the solution. The author defines a settlement as a permanent colonisation. Officers, soldiers and other "sojourners" do not fall within the scope of his survey.

In the chapter entitled "British Failures in the West Indies" we find the author examining the causes which prevented that all-white settlement which the decline of the Caribs and the immigration of large numbers of Europeans in the first half of the 17th century for a time brought within the realms of possibility. Dr. Price ascribes the failure to a variety of reasons including the wrong type of many of the settlers, international warfare and private buccaneering which ruined many of the islands, the speedy exhaustion of the soil through lack of fertilisers, unsuitable food and housing.

To tropical diseases and the climate he attaches a modicum of blame, but maintains that, given proper conditions of living and a sound economy, the white settlements need not have failed for those reasons alone. He appears, however, to minimise the extent to which the policy of the Home Government was responsible for the disappearance of most of the white settlers from the West Indies and their replacement by importees from Africa and elsewhere. The cases of Australia and the West Indies cannot be regarded as true parallels for there is this essential difference between them. Australia is faced with the menace from Japan and elsewhere to her "white Australia" policy

*WHITE SETTLERS IN THE TROPICS, by A. Grenfell Price, Master of St. Mark's College, Adelaide; with additional notes by ROBERT G. STONE, of the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory, Harvard University. New York, The American Geographical Society; 1939. pp. 311. 9½ in. by 6½ in.

which she must pursue scientifically and relentlessly if she is to succeed. The British policy in the West Indies was a weathercock at the mercy of the winds, which blew now one way, now another, as expediency or vested interests dictated.

The lessons, however, which the history of the West Indies teaches are not without profit, and Mr. Price has used them well, especially when he discusses the effects of the tropics on racial characteristics and ancillary aspects of the general problem. His book should be widely read and studied.

Obituary

SIR HENRY LUNN

We greatly regret to announce that Sir Henry Lunn, who had sailed in the *Letitia* on the recent cruise to the West Indies he had himself promoted, did not realise the benefit to his health that he had anticipated and died on March 18th, shortly after his return to London. He was aged 79. West Indians will feel grateful to Sir Henry as the pioneer of cruises to their beautiful Colonies. An early venture in this connexion was in his steam yacht, *Argonaut*. The recent trip of the *Letitia* was organised under the auspices of the Hellenic Travellers Club, started by Sir Henry. On the suggestion of the West India Committee, he agreed to alter the original itinerary which was confined almost exclusively to touching at foreign ports, so as to include several of the British West Indian Colonies.

MR. LIONEL DE MERCADO

It is with great regret that we have to announce the death, which took place in Kingston, Jamaica, on March 13th, of Mr. Lionel de Mercado in his 69th year.

His father, the late Mr. I. H. de Mercado, of Kingston, sent him to England at an early age to be educated, and he lived in the house of his brother-in-law, the late Sir Eliot de Pass, who subsequently took him into the business of E. A. de Pass and Co. After the death of his elder brother, C. E. de Mercado, he returned to Jamaica to conduct the affairs of the Jamaica Branch, *Lascelles de Mercado and Co.*, of which he became chairman when that firm was subsequently turned into a limited liability company. He was a member of the Council of the Jamaica Imperial Association, and a Justice of the Peace for the parish of Kingston, in addition to being chairman of the Jamaica Biscuit Company Ltd., and a director of various other Jamaica enterprises.

Mr. de Mercado's wife, a daughter of Mr. Reginald Melhado, died in 1928.

To their son and daughter and to surviving members of his family we offer our deep sympathy.

MR. ROBERT MAYNE OTWAY

We have learnt with much regret of the death of Mr. R. M. Otway, which occurred at his home, Craighton, St. George's, Grenada, on December 24th last, after an illness of many months' duration. He was aged 72.

Mr. Otway, who was a Life Member of the West India Committee, is survived by a son and daughter to whom the CIRCULAR offers its deep sympathy.

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



— Mr. Harold Beckett in the Bahamas and Jamaica —
 British Guiana's Aborigines — Trinidad's Cocoa Shortage



ANTIGUA

The Antigua Turf Club held its annual Race Meeting at Cassada Garden race course on January 17th and 19th, this being the first occasion on which the races have been extended over two days. Horses were brought from St. Croix and St. Kitts to take part, and professional jockeys were engaged from Trinidad—which extra competition added to the interest of the meeting. The horse, Starlight, which was imported by the Antigua Turf Club for this purpose, was raffled at the end of the second day's programme, and was won by a syndicate of ladies.

Miss Helen Goodwin, from whose letter of February 20th we quote, writes that just a week later there was another large gathering—this being the day of the Agricultural, Horticultural and Industrial Show held at the Training School. A large and varied collection of exhibits were on display, and in the afternoon a short gymkhana was held. Congratulations are due to Mr. C. Gomez and Mr. F. Warneford on the arrangement and organisation of the exhibition.

The Crop is now in full swing. The factories started grinding canes early in February. The weather keeps very dry and rain is badly needed all over the island.

Amateur Theatricals are always very popular, and lately several most ambitious plays have been successfully staged. Most recent among these is Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*, which was acted on February 18th in Bishop Mather's schoolroom and proved a great success. It was produced by Miss Margaret Petrie Hay, who deserves great praise for putting before the public a most finished performance of so difficult a play. The proceeds of this will be given to the Girls' High School.

THE BAHAMAS

Mr. Harold Beckett, of the West Indies department of the Colonial Office, has been in Nassau for a couple of weeks, during which time he visited by air many of the Out Islands, including Eleuthera, Bimini and Grand Bahamas. He was impressed by the possibilities of development of the islands which air navigation had brought about. Mr. Beckett also paid a visit to the House of Assembly and the Supreme Court and to the Dundas Civic Centre. He has now sailed for Kingston and after his visit to Jamaica, will proceed to Belize, British Honduras.

The New Chief Justice and Mrs. Oscar Daly have speedily made themselves popular and are to be seen at all the more important parties. His Honour succeeded Sir Richard Tute, who intends to reside permanently in New Providence.

The Peak of the Nassau season was reached towards the end of February, when the celebration of

Washington's birthday was the occasion for special dinner parties at the Hotels and Clubs. His Excellency, Sir Charles Dundas, was among the 240 diners at the Porcupine Club on Hog Island and made a well-received speech on Anglo-American relations and world affairs with references to George Washington. Among the hostesses was Mrs. Stewart Duncan who entertained a large party among whom were Mrs. Arthur Glasgow, of London, Mrs. Julian Humphrys, and Mr. and Mrs. McVity. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Oakes and Mr. and Mrs. Newton were also among the diners.

The Gymkhana held on the race course, for the benefit of the Bahamas Humane Society, was highly successful in spite of a somewhat chilly day—the first day for more than a month that could be called cold. Major Noel Sampson, of London was "Field Master," assisted by Edward S. Toote—and, unlike most Gymkhanas, every event was contested according to schedule and on time. Probably the most amusing race was the "Donkey Derby" with a dozen native boys attempting to negotiate the course on long-eared entries having other ideas. Most of them bucked, balked and boited in every direction but the right one. The "Clown and Pirate" race was won by Lennis Lightbourn on his own horse, War Admiral. Two polo matches wound up the programme after which His Excellency the Governor presented prizes. Lady Williams Taylor was chairman and Mrs. Harry Oakes was in charge of the afternoon tea stalls. Others participating in the arrangements were Col. Fred Wanklyn and Mr. Vyvyan Drury.

Out Island Developments

Lady Ridley, who has been staying with Mrs. Arthur Vernay, in Nassau, wound up her visit to the Bahamas by flying over to the Island of Eleuthera for a couple of days to inspect the remarkable developments proceeding at Hatchett Bay and Rock Sound. Hundreds of acres have been recovered from what was jungle two years ago and several fifty acres fields are planted with crops on land that one month ago was covered with tangled undergrowth. Huge tractors, proceeding at four miles an hour, clear the trees and shrubs to make roads almost as rapidly as a man can walk. Lady Ridley is now visiting members of the Guest family in Florida.

Both at Hatchett Bay and Rock Sound are to be found rapidly growing communities. The soil resembles that of Devon and Cornwall—a rich red loam—on which every species of vegetable grown in Britain, plus tropical and semi-tropical fruits, can be cultivated. Houses can be had at a price well under £1,000 with a two acre estate for gardening or chicken farming.

Lawn Tennis. Daily lawn tennis exhibitions are being held at the British Colonial Hotel in Nassau. Bobbie Riggs, No. 1 United States amateur, who will

be seen at Wimbledon this summer, was able to beat Martin Buxby, 16th in the national ranking, by two sets to one. Riggs has a delightful style, unhurried, imperturbable and with an infectious grin when he makes one of his rare mis-hits. He varies his speed and cutting shots in disconcerting manner and kept Buxby on the run most of the time.

Nassau Art Centre continues to offer exhibits of pictures. Following upon the display of the work of Mr. Norman Wilkinson, O.B.E., P.R.I., and of William Homes, Major Noel Sampson, and others, Miss Anne Harcourt, of Bushy Herts, will show specimens of work recently completed in New Providence. Miss Harcourt, and her sister Althea, are the daughters of George Harcourt, R.A. and gave an exhibition of landscapes and portraits in oil at the Betty Joel Gallery in London last October. Both have had pictures in the Academy. Their pictures and those of Mr. Norman Wilkinson, are to be exhibited at the Bahamas Government Information Bureau at No. 28, Berkeley Square in the course of the next few months.

BERMUDA

Last Year's Tourist Figures. The principal trade of Bermuda is the tourist traffic, and last year tourist arrivals numbered 82,062, almost a record figure. Of these 52,289 arrived direct by ships in regular service from the United States, 1,133 from Great Britain, 1,098 from the West Indies and 933 from Canada. In addition over 25,437 arrived by cruise ships.

More Air Passengers. The joint service provided by Imperial Airways and the Pan-American Line carried an increased number of passengers, who reached a total of 5,515 during the year. The greatest number came in August. In January a record time was set up, the journey from Baltimore to St. George's being made in 4 hours 4 minutes.

BRITISH GUIANA

Aboriginals and the Royal Commission. On February 6th, Lord Moyne, Sir Percy Mackinnon, Mr. Ralph Assheton and Professor Engledow flew to the Rupunni district. From great distances, even as far as 130 miles away, came the chiefs to meet the Royal Commissioners. They came from Shea, Marura-nau, Awariwau-nau, Shulanib, Baitum, Katywau, and Parishara, and the meeting took place at Bon Succes.

Lord Moyne's address to the crowds of Wapisianas and Makushis was translated, sentence by sentence, by Mr. J. B. Melville.

Lord Moyne: Have you ample land for your needs?

Indian Chiefs: We have.

Lord Moyne: Have you got an ample supply of medicines?

Indian Chiefs: They send us quinine once in a while and something in bottles, but nobody knows what it is.

Lord Moyne: What are your main sicknesses now?

Indian Chiefs: Well, colds, pain in the stomach. . . .

Lord Moyne: Are you now drinking as much of your own fermented drinks as formerly?

Indian Chiefs: We are not.

Lord Moyne: Why not?

Indian Chiefs: Because the Padres tell us not to. But we used to be more healthy when we drank all we wanted.

When five cows had been slaughtered to feed them, the Indians settled to a good night's rest by the banks of the Takutu River and thanked Makonaima (the Great Spirit) for the advent of the Royal Commission. Next morning, while Professor Engledow, guided by Mr. E. E. Melville, rode away to the Indian farms at the foot of the Kanuku mountains, Lord Moyne

and the other two Commissioners listened to further evidence from the Indian Chiefs.

They had been told the evening before to think over any matters they wished to put forward.

Chief Isaac had heard of the proposal to settle Jews in the district.

"What is going to happen to us," he asked, "if, as I hear, plenty of strangers come to take our land?"

Lord Moyne: I can assure you that your interests will be looked after in preference to anybody else's.

A wide variety of questions concerning the Indians' welfare were then discussed.

What the Commissioners thought of the Indians will duly appear in their report. What the Indians thought of the Royal Commissioners was told by one of them to Mr. T. Orella.

"Well, the tall one (Lord Moyne). Did you say that he is a Governor?"

"Oh, yes. A big Governor."

"Has he got plenty of cloth? And cutlasses? and axes?"

"Oh, plenty."

"Well, he asked plenty of questions, and he surely is a kind man. Is he coming back? . . . The other one, the One who Smokes Cigars (Sir Percy Mackinnon) . . . he didn't ask many questions . . . and the other one, he that is not a Tenarenou (old man) (Mr. Ralph Assheton, M.P.) . . . he nice, he even takes his hat off to us when he finish taking a photograph of us."

For long the group of aboriginals hovered round the seaplane that had brought the party, deeply pondering how a bird could be fashioned of metal.

While the Royal Commission were in the Colony, Dame Rachael Crowdy delivered an interesting address to a joint meeting of the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., Judge Verity presiding.

Seconding a vote of thanks to Dame Rachael, Mr. Ulric White said that the Commission had done better than any that had preceded it, and that he hoped great things from their report, which was unlikely to be pigeon-holed as had been the case with others. It was to be hoped that Dame Rachael would come back and allow herself to be put on the town council.

BRITISH HONDURAS

The Stann Creek Town Board held its first meeting on February 3rd, having been appointed by the Legislative Council to take over the duties of the old District Board as from the beginning of the year. The Hon. W. A. J. Bowman, who was unanimously elected chairman, said that he hoped that a not far distant date the franchise, in a modified form, would be made applicable to the Board, as it was in the case of Belize.

JAMAICA

Postage Rates, both inland and overseas, are to be increased from April 1st, according to the Gleaner, bringing them in line with those in force in Great Britain.

Mr. Harold Beckett, head of the West Indian Department of the Colonial Office, arrived in Kingston on February 26th, in the course of his tour which has already taken him to Bermuda, the Bahamas and British Honduras.

A Trades Union Council for Jamaica was established on February 25th. This was the outcome of a meeting under the chairmanship of Mr. N. W. Manley, K.C., between members of an Advisory Council for the unification and co-ordination of the labour movement and representatives of existing unions. All past antagonisms were declared put aside, and all the union representatives

present affiliated their own unions and pledged them to a common front.

Twenty-seven Warships were expected to be at once in Kingston harbour on March 6th. These comprised the four British warships, York, Orion, Ajax and Exeter, which arrived on March 3rd, six Canadian destroyers, Rastigouche, Skeena, St. Laurent, Fraser, Saguenay and Ottawa, and seventeen ships of the United States navy, which were due to pay an informal visit. Five other American warships were expected at Port Antonio, according to the Standard.

The Cricket Test Team. Much satisfaction is felt in Jamaica that Leslie Hylton will, after all, be included in the West Indies side to tour England this summer. Hylton has a high reputation as an all-round cricketer, and acquitted himself creditably in the trials in Trinidad.

Aeroplanes over Montego Bay. Major A. A. Nathan, himself an aviator of experience, has protested against the reflection on "a new and brave venture" contained in a resolution of the St. James Parochial Board, which asked for care to be exercised by companies whose machines flew over Montego Bay.

The Tramway Service. According to a statement by Mr. Russell D. Bell, president of the Jamaica Public Service Co., an expenditure of over £100,000 is contemplated on added facilities and improvements to the company's electric service, but they are not interested in securing a licence to operate a motor bus or trolley bus service.

Mr. Justice Cannon, who has been in Jamaica since 1934 and was previously in the Bahamas, has been appointed a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Ceylon.

ST. KITTS

Mr. J. N. W. Nicolls, agricultural assistant at the British West Indies Central Sugar-Cane Breeding Station in Barbados, has been appointed agricultural assistant at St. Kitts-Nevis. Mr. Nicolls has been assigned for duty at Nevis and it is understood that he will be largely concerned in forwarding the Land Settlement Scheme in that island.

ST. VINCENT

Immigration Regulations. By an amending ordinance, assented to by the Governor on February 13th, infirm paupers or destitute immigrants are denied permission to land in any part of the Colony except by permission of the Governor, without the following deposits: £5, if a British West Indian or British Guianese, £20 in the case of other British subject, and £1,000 if other nationality.

TRINIDAD

Writing on February 14th, Mr. T. I. Potter says:—

The Cocoa Shortage. "The misfortune of the New Year is the utter failure of the cocoa crop. Reports from all sides tell us that there is no cocoa. The excessively wet weather of November and December converted flowers into leaf buds and rolled off the budding pods and until this February sunshine ripens the sap into flower buds and a new crop of fruit, we shall have to do without cocoa. Of course, as soon as there is no cocoa to ship away, the markets abroad in

order to satisfy the demand for the Trinidad quality of cocoa put up the price which is very tantalising. So hard hit are the poor cocoa planters that they have applied for an advance of the subsidy to enable them to pay their labourers and prepare their cocoa fields for a future crop in March and April.

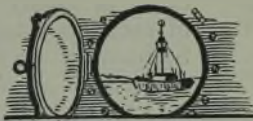
Other Agricultural Products. "The new year has certainly not been kind to the agriculturist in Trinidad. In coco-nut circles prices are below the average and copra in particular is about as low as it possibly can be: \$1.20 per 100 lb. Our grapefruit and citrus growers are very nervous over the effect of the Anglo-American Treaty and even limes and tonca beans have fallen lower than they have ever been. Truly the way of the agricultural people is hard at present. Sugar planters also, who have started well and hope to get a good year, have met with the froghopper evil cropping up again in the Caroni Plain. So it is only the mineral resources of the Colony which hold us up from certain ruin.

Illness of Acting Governor. "Our Acting Governor has been ill for several days, but I am glad to say that he has been able to get to his office to-day.

American Planes. "We had a visit from twelve American planes on February 11th. They lay off Coonto and opposite to the Pan American Airway station. They were understood to be ready to take part in the great Naval manœuvres of the U.S.A. in the Caribbean shortly. The scores of visitors continue to pour in and the big passenger ships of Europe and U.S.A. etc., continue to arrive nearly every week. One of the latest was the French giant steamer Normandie, which spent a full day here on the 9th.

Cricket. "We carried off the West Indian, or more correctly the 'Inter-Colonial Cup' this year, recovering it from British Guiana who won it in the last tournament. This year the West Indian cricket teams are considering, or rather have arranged to send a team to England to try conclusions with the M.C.C. and others over there. In order to select our representatives, teams from Jamaica, Barbados and British Guiana were invited to call here and play a series of test matches before selectors chosen from the Colonies concerned and last week the teams assembled and matches between them were played at the Oval in Port-of-Spain to make the necessary selection of the team to go over in May to represent our cricketers. After the selection, everyone seemed satisfied, but on the news getting to Jamaica some very unsportsmanlike individuals in that island wrote to the newspapers suggesting the withdrawal of the selected Jamaican representatives from the selected team, which I hope will not be effected. It appears that one Jamaican who did not put up a satisfactory record at the tests in Trinidad was dropped, although regarded by his supporters in Jamaica as one who should have been chosen, is the cause of the dissatisfaction. This player certainly had very bad luck at the tests, but these tests were instituted to obtain the safest as well as the best cricketers. Our Cyril Merry was also dropped from the team, although he is a recognised good bat, a good change bowler and a first-class man in the field, yet we did not squeal, so I hope the Jamaicans will not allow their cricket fans to interfere with the selected team which promises to be a very good and strong combination."

PASSENGERS



To and from the WEST INDIES and BRITISH GUIANA

Harrison Line

Home arrivals from the West Indies and British Guiana, in the s.s. Inanda (Captain J. T. Ling), at London, March 13th :—

Mrs. A. C. Abercrombie	Mr. E. T. Funnell	Dr. & Mrs. H. Morgan
Miss L. B. Burrows	Mr. & Mrs. C. Gurney	Mr. E. D. Morton
Miss A. Copel	Capt. S. Hammond	Mr. & Mrs. T. L. Paton
Maj. & Mrs. W. Daubeny	Maj. & Mrs. C. H. Fleetwood Hesketh	Maj. A. E. Priddle
Mrs. G. P. Dawes	Com. J. W. Hunt	Mrs. C. Proctor
Mrs. E. J. Edge	Miss R. Jennings	Mr. G. A. Read
Miss D. Edwards	Mr. & Mrs. C. Johnson	Mr. H. A. Simpson
Mrs. Eldridge	Mr. M. Jones, M.P.	Mr. & Mrs. W. Storey
Miss Eldridge	Maj. E. A. Lankester	Mr. & Mrs. R. Thom
Mr. Eldridge	Mr. J. M. McEwan	Miss A. M. Thom
Mr. E. French		Col. R. J. Yates

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Sailings to British Guiana and Surinam, in the s.s. Crijnsen, from Dover, March 8th :—

Mr. H. P. Bolders	Mr. A. J. Gales	Mr. J. E. Salisbury
Capt. E. F. Dark	Mr. H. E. Laidler	Mr. T. Wildman
Mr. C. Darley	Mr. H. J. Petersson	Mrs. L. Wilson

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in the s.s. Costa Rica, at Plymouth, March 10th :—

Lt.-Col. P. S. Allan	Mrs. M. J. Hartley	Mr. & Mrs. E. M. Rataan
Mr. & Mrs. R. Anticoni	Mr. & Mrs. S. Harwood	Mr. & Mrs. G. N. Ray
Mr. F. Bailey	Miss N. H. Harwood	Mr. A. Rogers
Mr. & Mrs. P. L. Baker	Miss M. Haslam	Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Rose
Mr. & Mrs. A. Batchelor	Mr. & Mrs. T. S. Johns	Mr. T. Sakhrani
Miss T. M. Bland	Mr. W. Johnston	Mrs. J. Sampson
Mr. H. Brayshaw	Capt. C. R. Jorgensen	Mr. & Mrs. D. Smith
Miss F. Burnett	Mr. C. E. Jorgensen	Mrs. P. Tennyson- d'Eyncourt
Miss M. K. Butcher	Mr. H. Kemp	Mrs. F. E. Tompkins
Col. & Mrs. F. H. Cleaver	Mrs. H. Lane	Dr. L. Turiansky
Dr. & Mrs. S. J. Cole	Miss F. C. McKenna	Mr. J. Upsdale
Mr. & Mrs. H. Costelloe	Miss H. L. Marshall	Mr. & Mrs. H. Verity
Dr. G. de Purcell Cotter	Mr. J. Gordon Miller	Mrs. M. Vernon
Mrs. E. P. Denny	Mr. & Mrs. F. A. Moat	Mr. & Mrs. P. Ward
Miss I. D. Donne	Mrs. L. Munro-Kerr	Miss J. Ward
Com. & Mrs. G. Ducat	Mr. P. Murphy	Mr. F. T. Wreford
Maj. Gen. G. J. Faruar	Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Odom	Mrs. M. Zan Fretta
Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Gobin	Mr. & Mrs. E. Paterson	
Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Gough		

French Line

Home arrivals from the West Indies in the s.s. Colombie (Captain P. Perret), at Plymouth, March 7th :—

Mr. I. Alford	Mr. E. Elliott	Mr. & Mrs. A. MacGregor
Mr. & Mrs. R. Bates	Mr. T. Elliott	Mr. R. MacKenzie
Mrs. A. Beard	Maj. & Mrs. C. Falconar-Stewart	Mrs. M. Mitchell
Miss E. Beard	Mr. R. Firminger	Mr. P. Mordan
Miss E. Bibby	Mr. & Mrs. E. Frank	Dr. & Mrs. W. Paterson
Mr. & Mrs. W. Brainerd	Mr. L. Glyn	Mr. J. Pattison
Mr. & Mrs. F. Brant	Mr. & Mrs. S. Green	Mr. & Mrs. W. Southam
Mr. & Mrs. A. Brearley	Capt. & Mrs. G. Guinness	Col. & Mrs. H. Sprot
Misses A. & C. Brearley	Mr. H. Harvey	Miss P. Sprot
Mr. J. Byers	Mr. & Mrs. S. Hepburn	Mrs. M. Taylor
Mr. & Mrs. F. Carroll	Mr. V. Huntington	Misses A. & M. Taylor
Misses C. & E. Collyer	Mr. & Mrs. W. Jepson	Maj. & Mrs. C. Thrupp
Mr. A. Davis	Mr. M. Kelly	Mr. & Mrs. H. Toler
Mr. & Mrs. Harold de Pass	Mr. & Mrs. G. Lindsay	Mr. G. Tweddle
Mrs. E. Dewhurst	Mrs. A. Lineaweaver	Mr. & Mrs. G. White
Lt.-Col. & Mrs. W. Edwards		

Hamburg-American Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in the m.s. Caribia, from Dover, March 15th :—

Mr. A. Catherall	Mr. W. Foster	Miss J. Smith
Sir John Courtis	Miss J. Hall	Mr. S. Soodeen
Mr. F. English	Mr. H. F. Smith	Mr. K. Taylor

Home arrivals from Barbados and Trinidad, in the m.s. Cariba (Captain C. Moller), at Plymouth, March 4th :—

BARBADOS		
Capt. R. A. Collins	Mr. & Mrs. W. Hood	Mr. A. Harely Musson
Mr. R. A. Collins	Maj. & Mrs. A. McConnell	Mrs. M. S. St. Carrington
Rev. A. de Ridder	Mr. C. L. Lingwood	Mr. & Mrs. W. Wakefield
Mr. & Mrs. H. Gleeson		
TRINIDAD		
Mr. M. L. Fraser	Mr. W. Gordon Gordon	Mr. G. T. Simpson
Miss M. Greenwood	Mrs. S. K. Metwier	Mrs. V. C. Waters

Fyffes Line

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Cavina (Captain W. T. Forester, O.B.E.), from Avonmouth, March 6th :—

Mr. & Mrs. W. Aldridge	Mrs. F. Mills	Mrs. E. H. Walker
Mrs. T. V. Bado	Mr. C. Munro	Mr. & Mrs. F. Wrigley
Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Carus	Mrs. M. F. O'Dwyer	Mr. E. J. Yardley
Mr. A. J. Gattley		

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Carare (Captain A. W. Legge, R.N.R.), at Avonmouth, March 13th :—

Mr. & Mrs. F. Anderson	Col. J. M. Latham	Miss C. Stephens
Mr. J. Arundel	Dr. & Mrs. D. Mintzman	Rev. J. Stirling
Mr. A. F. Burkinshaw	Mrs. E. E. Morton	Mr. A. B. Summerfield
Mr. A. T. Dixon	Miss P. M. Morton	Mrs. P. M. Tarrant
Mr. F. M. d'Oisy	Mrs. A. M. Nicol	Rev. & Mrs. E. Walker
Mr. & Mrs. A. Garlick	Mr. S. J. Nicol	Col. R. & Mrs. Wall
Miss B. Henriques	Mr. & Mrs. T. Stephens	Miss N. E. Wall

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Carare (Captain A. W. Legge, R.N.R.), at Avonmouth, March 6th :—

Mrs. C. E. Coley	Mr. J. Martin Lees	Mr. F. P. Rennie
Miss C. Coley	Miss A. A. Le Geyt	Mr. F. Sale
Miss M. Featherstone	Miss H. S. Manfield	Mr. & Mrs. A. Sharp
Mr. A. G. Fraser	Mr. & Mrs. E. Newman	Miss J. Sharp
Mrs. G. M. Horner	Mr. C. H. Oliver	Mr. K. A. Slem
Miss H. Jeannotte	Mrs. F. Perrins	Capt. L. C. Tudway
Mr. I. V. Langain	Miss D. L. Rainforth	Dr. J. Vaughan
Dr. D. Lascelles	Mr. J. R. Remer	Mr. A. G. Waterfall
Maj. & Mrs. C. Lawrence		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Camito, at Avonmouth, March 13th :—

Miss O. G. Arnold	Mr. K. Garrod	Miss C. Male
Miss W. Baber	Mr. & Mrs. J. Gilbert	Mr. & Mrs. B. Maxwell
Mrs. N. Barder	Mr. C. Hare	Mr. J. Maynard
Mrs. J. Barrett	Miss R. Hardwicke	Maj. & Mrs. T. Morgan
Maj. & Mrs. E. Booth	Mr. R. Hay	Miss E. Scott
Mrs. E. Bowyer	Mr. & Mrs. C. Heywood	Miss M. Scriven
Miss C. Bull	Mrs. E. Houghton	Mr. & Lady Beatrice
Mr. & Mrs. J. Chailoner	Mr. & Mrs. E. Jacobson	Mr. W. Tillet [Scrope
Mrs. E. Clarke	Mr. & Mrs. G. Kenning	Miss J. Titcomb
Lt.-Col. P. & Mrs. Dean	Misses M. & H. Laurie	Mrs. E. Tresilian
Mrs. R. de Gex	Mr. E. Lee	Mr. F. Vivian
Miss E. Duncombe	Miss F. Levy	Mr. H. Wild
Mr. S. Evans	Miss A. McMaster	Mr. & Mrs. R. Woodcock

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in s.s. Bayano (Captain J. A. Wallis), at Avonmouth, March 20th :—

Mr. R. B. Aggas	Mr. Hopkins	Mrs. E. M. Skinner
Dr. & Mrs. L. Bousfield	Miss Hopkins	Miss R. Skinner
Mr. L. Boyd	Mr. J. A. Kemp	Mr. & Mrs. W. Speirs
Mr. & Mrs. J. Bravery	Miss K. M. Kemp	Miss Speirs
Brig.-Gen. & Mrs. C. E. Coulburn	Mr. A. Leitch	Mr. S. T. Steel
Dr. & Mrs. W. Cowan	Mr. V. Matthews	Mr. & Mrs. J. Swain
Mrs. E. C. de Cordova	Miss M. Mole	Mr. W. D. Thompson
Rev. W. A. Earp	Mrs. L. Moss	Mr. & Mrs. E. Van Moppes
Maj. & Mrs. J. Egerton	Mrs. E. M. Phipps	Dr. & Mrs. M. Williams
Mr. & Mrs. H. Gosschalk	Mr. R. W. Pinkney	Mr. E. L. Winter
Lt.-Col. R. Hope-Vere	Miss E. Rushton	Mr. A. F. Wright
	Mr. J. Shiach	

Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co.

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Jamaica Planter (Captain J. F. Allan), from London, March 17th :—

Mr. J. W. Berner	Mr. V. E. Manton	Mr. K. S. Moody
Mr. & Mrs. J. Cooper		

Booker Line

Sailings to British Guiana, in the s.s. Amakura (Captain Thomas Jones), from Liverpool, March 10th :—

Mr. D. W. Low	Miss C. G. Marshall	Mrs. T. D. Roe
Mr. N. Marshall		

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in the s.s. Arakaka (Captain Wm. Walker), at Avonmouth, March 16th :—

Mr. H. W. de Freitas	Miss B. Rigden	Miss M. Viapree
Mr. N. Mack	Mr. D. Riuden	Miss G. Viapree
Mr. & Mrs. W. O'B. Rigden	Mrs. J. Viapree	Mrs. E. Warwick

East Asiatic Co.

Sailings to Jamaica, in the m.s. Canada (Captain C. Knudsen), from Southampton, March 13th :—

Mr. & Mrs. H. Bulow-Frikke

Round the Markets

The Budget Casts its Shadow

March 21st, 1939.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE. Last night's exchange rates and those of a fortnight ago are shown below:—

	Mar. 6th	Mar. 20th	\$ value	4/3.0
Canada	4.71	4.71		
U.S.A.	4.69	4.68		4/3.3
France	176.88	176.88	Fr.	-1.4
Holland	8.83	8.82	Gu.	2/3.2

Gold per fine oz. 148/5 against 148/2½ a fortnight ago.

STOCKS AND SHARES. To-day's prices with rise or fall since last issue are shown below:—

Div. for latest year		Price	Rise or fall.
2½	Consols (yield £3 13s. 9d. per cent.)	67½	-2½
3½	War Loan	96½	-1½
15	Angostura Bitters	2	2½
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref	1½	1½
5	Antigua Sugar Factory	1½	1½
40	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	23/-	24/3 -3/1½
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	40/-	41/6 -1/1½
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	37/-	38/6 -10½d.
10	Booker Bros. McConnell	2½	2½
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	1½	1½ +1½d.
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	6d.	1/- -1½d.
1	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/6	2/- +1½d.
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	21/9	22/9 -3d.
15	Corentyne Sugar Co.	8/-	8/6
5	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	1/3	2/- +3d.
7½	Kern River Oilfields	3/9	4/3 -7½d.
12½	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	6d.	1/-
2½	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	12	12
6	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	14/6	15/6 -7½d.
—	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	7/-	8/- -9d.
27½	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	1/4½	1/10½ -7½d.
12	Trinidad Leaseholds	4½	4½
10	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	42/3	43/3 -4/-
8½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	4/6	5/3 -1½d.
—	United British Oilfields 6/8	11/7½	12/1½ -5½d.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

	Preferential.	General.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sugar—n.e. 96°	4 4.8*	8 1.6
Cocoa	11 8	14 0
Coffee	4 8	14 0
Bananas	Free	2 6
Grapefruit	"	5 0
Honey	"	7 0
Rum	3 12 10	3 15 4
Tobacco (Unmanufactured)	7 1.5	9 6
Cigars	14 2½	18 1

*With Certificate 1/4.8 per cwt.

All other articles referred to in this Summary (except cotton) are duty free if consigned from and grown, produced or manufactured in the Dominions or the Colonies, but are subject to a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* if of foreign origin.

	CANADA.	Preferential.	General.
Sugar not above 16 D.S. 96°*	per 100 lb.	28.712c.	\$1.28712
" " " 16 Over 98°	"	35.606c.	\$1.47606
" above 16 D.S. 96°	"	39.00c.	\$1.74
" " 16 " Over 99°	"	\$1.89	
Cocoa	"	Free	\$2.00
Grapefruit	"	"	\$1
Coffee, imported direct	" lb."	"	3c.
Arrowroot	"	"	1½c.
Pineapples in tins	"	3c.	5c.
Ginger and Spices, unground	"	Free	12½ per cent.
Nutmegs and Mace whole or unground	"	"	20 per cent.
Oranges	" cubic ft.	"	35c.

*And above 16 D.S. when imported by a refiner for refining.

SUGAR. About 33,000 tons of raws were sold at 6/3 to 6/4½ during the past fortnight. There are sellers at 6/4½ for non-Preferential and 10/1½ for Preferential. Business was rather restricted owing to Customs Regulations regarding sugar taken out of bond between March 9th and May 3rd.

Good business was done during the early part of the fortnight in London Granulated at 20/6.

A parcel of B.W.I.'s was sold at 2.07 c.i.f. coast for May shipment, also 2,000 tons at 2.10 c.i.f. Montreal.

RUM. The market is quiet with only a small amount of business passing. Prices are unchanged.

The Board of Trade Returns for February are as follows:—

	Month of February, 1938	1939	January-February, 1938	1939	
Imports ..	proof gallons	89,780	31,949	175,349	90,539
Exports ..		26,621	47,698	52,818	67,182
Home Consumption		Month of January,			
Stock (January 31st)		47,547	57,291	4,541,000	5,093,000

COCOA. Old parcels of fine Grenada sold at 34/- to 35/-. New crop of fine quality is offered at 36/-.

Trinidad fine estates are in good demand, but supplies are scarce. First marks to arrive, are offered at 39/- for a small quantity, and ordinary plantation at 37/6, whilst first marks have been passed at 45/- for spot.

The Board of Trade Returns for February are as follows:—

	Month of February, 1938	1939	January-February, 1938	1939
Imports from	cwt.			
British West Africa	155,710	443,150	352,681	773,081
British West Indies	14,169	5,705	20,023	6,975
Other British Countries	3,196	2,337	5,504	5,808
Venezuela	1,110	378	1,743	520
Ecuador	—	—	121	—
Other Foreign Countries	3,080	9,020	9,016	10,587
Total ..	177,265	460,590	389,088	796,971
Exports ..	6,542	8,205	17,599	26,954
Home Consumption	Month of January,			
Stock (January 31st)	165,967	187,290	740,000	1,512,000

ARROWROOT. The fixed rates are unchanged at 3d. to 3½d. for good and 4d. to 4½d. for superfine.

BALATA. No business is reported. Prices for both block and sheet showed no change.

BANANAS. The demand was small owing to cold weather. Stocks were about the average, but arrivals were light. Prices delivered London were £18 5s. and nearest station Provinces £18 10s.

There was a fair demand for Brazilians with prices unchanged at £15 for London and Provinces.

Imports into the United Kingdom for the fortnight ended March 15th amounted to 682,072 bunches, consigned by the following countries: Nigeria, 54,658; Gold Coast, 1,134; Jamaica, 580,094; Canary Islands, 3,632; Costa Rica, 28,098 and Brazil, 14,456.

COPRA was dull, but steady. The quotation for West Indian, f.m.s. London-Liverpool option was £11 2s. 6d.

COTTON. Rather more business has been done in West Indian Sea Island at firm prices.

DESICCATED COCO-NUT is a very quiet market. Spot fine is 17/- and medium 17/6 whilst March-April shipments are 16/3.

GRAPEFRUIT. Imports into the United Kingdom for the fortnight ended March 15th amounted to 12,158 cwt. consigned by the following countries: Palestine, 8,087; Jamaica, 669; British Honduras, 2,044; Netherlands, 1,073; and U.S.A., 249.

HONEY. The market is firmer on more buying support from consumers. For sound quality without guarantee of colour the price quoted is 27/- c.i.f. for March-April shipment.

LIME PRODUCTS. **Lime Oil.** Handpressed is nominal at 27/6 per lb. Distilled. Buyers are reserved and awaiting future developments. **Lime Juice.** For concentrated, there is no demand. Raw is quiet with prices unchanged.

ORANGE OIL. There are sellers of sweet at 6/- per lb. There is no bitter on offer.

SISAL. There has been a steady demand, particularly for No. 2 grade and some large clearances have been made of spot and afloat. Prices have hardened. Quotations for shipment are as follows: No. 1 African, March-May and/or April-June, £16 12s. 6d. No. 2 March-May and/or April-June, £15 12s. 6d.

SPICES. **Pimento.** The market was dull and prices showed no change. **Ginger, Nutmegs** and **Mace** were also quiet at previous quotations.

Shipping Arrangements

THE following table showing the principal outward and homeward sailings on the West Indian route has been compiled by the West India Committee from information supplied by the several companies:—

OUTWARD			
Depart	Packet	From	To
Mar. 25	Colombie	Southampton	Barbados & Trinidad.
" 25	Jamaica Progress	London	Jamaica.
" 27	Bayano ..	Avonmouth ..	Jamaica.
" 28	Gasanare ..	London	Jamaica.
" 29	Sambre ..	London	B'da, B'mas & J'ca.
" 29	Stuyvesant	Dover	B'dos, T'dad & D'ra.
April 1	Jamaica Producer	London	Jamaica.
" 1	Costa Rica	Dover	B'dos, T'dad & J'ca.
" 3	Ariguani ..	Avonmouth ..	Jamaica.
" 4	Patria	Southampton	Jamaica.
" 4	Loch Katrine	London	Jamaica
" 6	Reina Del Pacifico	Liverpool	B'da, B'mas & J'ca.
" 7	Heinz Horn	Dover	Trinidad.
" 8	Pomona ..	London	Jamaica.

HOMeward			
Due	Packet	From	To
Mar. 26	Simon Bolivar ..	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.
" 27	Ariguani ..	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
" 27	Reina del Pacifico	J'ca, B'mas & B'da ..	Liverpool.
" 28	Jamaica Pioneer ..	Jamaica	London.
" 31	Cordillera	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.
April 2	Orbita	J'ca, B'mas & B'da ..	Liverpool.
" 3	Cavina ..	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
" 3	Eros	Jamaica	London.
" 4	Waldrant Horn ..	Trinidad	Dover
" 4	Pomona ..	Jamaica	London.
" 5	Inkosi	Ant., B'dos., G'da.	London.
" 6	Cuba	T'dad. & D'ra.	Plymouth.
" 6	Cottica ..	B'dos & T'dad.	Plymouth.
" 6		D'ra., T'dad. & B'dos.	Plymouth.

ENGAGEMENTS

The engagement is announced between Lionel Cecil, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Bartram, of Oxford and Ida Mollie, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Souness, of Church End, Finchley, N.3. Mr. Souness is Executive Officer of the Trinidad and Tobago Standing Committee of the West India Committee.

The engagement is announced between Arthur Lewin Alexander, Trinidad Police, only son of Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Alexander, Bradwell, Hook Heath, Woking, and Sheena Margaret King, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Foster Brown, 161, Oakwood Court, Kensington, W.14.

Jamaica's Air Service

In a letter to The Times, Mr. Hugh Sellon writes:—

If Barbados needs air communications with the outside world, those of Jamaica need improving. The excellent Pan-American clippers serve Kingston three times weekly, but Jamaica is only a stopping place on their flights between Miami and Barranquilla, and it is often almost impossible to obtain a seat in the seaplane if one is going no farther than Jamaica. Last December, when wishing to stay for some time in Jamaica, on my way from South America to New York, I had to cut down my stay in the island considerably, owing to every seat being booked, after a certain date, by through passengers from South America to Florida. Jamaica is only 15½ hours by air from New York. The quickest route from England to Jamaica is by New York, and I am convinced that a development of this island as a tourist resort for both British and American visitors is one of the few ways in which its present difficulties can be met. But before this is possible far better communications must be provided, and one most important requirement is direct air communication between Kingston and Florida, in which Jamaica will no longer figure as a mere port of call.

Death of Capt. J. McK. Robertson

As we go to press, we learn with great regret of the sudden death of Captain John McKellar Robertson, C.B.E., R.N.V.R., which took place at Largs, on March 17th. Captain Robertson, who was a member of the West India Committee, was a Glasgow shipowner and a director of Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields, Ltd. To his widow we offer our deep sympathy.

COMPANY REPORTS & MEETINGS

(Continued from page 114).

communication with the rest of the world. Its radiotelegraph system dates back to 1903, the very infancy of the art. Its radiotelephone chain, of more recent development, is being expanded steadily and, with the institution of low rates, has proved an efficient complement to radiotelegraph in developing quick and reliable communication between the Americas. Tropical Radio's operations are not confined to commercial phases solely. Its free medical service, arranged in conjunction with prominent hospitals, including many of the United Fruit Company's units, continues to furnish timely assistance to ships at sea which carry no doctors aboard. Not only has this helped in alleviating suffering, but has, in instances, actually assisted in saving lives. Tropical Radio's activities likewise include the broadcasting of weather reports, so essential for ships in the Caribbean, the reporting of earthquakes, tropical storms and other calamities, facilitating quick action in providing relief for afflicted communities.

A statement attached to the accounts shews that the Company owns 3,859 acres of banana cultivation (out of a total of 109,174 acres), in Jamaica, as compared with 3,114 acres a year ago. Its sugar acreage in Jamaica is 2,419 acres as compared with 2,322 acres at the beginning of 1938. The only other cane properties shown are in Cuba, where 92,930 acres are cultivated.

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Importance of Sugar's By-Products

MODERN practice has perfected, in the highest degree, the processes of extracting sucrose from the sugar cane. Little further achievement is possible in the development of high efficiency factories, although there is still scope for higher yields in the field.

World restriction of exports, however, has necessitated some reduction in the acreage under sugar production hitherto, with the result that the problem of finding employment for the agricultural population has become intensified. Alternative crops offer no real solution of the difficulty, since none absorbs so much labour per acre as the cultivation of the sugar cane.

The problem, therefore, resolves itself rather into one of finding uses for sugar other than exporting it as such, and so bringing it into the ambit of the International Agreement. It is this consideration that accounts for the efforts being made to increase local consumption and find fresh outlets by developing the canning of milk, fruit and preserves. Attention has similarly been concentrated on the possibility of utilising sugar by-products in new industrial directions.

Many times have prophets foretold a future wherein the by-products of the sugar cane will prove more valuable than the sugar itself. That era has not arrived yet, but research has made such advances in the last decade that the prophecy may be reckoned as well on the way to fulfilment.

The manufacture of boards from bagasse is already an accomplished fact. That the patentees of this process find the industry profitable is apparent from the success of plants in cane sugar growing countries and from the fact that similar plants are now being erected in England to deal with baled bagasse imported from Louisiana, free of duty. Paper, paper pulp, artificial silk and insulating materials have been manufactured from bagasse, although so far without complete commercial success. Wax can be extracted from the sugar cane, but the quantity made available from this source would far exceed world requirements. On the other hand, molasses as a basic raw material for certain industries has met with more encouraging results.

For centuries, rum, distilled from sugar cane juices or molasses, reigned supreme. It was the production and sale of this beverage that enabled many Jamaica estate proprietors to tide over the long period when the sugar market was depressed and prices were low. Blackstrap, previously unusable except for cattle food, now finds a ready market as an effective raw material

for the production of industrial alcohol. The same by-product is also utilised in the manufacture of dry ice and synthetic citric acid. It is a fact that Cuba retains a considerable acreage of sugar cane solely for the purpose of conversion into high test molasses. The latter is freely imported into the United Kingdom specifically for distillation. As a result of over-supply, however, the market price dropped to a very low level.

For another illustration we have but to turn to Puerto Rico, where a co-operative sugar factory has recently added a solvents plant for the direct conversion of syrup from surplus canes into butyl alcohol and acetone. The outcome of this new experiment will be watched with interest. Financial backing and a steady demand for the chemicals to be produced are the essentials for the success of such a venture.

Necessity being the mother of invention, money spent on research is money well spent. If new uses can be exploited for sugar and its by-products, the area devoted to the cultivation of the cane will be maintained and may even be increased. If such a happy result can be brought about, it will provide an effective contribution towards solving one of the pressing problems of to-day—the question of agricultural unemployment in the Colonies.

West Indian Social Services

IT is true to say that never has there been a time when so much public attention has been focussed on such questions as wages, employment, housing, health and nutrition in the British West Indies. It is not yet certain whether MAJOR ORDE BROWNE'S report on his recent extensive tour of these Colonies will be published, but we may be sure that no small part of the findings of the Royal Commission will deal with the above topics. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has found it necessary to set up a special branch of the Colonial Office to advise him in all matters relating to social services in the Colonies.

As announced on another page, the head of the new department will be Mr. GERARD CLAUSON, already well-known to many of our readers in connexion with the Economic Department, of which he has been in charge since its inception, and as chairman of the Colonial Sugar Committee.

The new department can reckon on the co-operation and support of the West India Committee, which is always keenly alive to all questions affecting the welfare of the inhabitants of the West Indies.

From a Londoner's Notebook

THE British Government's pledge to Poland, announced by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on March 31st, was instantly recognized, at home and abroad, as a declaration of the gravest and most far-reaching importance. It formally commits Great Britain, in certain circumstances, to go to war in a continental quarrel at the behest of a continental nation. It is therefore very important to be quite clear what Mr. Chamberlain did and did not say.

In the first place, the pledge is confined to a limited period, that of the consultations now proceeding with various foreign governments for the purpose of establishing safeguards against further totalitarian aggression. In that sense it is a solemn warning against any attempt to short-circuit the methods of diplomacy by such a sudden *coup d'état* as that which extinguished Czecho-Slovakia at the beginning of last month.

* * *

Secondly, what is guaranteed is not the integrity but the independence of Poland. It is a first principle of British policy that all questions relating to the adjustment of frontiers may be legitimately raised in peaceful discussion. In particular, the thorny problems of Danzig, that mainly German and now National Socialist city, and the Polish Corridor, which cuts Prussia in two, are very much open to debate. Some revision, perhaps a drastic one, of the *status quo* in these matters, is inevitable; and, provided it is brought about by tolerable methods, it is no business of ours to resist it. If, on the other hand, Germany attempts to settle these or any other problems in her own favour by procedure incompatible with the existence of Poland as a sovereign state (and the most recent history yields clear examples of such procedure), and if Poland feels bound to resist such aggression by force of arms, then we are pledged to lend her immediately all support in our power—that is, to declare war.

* * *

The declaration naturally gives added significance to the visit being paid to London this week by Colonel Beck, Foreign Secretary of Poland. For a long time past Polish policy has been directed to maintaining an uneasy equilibrium between her two powerful neighbours, Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia; and Colonel Beck has been regarded as on the whole a friend of Germany. Naturally, the nightmare of every Polish statesman is a war of the rival political creeds, fought on Polish soil; and certainly Colonel Beck will not wish to precipitate such a disaster by initiating a quarrel with Herr Hitler. But the British pledge to Poland, in which France shares, is intended to be the beginning of a more definite league of the peace-loving nations than has hitherto existed; and Mr. Chamberlain told a questioner in Parliament that Russia was of course one of the other powers being consulted. There is at present good hope that an understanding may be reached between Great

Britain, France, Poland and Russia, to stand together in resistance to the diplomacy of force.

The Prime Minister's announcement had an immediately calming effect all over Europe, and especially in the totalitarian countries. It was noticeable that Herr Hitler's speech at Wilhelmshaven next day conspicuously avoided provocative references to the Polish question, that he dedicated the next Nuremberg "Partietag" to Peace, and that the Italian papers sounded a cautious and soothing note. Thus the sounding of a new and rather sharp note from London brought to a comparatively reassuring end a week in which there had been a good many alarms and excursions.

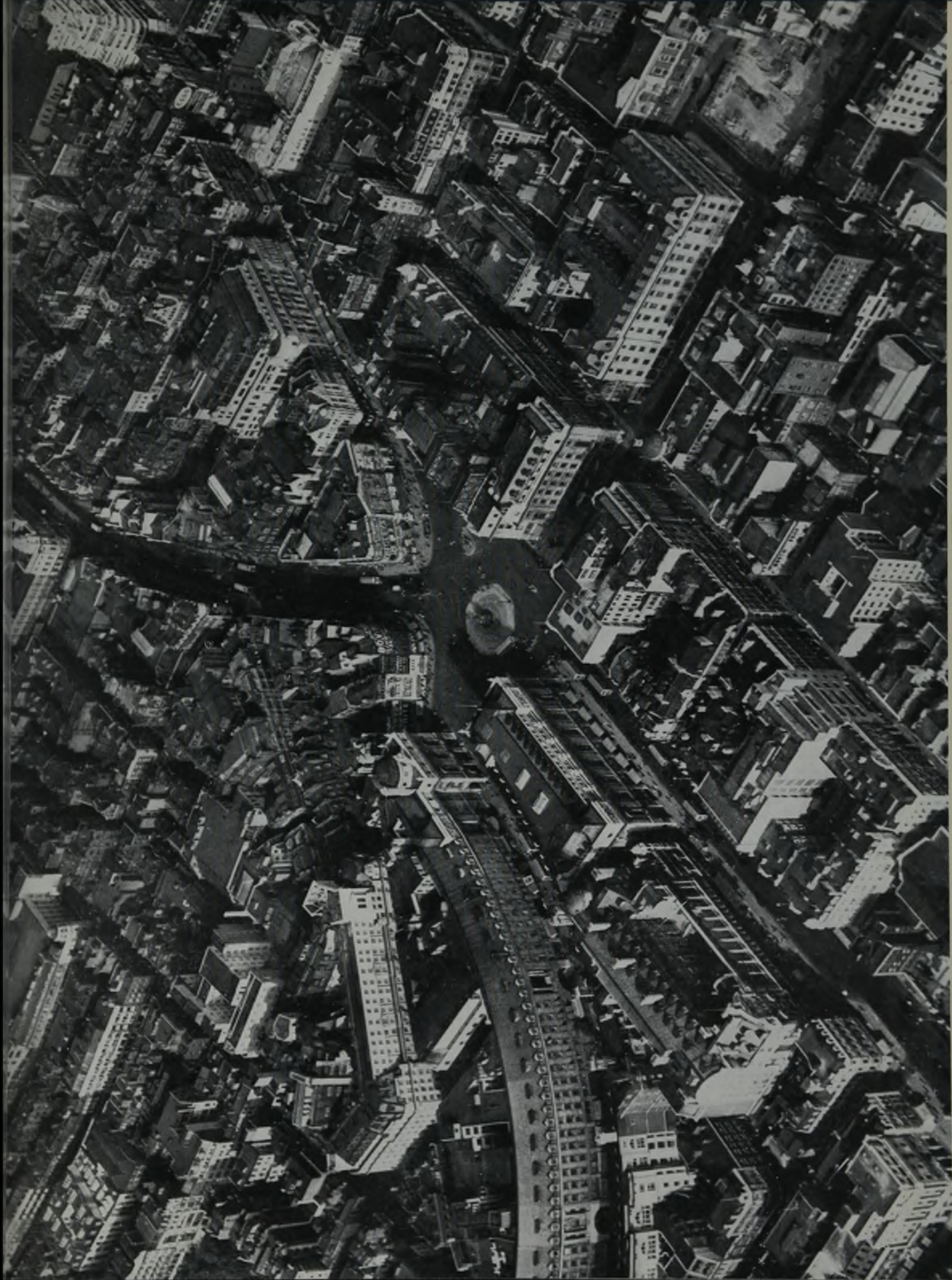
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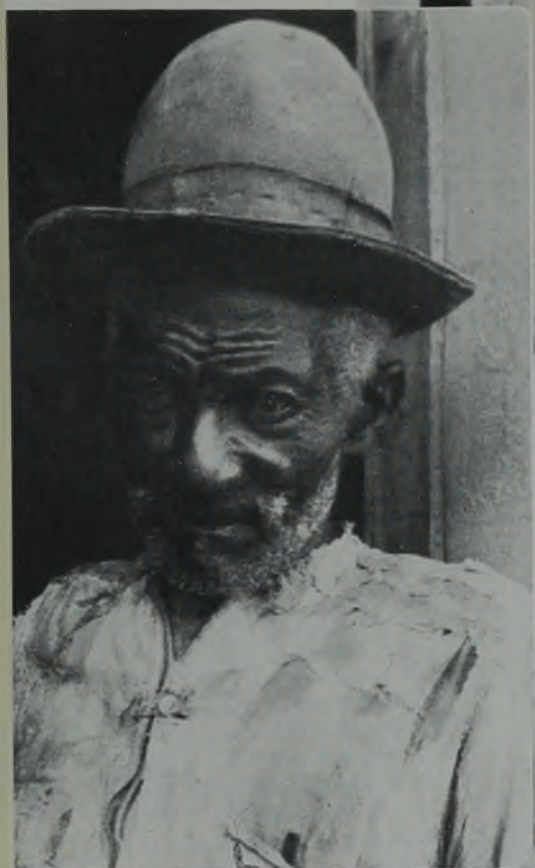
Earlier in the week the Government announced its decision (the Prime Minister expressly adding that "nothing in this world is final") on a controversy that has raged hotly since Herr Hitler went to Prague. We are not, for the present at least, to have conscription. Instead, the authorized strength of the Territorial Army is to be doubled. It had become clear that high military opinion was against conscription. If it meant an attempt to submit to compulsory training all who would be fit to fight in case of war, we have not the equipment to do it. If it meant that in future all boys reaching a certain age would have to go through a period of military service, that is a long-term policy which would not meet our immediate anxieties. For all that, there is a strong body of opinion to maintain that nothing would have a more profound effect in sobering the hotheads of the totalitarian countries than the passage of an Act in England giving the Government power to call upon any man of military age, as and when it might be desirable and possible to use his services.

However, there is no doubt that expansion of the Territorial Army is, from a strictly military point of view, the most practical method of preparation. The whole strength of the force is already near its present legal limit, and very many units have had to turn away volunteers. This is naturally a damping influence on the spirit of service, and the raising of the limit should be followed by a rapid influx of recruits. The new appeal is for a quarter of a million men; and it is being made with confidence.

Piccadilly from the Air

"What a City to loot!" exclaimed Marshal Blucher on his first sight of London after the Battle of Waterloo. The phrase is brought to mind by the photograph on the opposite page which was taken by Aerofilms Limited. It shows a bird's-eye view of Piccadilly Circus, Regent Street, the Haymarket and Shaftesbury Avenue. The scene is one with which no visitor from overseas is unfamiliar. The photograph also exposes the vulnerability of London as a target for hostile aircraft.





THREE GRENADIAN
CHARACTER STUDIES



ST. GEORGE'S HARBOUR, GRENADA

Opening of Jamaica's Legislature



Governor on Labour and Financial Conditions



“OUR financial position is a matter of some anxiety,” said the Governor, Sir Arthur Richards, in the course of his speech at the opening of the Legislative Council on March 14th. His Excellency proceeded:—

“The budget can only be balanced by deleting any contribution to reserve, a proceeding which I cannot defend, save as an extraordinary measure to meet exceptional circumstances. During the past year our surplus funds have been heavily depleted by the cost of labour disturbances and of the unfortunate railway accident at Balaclava. The sum involved—upwards of £80,000, could ill be spared from schemes for social betterment. Hon. Members can reflect for themselves on the schemes which might have been put through with the £70,000 spent on labour disturbances—schemes which must now be indefinitely delayed.

“Such figures bring home the economic folly of neglecting to use conciliation machinery. Without peace in industry the Government cannot hope to proceed with social reform and that is why the entire country should be deeply interested in the peaceful settlement of all disputes. The personal prosperity of every citizen is adversely affected by failure to do so. The Labour Unions are busy setting their house in order. I wish them success in their efforts, which will be partly measured by the restoration of energy in work and the cessation of inflammatory and irresponsible public speeches.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

“Government does not and cannot undertake to find work for every applicant. Government does its best to create conditions in which a man may earn enough to live on in the Country or conditions in which it will be possible for the least fortunate to earn enough to subsist on, but it cannot, even if it would, provide well-paid employment for all applicants. No such right to Government employment exists in any community. The unemployment figures for Kingston indicate that 60 per cent. of unemployed here have come in recently from the country. What does this mean? In only too many cases it means that men who formerly were able to make a hard living by agriculture have abandoned the laborious life of a peasant and have followed into the town the will o' the wisp of high wages and easy work. Once here they have found all those tales to be untrue. They have found that there is no work in Kingston whether highly paid or lowly paid, that there is on the contrary and always has been a superfluity of labour, an unabsorbed excess in Kingston.

“I have explored the possibility of emigration to British Honduras but have found that in present circumstances it is not possible to make arrangements

which would be better than spending our available resources on local settlement.

“The Government has prepared skeleton schemes for relief employment. They are not attractive and are not intended to be attractive. They are intended to offer no inducement to any man to stop trying to make an independent living, and are designed merely to combat destitution and to maintain the habit of work during periods when employment is scarce.

“I am opposed to the general casualization of labour, by which I mean the spreading of available work over so wide a field that none of the labour employed receives adequate employment to maintain decent homes. In my opinion, whatever temporary justification may exist or may have existed for this arrangement, it should be slowly terminated. I am aware that the immediate result will be to aggravate the apparent extent of unemployment, but I am convinced that the situation must be faced. It is mistaken kindness and a short-sighted policy to create a universal inadequacy of employment. By such means the difficulty of equating wage rates with work done is aggravated and the real amount of unemployment is unhealthily disguised.

“A man who is taught to regard two days' work a week as normal employment is naturally tempted to expect unduly high rates of pay to compensate for the infrequency of his employment. I want wage rates to be based on a fair norm of 5½ days work a week. Those sections of labour who have other means of earning a livelihood, such as land of their own on which they wish to work in the intervals of casual employment cannot expect the wage rates of, say, Public Works to be based on this system. It is not possible or desirable to equate the rates paid say to banana carriers, the nature of whose employment is intermittent and spasmodically concentrated, with those paid to ordinary labourers who should expect to work 5½ days a week.

HOUSING CONDITIONS

“It is the policy of Government to improve housing conditions of the people in town and country, to grow locally much of the food which is now imported, and to provide every populated area with a pure water supply. Investigations are at present proceeding into different parochial schemes whose aggregate cost is estimated to be £400,000, with a view to seeking some assistance from the Colonial Development Fund. I am most anxious to spread the idea that there are great opportunities for the investment of Capital in Jamaica. We want to attract Capital from outside both for agricultural and industrial enterprises, but we also want to induce those who make money in Jamaica to re-invest their profit in the land of its origin.

“I want to encourage private enterprises and to work away from the idea that no enterprise can succeed

without material Government support in the form of subsidies or monopoly.

"We want to encourage a sturdier independence in the working man. I am also sanguine enough to want to encourage a sturdier independence in the employing classes."

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS

The Government expected to close the current financial year with a surplus balance of £118,010, as compared with an estimated surplus of £53,891. The increase was due to new taxes made necessary by increased salaries, the cost of the railway accident and of labour disturbances. The present Budget forecasted a loss on the year's working of some £100,000, leaving only £15,000 as the surplus balance on March 31st, 1940. Other sources of revenue must be found.

The year 1938, despite its rather trying times, had disclosed no diminution in the trade of the Island. Its total value had been £11,517,961, which was second only to the result of 1929. Exports at a value of £5,032,740 had been the highest recorded, mainly on account of bananas, which while less in volume by 2,287,637 bunches, had yielded £260,073 more.

As regards education, much attention had been given to the question of scholarships. A new system of selective vocational, trade and educational scholarships was in operation, and an additional university scholarship for elementary school children would start next year.

Banana seedlings being developed by the Agricultural Department showed immunity to Panama Disease and high resistance to leaf spot, measures for combating which were under consideration. The 1937-8 sugar crop had been the highest for a century. The livestock industry looked forward to improvement as a result of the agreement with Nestlé's, who were to erect a condensary.

LAND SETTLEMENT

Land settlement, which had started in 1923 with Spring Garden, had shown considerable progress with 5,483 acres completely settled in 928 lots; 28,626 acres were now being settled at a purchase cost of £98,708, and there were 16,821 acres on which settlement had not yet started.

Diesel passenger coaches were to be introduced by the railway in order to regain lost traffic. The railway deficit for the new financial year was placed at £116,000. Wireless services had been used for tele-communication during the labour disturbances. It was hoped to establish this service on a permanent basis. The All Island Telephone between Montego Bay, Mandeville and Kingston was to be opened on April 1st, and during next year Sav-la-Mar and Port Antonio would be connected.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR EVANS, M.P., a member of the West India Committee, has been elected chairman of the International Parliamentary Union, and in this capacity will head the British Delegation to the International Conference which is taking place at Nice just after Easter. It will be recalled that Captain Arthur Evans returned last month from a visit to Jamaica.

May we send your friend a post free copy of the CIRCULAR.

Jamaica's Sugar Industry

The Trade Treaty with Canada

THE CIRCULAR is indebted to Mr. D. J. Verity for the following notes, communicated under date March 11th:—

"Since writing last on February 11th, eleven more factories have started crop, leaving only two to 'go about.' Up to date approximately 30,000 tons sugar have been made out of an estimated production, compiled at the end of February, of 115,650 tons. This revised estimate is 430 tons less than the previous one, and the drop is due to the effects of drought making themselves manifest, as canes begin to be reaped. An offset to lower yields of cane, however, is good sucrose content of cane all over the Island.

"Not long after my last Notes left the Island, a 'State of Emergency' was proclaimed by the Governor under circumstances which have been described elsewhere and which I will not elaborate on, save to say that only three sugar factories were affected, and that in each case the strike was of short duration and was terminated by the workers 'turning to' again.

"The Jamaica Government has appointed a committee to go into the matter of the forthcoming negotiations for the renewal of the Canada-West Indies Trade Treaty. The Committee consists of the following:—

The Hon. G. A. Jones, C.M.G., Director of Agriculture; The Hon. M. H. Hawkes, Collector General; Mr. F. E. V. Smith, Marketing Officer; Mr. H. G. de Lisser, C.M.G., representing the Jamaica Imperial Association; Mr. C. E. Johnston, representing Banana and Shipping interests; Mr. J. G. Kieffer, Mr. Cecil de Cordova, Mr. F. H. Robertson, representing the Chamber of Commerce; and Mr. D. J. Verity, representing the Sugar Manufacturers' Association.

Sir Charlton Harrison and the Hon. F. M. Kerr-Jarrett are nominated as observers on behalf of the Jamaica Imperial Association and The Sugar Manufacturers' Association respectively."

Colonial Office and Social Services

A new branch of the Colonial Office was created on April 1st. This is the Social Services Department, which will be under the charge of Mr. G. L. M. Clauson, who has hitherto been head of the Economic Department since its inception. He will be succeeded there by Mr. J. A. Calder, but it is understood Mr. Clauson will retain the chairmanship of the Colonial Sugar Committee for the time being. Mr. E. Fleming, who served as secretary of that committee, has been succeeded by Mr. W. J. Daines.

The objects and duties of the new department were explained by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald in the House of Commons on March 15th. He said that it will work in close co-operation with the Secretary of State's medical, educational, labour and other advisers to assist him in dealing with all matters affecting public health, nutrition, education, labour, prisons, housing and the like in the Colonial Empire.



The West Indian Club



Mr. Alban Wright and Mr. W. Johnston Entertained

SIR SELWYN GRIER, lately Governor of the Windward Islands, presided at a dinner given by the West Indian Club on March 29th in honour of Mr. A. Alban Wright, Administrator of St. Lucia and Mr. W. Johnston, Colonial Secretary of British Honduras.

The Chairman, proposing the health of the Club's guests, said that it was most unfortunate at a time like the present that one of the chief exports from Great Britain to the West Indies should be people of the type of Kipling's "Paget M.P." Apparently there was nothing done in the West Indies that these people did not know about before they went out. They stayed there for a few weeks and by that time they had forgotten more than he (the chairman) and those present that night could learn in a lifetime. Such persons did not help to make things easy for those who had the genuine good of the West Indies at heart and who were engaged in the thankless task of making bricks without straw, and trying to make a penny go as far as twopence.

In regard to the economic blizzard which had swept across the West Indies for ten years and was still going full blast, Sir Selwyn said that the best thing to do was to try to see whether manufacturers in England could not be induced to give a fair economic price for the raw products of the West Indies (applause). When that happened we could see our way to some economic prosperity and the questions of higher wages and social services could be safely left to the man on the spot.

Turning to the toast which he was proposing, the chairman recalled his friendship with a former Governor of British Honduras, the late Sir John Burdon, who, he said, did magnificent pioneer work in Northern Nigeria. Then, broken in health, he went to British Honduras. It had been typical of Sir John that when he was practically a dying man he spent the last months of his life going round Great Britain lecturing on the hurricane which swept British Honduras and raising funds for the Colony which he loved so well. At the present time that Colony was well served by the present Governor, Sir Alan Burns, and the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Johnston, their guest that evening, who had to cope with a difficult task. That Colony needed population and of course the capital to help that population to develop what might become a much greater asset to the Colonial Empire.

SOMETHING MUST BE DONE

The Club's other guest, Mr. Alban Wright, was doing all that an administrator could do for that most beautiful but very impoverished island, St. Lucia. He (the chairman) realised how inadequate was anything that could be done out of slender local resources to help the islands.

"Something has got to be done. Something must be done," said Sir Selwyn speaking with great emphasis. "You cannot allow the present situation to go on.

First and foremost I do wish there was some method of seeing to it that people in this country would be prepared to give a fair economic price for the produce of these Colonies. That is the key to the whole situation. We should not waste any time about it. The method of sitting back and hoping—Micawber-like—that something will turn up will not do any longer. We must face the situation. It is a grim picture at present.

"I have great pleasure in taking the Chair to-night at this dinner to our two guests, Mr. Wright and Mr. Johnston—two men who are giving of their best and will continue to do so to make things easier and happier in the Colonies in which they serve." (Applause).

Mr. Wright, responding to the toast, recalled the fact that he was a Barbadian and that his father had been chaplain, bursar, and a professor at Codrington College. He (Mr. Wright) left Barbados when a child, spent twenty years in England and twenty-five years in the Pacific and was now back in the West Indies.

ST. LUCIA'S NEEDS

It was a great pleasure to him that there should be presiding that night Sir Selwyn Grier under whom he had served and from whom he had always received great encouragement and support. Those who had served under Sir Selwyn tried to continue his policy; to model their actions upon his and to adopt his methods. It was also a great pleasure to meet again Sir Algernon Aspinall. When he (Mr. Wright) was appointed an administrator in the West Indies, Sir Algernon told him much about the West Indies, which he had found of the greatest value. In the smaller West Indian Colonies they regarded Sir Algernon as a kind of honorary agent-general and whenever they required any assistance they had got it rapidly and efficiently from Sir Algernon, whose books on the West Indies he always read with great profit and delight.

All the troubles in the West Indies had an economic basis, although there were several causes of unrest. Education in the small islands was defective. The Governments, however, could not afford adequate expenditure on this or many other services. The Abyssinian campaign upset many people. He did not think that the influence of America on the West Indies had been fully realised. People in the West Indies earning three dollars a month contrasted that figure with the three dollars a day which friends or relatives in America were earning.

Planters in the West Indies had been criticised for neglecting the interests of their labourers. Planters, however, were comparatively speaking, as badly off as the labourers. They had in most cases the millstones of mortgages around their necks. There were no champagne lunches in the houses of planters in these days; no Rolls-Royces in their garages. They were paying the labourers all, and in some cases more than they could

afford. There were very few holiday trips to England from the smaller islands made by planters in these hard times. The troubles of the West Indies were not political but economic. Inadequate prices were obtained for such of their products as they could sell at all. He had, in effect, told the Royal Commission "It's your money we want." Most of the troubles of the West Indies, unlike the troubles in Palestine, could be cured by money. There were black areas in England and there were black areas in the Colonial Empire, and the West Indies needed doles, subsidies, bonuses, preferences, free grants and loans to tide them over the present period of depression.

HOW STANDS BRITISH HONDURAS?

Mr. Johnston, responding to the toast, said that while British Honduras was one of the lesser known Colonies, it was not perhaps realised that the only part of the British Empire in Central America was a large as Wales, twice the size of Jamaica and with a population of 57,000 of whom 17,000 lived in the capital. The problem there was population.

Reviewing the local industries, Mr. Johnston said that the principal were mahogany and chicle (the basis of chewing gum) and they represented two-thirds of the domestic exports. Of the minor industries grapefruit had to compete with certain territory which put its poorer quality fruit on the market and spoil the market for British Honduras grapefruit. Bananas had always been grown in the Colony and there had been a great increase in production since 1932.

Another of their industries was Cassava which would be of particular importance in the event of war. Optimism prevailed regarding that industry. Grants from the Colonial Development Fund had enabled roads to be built. Along those roads they had banana plantations.

In common with other parts of the West Indies they had had a visit from the Royal Commission. The Commission created a very favourable impression. The people were expecting a great deal more than was likely to be practicable. They, however, lived in hope. Last year, for the first time the Colony balanced its accounts without any assistance from Imperial Funds. Taxation was high having regard to the population.

Mr. J. Gordon Miller, proposing the health of the chairman, said one wondered why we had not more advisory committees of retired Governors. Sir Selwyn Grier still possessed much of that enthusiasm which he displayed in those islands to which he had given of his best.

The chairman briefly replied.

Among those present were:—

Sir Algernon Aspinall (President of the Club), Mr. A. L. Jupp (deputy-chairman of the Club), Mr. Ben Riley, M.P., Mr. H. L. O. Henriques (hon. treasurer of the Club), Mr. J. Gordon Miller (deputy-chairman of The West India Committee), Mr. David Andrews, Mr. F. A. Baddeley, Mr. Edward Baynes (late Administrator of St. Lucia), Mr. A. T. Dudley, Mr. W. P. Edwards, Mr. T. D. Hampson, Mr. C. W. Hampson, Mr. T. P. Hearn, Mr. Gordon D. Hodge, Captain Charles E. Irving, Mr. K. G. Jupp, Mr. N. C. Jupp, Mr. Edward J. King (secretary of the West India Committee), Mr. Bryan E. King, Mr. G. Norman Knight (assistant secretary of the West India Committee), Mr. J. Lagden, Mr. G. Parrott, Mr. A. H. Poynton, Mr. H. A. Rapson, Mr. G. C. Rhodes, Mr. E. C. Stenbridge, Mr. W. E. Swain, Mr. T. A. Twyman, Mr. A. I. Zaitzeff, and Mr. G. J. Dent, assistant honorary secretary.

Sea Island Cotton

Crops, Last Year and 1938-39

THE planting season differs in the various Islands, some Islands planting in August-September and others in March. In the former the period of growth is spread over from one calendar year to another (1937-38), whereas in the latter the period of growth falls within a single calendar year (1938). The climatic conditions of the two distinct periods and their influence on the crop may therefore be widely different. In these notes, for which we are indebted to the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association, the figures relating to acreage and production cover both periods.

The area planted in Sea Island cotton in 1937-38 amounted to 15,887 acres being 1,163 less than the acreage estimated by the Association for that season and 882 acres more than the previous season. The increased acreage was planted in Antigua and Nevis.

The total production of Sea Island cotton lint amounted to 2,200,200 lb., equivalent to 5,501 bales of 400 lb. each. This quantity was 1,407 bales more than the total production of the previous year. The increase was due to a record crop in St. Vincent (690,935 lb. lint) and to increased production in Antigua, Nevis and St. Kitts. In general the Islands which planted cotton in the latter part of 1937 experienced a good cotton season.

Production of Marie Galante cotton lint amounted to 288,249 lb., equivalent to 695 bales of 400 lb. each, an increase of about 20 per cent. on the crop of the previous year.

ESTIMATED ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION, 1938-39.

Island	Acres	Production		
		Lint lb.	Bales of 400 lb.	lb. per acre
SEA ISLAND				
Anguilla..	400	32,000	80	80
Antigua ..	2,000	200,000	500	100
Barbados ..	25	2,500	6	100
Montserrat ..	4,500	675,000	169	150
Nevis ..	2,500	250,000	625	100
St. Kitts ..	1,000	200,000	500	200
St. Vincent ..	5,000	400,000	1,000	80
Virgin Islands (British)	225	16,875	42	75
Total ..	15,650	1,776,375	2,922	—
MARIE GALANTE				
Grenada..	5,250	240,000	600	46
St. Vincent ..	700	50,000	125	71
Total ..	5,950	290,000	725	—

Average prices obtained during the year were slightly less than during the previous year. Prices for the Montserrat strain ranged from 1/4 to 1/8 per lb., whereas for the superfine St. Vincent strain the range was higher at 1/8 to 2/- per lb.

The Cotton Pests Entomologist completed the second year of his investigations during the period under review, and it is anticipated that the strict application of his recommendations will lead to marked reduction in the incidence of cotton pests.

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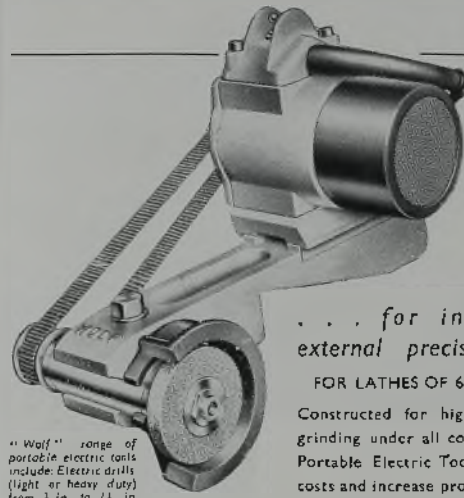
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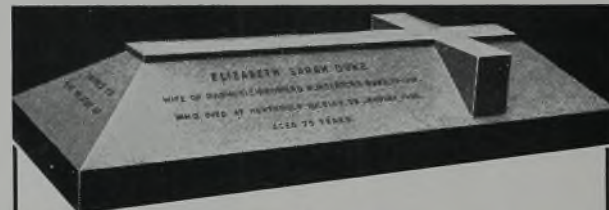
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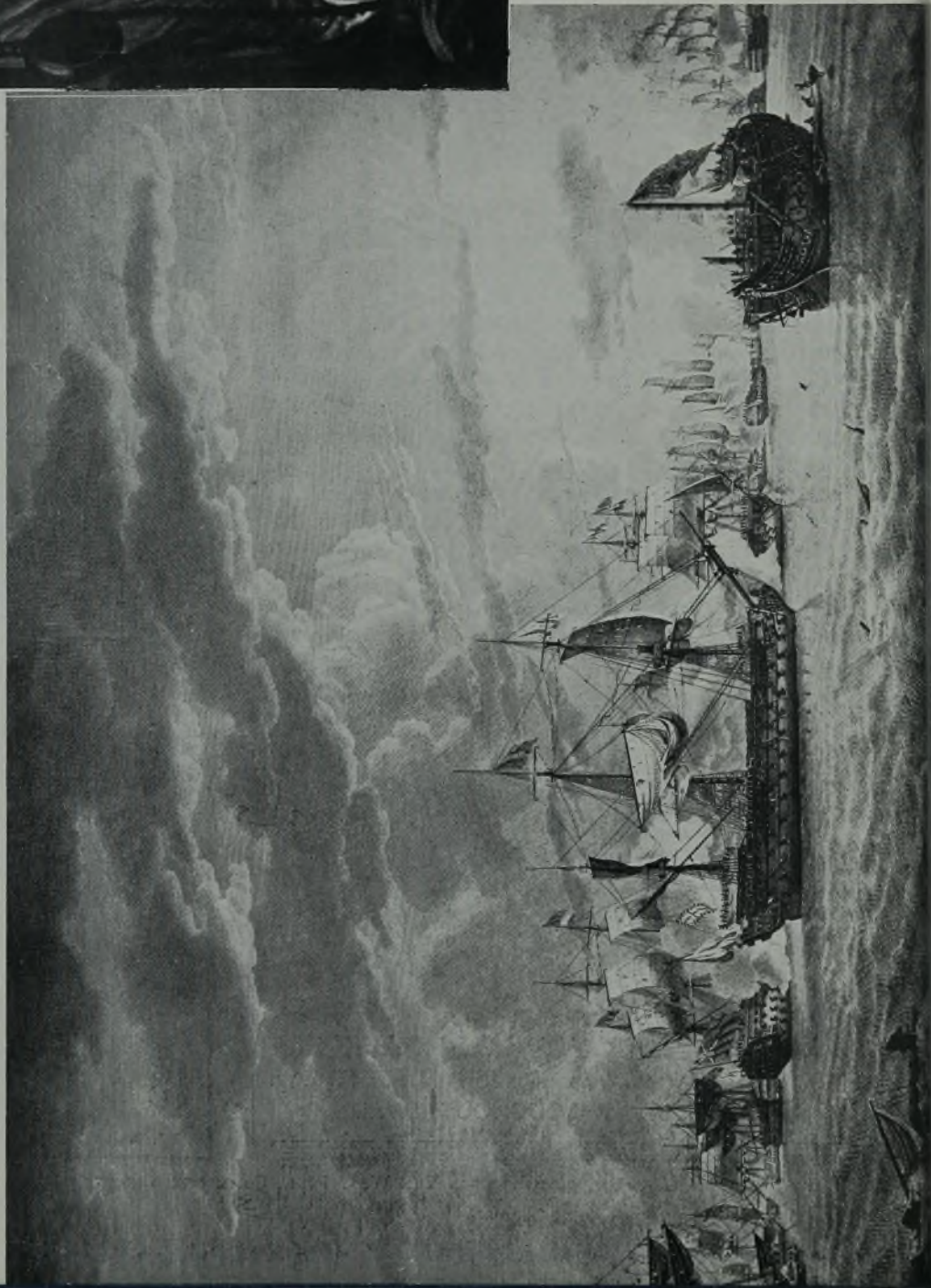
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THE FORTNIGHT IN WEST INDIAN HISTORY

THE CLOSE OF THE BATTLE OF THE SAINTES, APRIL 12th, 1782
DE GRASSE'S FLAGSHIP LA VILLE DE PARIS STRIKES TO THE BARFLEUR

(from the rare engraving by Chesham, after Dodd)



BARON RODNEY OF STOKE-RODNEY

(from the engraving by Gainsborough Dupont, after
the portrait by Thomas Gainsborough)

This Fortnight's Anniversary

Rodney's Victory over De Grasse

ON April 12th, 1782, a British fleet under Admiral Sir George Rodney won the memorable victory of the Saints, which saved Jamaica from invasion and probably the whole of the British West Indian islands from French domination.

The photographs on the opposite page are reproduced by courtesy of the Parker Galleries of Albemarle Street, where is being held an interesting exhibition of naval paintings and prints. The battle scene, from a rare engraving by Gainsborough Dupont after the painting by his uncle, the famous Thomas Gainsborough, depicts the close of the engagement off Dominica, when towards sunset Rodney made the signal for recall. De Grasse's flagship, the Ville de Paris, is shown, striking to Hood in the Barfleur. Had the same energy in pursuit been displayed as in attack, the triumph would have been overwhelming. As it was, only five French ships were captured in the action itself, and of those not one ever reached home. Inset is shown the victor, who was raised to the peerage for his services, as was his second-in-command, Sir Samuel Hood.

On the morning of April 12th a French fleet, commanded by the Comte de Grasse, was seen between Saintes and Dominica, with a numerous convoy of transports becalmed in Price Rupert's Bay. Sir Samuel Hood's division got the sea-breeze and went in chase, which, de Grasse observing, he bore up in hope of cutting off the isolated British squadron. Hood, however, compelled the French admiral to sheer off. Rodney then made the signal for close action, and shortly afterwards the battle started. Rodney, with some ships, passed through the enemy's line, which caused much confusion amongst them; Hood attacked the van, while Drake's division maintained a close and warm action in the rear. De Grasse attempted to effect a rejunction of his ships but was unable to bring it off and retreated in disorder.

A general chase ensued. The Glorieux being dismasted was taken possession of by the Royal Oak; the Cesar by the Centaur, the Hectar by the Alcide and Canada; the Ville de Paris was brought to action by Hood in the Barfleur, and compelled to strike; and the Ardent was captured by the Belliqueux. Towards sunset Rodney made the signal of recall and the action ceased. The British lost two hundred and fifty-three killed, and eight hundred and sixteen wounded, and the French three thousand killed and wounded. Of the captured enemy's ships, the Ville de Paris, Hectar, and Glorieux foundered on their passage home, and the Cesar was, unfortunately, burnt with her prize crew of fifty British seamen.

THIRTY-TWO candidates have been admitted to membership of the West India Committee during the first quarter of the present year. They reside in the following places:—

London	13	Jamaica	3
Country	12	Trinidad	2
Barbados	2		

West Indies in 1938

Royal Bank of Canada's Review

THE seventieth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Royal Bank of Canada was held in Montreal on January 12th. The following summary of conditions in the British West Indies last year is extracted from the report then presented by the directors.

The year 1938 saw a reversal of the upward trend reported in 1937 in most parts of the West Indies. Adverse weather conditions, reduced crop yields and low prices for export staples combined to restrict the volume of business in the British West Indies. Trinidad however, enjoyed a year of unprecedented prosperity as a result of the activity in the oil fields. Labour unrest was general, with strikes in many of the islands. The British Government has appointed a Royal Commission to study the economic and social problems of the Colonies. The financial position of the British West Indian Governments is reported to be satisfactory. Tourist trade is becoming increasingly important. The number of visitors to the Bahamas last season was reduced as a result of conditions in the United States; other Colonies enjoyed a satisfactory season.

Weather conditions were variable during the year. Heavy rains in Trinidad and British Guiana interfered with sugar grinding operations and abnormally dry weather reduced sugar yields in Barbados, St. Kitts and Antigua. The following table shows production during the past two years and export quotas for 1937-38 and 1938-39:—

	Output		Export Quota	
	1936-37	1937-38	1937-38	1938-39
	Long Tons			
Trinidad	154,285	133,627	138,000	132,200
Barbados	128,239	111,414	114,000	109,200
Jamaica	106,601	118,318	103,100	80,360
Antigua	33,025	22,225	53,500	51,250
St. Kitts	34,272	27,935		
Other Islands ..	13,115	10,339	10,500	10,050
British Guiana ..	193,728	190,000	186,000	166,700

Estimates of the 1938-39 crops are not yet complete but reports indicate that yields will be above average except in Antigua and British Guiana; the reduced quotas may increase the difficulty of marketing the crops.

Cocoa shipments from Jamaica, Trinidad and Grenada were higher than in 1937, but prices have been among the lowest on record, offsetting the benefits from the larger output. Prospects for the 1939 crop in Trinidad are poor but yields in Grenada and Jamaica are expected to be normal. Jamaican coffee exports were above those of 1937 but demand for Trinidad varieties has been disappointing with shipments only one-third as large as in the preceding year.

The Jamaican banana industry continues to progress. Although shipments were three million stems less than the record total of 1937, high prices and good quality increased the value by approximately £250,000. Unfavourable weather conditions and shipping difficulties reduced exports from the eastern islands but those from British Honduras showed an increase.

Exports of oranges and grapefruit from Trinidad were substantially above those of 1937 and the canning

factories operated on a satisfactory basis. Lime products, however, have been in poor demand, shipments from all the producing islands declining. Prospects for the next crop in Dominica are fair; the prevalence of root disease in Montserrat has necessitated replanting with disease-resistant stock. Continued drought affected yields of tomatoes in the Bahamas and Montserrat and heavy competition in Canadian markets further reduced returns to growers. Weather conditions have not been favourable for the 1939 crop.

Adverse weather conditions during the entire season reduced the cotton crop in Montserrat, but the yield in other islands was substantially higher, output in Nevis establishing a new high record. Market conditions, however, continue very unsatisfactory with unprofitable prices, heavy stocks in England, and severe competition from Florida Sea Island cotton. Conditions in the coco-nut and copra market have been most unsatisfactory with world demand at a low ebb. Exports from Trinidad were less than half as large as in 1937. Jamaican exports increased slightly.

The petroleum industry in Trinidad showed continued expansion in exploration, development and production with exports well above the record established in 1937. Heavy rains in British Guiana during the first eight months of 1938 handicapped gold and diamond mining operations with the result that exports were only slightly above those of the preceding year. The bauxite industry, on the other hand, continued to expand, with shipments exceeding the 1937 record by 37 per cent.

Trinidad's Oil Industry, 1938

It is well known that the present prosperous revenue receipts enjoyed by the Colony, making development schemes possible, are due in no small measure to the recent expansion of the oil industry.

The following facts and figures, extracted from the Colony's Economic Report for 1938, reveal the progress made in recent years.

The production of crude oil in the Colony for the quarter ended December 31st, 1938, was 4,762,805 barrels, this being an increase of 17.78 per cent. on the figure for the same period of the year 1937. The production for the year 1938 amounted to 17,737,061 barrels, or 14.41 per cent. more than the figure for the year 1937.

The crude oil was produced from the following fields: Barrackpore, Boodoosingh, Brighton, Cedros, Coora, Fyzabad, Guayaguayare, Lizard Springs, Los Bajos, Palo Seco, Parry Lands, Penal, Point Fortin, Tabaquite and Vessigny.

Twenty-three oil companies are at present operating in the Colony.

The following table shows, comparatively, some interesting figures relating to the production and other figures for the last three years:—

	Period: January to December		
	1936	1937	1938
Production of Crude Oil (in barrels)	13,237,030	15,502,989	17,737,061
Footage drilled (feet)	594,529	911,575	905,878
Average number of drilling rigs working	32	36	42
Average number of producing wells	1,041	1,170	1,261

Royal Commission in Tobago

Representation by West India Committee

LORD MOYNE, with whom were Sir Walter Citrine, Sir Percy Mackinnon, Dame Rachel Crowdy and Dr. Mary Blacklock, heard evidence in Scarborough, Tobago for three hours on March 4th.

A delegation from the Tobago Chamber of Commerce comprised Mr. Kenneth Reid, President; Mr. L. H. Short, Vice-President; Lieut.-Commander L. Mansfield Robinson, Honorary Secretary; Mr. H. R. Hamilton and Mr. W. Shaw. The other witnesses were Mr. L. E. Edwards, a Scarborough Schoolmaster, and Mr. L. A. Peters who spoke of the Agricultural Credit Societies.

The Chamber of Commerce stressed the need for improved communications, encouragement of the tourist industry, extended health services, and better housing and social welfare.

The desirability of agricultural education (not affecting the cultural side) was stressed by Mr. Kenneth Reid who said: We have here an old population very fond of the land. The young generation are coming up not to love the land but to become school teachers and Government officers.

The question of West Indian representation in London and the possibility of there being some member or lobbyist to put forward West Indian views in the House of Commons were raised by Lieut.-Commander Robinson.

Sir Walter Citrine: Are you, as a chamber, linked at all with the West India Committee that to-day has its headquarters in London?

Lieut.-Commander Robinson: Yes, one of the members is an honorary member of this Chamber.

Sir Walter Citrine: I suppose you do make representations through them from time to time, don't you?

Lieut.-Commander Robinson: I think that can be done.

Sir Walter Citrine: I am not suggesting it as an alternative but I am really trying to find out the extent to which you have now any means of getting access to the Secretary of State. You see that Committee is a very powerful Committee and I do not think there is any difficulty in their putting their point of view to the Secretary of State, at all.

Dame Rachel Crowdy: Next thing I want to ask you is who at the moment in London looks after your—I do not mean Trinidad and Tobago, I mean Tobago—tourist and trading interests?

Lieut.-Commander Robinson: The Tourist Board has an agency in New York. So far as we are aware the West India Committee would probably do it.

Dame Rachel Crowdy: That is something rather different. Do you have nothing? There is no organisation in London who looks after West Indies interest generally in the same way that the High Commissioner or the Commissioner would? There is no West Indies Commissioner?

Mr. Reid: To this extent that the Trinidad Government and one or two of the other islands subscribe to the West India Committee who have an officer whose duty it is to look after certain tourist and trading interests for these islands.

Romance of a Charity

Intended Marriage "Dot" that Benefited Thousands

By E. C. STEMBRIDGE

IF the match-making plan of a benevolent lady had succeeded, one of the most notable of West Indian charities would never have been founded.

This lady desired that a kinsman of her husband should marry one of her nieces. She possessed six, and the potential bridegroom was not restricted as to choice. Moreover, he was offered substantial inducement. It appeared, however, to be another illustration of the scriptural assurance that "in vain the net is spread in the sight of any bird." This particular "Barkis" was most emphatically not "willin."

History does not record the reason. What we do know is that he did not choose any one of the half-dozen damsels within range of selection. Thus he relinquished a fortune. That fortune made possible the foundation of the Mico Charity. What that charity accomplished for education in the West Indies forms an interesting chapter in the history of that section of the Empire.

Here is the story: Away back in the seventeenth century there lived a London Alderman, Sir Samuel Mico, a member of the Mercers Company. Sir Samuel had a kinsman also named Samuel. This kinsman was regarded by Lady Mico as worthy of closer association with the family for, by her will, in 1670, she bequeathed to him £2,000 "when he had married one of my nieces. Hee not performing it I give one of the said thousand poundes to redeeme poore slaves which I would have put out as my Executors thinke the best for a yerly revenue to redeeme some yerly."

Furthermore, if he entered into the desired marriage Samuel was also to have Lady Mico's best pearl necklace "and all my plate which I do not give away by this my will."

The "poore slaves" were Christians held in captivity by the Moors of Algiers. Benevolent persons were accustomed at that time to make bequests in aid of the release of these captives who were seized by pirates infesting the coasts of the Mediterranean Sea. England's interest in the fate of these unhappy people was not limited to philanthropists. It was the good fortune of a British Admiral—Pellew—(afterwards Viscount Exmouth) to capture Algiers, and the slaves were liberated.

Meanwhile, in 1680, by direction of the Court of Chancery, freehold property in London had been purchased with Lady Mico's legacy, and conveyed to her executors for the redemption of slaves. When, however, the pirates had been "brought to book," and their captures had become a thing of the past, the necessity of philanthropy in this sphere vanished, and the question ultimately arose as to how Lady

Mico's legacy should be dealt with.

The question did not become less important in view of the fact that that legacy had increased enormously in value. In other words, the original sum of £1,000 had accumulated to £120,000.

The late Mr. Frank Cundall, in his most useful and informing book "The Mico College, Jamaica"—a book to which one is indebted for many facts mentioned in this article—tells how the problem was solved. The



Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton

[Reproduced by courtesy of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines' Protection Society]

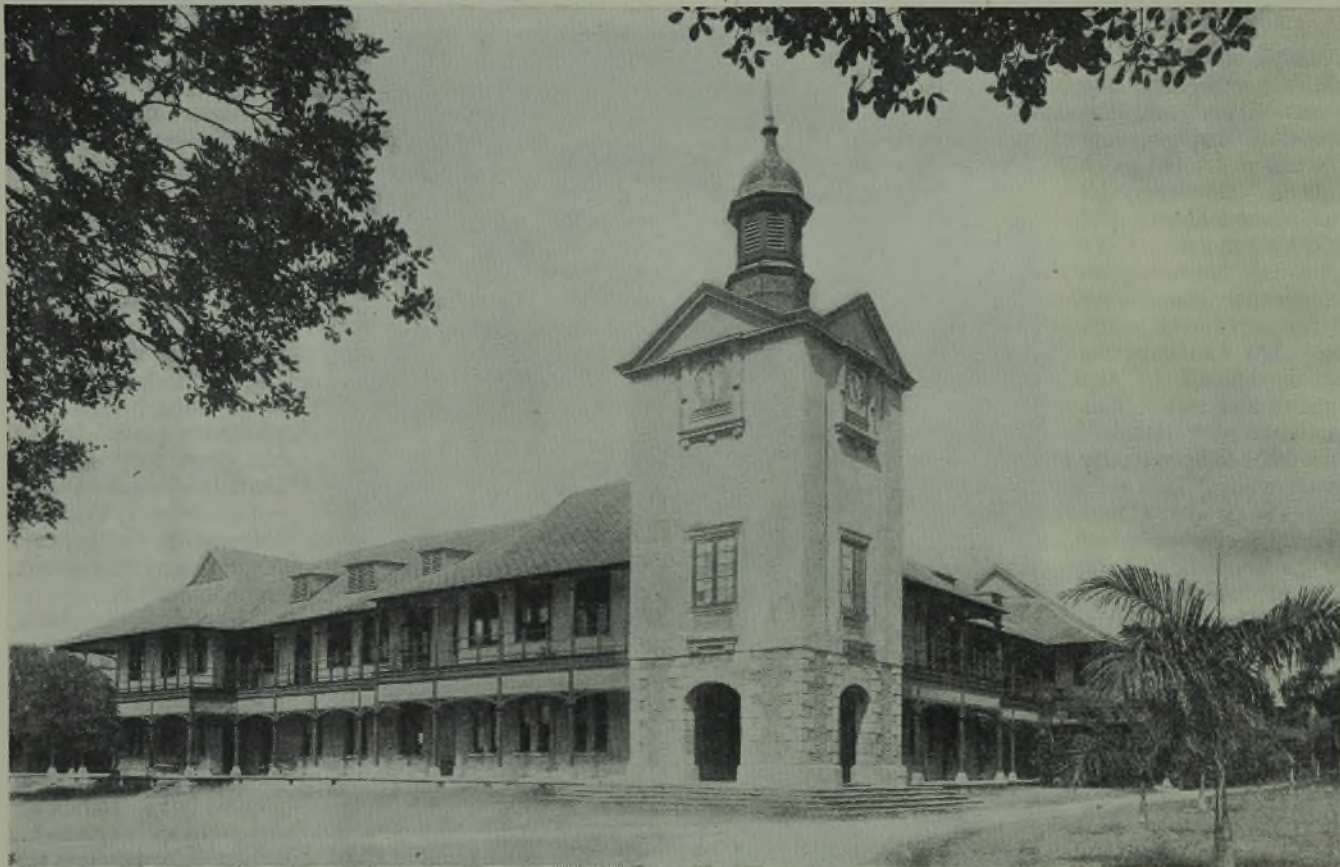
solution was provided by one of the most distinguished of the Abolitionists, Mr. (afterwards Sir) Thomas Fowell Buxton, who had the co-operation of his friend, Dr. Stephen Lushington, deputy-chairman of the Society for the extinction of the Slave Trade.

More than a century ago, the Master of the Rolls confirmed a scheme prepared by Buxton and Lushington whereby the Lady Mico Trust was founded. The object was to give Christian education to the coloured population of the British Colonies. The moment was considered opportune in view of the success which at this period crowned the efforts to secure the abolition of slavery.

Sir Thomas, on his death, was succeeded in the chairmanship of the Trust by his second son (also named Thomas Fowell) who was a member of the Board for nearly fifty years. This son, in turn, was followed by his son, Mr. Alfred Fowell Buxton, the present chairman. Other trustees at the present time include Mr. H. F. Buxton (nephew of the chairman) and Mr. John F. Buxton (son of Mr. H. F. Buxton).

As might be supposed, an original trustee associated with Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton was his friend Dr. Stephen Lushington.

Dr. Lushington held a position of great distinction in English public life. He was judge of the Admiralty



By courtesy of]

Mico College to-day

[the Mico Trustees

The Trust (states Mr. Cundall) was founded upon three great principles: all schools to be supported from funds of the charity; to be open to children of parents of all denominations; the great object to be the promotion of education in general and especially religious education. It was provided that no catechism or books of peculiar religious tenets should be brought into the schools, and that every child should be at liberty to attend regularly the place of worship to which his parents belonged.

Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton became first chairman of the Trust, holding that office until his death in 1845. In the history of notable English families there is no more remarkable instance of the inheritance by descendants of the philanthropic and humanitarian instincts of the founder of the family.

Court; Dean of the Court of Arches; one of the counsel who defended Queen Caroline, a member of Parliament, and an outstanding supporter of the cause of abolition.

Here, again, we see illustrated the force of heredity, for two of the present trustees are Brigadier-General Stephen Lushington and Major Franklin Lushington. The name of Brigadier-General Lushington is familiar to British Guiana readers of the CIRCULAR as that of a former Commandant of the Local Forces in that Colony.

Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton is also commemorated in British Guiana by the name of one of its best known villages. A descendant of Sir Thomas—Mr. Leland William Wilberforce Buxton—was private secretary to the late Sir Frederic Hodgson when Sir Frederic was Governor of British Guiana.

(Continued on page 141)

The Cocoa Outlook

Optimistic Survey of World Position

THE activity in the cocoa market, as in the case of other industries, has been checked by the disturbed state of the world. Until this uncertainty is lifted and confidence returns, hopeful predictions are almost out of the question.

It is refreshing, however, to find Messrs. Carl M. Loeb, Rhoades and Co., of New York, forecasting an

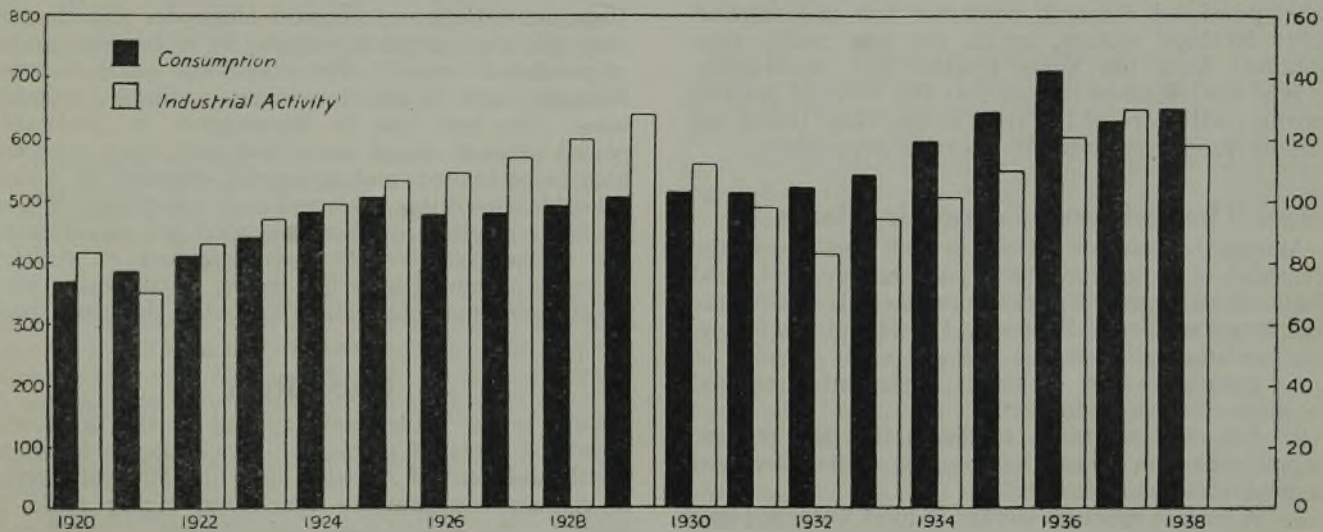
PROSPECTS FOR 1939

The consumption prospect in the current year is regarded as favourable and it is possible that a new high record may be established. World consumption during 1938 totalled 650.5 thousand tons, comparing with 631.1 thousand in 1937 and 710.5 thousand in 1936.

The illustration published on this page reveals a

CONSUMPTION
Thousands of
Metric Tons

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY
(Percent of
1923 - 25)



advance in cocoa prices during 1939 as justified on the basis of prospective consumption and the prospects of a substantial reduction in stocks. These authorities believe that recent low prices represent the bottom of the decline.

Stocks of cocoa in consuming countries on January 1st, 1939 were apparently the largest on record, totalling some 276.3 thousand metric tons. Stocks were reduced rather sharply in the United States, but a large increase was reported in Great Britain and a smaller one in Continental Europe. The amount of cocoa afloat on the way to consuming countries on January 1st was considerably in excess of the corresponding figures of a year earlier, when shipments were curtailed by the Gold Coast hold-up, but expressed in terms of months' consumption, and estimating probable consumption in 1939 at 700 to 725 thousand tons, stocks on January 1st were no more than normal. The increasing volume of business on the New York Cocoa Exchange necessitates carrying a much larger stock in that city, while "until the need for a war reserve is definitely over the large stock in Great Britain can be ignored for trading purposes."

high degree of correlation between industrial activity and cocoa consumption. Such differences as have from time to time occurred can be attributed largely to the price of cocoa; for example, the sharp rise in prices during the latter half of 1936 and early 1937 depressed consumption throughout the latter year and it was not stimulated until the price declined in 1938.

The authorities quoted look for increased consumption in 1939 on the lines of the following table:—

Metric Tons, Thousands	1938	1939 Probabilities
United States ..	231.5	265 to 275
Great Britain ..	98.7	105 to 110
Continental Europe ..	284.5	290 to 295
Elsewhere ..	35.8	40 to 45
World total	650.5	700 to 725

Exports from producing countries, on the other hand, they expect to be somewhat smaller than last year's total of 714.4 thousand metric tons, gross weight basis. The trend of cocoa exports has been upward.

Agricultural News

By "AGRONOMIST"

YAMS are an important food-crop in many parts of the tropics, but one of the difficulties encountered with them is that they do not keep well in storage, especially if they have been injured at harvest. The Porto Rico Experiment Station has carried out a large number of storage experiments with the Guinea yam, and these have recently been reported on. It was found that the tubers could not withstand temperatures as low as 34°F.; that careful handling during harvest and storage prevented losses, and that dry, well-ventilated storage reduced decay. Several different treatments of cut tubers were tested and compared, namely, wood-ashes, Bordeaux mixture, hydrated lime, powdered charcoal, powdered talc and sulphur. After 50 days' storage, by far the best results were obtained from the yams treated with wood-ashes. It is of much interest to note that this very old practice among cultivators of the crop in the West Indies has had its value confirmed by scientific experiments.

The Soil and Economic Plants

Among the valuable articles in *Soils and Men in the Yearbook of Agriculture, 1938*, published by the United States Department of Agriculture, there is one on the Soil Requirements of Economic Plants and the following fundamental essentials are given:—

1. Suitability for cultural implements required for most efficient production.
2. Effective resistance to destructive soil erosion, or soil depletion, under the cropping system involved in profitable management.
3. Adequate moisture storage to meet water requirements of the crop under normal rainfall, or irrigation.
4. Adequate aeration to a suitable depth to permit the development of a favourable root system for the mature plant.
5. Available plant nutrients sufficient for profitable yields.
6. Freedom from adverse chemical conditions.

Pig Feeding and Cod Liver Oil

In recent years intensive methods of rearing pigs and poultry have assumed much importance. Among the systems employed is the addition of small quantities of cod liver oil to the rations; this has proved of great value. The benefit derived from the oil in pig-feeding is now generally recognized as due to the vitamins A and D. As a result of a series of experiments carried out by the National Institute of Research in Dairying at Reading University, it was found that pigs reared and fattened on a ration of barley and other meals and minerals, failed to thrive, and showed typical symptoms of vitamin A deficiency, whilst comparable litters, reared under similar conditions on the same ration, but with $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 2 per cent. of commercial cod liver oil added, made good progress. This interest-

ing result is among those described in a paper on Pig Feeding Experiments with Cod Liver Oil in the January number of the *Journal of Agricultural Science*.

New Poison for Slugs and Snails

Not only in temperate countries are slugs and snails destructive plant pests, but in the tropics also. In Malaya and Ceylon, for example, the giant snail is a common and widespread pest in gardens and plantations. A highly efficient poison has come into much prominence during the past two years, namely, "Meta" which is a solid fuel used for heating curling tongs. Its main constituent is meta-aldehyde. To destroy slugs and snails a bait is prepared by mixing four grams of powdered "meta" with about one quart of bran. Enough water is added to make a friable, crumbly mass. The bait can be broadcasted, or preferably placed in small heaps about one foot apart over the area to be treated, and it remains effective for a considerable time if it is protected from heavy rain. Whilst excellent results have been recorded in cool climates, the writer has recently been informed of striking successes obtained with the poison in connexion with efforts being made in Malaya to control the giant snail.

Cube Root

Cube is the trade name applied to the dried and powdered roots of species of *Lonchocarpus* found in South and Central America, and like Malayan derris, it contains constituents which are highly toxic to insects. The local names are "timbo" in Brazil, "barbasco" in Peru and "hairari" in British Guiana. The increased employment of vegetable insecticides and the possibility of cube being largely used to replace arsenicals in controlling pests of vegetable and fruit crops, has led to the planting of large areas of the plants which produce it, in Brazil and Peru. In order to study the market position of cube in relation to derris in the United States, C. D. V. Georgi of the Malayan Agricultural Service visited that country, and a valuable report on his investigations is published in the *Malayan Agricultural Journal* for January, 1939. It is stated that manufacturers of insecticides showed a preference for cube mainly because it is offered at a lower price than derris, although of the same rotenone content—rotenone being their criterion of insecticidal value. In regard to cube cultivation, it is mentioned that stringent regulations are in force in Brazil and Peru to prevent the exportation of viable material which might be used to establish a major agricultural industry in other parts of the tropics such as was the case with Hevea rubber. At present, however, there is one serious drawback to the extended use of both cube and derris, namely, the comparatively rapid deterioration in toxicity when exposed to light and air.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"BETTA fer be lion hearted dan pigheaded."

* * *

It is understood that Sir Alan Burns, Governor of British Honduras, will be returning on leave to England in June.

* * *

We much regret to learn that Mr. Arthur Allis-Smith died on March 23rd at La Preciosa Estate, Sans Souci, Trinidad, at the age of 74. Mr. Allis-Smith was a member of the West India Committee.

* * *

LIEUT.-COLONEL H. C. B. HICKLING, C.B.E., who is a director of Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields Ltd., and of the Ste. Madeleine Sugar Company, has been appointed a director of the British-Borneo Petroleum Syndicate.

* * *

THE Cocoa Growers' Association of Trinidad and Tobago, formed about eight months ago, already has 3,000 members. Its president, Mr. Harold E. Robinson, visualises a total membership of eight to nine thousand.

* * *

We are glad to learn that Sir Cosmo Parkinson has now recovered after the operation which he underwent for appendicitis and hopes shortly to resume his duties as Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

* * *

LIEUT.-COL. IVAN DAVSON arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, on March 26th, and for a few days was the guest of His Excellency, Sir Arthur Richards, before going to stay with Mr. and Mrs. R. L. M. Kirkwood. He will not now be leaving Jamaica until April 12th.

* * *

MR. A. P. FAICKNEY has been elected a director of Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields Ltd. in succession to Sir Ernest Miller, who died on March 22nd. Sir Ernest was a director of the British Burmah Petroleum Company, to the Board of which Mr. Faickney has been elected.

* * *

ACCORDING to the New York Herald-Tribune, a referendum has been demanded by a special Economic Congress in Puerto Rico, citizens to be asked to determine whether Puerto Rico shall become the forty-ninth State in the U.S.A., an autonomous territory or an independent republic.

* * *

THE Oilfields Employers' Association of Trinidad have selected Mr. Robert Gavin for the post of Chief Industrial Relations Officer. Mr. Gavin, who is M.A. and LL.B. of Aberdeen University, and a Barrister-at-Law of the Middle Temple, will be sailing for Trinidad in s.s. Colombie on May 13th.

* * *

Sir Arthur Agar, who received the accolade at Buckingham Place on February 16th, will be leaving with Lady Agar in the Cavina on Easter Monday, bound for Jamaica. They much look forward to spending three weeks in the island where Sir Arthur resided for ten years. He hopes to resume his duties as Chief Justice of British Honduras on May 15th.

MR. E. M. ELDRIDGE of Barclays Bank (D.C. and O.), has come to England with his wife and family, on three months leave. He has recently been for ten months in St. Vincent, but has seen most of his service in Trinidad. Mr. Eldridge is a creole in the old and accepted sense, having been born in Antigua. His grandfather was the last President of St. Kitts-Nevis.

* * *

CAPTAIN BRYAN DE GRINEAU, whose drawings in the Illustrated London News are so well known, has returned from revisiting the West Indian islands and the Spanish Main in R.M.S. Atlantis. He proposes shortly to hold an exhibition in London of the many sketches in chalk and colour that he made in scenes that lend themselves as do few parts of the world to this form of representation.

* * *

MR. W. G. FREEMAN has returned to this country after an extensive tour of the Far East in the interests of the Royal Empire Society. He visited Malaya, Java, Sumatra and Ceylon. He was particularly impressed with the manner in which Java, with its enormous population, one of the densest in the world, contrives to produce the greater part of its food supply in addition to maintaining a large and valuable export industry.

* * *

MR. RONALD CADMAN, who is the 321st Life Member of the West India Committee, will be returning to the West Indies on April 21st, accompanied by Mrs. Cadman, but not to Antigua, as Mr. Cadman has been transferred to the San Fernando Branch of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.). His marriage to Betty, the daughter of Major J. T. Dew, O.B.E., J.D., of Thibou's Estate, Antigua, was recorded in the CIRCULAR of December 29th last.

* * *

FROKEN SELMA JUSTINA MILANDER, whose death at the age of 94 in St. Bartholomew was announced in The Times of March 30th, was the last Swedish resident in that West Indian island. St. Bartholomew, or Saint Barthélemy, which is 108 miles north-west of Guadeloupe, of which it is a dependency, was occupied by the French in 1648 and ceded by them to Sweden in 1784 in exchange for the right of establishing an entrepôt for French merchandise. It was restored to France in 1877.

* * *

THE centenary of Coke Chapel, Kingston, was celebrated recently. It was founded in 1839 in memory of Dr. Coke, Wesley's colleague, who had arrived in the island fifty years before. The centenary service was attended by the Bishop of Jamaica and Rabbi Silverman. The Rev. E. A. Jones related how the early Methodists had planted a tree at the south-west corner, hoping that when it grew up it would obscure the parish church from the view of the devout, but by some act of providence this tree had perished. A new hall is being built at a cost of £4,500, all but £1,000 of which has been presented by a donor in England.

Acting Governor of Trinidad's Message

(continued from page 106 and concluded)

EXPANSION OF OIL INDUSTRY

THE Petroleum Industry has continued to extend its activities during the year 1938 and substantial increases both in the quantity of crude oil produced in the Colony and the revenue received in respect of royalties have been recorded.

During the year the production of crude oil in the Colony has again exceeded all previous records and amounted to 17,737,061 barrels as compared with 15,502,785 barrels in 1937.

The quantity of petroleum and its products exported in 1938 amounted to 16,417,020 barrels valued at \$23,656,561 as compared with 14,124,056 barrels valued at \$18,896,442 for the year 1937.

The total amount of asphalt exported during the year amounted to 85,089 tons valued at \$1,131,078. This is a decrease on the amount exported during 1937 for which year the figures were 90,872 tons valued at \$1,194,914.

Petroleum and its products formed slightly over 73 per cent. of the aggregate value of the exports of the Colony which figure includes 3.35 per cent. representing the exports of asphalt.

Revenue received during 1938 from royalty amounted to \$907,695 as compared with \$720,875 received from this source during 1937.

Interest in acquiring oil rights underlying Crown and Alienated Lands has been maintained and applications for Exploration Licences and Mining Leases in respect of a total area of 64,365 acres of such lands were received during the year.

PEACE IN INDUSTRY

With regard to labour conditions, His Excellency made the following observations —

The industrial situation throughout the Colony is still comparatively peaceful, but in order that this favourable position may continue, it is necessary that both employers and employed should strive to achieve that spirit of mutual goodwill and confidence which is so essential. Employers, generally, have sympathetically accepted Trade Union organisation in the Colony, and in some industries Trade Unions have been recognised as negotiating mediums on behalf of members.

The Shipping Association of Trinidad and the Seamen and Waterfront Workers' Trade Union, acting jointly on behalf of a large section of the waterfront industry, are to be complimented on completing the first comprehensive wages and conditions agreement in the Colony, and I express the hope that the procedure which these organisations have adopted to operate the terms of that agreement and to regulate their future relations will reward the industry with the industrial peace which such an attempt deserves.

The organisations in the oil industry are already considering the adoption of procedure to regulate industrial relations and to establish suitable joint machinery to deal with any disputes and differences

that may arise from time to time, and I urge those responsible to develop still further the existing goodwill in the industry, so that by mutual confidence and practical co-operation employers and employed in that industry may peacefully and unaided adjust their problems within the industry itself. The Arbitration Tribunal for the oil industry, the first of its kind in the Colonial Empire, studied comprehensive evidence submitted by the parties on wages and working conditions, and the award has been accepted by all concerned in the same spirit which prompted their decision to refer their differences to arbitration for settlement.

No reasonably minded person would attempt to deny a full measure of sympathy to the aspirations of organised labour to improve conditions wherever practicable, but the realisation of these aspirations must be approached with responsibility to the public interest and have some reasonable relation to the facts of everyday life. A fair day's pay cannot be divorced from a fair day's work and, in the public interest as well as in enlightened self-interest, both employers and employed should insist upon this being the basis on which their future relations are built.

It is the declared policy of Government to encourage organisation of employers and employed so that wages and conditions of employment may be adopted through collective bargaining and by agreement, but collective bargaining depends upon adequate organisation of employers and employed, and unless Trade Unions and Employers' Associations are administered with vision and responsibility, organisation will lack that representative status without which collective bargaining is not practicable and in the absence of which it will become necessary to introduce other forms of wage fixing machinery.

TRADE BOARDS TO BE TRIED

In those industries in which adequate wage fixing machinery does not exist and where it is difficult to promote, Government proposes to apply the Trade Board system, which will produce statutory minimum wage rates and at the same time will establish permanent machinery in the industry until such time as collective bargaining based upon organisation becomes possible. When neither collective bargaining nor a Trade Board is practicable Government may invoke the Minimum Wage Ordinance, but it is desired to avoid this by the encouragement of joint negotiating machinery of a more permanent character than is possible under the Minimum Wage Ordinance.

Finally, His Excellency foreshadowed the appointment of a housing commission to be set up under the housing and slum clearance ordinance. One of the first duties of the Commission will be to take over the Morvant Scheme which is aimed at relieving congestion in Port-of-Spain.

The West Indies at Westminster

Jamaica's Problems — Sugar and the Emergency
Labour Legislation in Barbados

Jamaica's Unemployed

SIR THOMAS INSKIP stated on March 29th, in reply to MR. BEN RILEY, that in the absence of official statistics he was unable to give a definite figure of unemployed persons in Kingston, but that he understood that the number was estimated at from 12,000 to 14,000.



mately 18,530 persons had been provided for to date.

MR. RILEY: What number is it hoped to settle, when this scheme is completed?

SIR T. INSKIP: I am afraid that I cannot give any answer to that question.

Church of England in Jamaica

Replying to MR. GALLACHER on March 22nd, the Secretary of State for the Colonies stated that he was aware that the Church of England had been disestablished and gradually disendowed in Jamaica in 1870, and the government of the Church placed on the voluntary principle; and the statement of the Governor of Jamaica on February 14th, 1939, emphasising the interdependence of the Church and the State did not indicate a change of policy in this respect.

MR. GALLACHER: Is the Minister not aware that the Governor of Jamaica made a statement to the effect indicated; and will he take steps to prevent statements of that kind which are irresponsible and without relation to the actual situation?

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD: I do not think there was anything in the Governor's statement which would lead to the conclusion drawn by the hon. Member.

International Sugar Agreement

In reply to CAPTAIN ARTHUR EVANS, MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD stated on March 22nd that under the terms of the International Sugar Agreement it is impossible to increase Colonial or Dominion quotas by reason of the United Kingdom crop being less than the maximum laid down in the agreement. This was one of the definite understandings on which the agreement had been concluded, and he was advised that there was no prospect that any alteration in the provision could be agreed.

Sugar-beet Contracts

SIR R. DORMAN-SMITH, Minister of Agriculture, replying to MR. DE CHAIR on March 16th, stated that the deficiency payments under the Wheat Act were not really analogous to the payments made to sugar-beet growers under their contracts with the British Sugar Corporation. These contracts, however, already provided for advances to be made to growers by the corporation of an amount not exceeding £5 per acre, one-half of the advance being made after the singling of the crop and the remainder not less than six weeks later.

Jamaica's State of Emergency

Replying to MR. GALLACHER on March 29th, SIR THOMAS INSKIP stated that conditions in Jamaica had, so far as he was aware, remained peaceful since February 20th, when the emergency regulations had ceased to operate.

MR. GALLACHER: Would the Minister not agree that the conditions would remain peaceful if, instead of terrorism and emergency regulations, democratic institutions were set up?

SIR T. INSKIP: There was no terrorism in Jamaica on this occasion.

MR. GALLACHER: There has been on other occasions.

Land Settlement in Jamaica

SIR THOMAS INSKIP informed MR. RILEY on March 29th that nine properties had been approved for acquisition since May, 1938, totalling 11,961 acres; of these, two have actually been acquired and seven were in process of acquisition. Ten further properties were now under consideration for purchase and would be submitted shortly to the Legislative Council for approval. Twenty-two schemes (acreage 26,215) had already been settled; 12 schemes (acreage 13,278) were at present being settled; and nine schemes (acreage 11,468) were in process of acquisition for settlement. Approxi-

Police Action in Jamaica

In the absence of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, who has been ordered a rest, SIR THOMAS INSKIP, Secretary of State for the Dominions, has been replying to Colonial questions in the House of Commons.

On March 29th he informed MR. GALLACHER, who inquired about a police invasion of "the village in Jamaica known as the Dungle," that the following report had been received from the Governor:—

"Dungle is not a village: it is an open plot of land where the city refuse is deposited and it is owned by the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation. This land has for some time been the haunt of habitual criminals and drug takers, and early this year the corporation attempted to take down the hovels which had been erected without authority by these people, and to clear the site, but were met with violence. The corporation then requested police protection for the performance of the work, and on February 21st this was afforded. Without adequate protection it is certain that the criminals would have again resorted to violence, and even as it was the workmen carting away the debris were threatened and attempts made to molest them, and additional police had to be provided."

Labour Legislation in Barbados

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD informed MR. W. ROBINSON on March 22nd, that the Workmen's Compensation Bill, which was modelled on the workmen's compensation legislation in operation in Trinidad and other West Indian Colonies, was a Private Member's Bill and had been introduced with the full support of the Governor. "I am informed that the Barbados Legislature was prorogued while the Bill was in the Committee stage, and that when it is reintroduced certain amendments which I have suggested will be



moved by the Attorney-General of the Colony with the agreement of the Private Member concerned.

" Rules for the constitution, appointment, and duties of advisory boards in Barbados have been approved under the Minimum Wages Act, and will be promulgated shortly. The Governor proposes to appoint in the first instance a board to advise on the terms of employment of shop assistants and employees in bakeries. A voluntary committee is now reviewing the wages of manual labour in Bridgetown and also considering conditions in bakeries, and the Governor proposes to await its recommendations before proceeding further.

" The Trade Union Bill, which was before a Select Committee of the Legislature last December has been amended to include provisions for exemption from tortuous acts, and for legalising peaceful picketing. The Bill was reintroduced and read a first time in the House of Assembly on February 28th.

" As regards the appointment of a Labour Officer, I regret that owing to the shortage of officers with the requisite qualifications and experience who would be attracted by this post, I have not yet been able to make a selection."

West Indian Sugar and the Emergency

In reply to CAPTAIN ARTHUR EVANS on March 20th, SIR THOMAS INSKIP said that he understood that in 1938 under 40 per cent. of the sugar beet seed used in this country had been of German origin, and that the proportion of British seed was increasing annually. His Majesty's Government had already announced the laying down of a certain reserve stock of sugar for the purpose of maintaining supplies in case of war. The Government were at present under obligations under the International Sugar Agreement to regulate the export of sugar from the Colonial Empire, and, while these obligations continued, it was not possible to adopt the proposal that the West Indian Colonies should produce a special reserve of sugar for storage in Great Britain equivalent to the estimated yield obtained from imported German seed.

MR. THORNE: Would it not be possible, in these very difficult circumstances, to have that Agreement varied?

SIR T. INSKIP: The Agreement has only very recently been entered into, and it is, of course, a matter for very serious consideration if a change is going to be made so soon after the Agreement was completed.

MR. DE ROTHSCHILD: Would the right hon. Gentleman inform the House where the reserves which have been accumulated by the Government came from, and where they have been distributed?

SIR T. INSKIP: I cannot inform the House where they have been distributed, but they are the proceeds of the sugar beet campaign of this last winter.

MR. DE ROTHSCHILD: Do I gather that the reserves are all from sugar beet, and include no sugar imported from the Colonies?

SIR T. INSKIP: I should not like to give the hon. Gentleman a definite assurance on that matter until I make some inquiries. It is possible to store surplus sugar in the West Indies, subject to the question of climate as to which some inquiries would have to be made.

H.M.S. Berwick

The Flag and Vice-Admiral Sir Sidney Meyrick, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief on the America and West Indies station was transferred on March 29th from the York, Captain H. E. Morse, D.S.O., to the Berwick Capt. I. M. Palmer, D.S.C. The former warship left Bermuda on March 31st on the conclusion of her commission and is due at Sheerness on April 11th. After refitting she is expected to recommission in August next for further service in the West Indies.

This is the first service the Berwick will have seen on the America station. Completed in 1928, she was employed on the China station and in the Mediterranean until 1937, since which she has undergone a long refit at Chatham in the course of which her accommodation for aircraft was increased, her anti-aircraft armament modernised and her number of 4 in. guns increased, while her torpedo tubes were removed.

The present flagship is the eighth of His Majesty's ships to serve under that name.

The first Berwick was a third-rate, launched at Chatham in 1679. Carrying a complement of 420 she was of 1,089 tons, mounting 70 guns. She served with distinction in the battle off Beachy Head in 1690 as also in the victory off Cape Barfleur in 1692.

The second Berwick was also a 70 gun ship, launched in 1723. Her arrival in the West Indies three years later to join Admiral Hosier's fleet caused great uneasiness to the Spaniards, who promptly dismantled their ships' guns and buried their gold.

The fourth Berwick was launched in 1775, and also served in the West Indies, where in 1780 she was dismantled in a hurricane, surviving however to be captured by the French in 1795 and to fight against us in the battle of Trafalgar. There she was recaptured but drove ashore in a gale after the battle and went to pieces off San Lucar.

The last Berwick was launched in 1902. By a most unfortunate accident during night manoeuvres in 1908, she collided with and sank the destroyer Tiger off the Isle of Wight, with the loss of 35 lives.

Royal Commission Members Arrive Home

In circumstances already recorded, Lord Moyne, the chairman, and Mr. Morgan Jones, M.P., arrived back in England in advance of the remaining Royal Commissioners who, with the exception of Sir Edward Stubbs, travelled via the United States. Sir Edward in the Inkosi arrived back in England yesterday, April 5th. Mr. Ralph Assheton, M.P., had preceded him, sailing from New York in the Queen Mary and reaching England on March 30th. Sir Walter Citrine, Sir Percy Mackinnon, Professor Engeldow, Mr. Hubert Henderson, Dame Rachel Crowdy, Dr. Mary Blacklock and the two secretaries, Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Carstairs are due to-morrow, April 7th, in the Aquitania.

At the time of going to press, no announcement has been made as to the date on which the Commission will resume its sittings in London.

Additions to Our Library

Cowboy to Commissioner

AFTER being successively cowboy in the Argentine, supervisor of railway labour in Uruguay, overseer and civil servant in British Guiana, a "pay bob" on the Gold Coast, warden of Tobago, commissioner of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, "P.S." to the Governor-General of Australia, assistant chief secretary of Uganda and administrator of Dominica, Mr. E. C. Eliot has found his *métier* at last—authorship. He writes well and many readers of his entertaining autobiography will hope that his book will be followed by more from his pen.*

Mr. Eliot's main purpose is stated by "Imperialist," in a foreword, to be "to bring to notice the grave danger of allowing too much power to be left in the hands of the permanent officials in our offices of State." The author in this connexion deals at some length with what he evidently regards as a phosphate scandal. Whether he was or was not badly treated by the Powers that Were, is not for us to discuss. Suffice it to say that Eliot appears to have been anxious to secure for the natives a square deal which he claims to have been denied them.

The book is brimming over with anecdote and as far as the West Indies are concerned it should make a special appeal to readers in British Guiana—where he enjoyed many an escapade—Tobago, Dominica, and Barbados. There, with his charming wife, the granddaughter of the late Sir Henry A. Alford Nicholls, he has found in retirement, what Captain Poyntz in his pamphlet on Tobago described as a "quietus est."

In "B.G." Eliot was a contemporary of Douglas Hogg, now Lord Hailsham—son of the late Mr. Quintin Hogg, deputy-chairman of the West India Committee—who was known to his fellow overseers as "Little Ray of Sunshine." "Discovered" by Sir Cavendish Boyle, Eliot entered the civil service by the back door and worked under the great McTurk and still greater im Thurn; but his favourite chief was Sir George le Hunte, governor of Trinidad, whom he describes as "Nature's sahib." His remarks about another—and a very distinguished—governor whom he describes as a "Pixie" are not complimentary.

Whilst he was in Tobago Eliot conceived the idea of supplementing the birds of paradise, which Sir William Ingram had introduced into Little Tobago, by pheasants. Here is what happened:—

I arranged with my brother-in-law, who had a shoot in Yorkshire, to send a hundred pheasants' eggs by a Trinidad friend who was shortly leaving England on his return from leave. The friend . . . found, as per programme, a box in his cabin at Southampton marked FRAGILE. He put the box on his top bunk and turned it twice a day with the utmost care. When he got into hot weather he kept the fan turned on it. On reaching Port-of-Spain he wirelessed "safe arrival," and handed the precious box to the captain of the Tobago steamer. Several broody hens were awaiting the eggs. . . . When the box reached my office, a number of kind people were present to convey the eggs to hens and incubator, and the box was opened with great care. Our surprise can be imagined when under the first layer of straw appeared a tea-pot, to be followed by a

*BROKEN ATOMS. By E. C. Eliot. London: Geoffrey Bles, 1938. Obtainable from the Book Dept., The West India Committee, price 11/-, post free.

complete set of cups and saucers, not to mention sugar bowl and milk and cream jugs.

Eliot believes that if his advice had been followed the Carib disturbances in Dominica would not have occurred. As to this the reader may be left to judge. In Barbados his sense of humour has not left him. He quotes, for example, a headline which appeared in a local paper and caused much astonishment:—

THE FOLLOWING GUESTS ARE STARVING AT THE MARINE HOTEL

"Starving" should, of course, have read "staying," a very different matter.

This book is certainly worth adding to the Library list.

Dr. Wise's Historical Research

We have, on more than one occasion in the past, referred to the valuable work which is being done by the Historical Society of Trinidad and we are now greatly indebted to Dr. K. S. Wise, a member and former President of the Society, for Volume IV of his Historical Sketches. Five of the 14 articles in this volume deal with the history of Government House, Trinidad, between 1592 and the early years of the 19th century. Two articles which treat of the murder of Don Nicolas Gervasio in the winter of 1729, switch us over to Guayana which was then a dependency of Trinidad. The remainder of the volume is devoted to the sister island of Tobago during the 18th century and the Slave Insurrections and capture of Tobago by the French in 1781 are described with a wealth of little-known detail, the result of deep and careful research.

ROMANCE OF A CHARITY

(Continued from page 134)

Within the last few weeks an additional trustee has been appointed in the person of Sir Algernon Aspinall, late secretary of the West India Committee. Another trustee at the present time is Mr. W. H. Bonham Carter—making seven trustees in all.

The Trust, then, having come into being in 1835, received the prompt and practical support of the British Treasury for its income was soon supplemented by a grant of £17,000 which was continued annually for a number of years.

Schools were established in Jamaica, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominica, Barbados, Tobago, the Bahamas, British Guiana, Mauritius, the Seychelles and other places.

Colleges (with schools attached) for the training of native teachers were also set up in Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana and Antigua.

To-day operations are confined to Jamaica where the Mico Training College still carries on its good work in a handsome building, its benefits being available to youths of any creed, class, or colour.

The College is the largest school of its kind in the West Indies and the oldest training college for teachers in the western hemisphere. Forty students are supported by the Government, and in addition, twelve students are supported by the Mico Trustees in England. In 1938 there were 54 students in residence, including one from Bermuda.

Letters to the Editor

The Open Mouth

(From Dr. Octavia Lewin, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.I.)

Sir,

I noted on page 5 of the 7th edition of the Pocket Guide by Sir Algernon Aspinall that visitors to the tropics are recommended to keep the pores of the skin open and the mouth shut. I am anxious to find the origin of this sage maxim and shall be grateful if any of your readers can assist me in my quest.

George Catlin's "Shut your mouth and save your life" seems to be derived from the same source.

While on this subject, I should also much like to get hold of some of the French caricatures on La Bouche Anglaise.

I am, Yours truly,

25, Wimpole Street, OCTAVIA LEWIN,
London, W.1.

March 14th, 1939.

The Ubiquitous Bovells

(From Mr. Harry Leslie Knaggs, O.B.E.)

Sir,

At page 31 of THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR of January 26th, 1939, there is an interesting account of the family connexions of Mr. James L. R. Bovell.

There is another relative of his whose name has been omitted.

Mr. E. L. Bovell, who resides in this island at the Nariva Cocal, Manzanilla. He is a man of 79 years of age who has been engaged in agriculture all his life and who, as part-owner, manages one of the largest and best organized coco-nut estates in the Colony.

"Boss" Bovell is held in high esteem, and the heartiness of his hospitality is valued by all who are fortunate to come into contact with him either socially or in business.

I am, Sir, etc.,

Woodbrook, Trinidad. H. L. KNAGGS.

February 22nd, 1939.

The Aborigines of British Guiana

(From the Rev. James Williams, F.R.Hist.S.)

Sir,

Your mail news in the CIRCULAR of March 23rd records two matters of the highest importance for the welfare of these people. Members of a Royal Commission held a consultation with Chiefs of the Aborigines. Lord Moyne, the chairman, told them in connexion with reports they had heard of proposed Jewish settlement, "I can assure you that your interests will be looked after in preference to anybody else's." It is devoutly to be hoped that what the Royal Commission has begun will be carried on and continued. 1, Arrangements for consulting the Aborigines to be put on an official basis. 2, Arrangements in furtherance of their interests before any further alienation of land.

I wrote on September 26th, 1928, to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, repeating what I had urged before on behalf of these Aborigines:—

1. That the legal ownership of sufficient land be transferred from the Crown to the Aboriginal Indian Tribes without power of alienation, or to a Trust to be formed on their behalf.

2. That the Office, at present called that of Protector of Indians, be given to a man of sufficient sympathy with, and knowledge of, the Aborigines and their history, and that it be given such status as shall enable the holder to confer with the Tribes, put forward with authority their views, and promote measures on their behalf.

3. That the Colonial Government make the welfare and increase of the Aborigines all over the Colony a special object of its efforts, and endeavour to train them in suitable occupations on their own lines.

In a paper* I wrote, I enlarged on this subject and should like to quote the following:—

"These Aborigines, by British and Colonial Law, own no land. From time immemorial they and their forefathers have occupied land in the country which since 1831 has been called the Colony of British Guiana. They, of course, derive their sustenance from the land they occupy, yet any legal title to ownership of it has been and is still withheld from them. Colonial law allows land occupied by them to be alienated from them, and by an Ordinance, No. 28 of 1910, they may even be removed, like cattle, from one area to another."

"Nothing less than legal ownership of the land occupied to be held in common can give security to the Aborigines, and without such security they are bound to become landless serfs without object of existence."

As to "sufficient suitable land" I said: "It cannot be settled in Downing Street nor in Georgetown; and therefore the Colony needs a whole-time Protector of Indians who with expert assistance, and after consultation with the tribes, shall be able to present to the Government a well-reasoned scheme of land settlement for the Aborigines."

In my paper, I exposed the ephemeral status of so-called Reservations.

I am, Sir, etc.,

19, St. Margaret's Road, JAMES WILLIAMS,
Oxford.

March 23rd, 1939.

It was announced that the new escort vessel Pelican, which was completed last month and is now at Chatham was to replace the Scarborough at the America and West Indies Station. The Admiralty have now decided that the Pelican shall remain in home waters and H.M.S. Penzance of the Fishery Protection Flotilla, Portland, will proceed to the West Indies in her place. The Penzance returned home in May last after seven years' service on the Red Sea and Africa stations.

*The Aborigines of British Guiana and their Land, pp. 417-432 of Anthropos, vol. 31, 1936.

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



— British Guiana's Disturbances —

Barbados Sugar Regulations—Jamaica's Milk Condensary



ANTIGUA

WRITING on March 10th, Miss Helen Goodwin announced the birth of a daughter to the Administrator and Mrs. Harford on February 26th. Both mother and daughter are doing well.

A New Hotel. "It would seem that our Country Hotel is at last to materialize. Mr. Breton from Canada has been visiting the island for some weeks and has shown great interest. A site has been chosen on the northern side of the island near Hodges Bay, and it is hoped that the hotel will be open to tourists by Christmas.

Tourist Cruise Visits. "Antigua has been a busy place lately. During the last week, besides the usual Canadian National Steamship and Furness Withy lines—we have been visited by three tourist ships. The T.S.S. Arandora Star on Wednesday, March 1st, the T.S.S. Letitia on Saturday March 4th and the T.S.S. Atlantis on Tuesday 7th. Excursions were arranged for passengers who wished to visit English Harbour and the old dockyard, also Fort James. The weather was kind, and the tourists expressed themselves very pleased with the beauty and hospitality of the island and were much impressed with the dockyard and its relics of the days of Nelson. Those who visited the Cathedral were loud in their praises of the dignity and charm of the building.

"A homely incident took place when passengers from the T.S.S. Letitia visited the dockyard and Clarence House. Among the visitors were the Hon. and Mrs. Hornyold-Strickland. The Hon. Mrs. Hornyold-Strickland was the daughter of a former Governor of Antigua, then Sir Gerald Strickland. This lady when speaking to one of the old caretakers was recognised and hailed as "Miss Mary" and then followed numerous personal questions regarding the various members of the family.

"Also on board the Letitia was an old friend of Antigua, Mr. Bryan King (Rufus) acting as a representative of the West India Committee. Mr. King, really of St. Kitts, was educated at the Antigua Grammar School and was one of the winners of the Leeward Islands Scholarship.

Other Visitors. "Antigua has had other visitors also during the last few weeks. We were pleased to have Sir James and Lady Rae with us for two weeks; Mr. Mark Moody Stuart and Mr. Du Buisson have both been here on short visits and quite recently Mr. Elder of Gillespie Bros. in London paid a short visit."

BARBADOS

Sugar Export Regulations under the Production and Export Control Law were passed by the House of Assembly on March 9th. Under them plantation and factory owners will be allocated by the Control Board

certificates showing the amount of sugar each may manufacture and the quantity of canes to be purchased from peasant farmers or plantations.

Government Officials had their salaries and conditions improved by the Legislative Council on March 7th, in accordance with the recommendations of a Select Committee.

Miss Nancy Wilkinson, daughter of Mr. J. H. Wilkinson, M.C.P., head of the firm of Wilkinson and Haynes, and Mrs. Wilkinson, was married on March 12th to Mr. Henry C. H. Darley. St. Mary's Church was thronged with guests and spectators for the ceremony, which was conducted by the Lord Bishop of Barbados. The bridegroom, who is a son of a Dublin Civil Servant, is geologist to the Apex Oilfields.

Mr. F. A. Sweet, recently appointed lecturer in natural sciences in the Department of Science and Agriculture, arrived on March 12th.

Col. William Bowering has been appointed to represent Barbados at the Congress of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire to be held in London in July next.

BRITISH GUIANA

The Leonora Riots. A Commission was appointed on February 23rd to report on the circumstances attending the disturbances on sugar estates on the west coast, Demerara, when four persons were killed. Mr. Justice Verity took the chair with Mr. J. A. Luckhoo, K.C., and Mr. Arthur H. Hill, retired Immigration Agent General as members. Giving evidence on March 1st, Mr. Leonard Lywood, Manager of Leonora, recounted the circumstances leading up to the strike which in general was for more wages; the average earning was 86 cents per day. During the disturbance the behaviour of the crowd was very bad indeed. Missiles were being thrown continuously, and he received a blow outside his gate. He had never had a revolver in his twenty-eight years in the Colony. Dr. Crozier spoke of examining a police officer, District Superintendent Weber, and 23 constables who had been injured on February 16th.

Mr. C. E. Gray, acting District Commissioner for the District, testified that the crowd of about 700 persons was distinctly in a dangerous mood and life and property were at stake. He had been refused a hearing and in his view the police, who were being pelted with sticks and stones, were justified in firing on the ring-leaders.

The Sugar Producers' Association has reached agreement with the Man-Power Citizens' Association with the approval of government. Procedure in the event of disputes is laid down, and the Man-Power Association undertakes to conduct its affairs in accordance with recognized trade union principles.

Mr. Edgar Hicken, who died, we regret to state, on February 28th, was the owner of Plantation East Lothian, a cattle and rice estate in the Corentyne, and Plantation Drill, a coco-nut and cattle estate on the East Coast. The son of the late Mr. George Hicken, at one time town clerk of New Amsterdam, Mr. Edgar Hicken was born in that town in 1878, and started his career as a clerk with Messrs. J. I. Chapman, of Georgetown.

JAMAICA

Jamaica Milk Products, Ltd., is the name of a local company being formed by the Nestlé and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., in conjunction with General Milk Co., Inc. for the manufacture of condensed milk in the Island. Conditions made in negotiating with the Government included a ten years' exclusive manufacturing licence; the prohibition of imports of condensed milk, sweetened and unsweetened, except under licence. It is proposed that the company's factory shall be located at Bog Walk, and its operations are expected to circulate annually some £150,000 in the purchase of fresh milk and sugar and in wages. In a message to Council, the Governor hopes that the price will not be increased and that the project will lead to a considerable expansion in the cattle industry.

The Sugar Campaign. Most of the sugar factories are working, according to Barclays Bank report, and up to February 18th, approximately 14,000 tons of sugar had been manufactured. Revised estimates now give the total crop at 116,000 tons. Rum bookings to February 18th amounted to 9,060 puncheons.

Banana Exports for the year up to February 11th amounted to 1,888,670 stems, showing a decrease of 375,000 stems, as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The Hon. Thomas Anderson, Custos of Manchester for the past fifteen years, died, we regret to state, in a Mandeville nursing home on March 13th. Mr. Anderson, who was born in Ireland sixty-two years ago, was admired and respected by every section of the community.

The Bustamente Industrial Trade Union has now filed its articles with the Government. Under them Mr. Alexander Bustamente is named as permanent president during his lifetime. Among its objects is included "to promote the imposing of restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or business." Provision is made for the inspection of books and accounts.

The New Council Chamber. St. Hugh's High School, Grenville Hotel and other property in that area are to be demolished (according to the Gleaner), so that Jamaica's new and ornate Legislative Council Chamber, which is also to house the Colonial Secretariat, can be erected on the two city blocks bounded by North Street, East Street, Charles Street and Hanover Street. The projected cost of the new building is £105,000. It is understood that the price paid for the Grenville Hotel is £7,000. St. Hugh's High School is the property of the Church of England of Jamaica.

Another Jamaican Test Player? The Gleaner thinks that J. H. Cameron, the Cambridge blue, will definitely sail with the team for England. The question of obtaining a substitute on the staff of Cornwall College,

of which Mr. Cameron is a master, seems to have been settled.

ST. LUCIA

The Dennery Sugar Factory suffered a severe fire on March 12th, which completely destroyed the store room and overseers' quarters. The Castries fire engine arrived but, says the Voice, no water was available. The factory was left intact and work was not interrupted.

ST. VINCENT

Arrowroot. Writing under date February 25th, Mr. C. K. Robinson records that the mild weather during January facilitated the digging of the crop and many estates have reported very good yields of rhizomes and starch. Conditions have not been so favourable for drying, however, and the grade of starch is slightly below that of 1938.

Receipts of starch at the Pool amounted to 4,773 barrels bringing total receipts of the 1938-39 crop to 7,068 barrels of which 46.5 per cent. consisted of grade 2 as compared with 10,327 barrels (51.5 per cent. grade 2) for the corresponding period of the 1937-38 crop. Exports for the month totalled 3,818 barrels as compared with 1,287 barrels in January 1938. The young crop is making good progress favoured by the mild weather.

Cotton. "Picking of the crop is now in active progress but many growers are disappointed with the yields. The percentage of stains is not high; pink boll worm infestation is, so far, negligible though cotton stainers are more in evidence than in 1938. The crop shows signs of being relatively short.

TRINIDAD

The Imperial College. The cane-sugar factory attached to the Department of Sugar Technology of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad, B.W.I., which started its annual season on February 28th will continue to "go about" until Easter. During this period experimental and instructional work is to be carried out. The juices were exceptionally good during the first few days and purities of over 90 were quite common. They have however since become more normal. Research work into problems connected with chemical control, clarification and direct consumption sugar production is being conducted.

Professor C. Y. Shephard lectured to a packed audience at the Government Training College on March 17th on the subject of West Indian Economic History, Sir Edward Stubbs presiding. On this occasion, Mr. C. B. Franklin presented to the Historical Society of Trinidad and Tobago a gift from Sir Algernon Aspinall. This consisted of a copy of the last five-line whip ever issued in the House of Commons, when the Sugar Convention resolution was moved in the House of Commons in 1902. The souvenir will be housed with the Society's archives at the Imperial College.

Sir Claud Hollis, accompanied by Sir Joseph Byrne, late Governor of Kenya Colony, on March 1st landed on the new quay wall, the formal inauguration of which in 1936 was one of his last administrative acts as Governor. Sir Claud was returning on a visit in s.s. Letitia.

Company Reports and Meetings

Telephone and General Trust Limited

The directors' report for 1938 shows a net profit (before provision for income tax) of £112,534 comparing with £107,637 in 1937. The balance brought forward from the preceding year brings the total to £175,740 (£173,418 in 1937) out of which the directors recommend an interim dividend of 3 per cent. and a final dividend of 5 per cent. on the Ordinary stock and a dividend of 8 per cent. on the "A" Ordinary shares, all subject to deduction of income tax. Dividend payments absorb a total of £96,660 and a balance of £59,662 was carried forward.

SIR ALEXANDER ROGER'S SPEECH

Presiding at the Thirteenth Ordinary General Meeting on March 22nd, Sir Alexander Roger made a number of references to telephone development in the British West Indies.

"The Jamaica Telephone Company which we own and which you will remember covers Kingston and its environs, operates 5,323 stations. The growth during 1938 was at the rate of 18 per cent. Here again the plant is of the most modern description and offers a service of the highest class, which is appreciated to the full by the public.

"Although the Barbados Telephone Company, in which we have a large interest, has shown a growth of 9 per cent. in telephone stations, progress is slow. As you know, we have spent considerable sums on the modernization of the plant, and the management is doing everything possible to popularize and extend the system. We hope that the projected means for improving general social and economic conditions' now under consideration, will cause an increased demand for service.

"Trinidad Consolidated Telephones, in which we have a large interest, have at last been granted an extension of concession of nearly 20 years from the Government of Trinidad. A public utility such as the Telephone Company has onerous duties and responsibilities and the terms of the franchise, while making these entirely clear and effective in the interests of the public, enable the company to expand and maintain its plant and service in a high degree of efficiency for the benefit of the community. During the negotiations capital expenditure has necessarily been restricted, but in spite of this the company has experienced a station growth of 11 per cent. during the year. A valuation of the property is now being made by a valuer appointed jointly by the Government and the company which will determine the figure upon which future earnings will be based. We now propose to go forward with development wherever it is economically possible."



Sir Alexander Roger

Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd.

The report for 1938 shows that the profit amounted to £114,263 (against £111,825 in 1937) which, added to £57,321 brought forward, makes a total of £171,584.

After deducting £33,048 for payment of interim dividend of six per cent. free of tax on both preference and ordinary stock, the directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 8 per cent. free of tax and the allocation of £40,000 to General Reserve, leaving a balance of £54,471 (£57,321 in 1937) to be carried forward.

West Indian Oil Industries, Ltd.

In their report for 1938, the directors state that during the second six months of the year, the sales of the Company's products were considerably reduced owing to another competitor factory's having commenced operations in May, 1938.

Under the terms of the Copra Products (Control) Ordinance, No. 1 of 1932, the sum of \$32,263.24 was paid to Government for excise tax on the company's products, and by reason of the low world value of copra during the year the payment to Government for distribution to copra producers was \$85,284.74 or \$68,977.80 more than was paid in respect of the year 1937.

The benefits accruing to copra producers when the market value of their product declines, is again evident.

After providing for income tax reserve—\$5,786.41—and the amount transferred to general reserve—\$15,000.00—the balance at the credit of profit and loss account available for appropriation is \$35,401.68 which the directors recommend should be used to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. free of income tax on both "A" and "B" shares, absorbing \$32,700.00, leaving a balance of \$2,701.00 to be carried forward.

L. Rose and Co. Limited

Presiding at the 42nd annual general meeting of this company on March 28th, the chairman, Mr. Lauchlan Rose, said in the course of his speech:—

"The year under review was not without its difficulties as I hardly need tell you, but despite these the sales of our Company's products reached a record figure, and I am once again able to tell you that for the current year to date they show an improvement over the corresponding period of 1938. Advertising has been maintained on an adequate scale and has undoubtedly produced satisfactory results.

"Our plantation business suffered from the effects of the reduced trade activity due to political uncertain-

(Concluded on page 148)

PASSENGERS



To and from the WEST INDIES and BRITISH GUIANA

Harrison Line

SAILINGS to the West Indies and British Guiana, in the s.s. Inanda (Captain W. A. Short), from London, March 25th :—

Miss A. Ashworth	Maj. & Mrs. C. P. Heath	Mrs. D. Nelson
Mr. J. Atkinson	Miss M. M. Heath	Rev. & Mrs. C. Phillips
Rev. & Mrs. E. Bragg	Miss J. M. Hitchings	Miss E. Purkis
Capt. R. W. Ewbank	Mrs. H. J. Nicholais	Miss C. H. Rudkin
Miss G. F. Haslett		Rev. & Mrs. C. Williams

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Sailings to the West Indies, in the m.v. Pericles, from Dover, March 18th :—

Mrs. F. A. Andre De La Porte	Mr. J. R. Etherington	Mrs. C. George
Rev. F. Etherington	Mr. W. S. Fraser	Rev. & Mrs. O. Malet

Sailings to British Guiana, in the s.s. Cottica, from Dover, March 29th :—

Mrs. M. Brassington	Mr. & Mrs. R. C. Hawkins	Mr. & Mrs. C. Smyth-Pigott
Mr. F. A. Brunner	Misses L. & G. Hawkins	Mr. T. Pearce
Mr. G. P. Chaplin	Mr. S. H. Kennard	Miss B. E. Pearce
Mr. G. M. Farnum	Dr. H. S. Littlepage	Dr. & Mrs. V. Underhill
Mrs. M. Fletcher	Dr. & Mrs. E. Maskell	Mr. & Mrs. L. C. Warren
Miss J. M. Fletcher	Mrs. C. R. Robertson	Mrs. L. Wight
Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Hooke	Miss M. R. Robertson	
Mr. T. C. Hall	The Rev. W. A. Sears	

Sailings to the West Indies, in the s.s. Costa Rica, from Dover, April 1st :—

Miss S. E. Arthur	Mr. K. P. Chong	Mr. H. Mosley
Mr. & Mrs. N. Athorne	Mr. & Mrs. W. Colenso	Mrs. M. E. Moss
Mr. & Mrs. C. Brige	Mrs. D. Dobson	Miss F. M. Moss
Miss G. Brige	Mr. G. Fisk	Miss L. R. Mourraile
Mrs. J. Carew	Mr. J. A. Foot	Miss P. D. Neatharcoat
Mr. T. Carew	Mr. D. T. Fraser	Mr. E. Oates
Mr. & Mrs. H. N. Cary	Mrs. F. T. Graves	Mr. F. B. Osborne
Mr. W. Gemlyn-Jones	Mr. & Mrs. F. Godber	Miss H. Paddon
Miss S. R. Chandler	Miss D. J. Godber	Mrs. S. J. Porteous
Mr. E. St. Clair	Mr. F. C. Harper	Mr. R. J. Reynolds
	Mr. M. Hirsch	The Hon. A. G. Samuel
Mr. Y. M. Chong	Rev. R. P. Hutchinson	Mrs. G. E. Saunders
Mr. S. F. Chong	Mr. P. Jessop	Mr. E. Taylor

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in the s.s. Cottica, at Plymouth, March 19th :—

Mr. M. H. Allen	Dr. & Mrs. I. Goldstein	Lt.-Col. J. C. Pellereau
Mr. F. W. Bebbington	Miss C. A. Gomes	Mr. & Mrs. R. F. Rhodes
Dr. Black	Mr. F. T. Johnston	Mr. R. G. Stewwright
Capt. & Mrs. V. Campbell	Mr. R. L. Kingham	Mr. J. H. Smith
Mr. C. A. Cochran	Mr. & Mrs. F. Montplaisir	Mr. T. Tarachand
Mr. & Mrs. P. Doull	Miss M. E. Morton	Mr. H. L. Williams
Sister G. S. Dunn	Rev. R. Pattison-Muir	Mrs. M. E. Williams
Mr. R. M. Forbes		

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in the s.s. Simon Bolivar, at Plymouth, March 26th :—

Mrs. E. I. Alefounder	Dr. & Mrs. J. Evans	Mr. & Mrs. T. H. Naylor
Mrs. S. E. Allan	Mr. W. E. Fisher	Mr. J. E. Newbold
Mr. S. E. Annon	Mr. B. B. Fleming	Mr. H. Norriuan
Miss A. J. Anderson	Mr. W. L. Franks	Miss D. S. Norman
Mr. W. Atkinson	Mr. W. J. Gardner	Capt. & Mrs. T. Ogier
Mrs. C. B. Barrett	Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Gill	Maj. C. B. Oldfield, J.P.
Mrs. A. Barrett	Mrs. I. F. Harrison	Mr. H. Parker
Mr. Roland Beaumont	Lt.-Col. S. Hay, D.S.O.	Mr. & Mrs. H. G. Keppel Palmer
Mr. & Mrs. J. Bemrose	Miss E. Hazell,	Mr. R. J. Pascoe
Mr. S. Bolitho	Capt. O. Hocken	Mr. E. R. Pitts
Mr. & Mrs. P. Boucicault	Miss M. L. Holroyd	Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Rainer
Mr. G. H. Brice	Miss E. M. Holt	Mrs. M. M. Reid
Mrs. L. Brown	Mr. Tseng In	Miss P. Reid
Mrs. C. A. Browne	Mr. & Mrs. J. Johnson	Mr. W. E. Roth
Miss M. E. Browne	Mr. V. Kalabhai	Mr. & Mrs. F. G. Sale
Mr. Ah Chow	Mrs. E. M. Kaye	Mr. G. A. Salvatori
Miss E. G. Cobb	Mrs. M. C. Kelly	Miss M. Savory
Mrs. P. M. Cocks	Mrs. L. B. Kernahan	Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Seaford
Miss R. A. Cocks	Mr. C. P. Kerr	Mr. W. W. Smith
Mr. L. N. Constantine	Mr. K. J. Latham	Mr. E. R. Speed
Mr. & Mrs. P. Ashley Cooper	Gen. E. H. Llewellyn	Mr. & Mrs. W. Stock
	Miss & V. Llewellyn	Mrs. C. A. Taylor
Mrs. A. M. Copland	Mr. & Mrs. H. L. Little	Mr. & Mrs. W. Thompson
Mrs. M. Coutts	Mr. G. R. MacDonald	Mrs. P. M. Todd
Miss K. A. Cudmore	Miss L. R. Mallet	Miss J. V. Todd
Mrs. B. Cunningham	Miss E. M. Mathewman	Mrs. K. T. Smith
Mr. T. W. Dagg	Mr. & Mrs. H. Martin	Mr. W. Waddington
Mr. W. G. Davis	Miss M. H. Martin	Mr. A. C. Wiggins
Mrs. D. M. Dean	Miss D. M. Matthews	Mr. & Mrs. W. Williams
Mr. J. M. du Buisson	Mrs. L. C. Mitchell	Mr. Chin Yan
Mr. G. Dunsmore	Miss E. Mulholland	
Mr. & Mrs. F. R. Ellis		

French Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in the s.s. Colombie (Captain L. Troadec), from Southampton, March 25th :—

Mr. F. Brown	Mr. J. Hennequy	Miss M. Pilcher
Dr. L. Charles	Mrs. R. Ireson	Mr. A. Rajis
Mr. H. Farquharson	Mr. H. Jourdan	Miss D. Rajis
Dr. G. Fitzgerald	Mrs. Jourdan	Mr. A. Reiner
Mrs. Fitzgerald	Mr. L. Napier	Mrs. E. Sambridge
Mrs. E. Fletcher	Mrs. Napier	Mr. H. Tuchmann
Miss E. Gill	Mr. L. M. Napier	Mrs. Tuchmann
Col. G. Haines	Mr. H. Phillips	Mrs. G. White

Fyffes Line

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Camito (Captain R. J. Bostock) from Avonmouth, March 20th :—

Mr. R. G. Bradley	Mr. J. S. Hampshire	Mr. & Mrs. A. Spencer Jackson
Miss M. E. Freeman	Miss H. L. Hussey	Mr. B. Tabbush
Mrs. C. Gilbert	Mrs. J. A. Mollison	

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Bayano (Captain J. A. Wallis, D.S.C.), from Avonmouth, March 27th :—

Mr. H. Astley	Mr. E. E. Daglish	Miss M. Riley
Mr. & Mrs. R. Bourret	Mr. D. A. Melville	Mrs. L. Woodrow
Miss S. Bourret	Mr. D. A. Olliver	

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Ariguani (Captain R. A. Thorburn, R.D., R.N.R.), from Avonmouth, March 31st :—

Mr. A. A. Carter	Mrs. M. Isherwood	Mr. A. H. Moore
Rev. W. Easton	Miss A. A. Meikle	Mr. C. B. Wolf

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Ariguani, at Avonmouth, March 28th :—

Mr. N. M. Antonio	Capt. A. A. Gillis	Mr. C. J. Meeson
Mr. H. W. Archer	Mr. V. S. Goudyer	Dr. & Mrs. H. Rassim
Miss D. Arscott	Miss D. Harvey	Mrs. W. H. Redpath
Mrs. R. M. Armistage	Mr. & Mrs. K. Hebler	Miss K. D. Richards
Mrs. G. P. Armstrong	Miss E. D. Henwood	Mr. & Mrs. A. Rowlett
Mr. & Mrs. J. V. Bibby	Miss E. D. Holt	Mrs. J. C. Sanderson
Mr. & Mrs. T. Bowring	Sir Charles Hope-Dunbar	Dr. H. Seymour-Isaacs
Miss S. Bunbury	Brig. & Mrs. R. Howlett	Brig.-Gen. & Mrs. J. D. Sherer
Miss D. Carlos-Perkins	Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Hunter	
Mr. H. Calvert	Mrs. A. D. Law	Mr. J. P. Shewing
Mr. & Mrs. J. Carde	Major-Gen. & Mrs. R. Lucock	Mr. J. Stewart
Miss J. Carde	Dr. T. R. MacDonald	Miss M. Stewart
Mr. P. Chiswell	Air Vice Marshal & Mrs. N. MacEwen	Mr. R. S. Waldron
Mr. W. N. Culverwell	Mrs. F. C. Marriot	Mr. F. A. White
Mrs. F. M. Edmondson	Dr. & Mrs. C. A. Matley	Miss M. Wilson
Mr. H. Edwards	Mr. C. G. Matthews	Mr. W. L. Wood
Mr. & Mrs. S. G. Eustace		Mrs. A. Younger
Mrs. M. B. Gill		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Cavina (Captain W. T. Forrester), at Avonmouth, April 2nd :—

Mr. & Mrs. J. Amswych	Mrs. F. J. Hassall	Mr. R. H. Priscott
Mr. & Mrs. R. Barker	Major M. Hay	Mrs. F. M. Ronald
Mrs. K. B. Bannard	Mrs. E. P. Heathcote	Mr. & Mrs. J. Shores
Mr. E. F. Baum	Lady E. Hodson	Misses E. & G. Simms
Mr. & Mrs. A. Blizard	Mr. & Mrs. A. Howell	Miss R. Smyth-Richards
Major D. A. Bowie	Mrs. B. M. Johnstone	Mrs. D. M. Sutton
Mrs. E. Browne	Miss G. J. Kerridge	Miss P. Sutton
Mr. W. A. Brown	Mr. O. C. Lamb	Miss G. R. Trecey
Dr. J. L. Bunch	Major F. E. Lansdale	Miss E. M. Tipler
Dr. & Mrs. R. Carslaw	Miss E. H. Logan	Mr. E. M. Weatherby
Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Carus	Mr. A. E. Merrikin	Miss R. Weatherby
Miss M. A. Carr	Mrs. D. Moir	Mr. & Mrs. J. Webster
Mrs. S. F. Carter	Miss J. Moir	Mrs. S. Wither
Mrs. M. J. Crawford	Mr. C. Munro	Dr. & Mrs. J. Wood
Com. & Mrs. L. Edwards	Mrs. M. F. O'Dwyer	Mr. & Mrs. F. Wrigley
Mrs. E. N. Fawell	Mr. & Mrs. B. Pickering	Mr. E. J. Yardley
Rev. W. P. Fell	Miss P. Pickering	Major S. P. Yeates
Mr. A. J. Gattey	The Misses J. & E. Vaughan Price	
Mrs. A. N. Grylls		

Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the Jamaica Pioneer (Captain B. W. Smith), at London, March 29th :—

Mr. W. Barry	Mr. H. Davies	Dr. H. Nolan
Mr. V. Bischo	Mr. & Mrs. J. Dewhurst	Miss E. Paterson
Lt.-Col. & Mrs. Conran	Mrs. M. Mullins	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the Jamaica Progress (Captain A. McCohn), at London, March 21st :—

Mr. B. S. Bernard	Mrs. F. M. Farquharson	Mr. L. Seabrook
Mr. & Mrs. J. Cackett	Mr. H. L. Holness	Miss J. M. Talbot
Mr. W. G. Campbell	Mr. J. W. Ostens	Mrs. L. M. Thyne
Mr. G. Castle	Mr. S. W. Robinson	



Round the Markets



Sugar Market Steady — Cocoa Dull

April 4th, 1939.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE. Last night's exchange rates and those of a fortnight ago are shown below:—

	Mar. 20th	Apr. 3rd	\$ value
Canada	4.71	4.70	4/3.1
U.S.A.	4.68	4.68	4/3.3
France	176.88	176.75	Fr. " -1.4
Holland	8.82	8.81	Ga. " 2/3.3

Gold per fine oz. 148/5½ against 148/5 a fortnight ago.

STOCKS AND SHARES. To-day's prices with rise or fall since last issue are shown below:—

Div. for latest year		Price	Rise or fall.
2½	Consols (yield £3 13s. 9d. per cent.)	67 ½	— ½
3½	War Loan ..	95 ½	— ½
15	Angostura Bitters	2	2 ½
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref	1 ½	1 ½
5	Antigua Sugar Factory	23/-	23/9
40	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	40/-	41/-
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	35/6	36/6
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	2½	2½
10	Booker Bros. McConnell	25/-	26/-
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	7½d.	10½d.
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	1/3	1/9
1	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	22/-	23/-
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	8/-	8/6
15	Corentyne Sugar Co.	1/3	1/9
5	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/8	3/7½	3/10½
7½	Kern River Oilfields	6d. (nom.)	1/-
12½	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	1½	1½
2½	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	14/3	15/-
6	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	7/-	8/-
27½	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	1/-	1/6
12	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	4	4
7½	Trinidad Leaseholds	42/9	43/6
8½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	4/6	5/-
	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	11/6	12/-
	United British Oilfields 6/8		

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

	Preferential.	General.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sugar—n.e. 96° .. per cwt.	4 4.8*	8 1.6
Cocoa	11 8	14 0
Coffee	4 8	14 0
Bananas	Free	2 6
Grapefruit	"	5 0
Honey	"	7 0
Rum	3 12 10	3 15 4
Tobacco (Unmanufactured) .. per lb.	7 1.5	9 6
Cigars	14 2½	18 1

*With Certificate 1/4.8 per cwt.

All other articles referred to in this Summary (except cotton) are duty free if consigned from and grown, produced or manufactured in the Dominions or the Colonies, but are subject to a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* if of foreign origin.

	CANADA.	Preferential.	General.
	per 100 lb.	£ s. d.	\$
Sugar not above 16 D.S. 96°*	28.712c.	28.712c.	\$1.28712
" " " 16 Over 98°	35.606c.	35.606c.	\$1.47606
" " " above 16 D.S. 96°	99.00c.	99.00c.	\$1.74
" " " 16 " Over 99°	\$1.09	\$1.89	
Cocoa	Free	Free	\$2.00
Grapefruit	"	"	\$1
Coffee, imported direct	" lb.	"	3c.
Arrowroot	"	"	1½c.
Pineapples in tins	"	"	5c.
Ginger and Spices, unground	Free	Free	12½ per cent.
Nutmegs and Mace whole or unground	"	"	20 per cent.
Oranges	" cubic ft.	"	35c.

*And above 16 D.S. when imported by a refiner for refining.

SUGAR. The home market was very steady with moderate business passing. Sales were made of 20,000 tons of raws at 6/4½ to 6/6. The value of Preferentials is 10/3½ and non-Preferential 6/6½. London Granulated showed an advance of 1½d. to 20/7½.

A small amount of business was done in West Indian Crystallised at 17/7½ to 19/9.

The Canadian Market has been quiet and no sales of raws were reported. Sellers of grades suitable for

this market showed reserve and refiners were not inclined to buy at the higher prices asked.

RUM. There has been a slight increase in the demand, but business is quiet with no change in prices.

COCOA. The market is dull with little business passing. Ordinary plantation Trinidad has been slow of sale. Small lots of old crop were sold at 38/- to 40/- and 100 bags of new crop at 42/-. Moderate sales have been made of fine estates up to 52/6 and first three marks "to arrive" are quoted at 38/6 for a limited quantity. Old Crop Grenada fetched 33/- for good and 34/- for fine. Business has passed in new crop at 34/6 to 35/- for good and 36/- for fine.

West African has moved within narrow limits and closed very steady at 20/9 c.i.f. Continent for April —May shipment.

ARROWROOT. The fixed rates are unchanged at 3d. to 3½d. for good and 4d. to 4½d. for superfine.

BALATA. No business has been reported during the past fortnight and prices are unaltered. Spot sheet is 1/9½; block 1/2 in bond with sellers at 1/2½.

BANANAS. The demand was small owing to cold weather. Jamaicas £18 5s. delivered London and £18 10s. nearest station Provinces.

Brazilians were in request at £15 10s. London and Provinces.

Imports into the United Kingdom for the fortnight ended March 18th amounted to 762,418 bunches consigned by the following countries: Jamaica, 550,735; Brazil, 66,028; Nigeria, 56,560; Honduras Republic, 51,336; Colombia, 28,191; Canary Islands, 7,413; and Gold Coast, 2,155.

COPRA. Steady. West Indian f.m.s. being valued at £11 2s. 6d. c.i.f. London-Liverpool option.

COTTON. There has been some inquiry for West Indian Sea Island and prices are firm.

DESICCATED COCO-NUT is very quiet with spot medium at 17/6 and fine at 17/-. The April-May value is 16/3.

GRAPEFRUIT. Imports into the United Kingdom for the fortnight ended March 18th amounted to 34,470 cwt. consigned by the following countries: Palestine, 31,295; Belgium, 1,404; U.S.A., 702; Jamaica, 482; Trinidad, 216; Windward Islands, 65; and other countries, 306.

HONEY. There has been a better demand for new crop with buyers at 27/6 c.i.f. London for sound without guarantee of colour for April-May shipment.

LIME PRODUCTS. **Lime Oil.** There is little demand and the nominal value is 25/- per lb. Distilled. Prices are lower at about 11/-. **Lime Juice.** For concentrated there is no demand, whilst raw is quiet and prices are unchanged.

ORANGE OIL. The nominal value of Sweet is 5/6 per lb. No bitter has been offered.

SISAL. Fairly active conditions prevailed and there was a good demand, particularly for No. 2 and No. 3 grades. Values hardened generally. Quotations c.i.f. optional ports are: No. 1 African: April-June, £16 15s.; May-July, £16 17s. 6d. No. 2: April-June, £16; May-July, £16 2s. 6d.

SPICES. **Pimento** was again dearer at 27/6 c.i.f. Havre for orders for March-April shipment. Spot, London, unchanged at 8d. per lb. ex store. **Ginger.** Business has been done in New Crop No. 3 at 25/- c.i.f. London, for April-May shipment. Spot quotations show little change. Small sales of old Crop No. 3 have been made around 30/- per cwt., ex store. **Nutmegs** are rather firmer, spot prices quoted are: 3d. per lb. for wormy and broken, 4½d. for sound unassorted 5½d. to 6d. for sound 80's. **Mace** is quiet with prices unchanged.

Shipping Arrangements

OUTWARD			
Depart	Packet	From	To
April 7	Heinz Horn	Dover	Trinidad.
" 8	Pomona ..	London	Jamaica.
" 10	Amerika ..	Southampton	Jamaica.
" 10	Caevna ..	Avonmouth ..	Jamaica.
" 12	Cordillera	Dover	Barbados & Trinidad.
" 12	Eros	London	Jamaica.
" 15	Jamaica Producer	London	Jamaica.
" 15	Simon Bolivar ..	Dover	B'dos, T'dad & J'ca.
" 17	Carare	Avonmouth ..	Jamaica.
" 19	Cottica ..	Dover	B'dos, D'ra & T'dad.
" 19	Lombardy	London	B'da, B'mas & J'ca.
" 19	Waldrat Horn..	Dover	Trinidad.
" 20	Orbita	Liverpool	Bermuda & Bahamas.
" 21	Inkosi	London	B'dos, T'dad & D'ra.
" 22	Jamaica Planter	London	Jamaica.
" 24	Camito ..	Avonmouth ..	Jamaica.
" 25	Cuba	Southampton	Barbados & Trinidad.

HOMEWARD			
Due	Packet	From	To
April 10	Carare	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
" 10	Europa ..	Jamaica	London.
" 10	Socrates ..	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.
" 11	Jamaica Producer	Jamaica	London.
" 17	Camito ..	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
" 17	Erin	Jamaica	London.
" 17	Mimi Horn	Trinidad	Dover
" 18	Jamaica Planter..	Jamaica	London.
" 21	Colombia..	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.
" 24	Bayano ..	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
" 25	Jamaica Progress	Jamaica	London.

British Guiana's Minerals

The Government of British Guiana on March 26th invited applications for exclusive permission to drill for the manganese deposits discovered at the Tasawinni gold mine in the north-west district.

The principal markets for this ore, which is required in the steel industry, are Great Britain, the United States, France and Germany. Some is also used in Canada.

Deposits of manganese and mica have been known to exist in British Guiana for some time, and reference was made to the subject in the Colony's Geological Survey Report, No. 6, published in 1937, wherein Mr. D. W. Bishopp gave an account of manganese ore deposits at Faxacalli. But this is on the Essequibo River, a far cry from the Barama, the scene of the latest discovery.

COMPANY REPORTS & MEETINGS

(Continued from page 145)

ties to a greater extent than did our branded proprietary specialities, but despite the lower prices realised for produce our properties in the West Indies showed up a little better, whilst our West African output again increased.

"It would seem that the lower levels to which the by-products of limes have fallen may persist for some time, and liberal provision for this contingency has been made in the accounts now before you by carrying our stocks forward at a very conservative valuation.

"In spite of the fact that no relief was experienced in duties and restrictions affecting export trade, this branch of our business showed a satisfactory increase during the year.

"Due to the issue of 29,250 Ordinary shares as Bonus in April, 1938, the dividend on the Ordinary shares for the year ended December 31st, 1938, absorbs £20,109 of the profits against £18,281 last year, and in view of this your directors do not recommend any issue of Bonus shares on this occasion. It is worth while to recall that for the last four years, namely 1935-38 inclusive, the dividend has been maintained at the rate of 1/3 per Ordinary share, and during this period the number of these shares has been increased from 187,500 to 321,750 by the issue as bonus of 85,500 fully paid Ordinary shares, and also of 48,750 Ordinary shares offered to shareholders on preferential terms for cash.

"1938 will long be remembered as a year of great political disturbance and uncertainty, and unfortunately politics appear to exercise an ever increasing influence on business. Granted a greater degree of freedom from major disturbances to confidence, our business, along with others, should undoubtedly benefit. Our products have, during the last three years, become established in a position of much greater importance than ever before in the history of the company, and the full benefit and effect of this would become apparent under really favourable conditions."

Obituary

DR. HOUPTON EDWARD BOND

We regret to announce the death of Dr. Houghton Edward Bond, a native of Jamaica, which took place in London on March 19th, at the age of 65.

The circumstances attending Dr. Bond's death are rather distressing. His body was found in his room, and a post mortem examination of the body disclosed the fact that he had been dead at least three days before the discovery was made. Death was due to a heart attack.

Dr. Bond was at one time attached to the Mental Hospital in Kingston, Jamaica, and came to this country nearly twenty years ago and practised his profession in various districts in London. He was of a most retiring disposition and was known to have few friends. A brother of the deceased, Mr. F. P. Bond, holds the responsible post of deputy Auditor-General, Jamaica.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LIV. APRIL 20th, 1939. No. 1058.

Telephone:
ROYAL 1188
Telegrams:
CARIB, LONDON

14, TRINITY SQUARE,
LONDON, E.C.3.
April 19th, 1939.

Proclaiming the West Indies

ALL who realize the practical importance of increasing public knowledge of the British West Indies throughout the United Kingdom will be gratified by the news given on page 151 of this issue of the CIRCULAR. The task of securing such publicity has for many years been one of the important functions of the West India Committee and they were thus only too ready to accept the invitation of the Director of the Imperial Institute to help in improving the representation of the West Indies in the Empire Film Library. As a result, certain obsolete or otherwise unsuitable films have been weeded out and, of much greater importance, five excellent new films have been added. Two have been purchased by funds provided by the Colonial Empire Marketing Board and three presented to the West India Committee, for use in the Film Library, by oil, asphalt and sugar interests. In addition, a new film has been received from the Tourist and Exhibitions Board of Trinidad and Tobago.

There may be some who hold the opinion that the West Indian Colonies have little to gain through the activities of the Empire Film Library, which is largely concerned with the loan of films to schools. In the first place we ask them to consider the value of helping to make the rising generation Empire-minded and of developing a resolve to promote the welfare of their great heritage. The Empire Film Library does not, however, only cater for school children. The films are also shown daily to large audiences including adults at the Institute itself, and are in rapidly growing demand by societies, travel associations and industrial organisations throughout the United Kingdom. A selection of them will also be shown at the World's Fair, New York. They are thus a factor of steadily increasing importance in the promotion of the tourist trade and consequently in helping to maintain the welfare of several of the Colonies.

The use of films, which has become of such great importance during recent years, is, however, only one of the methods of securing useful publicity for the British West Indies. Participation in suitable exhibitions still remains a very valuable means of furthering tourist interests and promoting the sale of products which have a direct interest to the public. The position was well expressed, ten years ago, in a report submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by a Joint Committee of the Empire Marketing Board and the West India Committee, appointed as the result of a resolution passed by the first West Indies Conference to prepare a scheme for a Trade Commissioner Service.

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An outstanding example of success which has been achieved by means of co-operative effort has been the Empire section of the British Industries Fair. For thirteen years now the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago and for the last four years Jamaica have participated. At the British Industries Fair, the Imperial Fruit Show and also at the Empire Exhibition, Glasgow, of last year the West India Committee has acted as the agent of the participating Colonies, seen to the organization and maintenance of the exhibits and dealt with the inquiries received concerning products or requests for information from prospective visitors.

There is scope, or more accurately, there is a demand for much more work than is at present possible with the limited resources at the command of the West India Committee. There is need for development along lines which many Empire countries are following. The Dominions, India, Southern Rhodesia, Malaya and the Bahamas have all, some for many years, others for a comparatively short period, maintained well equipped information bureaux in London. The British West Indies cannot afford to lag behind. Films and Exhibitions although of the utmost importance are only two of the means whereby valuable publicity can be obtained for the products and attractions of the West Indian Colonies. A wide diversity of inquiries is daily received by the West India Committee, ranging, as these have done during the last few days, from the import duty on saddles to the scope for a veterinary surgeon in a certain island. Neither time nor trouble is spared to provide an answer to every inquiry received. Expert knowledge is often called for to deal with requests for assistance in the preparation of lectures and for the loan of suitable lantern slides. Provision of the latter is a matter to which most of the Colonies might pay attention, as with the exception of Trinidad and Tobago the slides available are by no means adequate and opportunities for publicity at a trivial cost are thereby lost. The West India Committee also acts on behalf of the Tourist organizations or publicity committees of Trinidad, Jamaica, British Guiana, Barbados, the Windward and Leeward Islands, distributing their literature and dealing with all questions which arise.

The foregoing gives some indication of a few of the directions in which the West India Committee can and does assist in keeping the British West Indies prominently on the home map and securing the right kind of publicity. The fact that the Committee will shortly be choosing new quarters leads to the possibility of greatly extending, if adequate support is forthcoming from the Colonies, the measure of its usefulness in representing them.

From a Londoner's Notebook

NOT even the exploits of Herr Hitler have caused such a universal wave of indignation in England as Signor Mussolini's seizure of Albania. Special circumstances—the cynical choice of Good Friday for the onslaught, and perilous flight across the mountains by the young Queen and her new-born son—have aggravated the effect on popular sentiment; but even without these hateful concomitants, the effect of the outrage itself upon international relations would be as grave as could be imagined. One consequence, at any rate, is that British public opinion is more fully united behind the Government than ever before. This was shown when Parliament, recalled from its Easter holiday by the emergency, heard the narrative of the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary, and debated the policy to be pursued.

* * *

The invasion, in the British view, clearly violates the Anglo-Italian agreement of last year, under which the Duce disclaimed any intention "to modify the *status quo* as regards sovereignty of any territory in the Mediterranean area." The Italian contention that the Adriatic is not part of the Mediterranean is regarded as an unworthy quibble. There has been some demand that we should denounce the agreement, as we are certainly now entitled to do. But in the immediate future we stand to gain more than to lose by the agreement, supposing the Italians observe its other clauses. One of them, for instance, is that which promises the evacuation of Spain by the Italian "volunteers." Although, after last week, the value of Signor Mussolini's word has slumped disastrously in the international market, the Foreign Office has concluded that no useful purpose is served by inviting him to break it again. So the Anglo-Italian agreement remains "in the air."

* * *

The annexation of Albania gives Italy a bridgehead in the Balkans, from which Rumania and Greece are immediately threatened. The former is already under pressure from Germany, and indeed there can be no doubt that the Duce's *coup* was concerted with his partner in the Axis. Captain McEwen put the point neatly in the House of Commons when he said that Herr Hitler had led from dummy. All parties agree that the Government took the right line in immediately making declarations of support to the two threatened countries on exactly the same lines as that previously given to Poland. That is, we guarantee the independence of Rumania and Greece, and are bound to come in arms to their assistance if they are attacked. Steps are already being taken to include Turkey in the pledge. This is the "momentous new departure" in British foreign policy; for it goes far beyond any continental responsibility that we undertook even under the Covenant of the League of Nations.

* * *

Poland and Rumania, supported by Great Britain, present a barrier to totalitarian aggression extending

almost from the Baltic to the Black Sea. But it is by no means an impregnable barrier unless it is also supported from behind by the great Power to the east. The question of bringing Russia into the league against aggression provoked the main criticisms of the Government's policy, in Parliament and still more outside. It is alleged that Russia is being rebuffed on "ideological" grounds. But Sir John Simon told the House of Commons that there is no objection in principle to a military alliance with Russia; and in fact negotiations are being pressed on. It is the Russians who are shy. Their argument is that they prefer a general agreement of collective security to a system of separate pacts; on the other hand, it is extremely difficult to bring Russia and Poland into direct alliance with one another, because of the old Polish dread of seeing a Russian army brought upon Polish soil, even for its defence. The solution at present being explored is that of an alliance limited to the co-operation of the very powerful Russian air force.

* * *

A very strong and constructive speech was contributed to the debate by Mr. Churchill. He combined general support of the Government's policy with shrewd criticism of its strategy, and expressed what is now a widely held view by urging that the strong lead that England is now assuming among the peace-loving nations will not have its full moral effect unless we show conclusively our willingness to bear our full share of the burdens by introducing the principle of compulsion. This is likely to become again a burning topic. A change of policy in its favour might be accompanied by a return of Mr. Churchill to Cabinet office.

* * *

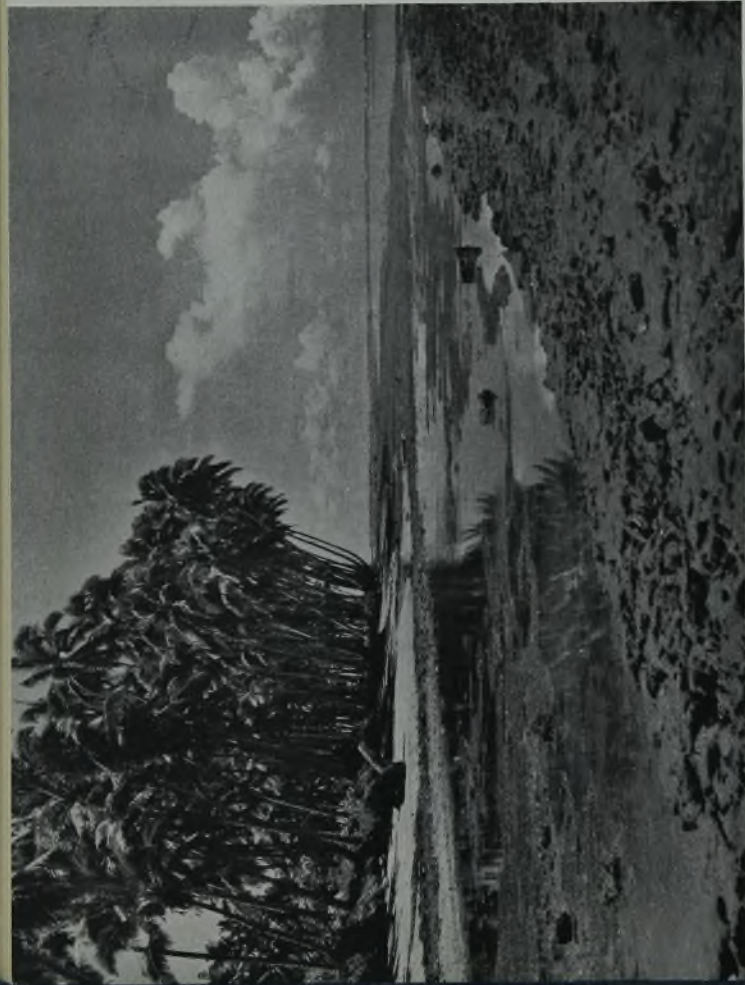
Purely home politics remain completely overshadowed. But we have had an interesting report from a House of Commons committee on the curious question of the Speaker's seat. The whole weight and authority of the House is involved in keeping the Speaker above party; but he is an elected member like the rest, and if he is opposed at a general election, as the present Speaker was by the Labour Party in 1935, what is he to do? Many suggestions have been made for sparing him the dilemma, such as making the Speaker *ex-officio* member for an imaginary constituency, of which the voters are the members of the House of Commons; but they all seem to deprive him of the very source of his authority over members, which lies in the fact that he is one of themselves. So the committee have recommended that nothing be done, but that we shall continue to trust to the old honourable convention, seldom violated, that the Speaker shall be allowed an unopposed return. Before the recent case he had not been opposed since 1895; and in both elections he refused to make any appeal on party lines and was triumphantly elected. He can probably always trust in a constituency's sense of fair play. In fact no Speaker has been defeated in a general election since 1710.



A MOATED TUDOR HOUSE

[*Photograph by J. Ducon-Scott*]

WEST FRONT OF IGHAM MOTE, NEAR SEVENOAKS, KENT



[from Waters of the West, by Kenneth Pringle.]

THREE JAMAICA SCENES

Top left: WHITE RIVER

Below: ON THE NORTH COAST

Right: IN THE BLUE MOUNTAIN BUSH

British West Indian Films

Important Additions to Film Library

THE West India Committee recently received a communication from Sir Harry Lindsay, the Director of the Imperial Institute, stating that the British West Indies films in the Empire Film Library were in many cases worn out through constant use. It was suggested that they should be inspected and recommendations made and at the request of the Executive Committee, Mr. W. G. Freeman undertook to do this in conjunction, when necessary, with other Members of the Executive interested.

Mr. J. Gordon Miller accompanied Mr. Freeman on his visits to the Institute's Cinema to see the films screened and in a report presented to the Executive Committee in November last, after comments on each film, Mr. Freeman stated that the present position was that there were in the Empire Film Library at the Imperial Institute only ten films of the British West Indies, which could be regarded as useful; Trinidad, four; Jamaica and Barbados, two each; Grenada and St. Lucia, one each. Most of these require at least some revision of the captions. The Imperial Institute was very anxious that the West Indies should be more adequately represented as the demand for Empire films was rapidly increasing. A report dated September, 1937, by the Director of the Institute, showed that in the three years 1934 to 1936 the number of films issued per annum, had increased from 14,550 to 22,785 and the number of schools and of social and educational institutions borrowing films had increased from 1,500 to 2,500. In addition the audiences in the Cinema Hall at the Institute, largely children, in organized school parties, reach a very high total. Some Empire countries were very active supporters of the work of the Empire Film Library as shown by the following figures, taken from the Director's report already quoted, of films added to the Library during the three years 1934-36: New Zealand, 12 new subjects; Canada, 15 new and 72 reprints; South Africa, 27 new.

The Imperial Institute had, it was understood, obtained a grant from the Colonial Empire Marketing Board for the purchase of colonial films and proposed to spend a portion of this grant in securing copies of some new British West Indies films. More, however, was necessary to ensure that the Caribbean Colonies were adequately represented in the Film Library. To those Colonies which have funds available for developing their tourist trade the opportunity of securing very wide publicity at a moderate expenditure by means of films distributed free of charge throughout the United Kingdom should not be neglected. The Imperial Institute was in need of funds for the preparation (in some cases after revision as already indicated) of additional copies of existing films; new films were also urgently required.

In conclusion, therefore, Mr. Freeman recommended that the West India Committee take steps to secure the support of the British West Indian Colonies in remedying their present very inadequate representation in the Empire Film Library.

He had seen in the theatre of Gaumont British Instructional, Ltd., four new British West Indies films, "Jamaican Harvest" (Bananas), "Tropical Lumbering" (British Honduras), "Oil" (Trinidad) and "Asphalt" (Trinidad), which were all very good. It was learnt with pleasure that the Imperial Institute proposed to allocate £80 of its grant from the Colonial Empire Marketing Board to the purchase of four copies each of "Bananas" and "Tropical Lumbering." As explained by Mr. Nelson the Institute has to take four copies of each film. The Oil and Asphalt interests of Trinidad had been approached in the hope that they might provide means for the other two films being also acquired.

It is very gratifying to be able to state now that on the recommendation of the West India Committee the Empire Film Library has purchased two of the G.B. Instructional films — "Jamaican Harvest" and "Tropical Lumbering" (British Honduras). Also that as recorded in the Circular for December 29th, Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd., very generously contributed £80 to enable the West India Committee to purchase for the use of the Empire Film Library two films (also G.B. Instructional) featuring the oil industry of Trinidad.

At the March Meeting of the Executive Committee the members were very glad to hear that through the good offices of Major K. E. Previté copies of the G.B. Instructional film "Asphalt" (Trinidad) had been presented by the firms interested to the West India Committee for the Film Library. In addition the Film Library has received from the Tourist and Exhibitions Board of Trinidad and Tobago copies of the locally prepared film "Pleasure Trove" in Trinidad. Still more recently the West India Committee has been able to arrange with Caroni, Ltd., for a film of the Sugar Industry of Trinidad to be presented to the Empire Film Library.

These additions have been welcomed by the Imperial Institute. The use of cinematograph films, not only in schools but also by societies, travel associations and industrial organizations throughout the United Kingdom is growing rapidly, and as reported in the Bulletin of the Institute (January-March, 1939), the Empire and G.P.O. Film Libraries are finding it difficult to meet the demands for films.

SIR WALTER SMILES, M.P. for Blackburn, spoke of his recent visit to Jamaica in an address to the Ulster Branch of the Overseas League at Belfast on April 14th. "If the sugar export quota on sugar is increased in four years' time," he said, "it will help considerably. There is scope too, for increasing milk production." Sir Walter considered that many of the riots and strikes might have been prevented if an efficient civil servant had been sent from the Ministry of Labour to negotiate between employers and Trade Unions.

British Honduras as Jewish Refuge

RECENTLY suggestions have been made that British Honduras should provide suitable settlements for surplus population from the West Indian islands, and that such a scheme would redound to the prosperity both of the sparsely-developed mainland Colony and its over-populated neighbours. As regards emigration from Jamaica, the subject was referred to by the Governor in his speech, reported in last CIRCULAR (page 127).

Now comes a plea for a Jewish immigration scheme. Writing from the Stann Creek Rectory, Mr. G. Rodwell Hulse declares in *The Times* of March 29th:—

"We have in the Colony a high plateau about 900 square miles, over 300 feet above sea level, very cool, in fact cold for the tropics, and absolutely uninhabited. The western part of this plateau which runs north-west to south and along our Guatemalan frontier, is well timbered, well watered, good grazing land, and is supposed to possess our best agricultural lands. From what I have read of the Kenya highlands I should say it is much the same.

"If 8,000 families with an average of three children to the family, making 40,000 emigrants in all, come they could be settled in this plateau without throwing the 56,000 here in confusion. The Colony would benefit in time enormously culturally, intellectually, morally, and economically. The Jews are a people of a higher intellectual and cultural level than our present population, and my only fear is that perhaps the present population would become more than ever hewers of wood and drawers of water. I, however, satisfy myself by remembering that historically the Jews have never proved ungrateful to the land that gave them welcome. If £40 per head was the capital brought out that would mean over £1,500,000 new money for the Colony. Idle ships in England would be employed and they returning would take what was exportable and so perhaps the Colony would find new exports as well as an increase in what was already exported."

[The above letter prompted Mr. Albert M. Hyamson to point out that in the east of Europe from whence many of the proposed settlers would be largely drawn Jews are engaged to an appreciable extent in the timber trade, thus making them especially suitable for a Colony whose main industry is the cutting and export of mahogany and cedar.]

The suitability of British Honduras as a haven for refugees is briefly referred to on page 163, in the "West Indies at Westminster" columns.

This topic formed the subject of a letter in the *Sunday Times* of April 16th from the pen of Mr. W. E. Simnett who writes that "its total area is about 9,000 square miles, approximately the size of Palestine, which it somewhat resembles in shape, but reversed, the coastline facing eastward on the Caribbean Sea. There the resemblance ceases, for much of Palestine is stony and sterile, yet the Jews have made the desert to blossom as the rose; in British Honduras, on the other hand, the soil is rich and fertile, and, despite its latitude, the climate is sub-tropical and even, in the highlands such as the Southern Pine Ridge, temperate and bracing. Large areas inland are most suitable for

cultivation, and I have the assurance of the Governor that the crying need of the country is for settlers. Great tracts near the coast are covered with valuable timber—the colony's mahogany is world-famous.

AUTONOMOUS JEWISH STATE?

"The country is probably better known to the United States than to ourselves, for its principal exports, timber and chicle (the basis of chewing-gum), go mostly to the American market. The finest grapefruit in the world grows in British Honduras, and the Jews have proved themselves very successful citrus cultivators. Most of the country is practically uninhabited and little explored, but there are indications of valuable mineral deposits and other potential resources awaiting development. Formerly it lacked roads, but now a considerable mileage has been built with the aid of the Colonial Development Fund, and this can be extended.

"The proposal is briefly that the colony be transferred to responsible Jewish authorities for development as an autonomous Jewish State in free association with the British Commonwealth, and secured by a joint guarantee of Great Britain and the United States, since, being on the American continent, and near to Panama, it obviously comes within the scope of the Monroe Doctrine.

"With capital and energy, and, above all, people, it could become the New Palestine, a daughter settlement looking towards the ancient Zion for its spiritual and cultural ideals. Now that the prospects of Jewish development in Palestine are unfortunately restricted, it would be a compensating gesture on our part thus to redress the balance of the Old World by calling in the New. There is ample room here and in British Guiana for millions of people, and there would be no hostile indigenous population and no international complications."

Waters of the West

The three illustrations facing page 151 are taken from Mr. Kenneth Pringle's very readable travel book* bearing the above title. From internal evidence we gather that Mr. Pringle has been a schoolmaster in Jamaica. Gifted with a penetrating sense of observation and a remarkable power of description, the author paints some fine word pictures of life and scenery in Jamaica. His style is his own; there can be few books containing so many adjectives to the page.

His travels took him also to British Honduras, Guatemala, Haiti and Peru. One of the best sections deals with Grand Cayman. Any lack of orthodoxy in Mr. Pringle's views is atoned by a redeeming sense of humour. Thus of Mavis Bank: "A house in whose verandah an old white-haired negro used to sit all day with his sewing-machine has been repainted and outside the gate the following notice affixed: 'Dr. —, Dentist and Metaphysician. No credit.' This austere establishment is neighboured by a new drug-store which bears this black motto on a white signboard: 'Come unto me and be eeled. Beelzebub G. Bunn.'"

*WATERS OF THE WEST. By Kenneth Pringle. Foreword by the Rt. Hon. Lord Olivier, K.C.M.G., C.B., LL.D. London: George Allen and Unwin Ltd., 1938.



West Indies Cricket Team



THE next few days will see the arrival in this country of the sixteen members of the West Indies Cricket Test side, and the stage is all set for what, it is hoped, will prove a memorable tour.

The Captain is Mr. Rolf Stewart Grant, whose portrait appears below. Born in Trinidad 29 years ago he is a brother of G. C. (Jackie) Grant who skippered the 1933 team. A double Cambridge blue, he played international amateur football for England against Scotland. In cricket he is a determined batsman who can hit the ball hard and holds the record (152) for the highest score made in Inter-Colonial Tournaments in his own Colony. He also bowls slow off-breaks round the wicket to a leg field; his accuracy is shown by the analysis of his bowling against Barbados in 1934 which reads: 59 overs, 26 maidens, 81 runs, 6 wickets. His fielding is famous for a stance very close to the wicket. He played in all four test matches against the M.C.C. team that toured the West Indies in 1935, while his leadership in January this year played an important part in Trinidad's victory in the Inter-Colonial Tournament.

The other members of the team, of whom some account is given from the pen of Mr. J. St. F. Dare, on page 88 of the CIRCULAR of March 9th, are as follows: I. Barrow (Jamaica), H. P. Bayley (British Guiana), J. H. Cameron (Jamaica), C. B. Clarke (Barbados), L. N. Constantine (Trinidad), G. Gomez (Trinidad), G. Headley (Jamaica), L. G. Hylton (Jamaica), T. Johnson (Trinidad), E. A. Martindale (Barbados), J. E. D. Sealey (Barbados), V. Stollmeyer and J. Stollmeyer (Trinidad), K. H. Weekes (Jamaica) and E. A. V. Williams (Barbados). They will be accompanied by the capable and experienced Mr. J. M. Kidney of Barbados, who will act as their manager.

Before taking the field the team have a number of social engagements to fulfil. They will be the guests of the West Indian Club at a reception on April 26th; they have accepted an invitation to a luncheon given by the British Sportsmen's Club at the Savoy Hotel on the following day; and they will be attending a Luncheon given in their honour by the Royal Empire Society on the 28th.

Next day, Saturday, they will be going to Wembley for luncheon as guests of the Football Association, afterwards to watch the Cup Final match between Portsmouth and Wolverhampton Wanderers.

The side's first fixture is a practice game against

R. Earl's XI at Godalming on May 1st, after which they meet Reigate Priory C.C. on the 2nd, A. P. Freeman's XI at Gravesend on the 3rd and an Army side at Aldershot on the 4th. The first county engagement is against Worcestershire at Worcester on May 6th, 8th and 9th.

To some people the idea of only three test matches of only three days each may seem something of an anti-climax after the titanic struggle for the Ashes last summer and the more fantastic fight in South Africa during the past winter. This, however, is not the view of those who understand the potentialities of the West Indian cricketers and enjoy the game for its own sake. It is calculated that in a normal three-day match the eight-ball over which will be seen in operation in this country for the first time saves an hour and a half of playing time. It should make a lot of difference to the rate of scoring and should help to increase the number of finished matches.

The complete fixture table for the West Indian side was set out on page 45 of the CIRCULAR of February 9th. The three tests will take place at Lords on June 24th to 27th, at Old Trafford on July 22nd to 25th and at the Oval on August 19th to 23rd.

OLD TIME CRICKET IN BARBADOS

We reproduce a photograph which will prove, we believe, of some interest to readers who recall cricket in the West Indies in the old days. It was taken in Bar-

bados in January, 1895, and shows the United Services Team that met Mr. Slade Lucas's side from England, when it visited the West Indies that year. The fixture was a two-days' match and it is noteworthy that it was played thirteen-a-side, although only twelve fielded. Mr. Lucas's team batted first and scored 247 to which the United Services thirteen responded with 124. Of this, the late General (then Second-Lieutenant) Challenor, a brother of George and "Laddie" Challenor, made the top score 29, while Midshipman (now Admiral Sir Alan) Hotham, scored 25. Following on, the United Services side amassed 148 for five wickets, Bandmaster Hughes making 70, the top score of the match, while Midshipman Hotham was not out for 33. The result was a drawn game.

Brig.-General Edward Lacy Challenor, who died in 1935, was educated at Harrison College and Sandhurst, and played in the above match while serving with the 1st Leicestershire Regiment when it was stationed in Barbados. He played later for Leicestershire, the Army and the M.C.C.



Mr. Rolf Grant

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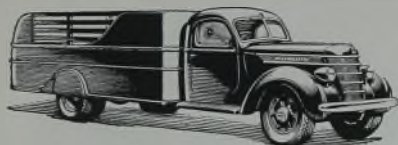
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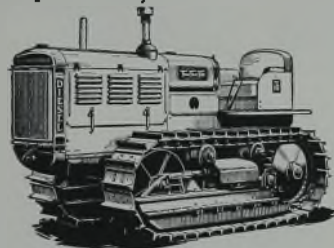
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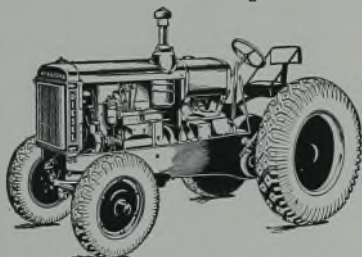
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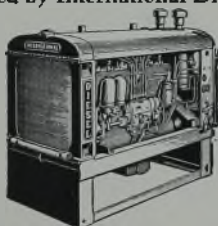
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Challenor, E. L.	1873	Barb., Harrison	1906			447	16.65	—	—	—	9
	1935	Leics. Derby.	1914								
Challenor, G.	1888	Barb., Harrison	1906	3 WI	8	3,645	32.80	—	—	—	15
			1928			354	50.57	45	1	45.00	
Christiani, C. M.	1913	British Guiana	1933	4 WI	w-k	179	9.94	6	0	—	33
						117	14.62	—	—	—	8
Constantine (L. N.)	1902	Trinidad	1923	4 E	3	1,987	25.80	3,375	158	21.36	95
			1933	8 WI	1 DE	535	19.81	1,163	55	21.21	
Constantine, L. S.	1874	Trinidad	1906		w-k	776	20.84	14	0	—	24
						169	55.80	—	—	—	6
Costa, O. C. da	1907	Jamaica	1933	3 E	1	1,046	26.82	1,055	31	34.03	23
	1936			2 WI		244	34.85	290	3	96.66	
Cumberbatch, C. P.	1882	W.I.	1906			223	11.73	719	24	29.45	21
	1922					24	12.00	275	24	11.45	
Dewhurst, G. A.		Trinidad	1923		w-k	182	10.11	—	—	—	36
						209	26.12	—	—	—	7
Fernandes, M. P.	1897	British Guiana	1923	1 E	2	1,104	24.00	—	—	—	27
			1928	2 WI							1
Francis, G. N.	1897	Barbados	1923	3 E		504	12.60	3,120	138	22.60	36
			1933	4 WI		79	13.16	614	34	18.05	
Goodman, P. A.	1874	Barbados	1906		3	607	31.94	232	8	29.00	15
	1935					225	45.00	101	7	14.42	
Grant, G. C.	1907	Barb. Trinidad	1928	3 E	2 B	1,607	22.63	880	16	55.00	73
		Camb.	1933	4 WI	2	137	19.57	7	0	—	
Grant, R. S.	1909	Barb. Trinidad	1932	4 WI	1 B	246	15.37	494	20	24.78	29
		Camb.	1933			194	27.71	384	14	27.42	
Griffith, H. C.	1893	Barbados	1927	5 E		748	17.39	3,758	120	31.31	39
			1933	3 WI		87	12.42	905	34	26.61	
Harragin, A. E.	1877	Trinidad	1906			412	31.09	—	—	—	9
						143	17.37	—	—	—	
Headley (G.)	1909	Jamaica	1933	3 E	13	2,472	66.80	758	22	34.45	36
			1935	8 WI		1,528	80.42	106	0	—	
Hoad, E. L. G.	1896	Barbados	1928	3 E	5	1,848	30.80	343	5	68.60	23
			1933	2 WI		393	39.30	237	4	59.25	
Holt, J. K.		Jamaica	1923			293	15.42	80	1	80.00	11
						78	15.60	—	—	—	
Ince, H. W.		Barbados	1923			381	16.56	—	—	—	5
						62	31.00	14	0	—	

(To be concluded in next issue)

The Governor of Bermuda

Lieut.-General Sir Reginald Hildyard, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., has intimated his desire to relinquish in September next the Governorship of Bermuda which he has held since April 1936.

He will be succeeded as Governor and Commander-in-Chief by another distinguished soldier, Major General Denis John Charles Kirwan Bernard, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Major-General Bernard, who has not seen any previous Colonial service, was born in 1882, educated at Eton and Sandhurst and commissioned to the Rifle Brigade in 1902. He served throughout the European War on various fronts and was on the Staff from March 1915, until the end of the war. He was promoted Brevet Colonel in 1923, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1927, Colonel in 1930, and Major-General in 1933. He commanded a Battalion of the Royal Ulster Rifles from 1927 to 1930, served on the General Staff of the Northern Command in India from 1930 to 1934, and was Director of Recruiting and Organisation at the War Office from 1934 to 1936. He has since commanded a Division.

Nassau's New Wireless Station

Broadcasting in the British Colonies took another step forward on January 26th, when the new Bahamas station at Nassau was opened by the Governor, Sir Charles Dundas. In addition to his Excellency's inaugural speech, short addresses were broadcast by the Hon. J. H. Jarrett, Colonial Secretary of the Bahamas and chairman of the Broadcasting Committee, and Mr. E. Harper, Director of Telecommunications. Mr. William Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System of America, was among those present.

Working on the medium waveband under the call-sign ZNS, with a power of 1 kW, the new transmitter superseded an old installation that is now to be modified for use on the short waves. It is intended that, ultimately, the two transmitters shall radiate simultaneously, thus enabling the Broadcasting Committee not only to provide a service of entertainment and education for the Colony itself—and especially for dwellers in the Out Islands—but to make known to a wider audience the beauties and attractions that the Colony has to offer.

Care of Colonial Students

Report of Official Committee

THE Colonial Students Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in August, 1937, have now made their final report and their recommendations have been accepted in principle by the Secretary of State. The chairman was Mr. G. J. F. Tomlinson, and the other members were: Mr. Hanns Vischer, Mr. Arthur Mayhew, Mr. O. G. R. Williams, Mr. E. B. Bowyer and Mr. J. M. Martin. Their terms of reference included the desirability of extending or modifying existing arrangements for the supervision and guidance in this country from the Colonial dependencies including both government scholars and private students.

With the exception of Barbados, all Colonial Governments granting scholarships utilise the services of the Director of Colonial Scholars. The Government of Barbados makes use of the Crown Agents for the Colonies for the payment of allowances.

The committee interviewed a large number of persons official and unofficial representing the universities, Inns-of-court, and hospitals, as well as numerous organisations which take part, in one way or another, in fostering the interests of students in this country from the Colonial Dependencies. These unofficial organizations include the Victoria League, Royal Empire Society, the Overseas League, the British Council, the East and West Friendship Council, Student Movement House, the National Union of Students, the League of Coloured Peoples, Aggrey House, and Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society.

The committee came to the conclusion that practically all the difficulties in which such students find themselves are due to the tendency for so many of them to come to this country for a course of study totally or partially unequipped with the necessary qualifications, introductions to universities, etc., financial provision, or information as to conditions in this country, or without preliminary medical examination. It is a matter of great importance, not only on grounds of humanity, but also on grounds of broad Empire policy, with which the Colonial Office and the Colonial Governments must concern themselves, that no effort should be spared to promote the well-being and success of Colonial students in this country.

They therefore recommend the establishment in each dependency of some authoritative local organization to which the intending student or his parents can go for information or advice. The services of such organisations are intended primarily for private students, the responsibility for supervising the arrangements for Government scholars being left in the hands of the departments of education.

On arrival in this country the student (assuming that he has already secured entry to a particular course of study) is still in need of the following services: (1) meeting on arrival, (2) assistance in finding lodgings, (3) arrangement of hospitality and social contacts with people in this country, (4) general help and guidance, (5) guardianship, if the parents so desire.

The Director of Colonial Scholars has, subject to

isolated exceptions, not been able to perform functions (1) to (4) for students (mainly Government students) in his care, but he has frequently placed students in touch with such organizations as the Victoria League or Aggrey House which are able to perform one or more of these functions for him.

The necessity for bringing all students to some central point on their arrival in this country is of paramount importance and it proposed to vest in the Victoria League the primary responsibility for co-ordinating all the available services, and ensuring, by publicity, that students place themselves in touch with the League on arrival. The League is charged with achieving the fullest co-operation with other organizations in the field, so that the interests of those organizations are not impaired but strengthened.

The following were the number of scholars from the British West Indies and Bermuda under the supervision of the Director of Colonial Scholars at the end of 1937:—

West Indies, etc.	Government	Private
Bermuda	8	—
British Guiana	4	1
Grenada	3	—
Jamaica	8	—
Leeward Islands	3	—
St. Lucia	1	—
St. Vincent	2	—
Trinidad	13	—
	42	1

Places to Visit

Visitors coming to this country from the West Indies will be interested to learn of a series of privileged visits to places of historic interest. These have been arranged in aid of the King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, which now distributes in annual grants as much as £30,000 to over 200 hospitals and convalescent homes.

On each occasion the visitors will have the privilege of seeing what is not shown to the general public, under the guidance of distinguished persons with intimate knowledge of the places visited, as indicated below:—

Wednesday, April 26th, at 2.30 p.m. Houses of Parliament (Sir George Hume, M.P.).

Wednesday, May 3rd, at 5 p.m. Westminster Abbey and Precincts (including lesser-known parts), The Rev. Jocelyn Perkins (Sacrist); Mr. Lawrence Tanner (Keeper of the Muniments).

Wednesday, May 10th, at 2.30 p.m. Tower of London (Lt.-Col. W. F. O. Faviell (Resident Governor), Mr. Walter G. Bell (author of "The Tower of London.")).

Friday, May 19th, at 3 p.m. Windsor Castle (including St. George's Chapel), Lord Wigram (Deputy Constable); The Very Rev. A. V. Baillie (Dean of Windsor and Domestic Chaplain to the King).

Friday, May 26th (by river) steamer leaves Westminster Pier 1.30 p.m. Royal Naval College, Greenwich (Commander R. K. Dickson, R.N.) and National Maritime Museum (Captain P. S. E. Maxwell (Department of Navigation); Mr. Charles Mitchell (Department of Arts)).

Detailed programmes and tickets, price 7/6 each visit (river trip 10/-) may be obtained from the Secretary, King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, 10 Old Jewry, London, E.C.2.

The History of Citrus Fruit

By R. CECIL WOOD

(recently Professor of Agriculture at the Imperial College, Trinidad)

THIS must surely be the last book that can be written about the history of citriculture through the ages, so thorough and industrious has the author been over his task.* Mr. Tolkowsky, who writes from the Jewish Colony of Tel Aviv, has laid under contribution an overwhelming mass of material, which he has obtained through the world-wide assistance of many helpers, literally from China to Peru. His list of references contains upwards of 500 entries, while praise must be given to the very numerous plates, over 100 in number, which depict various aspects of citrus cultivation and use, and range from Roman mosaics to English embroidery of the seventeenth century. The author takes his title from a treatise written in 1646 by Ferrari, a Jesuit priest and botanist of Sienna, who, under the title of *Hesperides sive de Malorum aureorum Cultura et Usu* wrote a very complete account of all that was known about citriculture at that time.

West Indian readers will probably be most interested in what the author has to say about grapefruit. It is curious to realise that originally all the citrus family were used as flavourings and condiments, much as the lemon is to-day, and that the more acid their juice, the greater was their value as an article of trade. There was, in consequence, little demand for sweet fruit, and although sweet oranges were cultivated in Europe before 1500 A.D., they seem to have been of a poor and insipid quality, resembling indeed what is called in Palestine and Egypt to-day the "French" orange, and were regarded as of little importance. It was not till the Portuguese started to import the sweet orange of Ceylon about that time, that what was to be known not only in the Mediterranean world, but much further afield, as the "Portugal Orange" became an important article of trade. This variety in its turn was superseded by the "China" orange, not much more than a century later, for we read that in 1655 Don Francisco Mascarenhas brought with him from Goa to Lisbon, an orange tree which had originally come to Goa from China. From that time the cultivation of sweet oranges has steadily increased, and has for many years been the most important branch of citriculture.

The pendulum now seems to be swinging back, and though the sweet orange remains firmly fixed in public favour, the last decade has seen a very large increase in the demand for grapefruit, which, though not prized directly for its acidity or bitterness, is definitely valued for its tart flavour.

The origin of the grapefruit appears to be a matter of some uncertainty. The author quotes Ferrari (page 158) as describing it unmistakably, "Under the name *Aurantium maximum* he describes two very distinct varieties: the one of spherical shape and

non-edible pulp, corresponding to what we should to-day call a shaddock or pomelo, the other, of slightly depressed form and containing a pulp which is pleasant to eat, and which appears to be identical with our present-day grapefruit."

The word *pamplemousse*, used by the French for the grapefruit, comes undoubtedly from the village of that name in Mauritius, and if so, it follows that the cultivation of grapefruit must have been known there in 1598, when the Dutch occupied the island.

On the other hand, the West Indies have a strong claim to be the country in which the cultivated grapefruit originated, and this claim rests on the authority of the Chevalier de Tussac, a French botanist of the early nineteenth century, who describes in his *Flore des Antilles*, a variety of shaddock, with smaller fruits than the ordinary kind, and with the fruits disposed in clusters (*grappes*). The English in Jamaica called this the "forbidden fruit" or "smaller shaddock." A few years later the name "grapefruit" is definitely used by another writer for this variety. Now Sir Hans Sloane, the physician of Queen Anne, and founder of the Chelsea Botanical Gardens, made a very complete collection of the flora of Jamaica in 1700, and omits any reference to this fruit, so that it may be taken as fairly certain that it originated in Jamaica during the eighteenth century.

But there is much else of interest in the mass of information which the author gives about every branch of citriculture. Allusion may be made to two instances which will serve to illustrate how wide is the net which he has cast. It is well known that the Italian painters and sculptors of the late middle ages and early Renaissance, introduced citrus trees freely into their scenes of the Gospel stories, and the author explains this as a reaction against the narrow conservatism of the Byzantine age, a revolt which led the artist to adopt a "naturalistic" outlook. He felt compelled to depict his figures in a real landscape, which was, of course, Italian, but he introduced citrus trees which he had been led to understand were the most characteristic trees of Palestine, and a regular component of the scenery of that country. The meticulous care with which these trees were painted has produced a wealth of pictorial records of great value in the study of the history of citrus varieties in Italy.

Another delightful section describes the methods adopted for the protection of citrus trees in the winter season, where such was needed. At first, temporary structures, of wooden poles and thatch, were put over the trees in winter, and removed each summer. From these were evolved more and more permanent structures, culminating in the "Orange houses" or "Orangeries" without which no residence of any importance was, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, considered complete. The most famous example of this extravagant desire to grow oranges is to be seen in the Orangerie

* *HESPERIDES*; a history of the use and culture of Citrus Trees. By S. Tolkowsky. pp. xx + 371. Illustrated. London: John Bale, Sons and Curlew. 21/-.

in the great Palace of Versailles, built by Mansard for Louis XVI (c. 1690). A perfect example of contemporary architecture, its central section is nearly 500 feet long, and is flanked by two wings, each nearly 350 feet in length.

As will be gathered from these two examples, the book is comprehensive in its scope. It has been written more for the general reader than for the scientific investigator, for whom its value would have been enhanced by more precision in nomenclature, for no scientific or botanical classification is used, though the author in his introduction deplors the philological misunderstandings which have proved so baffling to investigators in the past. In spite of this, the book can be recommended as an outstanding example of careful and painstaking study.

The Paralysis of Trade

Writers on present day political and trading problems usually fall under one of three headings: economists who lack commercial experience, business men who have little or no knowledge of economics and, thirdly, advocates of some panacea that promises an immediate Utopia. Mr. Percy G. Donald comes into none of these classes, for he is at once a business man of wide experience, an economist of repute and a realist.

In *The Paralysis of Trade** he discusses whether the old democracies can adjust themselves and remedy their defects in time to withstand the rising challenge from the new-born democratic autocracies who, as he says, are unhindered by hide-bound principles and tradition and who recognise and act on the principle that to-day home and foreign policies are, in reality, a huge business organisation. Of particular interest to readers of the CIRCULAR will be those chapters which deal with Colonies, shipping and transport, and distribution.

If the reader expects a heavy book, weighed down with statistics and obscured by business technicalities he will be disappointed. Mr. Donald's book is written in an easy style and is crammed with interesting facts. Above all it is thought-compelling and at times highly provocative. Those who have vested interests or who belong to the sheltered classes of society can scarcely be expected to agree with many of Mr. Donald's views or to welcome the cures which he suggests for the anomalies in our present system, but every reader will, at least, respect him for his downright opinions and for the commonsense with which he tackles his subject.

(Continued from next column)

Australia required the present erection of factory plant in that country, to be followed by the installation of a producing plant as well.

Although the consumption in Great Britain considerably exceeds the present production, Canada fills the gap, since almost the whole of their production is exported, very largely to the Empire. There are also, of course, certain imports to the Empire from various European countries.—*Times Supplement*.

**THE PARALYSIS OF TRADE*. An examination of the defects of our industrial structure. By Percy G. Donald. London: George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1939, pp. 254. Price 7/6 net.

The Story of Bauxite

How Aluminium is Produced

THE main factors in the production of aluminium are bauxite, cryolite, oil-coke, pitch, and electricity. Bauxite is a moderately hard rock, rich in alumina, and is the only aluminium-bearing ore used commercially for the production of the metal. Its name derives from Les Baux, in South France (still one of the chief mining centres), where it was first discovered. The supply is now known to be widely spread over the earth's surface. It is mined extensively in British Guiana, Malay States, India, Australia, and at least a dozen other countries outside the Empire, including Russia, Hungary, and Yugoslavia.

Before delivery to the aluminium works, the crude ore must be refined to give the purest possible oxide by crushing, chemical extraction, drying and grinding. It emerges as a fine white powder, in which state it is fed to the electrolytic furnaces.

A very considerable amount of electrical energy is required to extract the metal from the oxide. The working voltage of the cells is quite low; the current passed through them must therefore be extremely heavy, ranging up to about 40,000 amperes for some of the latest equipment. The cryolite necessary for the process (a substance not unlike rock salt in appearance) is found in commercial quantities in one place only in the world, at Ivigtut, on the West Coast of Greenland. It is worked by a Danish company under the control of the Danish Government, and is supplied to aluminium reduction factories in all parts of the world. Considerable attention has naturally been focused on methods for producing this mineral synthetically. A suitable grade can now be produced and is used extensively in Italy.

The furnaces operate continuously and an unfailing supply of electricity is just as essential as an ample one. At the present rate of world output some 12,000,000,000 units of electricity are consumed annually in the production of the metal. The carbon used for the linings and anodes of the reduction furnaces requires to be of the highest purity, but can be manufactured from a wider range of materials and therefore places far less restrictions on the location of the industry than does the supply of the other raw materials or the necessary electric power.

THE EMPIRE'S SHARE

The world output of aluminium in 1938 is estimated at some 567,000 tons, of which the British Empire, represented by Great Britain and Canada, was responsible for 79,000 tons. These two are the only producing countries in the Empire, but adequate arrangements have been made for important additional production in suitable parts of the Commonwealth. The manufacture of aluminium products, on the other hand, is carried on in many parts, to which the metal is exported in ingot or semi-worked form. For instance, holloware and machinery parts are made in large quantities in India, New Zealand and South Africa. Industrial demand and the establishment of aircraft factories in

(Continued at foot of preceding column)

Notes of West Indian Interest

"YOU can' ketch de same bird twice."

* * *

MANY people are mystified by the letters "K.L.M." They stand for Koninklijke Luchtvaart Maatschappij, which means Royal Air Lines.

* * *

MR. VICTOR M. HINCHY, formerly chemist to the Caroni Sugar Estates (Trinidad) Ltd., sailed on April 6th in the m.v. Durban Castle for South Africa, to take up the position of technologist to the South African Cane Growers Association, whose headquarters are in Redford Buildings, Parry Road, Durban.

* * *

IN the table of estimated acreage and production 1938-39, supplied by the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association and published on page 130 of last CIRCULAR, the number of bales (of 400 lb.) produced by Montserrat should have been shown as 1,687, bringing the total number of bales produced in the British West Indies to 4,440.

* * *

WITH commendable promptitude the Ordinances and Statutory Rules and Orders for the year 1938 have been collected by Mr. J. E. M. Salmon, and published in book form, and a copy has been received by the West India Committee. Tables are included to show the effect of the legislation and comprehensive indexes are provided.

* * *

"WE will follow Bustamente till we die." These stirring words form the opening line of the song which is to replace the National Anthem at future labour meetings in Jamaica, according to a cabled message. The Jamaican leader must not, however, expect to hear the song sung so frequently on his impending visit to this country.

* * *

SIR PELHAM WARNER was the principal guest at the House Dinner at the Royal Empire Society on March 29th, when the Rt. Hon. Sir Stanley Jackson presided. Lady Warner was unfortunately prevented by indisposition from attending but other members of the family present were Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Aucher Warner, Mr. Raymond Warner and Mrs. Thornton Warner.

* * *

SIR ORME ROWAN-HAMILTON, who has been Chief Justice of Bermuda since November, 1927, and has sat on the Judicial Bench altogether for twenty-two years, will be retiring next month. He sat for the last time in the Bermuda Court on March 6th, and the occasion was taken by members of the Bar to express their appreciation and admiration of his services.

* * *

SIR ORME had a long association with the West Indies starting in 1916, when he was appointed First Puisne Judge of Leeward Islands including St. Kitts. He also saw judicial service in Gibraltar and Palestine. Sir Orme, who is a member of the West India Committee,

is returning to this country, where he intends to live. The CIRCULAR wishes him all happiness in his retirement.

* * *

"It is my conviction that 1939 will see the World gradually emerging from present-day, ill-founded economic thoughts and that those engaged in growing, processing and distributing the foods of the world will come closer to fully regaining their rightful place in World commerce."—Mr. Chandler A. Mackay, President of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange.

* * *

THE news service supplied to the West Indian press has glaring lapses in the clarity of its messages. At any rate, the same article in a West Indian paper of January 28th referred to Sir Samuel Hoare as War Minister, Home Secretary and as First Lord of the Admiralty. This responsible and versatile statesman must be finding his portfolio pretty full at the present time!

* * *

DESCRIBING the enthusiastic scene that greeted the victorious Trinidad cricketers when they returned to Port-of-Spain with the "ashes" from Barbados, a Trinidad sporting writer rather let himself go:—

"There was at the bow of the launch *birth-provoking* 'Taffie' with the Cup in his hands." The italics are ours. Taffie is the team's mascot and seems to be a prolific scorer.

* * *

MR. BEN RILEY, M.P., who was a voyager to the West Indies in the recent Letitia cruise, has been recording his impressions in the press. As an example of the proverbial West Indian hospitality he mentions that not knowing anybody in one of the Windward Islands at which the ship called he picked on the name of one of the five elected members of the Legislative Council and telephoned to him. As a result he and two of his friends found themselves the guests of the Legislator throughout their stay.

* * *

SUBJECT to the approval of shareholders, the London Merchant Bank Ltd. of Lombard Street, E.C.3, is to be transformed into an Investment Trust under the proposed name of The London Merchant Trust Limited. Certain of the current business, including that of Jamaica, hitherto transacted by the bank will be taken over by Messrs. Guinness, Mahon & Co. of 53, Cornhill, London, E.C.3, who are being joined by Mr. A. Harter, the present manager of the London Merchant Bank and some other members of the staff.

* * *

MR. C. H. BISCOE, who has been in charge of the Bank's produce business for many years, is continuing his activities with Messrs. Wogau and Co., of 53 Cornhill, E.C.3, who are closely connected with Messrs. Guinness, Mahon and Co., and undertake the produce side of their transactions. Mr. Biscoe is a member of the West India Committee.

Agricultural News

By "AGRONOMIST"

EFFORTS to establish the mango as a commercial fruit in Palestine are apparently meeting with some measure of success. It is recorded in the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute (January to March, 1939) that the acclimatisation experiments at the Jewish Agency Agricultural Research Station, Rehovot, are being continued. It is suggested that good quality mango varieties can be profitably grown on light soil in the coastal plain. An experimental shipment of mangoes to London was made last September and the fruits arrived in good condition.

High Quality Cacao in Less Demand

In an article on cacao beans and blending in the March issue of Confectionery Production the author states that it is essential that knowledge be acquired of the characteristics of the various beans. There are so many varieties and each is known for its use either for flavouring or as a filler bean, that is a bean of insufficient flavour to mask the flavour of a stronger bean which may be used for its aroma. With regard to the various types of West Indian beans he says that they are used for their strong flavour and are usually of very good quality and as such command the best price. "Unfortunately however, owing to the present demand for cheap lines of all descriptions, West Indian beans are going out of favour, except in the better class work, and the distinctive chocolate that was made some years ago is now denied to the public. Lower grade beans are used much more extensively, as witness the phenomenal growth in West Africa, where the cacao tree was only introduced as recently as 1891 . . . West African, Ceylon and East Indian beans are generally termed mild-flavoured beans, and particularly in the case of the West African they are used as a filling bean, that is the bulk of the batch consists of these with the addition of stronger flavours to give the aroma."

Bagasse Mulch Beneficial in Dry Areas

On the red-weathering clays in the Naparima District of Trinidad young plant canes and ratoons of B.H.10 (12) suffer severely from drought during the dry season and in consequence these soils are planted at present with less desirable but more hardy canes. Results recorded by Mr. P. E. Turner, Sugar Agronomist to the Department of Agriculture in his Annual Report, 1938, on Field Experiments on Sugar Cane in Trinidad, suggest that B.H.10 (12) could be satisfactorily grown if it is possible successfully to introduce mulching with bagasse as a standard estate operation. In the experiments made at St. Madeleine the mulch was applied early in February (before the top soil had dried out) to a depth of three inches and all the plots were given a basal first season dressing of 3 cwt. sulphate of ammonia

per acre. Mulching gave rise to a gain in yield of three to four tons of plant canes in the presence of the second-season dressing of sulphate of ammonia. In the absence of this manurial dressing the gain was negligible. Apparently the moisture conserved by the mulch had little effect on the yield of plant canes, unless adequate nitrogen was also available. There was also a beneficial effect with first ratoons from the mulching plus sulphate of ammonia. The immediate and residual gains were found to be slightly larger when the bagasse was applied within as well as around the stools. This Mr. Turner regards as important for it is easier and less expensive to broadcast the mulch than to restrict its application to the area between the stools.

Cattle on the Rupununi Savannahs

The Rupununi savannahs in the hinterland of British Guiana have long been regarded as offering favourable possibilities for the development of a live stock industry. "Towards the end of the Great War and in the early post-war years a wave of speculation swept the Colony. Sugar—the staple industry—was booming and it was only natural that the opening up of what was considered to be a rich and undeveloped stock-raising country should be expected to result in added prosperity." Towards the end of 1919 the Rupununi Development Co. Ltd., was floated with high hopes. In the Agricultural Journal of British Guiana (vol. IX, No. 4), Mr. H. E. Turner, the general manager of the company, shows in a very informative and well illustrated article how little these have been realized. In 1919 there were some 15,000 head of scrub cattle and despite the fact that there was talk of raising cattle by the hundreds of thousands overstocking was already in evidence in some places. As Mr. Turner says, little notice had as yet been taken of the warning of Sir John Harrison, the late Director of Science and Agriculture, that owing to the lack of essential minerals, and the sterility of much of the soil, the number of cattle that the Savannahs could support was limited. "He estimated one animal to twenty acres, although an overall of one to thirty acres would now be nearer the mark."

After describing the difficulties encountered, Mr. Turner says "to sum up the Rupununi Savannahs in the writer's opinion can produce some 5,000 head of marketable steers per annum together with a proportionate number of spayed females. . . Adequate fencing, better bulls and proper range control can eventually produce good quality beef cattle, both for the local market and the West Indian export trade." Breeding experiments made by the company favour a Hereford-Zebu cross and grazing tests show that not more than an average of one animal to thirty acres should be carried.

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



Barbados Executive Committee—East Indians in British Guiana
Dominica's Road Development



BAHAMAS

Swimming Record. Writing from Nassau on March 20th, Mr. Etienne Dupuch says that a new swimming record was established at the championship meet of the Shoreham Aquatic Club last night, when Harold Boucher, 82 pounds, covered 50 yards in 33 seconds flat to beat the 1938 record of 33.6 seconds set by McAdams, Public School 82, Manhattan. The club complied with all the requirements laid down for the recognition of records.

Last night's meet was the climax of a series of preliminary meets held by this club at its private swimming pool throughout the winter season. During one of the preliminary trials 20-year-old George Moseley, holder of the 2½ mile Marathon Championship and winner last night of the senior men's 100 metre championship, covered the 30 yard pool in 14 seconds which compares favourably with Weismuller's record of 100 yards in 51 seconds. Next year the pool will be shortened to 25 yards so that Moseley may make a try at the world's record.

The Shoreham Aquatic Club will send a team to the Canadian National races to be held at the Toronto Exhibition from August 26th to September 5th, and they are now preparing representatives for the Olympics in Finland in 1940. This will be the first time that a Bahamian water team will seek honours in foreign waters.

BARBADOS

Mr. J. R. Peterkin, Entomological assistant, Department of Science and Agriculture, has been appointed to the post of Agricultural Assistant at the British West Indies Central Cane Breeding Station which is situated in Barbados.

The Executive Committee. The following appointments have been made to the Executive Committee for the session 1939-40. The Hon. J. Hutson, Mr. G. D. L. Pile, Mr. F. W. Holder, Mr. J. H. Wilkinson, and Mr. C. L. Elder.

New Staff Officer. Captain R. F. F. Gillespie,

South Wales Borderers, has arrived in the Colony and assumed duties as Staff Officer, Local Forces, and Adjutant of the Barbados Volunteer Force.

BRITISH GUIANA

East Indian Population. According to the Immigration Agent General in his annual report for 1937 which although dated June 30th, 1938, has only recently been received, the total East Indian population at the end of 1937 was 142,978. During the year, 2,650 East Indians came to the Colony by ordinary passenger ships and 2,481 departed in the same manner. There were no immigrants from the West Indian islands. There were 57,176 East Indians residing on 27 sugar estates of whom a weekly average of 15,392 were employed in field labour during the year. It is reported that an all round increased attention to general housing and sanitary conditions on estates is becoming manifest.

Infant Welfare. Twenty-five years ago infant welfare work was started in New Amsterdam, when a branch of the Baby Saving League, the first to be formed outside Georgetown, was formed. At the recent annual meeting of the New Amsterdam and District Branch of the Infant Welfare and Maternity League, the President, Mrs. M. Gregory, reported that during these twenty-five years, the infantile mortality of New Amsterdam had been reduced

from 315 to 126 per 1,000.

Colonel H. M. Davson was given a very hearty welcome by Mr. C. Farrar, the president, when he attended the annual meeting of the Berbice Chamber of Commerce and Development Association. The Hon. E. A. Luckhoo said they were glad to meet the brother of the late Sir Edward Davson, whose guidance and experience had been of the greatest benefit to the town of New Amsterdam.

Sugar Quota. At the annual general meeting of the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce, the President, Mr. H. G. Seaford, said that the extra 16,000 tons



Record Making in Nassau

allotted the Colony last year was of enormous benefit and as a result the quota restriction did not influence labour conditions to the extent feared. He expressed the hope that the report of the Royal Commission would be of such a nature as to enable the Home Government to give British Guiana an increased quota although it must be realised that there was a difficulty in the way owing to the quotas being fixed by international agreement.

DOMINICA

Roseau Town Clerk. The Town Council of Roseau have appointed a committee, comprising Mr. F. E. Degazon (chairman), Hon. F. G. Harcourt and Hon. E. E. Harvey, to inquire into the conduct of the Town Clerk with reference to an anonymous letter (of which he admitted authorship) in the Caribbean Monitor.

Mr. O. T. Faulkner. Notice was given in the Official Gazette that Mr. Faulkner, the Principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, who would be calling at Dominica on April 22nd and again on April 30th, was desirous of meeting the local planters and that the Agricultural Superintendent would arrange interviews.

Road Development. A free grant of £11,800 has been received from the Colonial Development Fund for the reconstruction of the Imperial Board and a free grant of £3,200 for additional staff in connexion with road development and other public works.

GRENADA

The late Mr. J. E. Blackman. The deep regret of H.E. the Governor at the death of Mr. J. E. Blackman, assistant master of the Grenada boys school, was announced in the Royal Gazette. It is recorded that Mr. Blackman's services to education in the Windward Islands began in St. Vincent in 1913 and were continued in St. Lucia. After a previous short spell in Grenada he returned to the Colony in 1932 as classical master. The tribute concludes, "He will be remembered by many generations of his pupils of St. Lucia and Grenada for his devotion to his work, his thorough scholarship and his outstanding gift of imparting his own love of classical learning."

JAMAICA

Legislation. The Turks and Caicos Islands Bill was read a third time and passed by the Legislative Council on March 16th. The Act reduces the membership of the Dependency's Board from three official and four unofficial nominated members to two official and three unofficial members, owing to the small number of persons available from whom to choose. Other legislation before the Council include a Law to change the title of the Deputy Island Chemist to Government Chemist; a law to abolish the office of Assistant to the Attorney General and substituting the office of Solicitor-General; a law to alter the titles of certain officers of the Jamaica Constabulary; a law to change the title of the Kingston Infantry Volunteers to Jamaica Infantry Volunteers; and Laws to amend the Stamp Duty Law and the Venereal Diseases Law.

Municipal Transport. The Transport Advisory Consultant, Mr. A. R. Fearnley, has recommended that a government transport commission shall take

entire charge of all passenger services in the corporate area.

The Hon. G. Seymour Seymour has been appointed a member of the Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica in succession to the late Hon. H. A. L. Simpson.

Rice Growing. Keen interest has recently been revived in the cultivation of rice and in a note published in the Journal of the Jamaica Agricultural Society it is pointed out that during 1936 and 1937 the Colony imported rice to the value of £338,360. The comment is made that "it seems queer that an important ingredient in the popular Jamaica dish of 'rice and peas' should consist of an imported article."

TRINIDAD

The Postmaster General. The Guardian understands that Mr. J. A. Ayles, M.C., at present on leave, has asked permission to retire from the post. Mr. D. McArthur Fraser continues to act as Deputy Postmaster General.

The Royal Commission held its final session in the West Indies on March 16th, when evidence was taken from the Board of Industrial Training, some representatives of Friendly Societies and Major J. D. Tryson, representing the Government of India.

San Fernando has been declared a compulsory school attendance area by Proclamation dated March 7th.

The Royal Commission. Mr. T. I. Potter, whom we are glad to learn is making a good recovery from his accident, writing on March 28th, says that the Royal Commission has come and gone. All of the Commissioners from Lord Moyne to Dr. Mary Blacklock and Mr. Assheton were most agreeable and delightful people, but the agriculturists of this Colony are not able to stand financially the excellent recommendations and suggestions which these good folks have proposed, and appear to be inclined to recommend. To quote one suggestion from the famous Sir Walter Citrine—that of extending the Workman's Compensation Act to the agricultural labourer, to whom the poverty stricken planter cannot pay a living wage, much less compensation and the poor labourer himself is not willing to pay for the cost of insurance, would not be a very acceptable measure. These kind people should come and spend twelve months in these "islands of the blest" and they would then be able to make suggestions and recommendations for the "economical and social improvement" of the industries and people in a more practicable and common-sense way.

First ships loaded alongside: the harbour improvement has had its first experience of loading a cargo steamer with sugar. The Harrison liner Governor was the first to tie up to the new quay, and take in without mishap a large cargo—I am informed about 2,000 tons—of sugar. Another Harrison ship, the Diplomat, has also been alongside and loaded up with a similar cargo. There is still much to be done, but there will be a great improvement when the scheme is completed. South-western Port-of-Spain will be double the size when the reclamation and the great improvements both on land and by sea are quite finished. This City is rushing forward in leaps and bounds in its efforts to wake up from its dormant state during the last ten or fifteen years.

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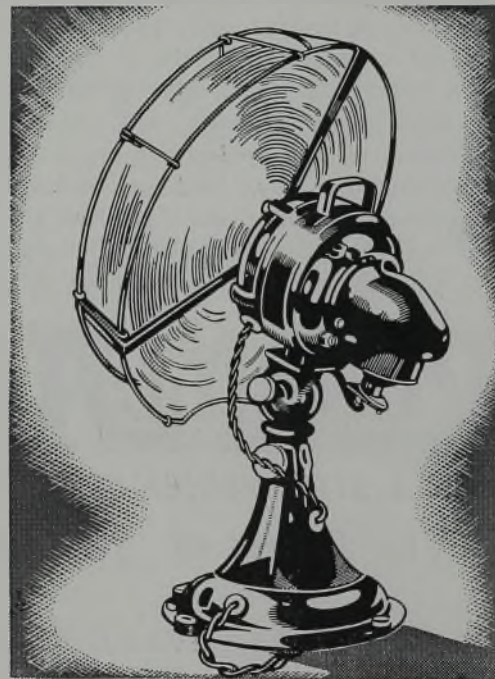
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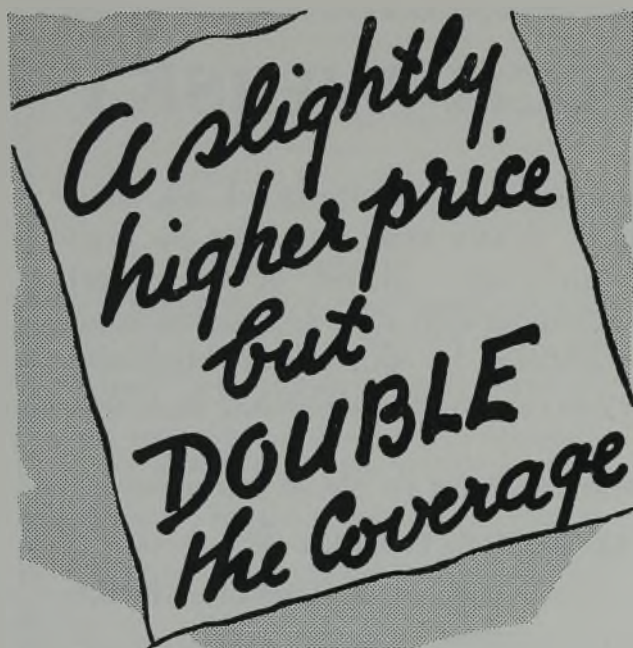
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The English Beet Industry*

The Czecho-Slovakian Sugar Quota

CAPTAIN ARTHUR EVANS asked the Prime Minister, on April 5th, the position of Czecho-Slovakian sugar quota under the International Sugar Agreement since the annexation of Czecho-Slovakia by Germany.

MR. BUTLER: The situation, as it affects the Czecho-Slovakian sugar quota, arising out of the recent action of Germany in that country, is at present doubtful, and I am unable for the moment to make a statement on the subject.

British Guiana and the Refugees

On the motion for Easter Adjournment on April 6th a debate took place on the problem of political, religious and racial refugees.

MR. NOEL-BAKER said that although it was now nearly two years since the invitations had first been sent out to the conference at Evian and five months since the Jewish pogroms in Germany, he was informed that the British Guiana Commission of Inquiry was still very far from being able to prepare a positive report, and the inquiry regarding San Domingo had not made much progress.

COL. WEDGWOOD thought that Jews did not want to be sent to Honduras or to Guiana, which was uncomfortably close to Cayenne. Any schemes to emigrate these people in mass were almost bound to fail.

Replying to the debate, EARL WINTERTON (chairman of the Evian Committee), stated that the expert mission of investigation had just finished its work in British Guiana, and he would like to pay a tribute to the personal interest shown by the President of the United States. He hoped that the report would be in the hands of the directors very shortly.

Suggestions had also been made about Dominica and British Honduras and were under consideration by the Colonial Office.

Employment of Children

In reply to MR. BEN RILEY on April 5th, MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD said that a law had been enacted in 1933 by the Legislative Council of British Guiana to regulate the employment of children and young persons and was in operation to-day, but the regulations had not yet been made under some of its sections. Quite recently a Labour Department had been established in the Colony and no doubt it would be its duty to advise the Government as to what regulations might be necessary and to see that the Act was actually applied.

"In Trinidad the law prescribes that a child under the age of 12 shall not be employed in any occupation. But whilst there is legislation fixing 12 as the minimum age for the admission of children to industrial employment in Barbados and British Guiana, there is no similar



legislation fixing a minimum age for employment in other occupations. I have already brought the desirability of making such legislation to the notice of the Government of Barbados and British Guiana and I am awaiting their replies. A Labour Department has already been set up in British Guiana, and these departments are also in process of being established in the other two Colonies. It will be the duty of these departments to see that any laws governing the employment of children are observed.

"I have already indicated that I have told the Governments of Trinidad, Barbados and British Guiana that I think it is very desirable that there should be a minimum age for the employment of children in any occupations."

Cargo War Risks, Government Reinsurance

The President of the Board of Trade (MR. OLIVER STANLEY) informed MR. ARTHUR GREENWOOD on April 13th that the underwriters had arrived at the conclusion that it was necessary immediately to increase rates for the war risks insurance of cargoes, in some cases substantially.

Such an increase was, in the view of the Government, likely to give rise to those difficulties in our overseas trade which, as indicated in the Chancellor's statement, the Government were anxious to avoid. The Government, therefore, decided to put into force immediately, pending legislative sanction, a provisional scheme for the re-insurance of the market in so far as concerns King's Enemy Risks on cargoes destined for discharge in or shipped from the United Kingdom. "This course has not only prevented a general increase in the existing rates of premium on such cargoes, but has made possible some reduction in them. Moreover, some of the present conditions of war risks insurance policies will be modified to the advantage of traders. A copy of the provisional scheme will be laid before the House in a White Paper as soon as possible. This scheme may still be subject to some slight amendment in detail in the negotiations now proceeding with the insurance interests."

MR. GREENWOOD: In view of the somewhat irregular procedure which the right hon. Gentleman is pursuing, can the House take it that there will be legislation at the earliest possible date to regularise it?

MR. STANLEY: Oh, yes, undoubtedly.

MR. BELINGER: May I ask whether the scheme which the Government propose to inaugurate will be on the same lines as that adopted in 1914, or whether private enterprise in the shape of underwriters are going to underwrite those risks, and then the Government are going to find some means of paying extra profit on those premiums?

MR. STANLEY: That is quite a different point. The scheme of 1914 was a scheme for insurance during war-



time, and our present plans are that during wartime a similar scheme should be adopted. This is a scheme for re-insurance of those risks in times of, perhaps, tension but when there is no actual war.

Sugar Beet Production in England

SIR R. DORMAN-SMITH, Minister of Agriculture, informed VISCOUNTESS ASTOR on March 31st that the amount of sugar produced from beet grown in Great Britain in the years 1936-37 and 1937-38 was according to the following table:—

	1936-37	1937-38
	cwt.	cwt.
White	5,375,716	3,043,049
Raw	5,372,030	4,776,180
Total	10,747,746	7,819,229

The return per cwt. to the British Sugar Corporation for this sugar, together with the Exchequer assistance thereon paid under the Sugar Industry (Reorganization) Act, 1936, was as follows:—

	1936-37		1937-38	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
White Sugar:—				
Average Price Duty Paid	18	4 4	19	2 2
Exchequer Assistance	4	9 4	2	9 7
Total	23	1 8	21	11 9
Raw Sugar:—				
Average Price Ex Duty	10	2 7	11	4 9
Exchequer Assistance	4	9 6	2	9 9
Total	15	0 3	14	2 8

The white sugar was sold with the duty paid at the preferential rate of 4/7 per cwt. The value of the raw sugar is ex duty, but the price takes into account the preferential rate of duty to be paid on the sugar.

Imports of sugar and average value per cwt. (ex duty) for the corresponding periods were as follows:—

	1936-37		1937-38	
	Quantity	Average Value	Quantity.	Average Value
	cwt.	per cwt. ex duty s. d.		per cwt. ex duty s. d.
Raw Sugar:—				
Dominion	9,513,905	8 6.4	12,041,257	9 10.4
Colonial	12,340,368	9 10.8	14,265,462	11 7.2
Foreign	21,832,725	4 10.1	19,225,444	6 3.7
Total Raw Sugar	43,686,998	7 1.3	45,532,163	8 10.9
Refined Sugar (including Sugar candy):—				
All Countries	691,485	7 7.0	803,311	8 6.7

NOTES

- (1) All figures are for the year April to March.
- (2) Most of the imported raw sugar is of a polarisation of about 96 degrees, whilst nearly all the raw sugar produced from home-grown beet is of a polarisation exceeding 98 degrees.
- (3) The average rate of Exchequer assistance paid on raw sugar in 1936-37 and again in 1937-38 was slightly higher than the corresponding average for white sugar, owing to the fact that the bulk of the raw sugar was produced in weeks when the effective rate of assistance was higher owing to a lower average raw sugar price.
- (4) The differences between the values (ex duty) of Dominion, Colonial and Foreign sugar are largely accounted for by the preferential rates of duty on Empire sugar.

Jamaica Chamber of Commerce

Presiding at the annual general meeting of the members of the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce held on February 2nd, Mr. Cecil deCordova spoke of the great co-operation and assistance he had received during his two years term of office as President from the Council and Members, who were all taking a great deal more interest in the affairs of the Chamber than they had been doing in the past.

Mr. J. G. Kieffer was elected President for the ensuing year and Mr. F. V. Lumb, Mr. R. W. Youngman and Mr. Leslie R. Mordecai were elected vice-presidents. Mr. Frank E. Lyons was unanimously elected hon. treasurer in succession to Mr. Sidney Barton.

In the report, it was mentioned that Mr. Alexander Elder who had represented the Jamaica Chamber in London for a number of years had been nominated by the Council as a representative for appointment on the Council of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire.

Colonial Appointments

Recent promotions, transfers and re-appointments in the Colonial Service include:—

- FEURTADO, L. H. (Third Class Superintendent), Second Class Superintendent, Public Works Department, Jamaica.
- REILLY, J. O. (Postmaster-General, British Guiana), Deputy Postmaster-General, Gold Coast.
- SPENCER, J. H. (Sergeant, Palestine Police Force), Assistant Superintendent of Police, Leeward Islands.
- WOOLWAY, C. G., M.B.E. (Executive Engineer), Assistant Director, Public Works Department, Jamaica.

Shipping Arrangements

OUTWARD			
Depart	Packet	From	To
April 21	Inkosi	London	B'dos, T'dad & D'ra.
" 22	Jamaica Planter	London	Jamaica.
" 24	Camito	Avonmouth	Jamaica.
" 25	Cuba	Southampton	Barbados & Trinidad.
" 26	Erin	London	Jamaica.
" 29	Amakura	Liverpool	Demerara.
" 29	Jamaica Progress	London	Jamaica.
" 29	Socrates	Dover	Barbados & Trinidad.
May 1	Bayano	Avonmouth	Jamaica.
" 2	Drecht dyk	London	Bermuda & Jamaica.
" 4	Mimi Horn	Dover	Trinidad.
" 6	Jamaica Pioneer	London	Jamaica.
" 8	Ariguani	Avonmouth	Jamaica.
" 8	Europa	Southampton	Jamaica.
" 9	Casanare	London	Jamaica.
" 10	Caribia	Dover	Barbados & Trinidad.
" 10	Van Rensselaer	Dover	B'dos, T'dad & D'ra.
" 11	Orduna	Liverpool	Bermuda & Bahamas

HOMEWARD			
Due	Packet	From	To
April 21	Colombia	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.
" 24	Bayano	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
" 25	Jamaica Progress	Jamaica	London.
" 27	Van Rensselaer	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.
" 28	Caribia	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.
" 29	H. C. Horn	Trinidad	Dover
" 30	Orduna	P'ca, B'mas & B'da	Liverpool.
May 1	Ariguani	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
" 1	Casanare	Jamaica	London.
" 2	Jamaica Pioneer	Jamaica	London.
" 4	Colombie	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.
" 5	Inanda	D'ra, T'dad & B'dos	London.
" 7	Erria	Jamaica	London.
" 8	Cavina	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
" 8	Pericles	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.
" 9	Pomona	Jamaica	London.

Trinidad Citrus Fruit

At the Travel Exhibition—the first of its kind—held at the Central Hall, Westminster, from March 28th to April 1st, an attractive display of citrus products was arranged on behalf of the Citrus Growers' Association of Trinidad and Tobago Ltd., by their agents, Gillespie Bros. and Co., Ltd.

Besides the sale of sample tins of both the pink and yellow varieties of Trinidad grapefruit, a special feature was made of canned grapefruit juice, of which large numbers of samples in cups were sold to an appreciative public.

The opportunity was also taken of making the various uses of Trinidad limes known to the public, and many samples were sold. There was a gratifying demand for tourist literature which was prominently in evidence on the counter.

In spite of bad weather conditions and the unsettled political situation there was a large attendance each day, and the stand attracted much favourable notice.

Oil Production

The following are the latest figures for oil produced in Trinidad. They have been supplied to the West India Committee by the companies concerned:—

Trinidad Leaseholds Ltd.

March, 437,917 barrels (February 400,710 barrels). Purchased from other companies March, 519,538 barrels (February, 541,582 barrels).

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.

March, 45,900 tons (February, 43,090 tons).

The United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd.

March (four weeks ending March 27th), 243,700 barrels (February, four weeks ending February 27th, 234,100 barrels).

Kern Trinidad Oilfields Limited

March, 85,722 barrels (February, 82,780 barrels).

(Continued from next column)

It will be seen that the total in January this year amounted to considerably less than one half of the corresponding figures in 1938 and 1937. The principal decrease was in the amount exported to the United States of America, but with the exception of France, Canada, Denmark and the two Guianas both British and Dutch, all the importing countries took less of Trinidad's cocoa.

In February, exports of cocoa beans amounted to only 596 tons compared with 2,672 tons in February, 1938, and 2,439 tons in February, 1937, according to The Gordian.

Trinidad's Cocoa Exports

In a recent letter to the West India Committee, Mr. T. I. Potter, secretary of the Agricultural Society of Trinidad and Tobago, spoke of the utter failure of the cocoa crop, as a result of the excessively wet weather of November and December.



Some idea of the gravity of the misfortune may be gathered from the table below, which shows the quantity of the product exported during January, contrasting it with the exports in the corresponding month last year and in 1937.

	1939	January 1938	1937
	lb.	lb.	lb.
United States of America ..	330,000	2,134,300	1,947,000
France ..	155,078	107,200	433,256
United Kingdom ..	269,016	622,964	452,459
Germany ..	169,000	669,800	192,140
Holland ..	236,264	245,692	328,554
Australia ..	22,344	36,360	55,860
Canada ..	359,600	27,400	427,500
Belgium ..	171,600	149,000	267,400
Norway ..	—	40,000	30,000
Sweden ..	—	20,000	80,000
Denmark ..	143,000	40,000	—
New Zealand ..	—	49,500	—
Palestine ..	8,000	—	—
South Africa ..	—	51,920	—
British Guiana ..	1,200	—	—
Dutch Guiana ..	18,848	10,920	—
	<u>1,883,950</u>	<u>4,205,056</u>	<u>4,214,169</u>

(Continued at foot of preceding column)

PASSENGERS



To and from the WEST INDIES
and BRITISH GUIANA

Harrison Line

Home arrivals from the West Indies and British Guiana, in the s.s. Inkosi (Captain W. Gibbings), at London, April 4th :—

Mrs. J. Anderson	Mr. & Mrs. J. Fisher	Mrs. J. C. Napier
Sir William & Lady	Miss B. Fordham	Mr. & Mrs. G. Ogilvy
Arbutnot-Lane	Major A. W. Foster	Mr. H. F. Pantin
Mr. & Mrs. C. Beeston	Miss B. C. Fulton	Miss O. Rhodes
Mrs. M. Boden	Miss M. E. Hawkins	Mrs. A. C. Russell
Miss M. Braime	Mrs. W. P. Heard	Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Scott
Mr. H. A. Brown	Mr. F. S. Hempseed	Sir Edward Stubbs
Mr. & Mrs. E. Campbell	Mr. G. Hurford	Mrs. E. Sutton
Mr. A. Charlton	Mrs. A. Hutton	Mrs. Temple-Johnson
Col. C. C. Clarke	Mrs. E. C. Jackman	Miss L. A. Thomson
Mr. P. G. Clarke	Mr. K. C. James	Brig.-Gen. G. Trotter
Mrs. A. N. Crum	Mrs. A. Johnson	Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Tyson
Mr. T. H. Cutler	Sir Bertram & Lady Jones	Mr. A. J. Wilson
Mr. & Mrs. T. E. Dent	Mrs. L. H. King	Mr. E. Wallace
Miss O. Edwards	Mr. J. Makin	

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Sailings to the West Indies, in the s.s. Simon Bolivar, from Dover, April 15th :—

Mrs. S. E. Allan	Mr. A. Humphries	Miss P. O. Parry
Mr. & Mrs. R. B. Black	Mr. & Mrs. R. B. Kerr	Mr. & Mrs. J. Perez
Mrs. M. M. Brockhume	Mrs. E. Kerr	Miss W. E. Piggott
Mrs. R. F. Davy	Miss S. J. Kerr	Mr. R. Robinson
Mr. A. J. Findlay	Miss E. P. Koster	Miss G. T. Shepherd
Mrs. S. L. Frija	Mr. W. Lockwood	Mr. T. L. Skipp
Mr. A. E. Frija	Miss C. E. Mackenzie	Mr. W. Steur
Misses E. & E. B. Frija	Miss C. Mackintosh	Mr. & Mrs. P. Texier
Mrs. C. Fincham	Mr. W. Mutter	Mr. H. H. Williams
Miss M. G. Gaze	Miss L. R. Northcroft	Mr. & Mrs. C. R. Williams
Mr. J. N. Gomariz	Mr. F. D. Parkinson	Miss M. J. Williams
Mr. & Mrs. L. Henzell	Mrs. D. K. Parry	Mr. D. C. Wingate
Mr. H. Holstein		

Home arrivals from British Guiana and Surinam, in the s.s. Stuyvesant, at Plymouth, April 7th :—

Mr. & Mrs. W. Abbott	Rev. E. & Mrs. Higman	Rev. J. C. Macdonald
Miss A. I. Bellew	Miss J. Higman	Miss B. M. Mackay
Mr. F. D. Burrows	Miss M. C. Hing	Lady K. Mercer
Mr. & Mrs. A. Daunt	Mrs. M. Hitch	Mr. R. Rice
Mr. G. Cecchinelli	Misses J. & M. Kerr	Mrs. N. T. Roberts
Misses I. C., K. I., & A. E. Daunt	Mr. T. Kistoo	Misses M. & K. Shepherd
Mr. & Mrs. G. Edwards	Mr. M. P. Lam	Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Slagg
Miss K. F. Fraser	Mrs. F. E. Liddle	Mr. & Mrs. A. Turnbull
Mr. H. H. Griffiths	Mr. & Mrs. R. Loinsworth	Mrs. H. Wild
Mr. A. Hall	Miss K. E. Loinsworth	Mr. & Mrs. H. A. Wilks

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in the m.s. Socrates, at Plymouth, April 9th :—

Mr. & Mrs. J. Brackenreed	Mrs. E. J. Casswell	Mrs. C. U. Smith
Miss B. Brackenreed	Mr. E. MacFabyn	Mr. E. C. White
	Mr. J. S. Matthews	

French Line

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in the s.s. Cuba (Captain F. Lebez), at Plymouth, April 7th :—

Mr. & Mrs. L. Alarcon	Dr. & Mrs. A. Hamilton-Burt	Mr. & Mrs. D. F. Ross
Dr. & Mrs. E. O. Blake	Mr. J. A. Henderson	Miss G. Sahli
Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Bowden	Mrs. W. Holbrook	The Rt. Hon. Lord Salvesen, P.C., LL.D.
Miss E. Bradley-Robinson	Mr. W. C. Inman	Miss M. Salvesen
Miss H. Briscoe	Dr. S. W. Jeger	Mr. G. Scott-Pearse
Mr. T. C. Brookes	Mr. E. P. Jones	Mr. & Mrs. E. E. Sharp
Miss F. Bryant	Mr. N. P. Kensett	Mrs. M. Simpson
Capt. A. J. Campbell	Mrs. M. Lead	Mrs. J. A. Snowball
Mr. & Mrs. P. Cardwell	Lt.-Col. W. H. Lewis	Mrs. C. Struthers
Mrs. I. Chandos-Pole	Mr. & Mrs. E. Lindop	Mr. R. Thompson
Miss E. Churchill	Dr. & Mrs. C. Marsh	Mrs. A. Trayner
Mr. A. T. Coode	Miss M. E. McLoughlin	Mrs. J. Vincent
Mr. H. H. Dibben	Miss T. I. Phillips	Mrs. R. Weats
Lady D. D'Oyly Carte	Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Prescott	Mr. D. Weats
Mr. R. G. Farnell	Lady Rees-Davies	Mr. A. B. Willis
Mr. L. Fontana	Prof. C. H. Reilly	Mr. & Mrs. A. Woolland
Miss E. Frewin	Mr. E. J. Robertson	Dr. L. R. Wynter

Hamburg-American Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in the m.s. Cordillera, from Dover, April 12th :—

Mr. P. Allabar	Mr. C. M. Balman	Miss C. Basanta
Miss B. Amtesarove	Mr. & Mrs. F. Basanta	Miss A. Bellot
Mrs. M. Austin		

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in the s.s. Cordillera (Captain Paul Hille), at Plymouth, March 31st :—

Mrs. E. A. Adamson	Mrs. J. A. Evans	Mrs. Elsie M. Money
Mr. & Mrs. J. Ainsworth	Mrs. Marion Forbes	Her Grace, the Duchess of Montrose
Mr. & Mrs. J. Bannerman	Mr. R. L. Galloway	Mr. & Mrs. R. Needham
Mr. St. John Barnett	Miss M. J. Gordon	Mrs. G. Ogilvie
Miss Helen Beaumont	Lady Jean Graham	Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Ogilvie
Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Brown	Mr. T. S. Graham	Miss L. Patrickson
Misses M. & J. Cameron	Mr. N. Greenhalgh	Misses C. & H. Spencer-Phillips
Capt. & Mrs. J. Cutteridge	Mrs. F. L. Hoey	
Miss M. Dickson	Mr. D. McGillivray	

Fyffes Line

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Cavina (Captain W. T. Forrester, O.B.E.), from Avonmouth, April 10th :—

Sir Arthur & Lady Agar	Mr. & Mrs. W. Osborne	Miss D. A. Sparkes
Mrs. E. N. Brandon	Miss C. Shields	Mrs. A. F. Thelwell
Mr. & Mrs. H. Evans	Mr. J. H. Sloane	Miss J. M. Whitaker
Mr. J. S. Machin	Mrs. D. H. Sparkes	

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Carare (Captain A. W. Legge, R.N.R.), from Avonmouth, April 14th :—

Miss A. Cumming	Mr. A. H. Harris	Mr. & Mrs. G. Stockman
Mr. F. Dartnell	Mr. P. Jonckheere	Mrs. A. Warren
Mrs. I. Hargreaves	Mr. G. C. King	

Homeward arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Carare (Captain A. W. Legge), Avonmouth, April 10th :—

Mr. & Mrs. F. Anderson	Mr. Alexander Elder	Mr. F. Roper
Mr. & Mrs. J. Armstrong	Miss D. B. Evelyn	Mr. & Mrs. F. Sheehy
Miss A. E. Bowden	Mrs. E. C. Farrar	Mr. & Mrs. T. Stephens
Mr. & Mrs. W. Bruce	Mrs. C. E. Gladstone	Miss C. Stephens
Mr. & Mrs. L. Bruce	Mrs. A. N. Jackson	Mrs. K. Stuart-Meateath
Mr. J. F. Bruce	Misses A. & M. Jackson	Mrs. H. W. Taylor
Miss K. A. Bruce	Mr. & Mrs. R. Lawrence	Miss M. R. Taylor
Mr. A. E. Chalker	Mr. J. J. Morrison	Mrs. A. C. Tracy
Mt. & Mrs. H. C. Clothier	Miss F. Myers	Mrs. D. Tulloch
Mr. F. J. Curtis	Mrs. L. Nasralla	Mr. J. B. Watson
Mr. F. C. Cole	Miss Y. Nasralla	Mrs. E. S. Westcott
Miss P. R. Digby	Miss M. E. Powell	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Cristales (Captain R. M. Cossentine), at Southampton, April 12th :—

Mrs. E. B. Armstrong	Miss L. Fatta	Mrs. E. B. Saldago
Miss J. M. Beresford	Mr. S. B. Johnson	Misses D. & D. J. Saldago
Mrs. B. G. Clarke	Mrs. M. M. Palmer	Mr. L. E. Streat
Mrs. G. A. de Burgh	Mr. H. M. Ratty	Mr. H. F. Wallis

Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain P. D. Allen), at London, April 12th :—

Mr. M. M. Church	Mr. P. Ewing	Dr. E. J. Porteous
Miss E. Duquesnay	Mrs. I. Morgan	Mr. H. Wicht

Standard Fruit & Steamship Co.

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Erin, from Liverpool, March 19th :—

Mrs. M. E. Mair	Miss F. B. King
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Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Casanare, from Swansea, March 28th :—

Miss J. Cooke	Mr. A. Sawyer
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Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Eros, from London, April 12th :—

Mr. P. Hathaway	Mr. T. J. Speedy	Miss G. H. Townend
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Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Casanare, at Liverpool, March 20th :—

Col. H. W. Chapman	Rev. R. A. Etches	Mr. A. P. Moffoot
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Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Eros, at London, April 2nd :—

Mrs. A. Boore	Mr. C. F. Gregory	Mrs. H. D. Spooner
Mrs. S. Gibbons	Mr. & Mrs. G. Martyn	Miss G. H. Townend

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Erin, at London, April 16th :—

Capt. & Mrs. P. Blagrove	Maj.-Gen. & Mrs. G. G. Carey	Mrs. M. Mair
Misses P. & E. Blagrove		Mr. & Mrs. S. G. Ward
Miss D. Dennison	Miss B. King	Miss Y. Ward

WEST INDIAN TRADE IN 1938

The Principal Exports and Imports

The figures published below, showing the exports of produce from and imports into the British West Indies for the year 1938, have been supplied to the West India Committee by the respective Governments.

EXPORTS.	Antigua	Babamas	Barbados	British Guiana	British Honduras	Dominica	Grenada	Jamaica	Montserrat	St. Kitts Nevis	St. Lucia	St. Vincent	Trinidad
Arrowroot .. lb.						467						8,179,209	85,089
Asphalt .. tons				485,394	776,172	78,864	82,535	23,811,337			100,726	58,258	80,506
Balata .. lb.	668			376,368									
Bananas .. bchs.													
Bauxite .. tons													
Bitters .. galls.													13,310
Cassava Starch .. lb.						77						474,711	12,096
Chicle .. lb.					880,455								
Cocoa .. cwt.						3,492	84,253	47,165			6,198	594	378,897
Coco-nuts .. No.	42,961			454,278	4,779,290	1,139,069	95,100	33,415,379			2,674,148	1,557,510	2,245,302
Coffee .. lb.				104,775		1,432		9,462,456					687,731
Copra .. lb.				1,556,800	285,250	239,660	368,368	1,666,151			74,143	685,969	1,665,304
Cotton, M. Galante .. lb.							230,160						65,649
Cotton, Sea Island .. lb.	174,842		4,049								432,461	729,753	9,600
Cotton, Seed .. lb.	1,204										243,420	590,615	21,661
Diamonds .. carats				33,508									
Dyewoods .. tons								6,314					
Ginger .. lb.						3,250		2,930,592			1,843	719	112
Gold .. ozs.				39,728									
Grapefruit .. cwt.					40,281	4,568b	42	136,949d			298a	600g	56,541
Honey .. lb.								133,299a			51,702		12,062
Lime Juice raw .. galls.	2,678					125,249	6,026	19,871	56,982		270		74,752
" (Oil) .. lb.				7,194			18,033	1,180			10,275		34,341
Lime (Citrate of) .. lb.													200,332
Limes (green) .. cwt.	155a					3,789c		16,889d	1,499	4	2,599c	1,654,980g	1,469
Logwood .. tons													
Mace .. lb.							489,664				2,183	8,102	1,359
Manjak .. tons			5										
Molasses .. galls.	1,054,087		8,569,311	5,892,004						504,499	150,278	214,040	2,523,645
Nutmegs .. lb.						64	3,676,512				15,201	44,723	15,481
Oranges .. cwt.						10,448b	78	327,082b			269a	38,510g	15,331
Oils, Essential .. lb.						30,868		42,653	577				
Petroleum .. galls.													574,595,698
Pimento .. cwt.								77,472					
Rice .. lb.				28,860,885									
Rum .. galls.	9,449		105,046	1,056,288		5,535		899,821			10,251f	13,489	63,050
Shingles .. No.				646,350		600							
Sisal .. tons		113											
Sponge .. tons		305											
Sugar .. tons	20,844		80,913	183,479				105,034		26,481	7,806	300	120,257
Wood & Timber— Manufactured .. cu. ft.					228,912						1,489		
Unmanufactured .. cu. ft.		1,303,000		376,684	948,686	41,856					2,745		46,201h

a Crates. b Boxes. c Barrels. d Packages. e Gallons. f Proof Gallons. g Number. h Super ft. * To November 30th only.

IMPORTS.	Antigua	Babamas	Barbados	British Guiana	British Honduras	Dominica	Grenada	Jamaica	Montserrat	St. Kitts Nevis	St. Lucia	St. Vincent	Trinidad
Beer, Ale and Stout .. galls.	4,909	52,956	110,738	212,784	15,063	1,521	8,550		689	5,345	3,726	6,807	179,620
Boots and Shoes .. doz. pairs	4,779	9,953	9,525	15,309	9,698	2,750	3,773		909	4,650	3,687	4,123	56,929
Cement .. bris. of 400 lb.	2,078,580	35,553	21,093	35,265	7,683	950	7,028		3,304		1,574	3,502	269,175
Cotton piece goods .. yds.	602,523	1,083,844a	3,279,305a	7,825,740	1,622,285	483,097	34,412		227,767	868,988	767,007	828,665	10,262,064
Flour .. bags of 196 lb.	16,537	54,754a	85,353	196,262	42,181	9,877	941,120		5,780	23,231	16,984	18,594	350,920
Machinery— Agricultural .. Value £	845	25,011b	—	6,157	80	47	417		1	64	40	4,379	21,286
Sugar .. Value £	3,458	—	54,384	60,344	1,249	—	644		4	7,107	4,261	955	28,143
Manures, Chemical .. tons	472	813	11,550	£429,932	35	194	467		2	2,665	611	597	8,138
Milk, Condensed .. lb.	9,699	20,944	1,756,036	2,224,354	1,669,808	7,686	121,777		675	4,954	7,480	20,218	8,958,636
Motor Cars .. No.	25	215	464c	248	28	3	34		10	39	25	35a	639
" Parts .. Value £	1,759	6,498d	10,612	9,045	3,706	419	1,124		209	1,916	471	915	77,049
" Tyres .. Value £	1,690	—	7,356	—	2,195	615	3,920		373	2,056	1,470	1,435	32,201
Paints and Colours .. lb.	66,207	14,323	556,384	£20,534	1,838	11,872	43,578		10,314	£2,060	54,572	51,450	1,889,909
Sacks and Bags .. doz.	£4,448	2,390	80,575	228,675	4,119	£829	5,785		960	44,767	6,467	13,921	161,363
Soap .. lb.	212,814	555,632	2,070,538	2,615,144	950,320	192,195	378,314		68,647	208,369	310,568	251,581	3,889,174
Spirits— Whisky .. galls.	936	12,121	6,635	7,911	1,230	487	1,916		248	1,257	834f	807	13,814
Brandy .. galls.	150	1,062	1,143	2,391	105	207	126		28	244	36f	84	2,656
Gin .. galls.	1,021	4,506	4,508	3,855	313	638	317		250	1,692	457f	234	3,057
Tea .. lb.	6,360	15,313	128,593	106,266	73,472	1,395	6,394		1,371	5,579	4,955	4,895	235,018

a Sq. Yards b Includes all kinds of Machinery c & Trucks d Includes Tyres e Barrels f Proof Gallons * To November 30th only.

GENERAL SIR HUGH ELLES, chairman of the International Sugar Council, in March visited the capitals of the main European sugar exporting countries in order to discuss personally certain vital questions regarding the second and third quota years under the International agreement. It is reasonable to assume

that the quota of what was Czecho-Slovakia came within his purview. White sugar exports from the former Czecho-Slovakia from September to February last amounted to 97,628 metric tons, according to F. O. Licht's monthly report, compared with 137,958 tons in the corresponding period of 1937-38.



Round the Markets



Sugar Retains Firm Tone

April 18th, 1939.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE. Last night's exchange rates and those of a fortnight ago are shown below:—

	Apr. 3rd	Apr. 17th	\$ value	4/3.0
Canada	4.70 ..	4.71	\$	4/3.3
U.S.A.	4.68 ..	4.68	\$	-1.4
France	176.75 ..	176.75	Fr.	2/3.2
Holland	8.81 ..	8.82	Gu.	

Gold per fine oz. 148/6 against 148/5½ a fortnight ago.

STOCKS AND SHARES. To-day's prices with rise or fall since last issue are shown below:—

Div. for latest year		Price	Rise or fall.
2½	Consols (yield £3 16s. 0d. per cent.)	65½	-1½
3½	War Loan	94	-1½
15	Angostura Bitters	2 ½	-½
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref	1 ½	-½
5	Antigua Sugar Factory	22/3	-9d.
40	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	39/-	-6d.
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	34/-	-1/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	2½	
10	Booker Bros. McConnell	25/-	-1½d.
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	6d.	+7½d.
—	British Guiana Coos. Gold 5/-	1/4½	-9d.
1	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	21/3	-9d.
—	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	8/-	
15	Corentyne Sugar Co.	1/3	-1½d.
5	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	3/6	-1½d.
7½	Kern River Oilfields	3d.(nom.)	-1½d.
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	1 ½	-½
12½	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	14/-	-1½d.
2½	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	6/6	-6d.
6	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	1/1½	+1½d.
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	4 ½	
27½	Trinidad Leaseholds	41/6	-1/3
12	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	4/8	
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	11/6	-½d.
8½	United British Oilfields 8/8		

SUGAR. The international tension no less than the strength of the statistical position has been responsible for maintaining a firm tone. In the home market a moderate business passed. Sales were made of small parcels of raws at 6/6½ to 6/9. The value of Preferentials is 10/7½ and non-Preferential 6/10½. London Granulated shows an advance of 3d. per cwt. to 20/10½.

A small amount of business was done in West Indian Crystallized at unchanged prices of 17/7½ to 19/9.

In the Canadian Market no sales have been reported during the fortnight.

RUM. There is no change to report in the market which remains quiet. Further sales have been made in 1939 crop rums at 4/3 and 4/9, according to marks.

COCOA. The market is slightly weaker with little business passing. Ordinary Plantation Trinidad has been slow of sale. Small lots of old crop were sold at 39/- to 40/-, but owing to the shortage sellers are raising their price. Moderate sales of fine estates have been made up to 52/- and first three marks "to arrive" are quoted at 38/6 for a limited quantity. Business has passed in new crop Grenada at 35/- to 36/- for good to fine, but small parcels of old crop are still offered at 34/- for good.

West African has moved only slightly and prices are a little weaker, closing at 20/6 (sellers) c.i.f. Continent for May-June shipment.

ARROWROOT. The fixed rates are unchanged at 3d. to 3½d. for good and 4d. to 4½d. for superfine.

BALATA. There has been no business to report during the fortnight and the price remains unchanged at 1/9½ for spot sheet.

BANANAS. The demand for Jamaicas was fair and prices were unchanged at £18 5s. delivered London and £18 10s. nearest station Provinces. Brazilians were also in fair demand but prices had dropped 10/- on the fortnight to £15 delivered both London and Provinces.

Imports into the United Kingdom for the fortnight ended April 1st amounted to 726,582 bunches consigned by the following countries: Jamaica, 523,823; Honduras Republic, 149,288; Brazil, 39,507; Canary Islands, 11,851; and Gold Coast, 2,113.

COPRA. Very steady, West Indian f.m.s. being valued at £10 17s. 6d. c.i.f. London-Liverpool option.

COTTON. The market for West Indian Sea Island continues firm, with buyers showing increased interest.

DESICCATED COCO-NUT is slightly steadier with spot medium unchanged at 17/6 and fine advanced to 17/3. The April-May is 3d. higher at 16/6.

GRAPEFRUIT. Imports into the United Kingdom for the fortnight ended April 1st, amounted to 78,303 cwt. consigned by the following countries: Palestine, 63,070; Jamaica, 7,088; U.S.A., 4,555; British Honduras, 1,407; Honduras Republic, 321; Belgium, 172; and other countries, 1,690.

HONEY. New crop Jamaica is in good demand, supplies are slow in coming forward. Fair average quality is quoted without guarantee of colour at 27/6 per cwt. c.i.f. for March-April shipment.

LIME PRODUCTS. **Lime Oil.** The market for both handpressed and distilled is quiet with a nominal value of handpressed 25/- per lb. and distilled unchanged at 11/-. **Lime Juice.** There is still no demand for concentrated and prices are unchanged for raw.

ORANGE OIL. The nominal value of Sweet is 5/6 per lb. No bitter has been offered.

SISAL. Rather quiet conditions prevailed with the result that there is very little change in values. Owing to the increase in War Risk rate more interest was shown in parcels afloat, for which there was a willingness to pay a slight premium. Quotation c.i.f. optional ports are: No. 1 African for May-July and/or June-August, £16 15s.; July-September, £16 17s. 6d. No. 2 May-July and/or June-August, £16 5s.

SPICES. **Pimento.** The market is quiet with sellers at 72/- c.i.f. Havre for orders for April shipment. Spot London is quiet at 7½d. per lb. ex store. **Ginger.** Small sales are being made on the spot in London for prices around 30/- per cwt. for Old Crop No. 3. Business on c.i.f. terms in new crop No. 3 f.a.q. has been around 25/-. **Nutmegs.** 3d. per lb. for wormy and broken, 3½d. to 4d. for unassorted slightly defective and 4½d. to 4¾d. for sound unassorted. Sound 80's remain at 6d. ex store. **Mace** continues quiet at 1/6 for mixed red to pale. Fine pale is quoted at 1/8d.

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May 3rd, 1939.

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After Trinity Square ?

AFTER seventeen years in their present premises, the West India Committee goes house hunting. As explained in another column, its landlords, the Swedish Chamber of Commerce, are anxious to utilize the Committee's rooms themselves, and it becomes necessary within the next few months to move into new headquarters. To find in the most suitable neighbourhood the right accommodation that shall at once be convenient for the manifold activities of the Committee and shall fittingly symbolise the British West Indies in London is proving no easy problem. The question immediately arose: Should the West India Committee be situated in the City or in the West End of London? On this point the opinion of members was divided.

In the first place to move outside the City of London involves a break with tradition. Not without reason was the West India Committee born in the City; not without reason for the one hundred and ninety years of its existence has it continued to make its home there. In Trinity Square the Committee enjoys the proximity of the produce markets and of all that is connoted by the atmosphere of "The Lane." Most important of all, it is within easy hail of the West Indian merchants, who have always proved its stalwart supporters and ungrudgingly given of their time to its meetings and other work. The telephone is not always a satisfactory substitute for personal contact.

These were considerations not lightly to be dismissed. On the other hand it has been long and increasingly recognised that being remote from the centre of the Metropolis has imposed a handicap in certain important directions. This inaccessibility has often been given by overseas members as the reason for not visiting the Committee's rooms when they stay on this side and making themselves acquainted with the Committee's work on their behalf.

There is another and more potent argument in favour of a West-end headquarters. The West India Committee, numbering some two thousand members, of whom two-thirds are resident in the Colonies, has long since outgrown the narrow conception of a small association representing private commercial and agricultural interests. It is already the accredited trade representative of one important West Indian government. It is the agent of several where exhibition work is concerned. Its services are requisitioned by most of the West Indian Colonies to make their attractions more widely known as tourist resorts. It is commonly accepted by Government departments, by

the press, by trade associations, and by individuals as a bureau when information is sought on any or every topic relating to life and conditions in the Caribbean Colonies. For all these activities the Committee could undoubtedly be housed far more appropriately in that part of London where the associations representing the other parts of the Colonial empire have already established themselves.

Questions directed by the Royal Commissioners during their recent tour showed how keenly alive they were to the importance of the adequate representation of the West Indies in this country. It is believed that in the case of the Colony that has already entrusted trade representations to the West India Committee the results have entirely justified the confidence reposed in that body. If the other Colonies will but follow suit, they will not only provide the most striking instance of West Indian co-operation ever seen outside the cricket field; they will also assist towards the eventual ideal of a West India House in London that shall be really worthy of the prestige of the oldest group of British Colonies. In that case the enforced migration from Trinity Square might prove an unmixed blessing for the whole of the British West Indies by heralding a new era of wider usefulness on the part of the West India Committee.

The Budget

ALTHOUGH the Chancellor of the Exchequer had to budget for an expenditure unprecedented in peace time there was nothing very startling in the proposed new impositions. The West Indies are mainly affected by the increased duties on sugar and tobacco. The sugar duty increase had not been unexpected in many quarters although the exact amount of 2/4 per cwt., basis white sugar, could not have been foreseen; even with the higher retail price made necessary, housewives will be obtaining their sugar as cheaply as in practically any part of the world.

As regards tobacco, the new duties, of which details are also given on another page, will mean that the retail price of Jamaican cigars in this country will be increased from 2/6 to 5/- a hundred according to size. It remains to be seen to what extent their sales will be affected.

As with sugar the cash margin of preference remains the same and if it be complained that the proportion of preference is decreased then it must be remembered that if and when the duties are again reduced the proportions may be expected to be correspondingly increased.

From a Londoner's Notebook

THE visit of the King and Queen to Canada is a great imperial event, and, although there has been some head-shaking over their absence from London in such anxious times, it has been rightly held that nothing short of imminent war would justify the cancellation of the voyage. At the last moment, however, the Admiralty have decided that the battle-cruiser *Repulse* must be kept in European waters. She is, as it happens, at the moment the only vessel in commission combining both the power and the speed required to deal with the German "pocket-battleships"; and therefore the precaution is obviously prudent. The liner *Empress of Australia* has been fitted up to take Their Majesties in her place.

* * *

That the King of Canada should take his place for a time at the head of the public life of the Dominion—it is a new place since the Statute of Westminster, 1931—is evidently a constitutional landmark; but scarcely less important, in the present condition of the world, is the fact that for the first time in history the Sovereign of the British Empire will be entertained for a few days in the United States. The indications are that Americans will welcome their Majesties with an enthusiasm that their own subjects will find it hard to surpass.

* * *

By a paradox for which there is a grim explanation, the most colossal peace-time budget on record has been received with an unprecedented lack of public interest. The threats that make this huge expenditure necessary entirely overshadow the financial situation itself. Sir John Simon had to meet a bill of over £1,322 million, of which £628 million were for defence; and the latter figure may well be increased before the year is out. He decided to borrow all that was needed for defence above £248 million, thus leaving about £943 million to be raised by taxation. Existing taxation would provide £919 million, so that he required new taxes to bring in £24 million.

* * *

The crushing burden imposed on industry by an income-tax of 5/6 in the pound is already beginning to show its effects in diminishing returns; and we all heaved a sigh of relief when Sir John decided not to raise the rate still further. Instead, he decided to distribute the new load, so that all classes should bear their share, between direct and indirect taxation. The principal new imposts are an extra ¼d. a pound on sugar (on which I presume that other contributors to the CIRCULAR will comment) and the raising of the horse-power tax on motor-cars from 15/- to 25/-. This last is likely to hit the production of private cars hard; but there is reason behind it. Manufacturers who find the demands of the private car buyer falling off are thereby freed to devote themselves to the most urgent need of the hour—that of the mechanized army.

* * *

The competition between the demands of rearmament and those of private industry has now produced its

logical consequence in the creation of a Ministry of Supply. The first Minister is Mr. Leslie Burgin, an ingenious minded lawyer well qualified to undertake, as he must at first, by methods of persuasion the task of securing priority for important government contracts. Later on, it is likely that his powers of compulsion will have to be increased. At present his functions are to be limited to supplying the needs of the War Office; for as between the three fighting services, it is the Army rather than the Navy or the Air Force that now finds itself falling behind in equipment.

* * *

The material necessities of the Army became doubly clamant with the announcement, immediately after the Budget, that the Government had at last decided to depart from a historic tradition, and introduce compulsory military training. They were pledged not to do so in peace time without reference to the electorate; but the overwhelming mass of public opinion agrees with Mr. Chamberlain that the present time cannot be called peace in any normal sense of the word. Under the new plan young men will be called up for six months' training between the ages of 20 and 21, and will then pass into the Territorial Army for a further 3½ years (or, if they prefer, into a special reserve of the Regular Army). By these means it is expected that 200,000 men a year will become potential soldiers, ready to serve in emergency.

* * *

One reason for this epoch-making departure is undoubtedly the need for a gesture before the world. We have heard too much of the gibe that "England is ready to fight to the last French soldier." We are now asking our young men to show that they are ready to make any sacrifice necessary to sustain our national part as the defender of peace and international justice.

* * *

So complete a reversal of tradition has probably never been received in England with such popular unanimity. The Labour Party is opposing it; but that is because they were pledged in advance, and many Labour members are obviously half-hearted in their protest.

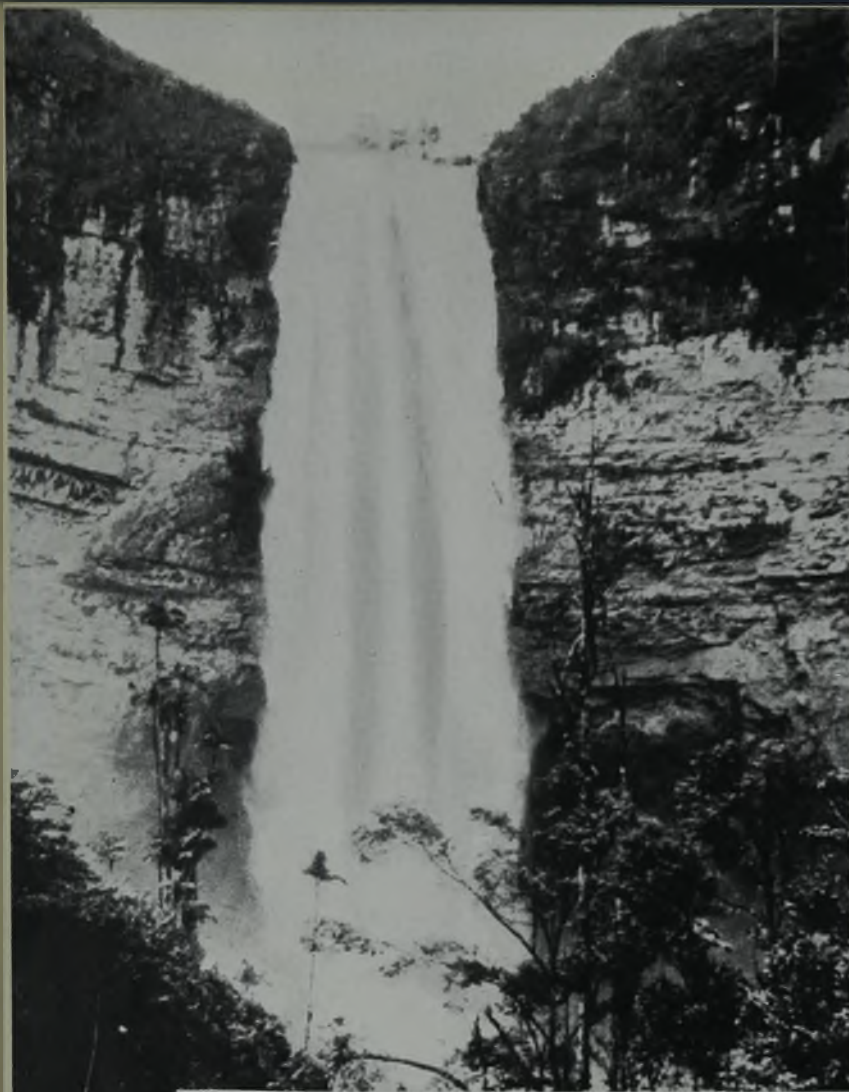
* * *

Meanwhile, in spite of wars and rumours of wars, the London season has begun. The Royal Academy has held its private view; Covent Garden Opera is beginning a seven weeks' season with a visit from Queen Mary; and the West Indian cricketers are to be seen in the nets at Lords.

The waterfall shown facing page 171 was recently discovered on the river Uitshi by the American explorer Dr. Paul Zahl, and is 1,600 feet high, or twice the height of Kaieteur and ten times that of Niagara. It has been provisionally named after King George VI. About two hundred feet wide at the brink in the dry season, the Falls have a sheer rock drop.

Opposite an old oast house at Strood, Kent, is seen through a curtain of Spring blossoms.





A GREATER THAN KAIETEUR

THE 1,600 FT. WATERFALL DISCOVERED
ON THE UITSHI RIVER

BRITISH GUIANA YOUTH MOVEMENT

PLAYGROUND OF A GOVERNMENT
SCHOOL, GEORGETOWN



The West India Committee



The Question of New Premises

IN the absence of Lt.-Col. Ivan Davson in New York, Mr. J. Gordon Miller, deputy chairman, presided and there were also present:—

Mr. H. J. J. Freeman, Mr. A. W. Armour, Sir Algernon Aspinall, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., Mr. Rolland Beaumont, Mr. Alan de Pass, Mr. J. du Buisson, Mr. Alexander Elder, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, Mr. W. G. Freeman, B.Sc., Mr. F. A. Greenaway, Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques, Admiral Sir Alan Hotham, K.C.M.G., C.B., Mr. Lauchlan Rose, Mr. R. S. Aucher Warner, Mr. E. J. King, M.C. (secretary), Mr. G. Norman Knight, M.A. (assistant secretary), Mr. T. Souness, Executive Officer of the Trinidad and Tobago Standing Committee.

At the outset the chairman welcomed Sir Algernon Aspinall on the occasion of his first attendance as a member of the Executive, and Mr. W. G. Freeman who had lately returned from a visit to Malaya.

The following candidates were admitted to membership of the West India Committee:—

Names	Proposer and Seconder
MR. ROBERT GAVIN, M.A., LL.B., (London)	Barrister-at-Law { Mr. N. S. Murray Mr. J. Gordon Miller
MRS. J. G. S. ALEFOUNDER (Tobago)	
RAPID VULCANIZING CO., LTD. (Jamaica)	D. Q. Henriques & Co., Ltd. { Mr. Harold L. Q. Henriques D. Q. Henriques & Co., Ltd.
MR. H. C. COSTELLOE (Trinidad)	
MR. WILLIAM ASTON (London)	SELWYN HARDY { Sir Algernon Aspinall, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. Mr. Bryan King, M.A.

Arising out of the necessity of the West India Committee's finding new headquarters owing to the rooms at present occupied being required by the Committee's landlords, the Swedish Chamber of Commerce, a discussion took place regarding the suitability of various buildings and suites of rooms which had been inspected by the Premises sub-Committee. It was generally agreed that regard should be had if possible to ground floor offices in that part of the West End of London in which the Commissioners and trade representatives of other parts of the Empire have their headquarters, and that the premises selected should include windows adaptable for the display of West Indian produce. The extent and position of the accommodation required would, of course, have to depend upon the amount of support forthcoming from the West Indian Colonies.

Other topics dealt with included the Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement, the procedure to be adopted by the West India Committee in the event of an emergency, and unrest in the West Indian Colonies.

Air Mail to Barbados

The West India Committee recently received representations from valued members in Birmingham regarding the possibility of sending letters to New York and from thence by air to Barbados. The Committee's correspondents had made inquiry from the Postmaster-

General in their City, and had been informed that "there is no such service" and that "the mails from Trinidad would go by surface route."

The Committee at once took up the matter with the Postmaster-General, who now states that in view of the representations made the possibility of despatching air correspondence to Barbados via New York is being examined in consultation with the Post Office of the United States. One statement, however, in the Postmaster-General's letter is somewhat surprising. It is asserted "that the recently established air service from Trinidad to Barbados in conjunction with the air services from New York to Trinidad cannot apparently be relied upon to give regular acceleration over the direct surface route from this country to Barbados."

Schedules already published in the CIRCULAR would seem quite positively to show that regular acceleration over the direct surface route can be relied upon. The position is that K.M.L. provide a regular service from Trinidad to Barbados three days a week, starting at 2 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays and at 9 a.m. on Saturdays, the journey taking one hour, twenty minutes. There will be an additional service soon on Wednesdays.

Pan-American supplement this by a *daily* service from Miami to Trinidad via Maracaibo arriving at Port-of-Spain at 5.40 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and at 4.10 p.m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

There are correspondingly frequent facilities on the reverse route both by K.L.M. and Pan-American.

War Risks Insurances

Reference was made in last CIRCULAR (page 163) to the Government's decision to put into force a scheme for the re-insurance of the market in so far as concerned enemy risks on cargoes destined for discharge in or shipped from the United Kingdom.

On April 14th the War Rating Committee of Underwriters issued a schedule of rates applying to cargo risks coming within the scope of the War Risks Cargo Pool which had been formed in co-operation with the Government. It was noticed by the West India Committee that under this schedule the rate covering voyages from the United States Atlantic Port and Canadian Atlantic Port was fixed at 2/6 per cent. while for "all other voyages" the rate was fixed at 5/- per cent. It appeared, therefore, that the West Indies which had hitherto been assessed on the same basis as the United States Atlantic Port as regards voyages to and from the United Kingdom were to be assessed at just double. The Committee accordingly made strong representations to the Colonial Office and the Board of Trade and as a result a revised schedule was posted up in Lloyds specifically mentioning the West Indies and Gulf Ports in the 2/6 per cent. schedule.

It should be noted that the War Risks Cargo Pool is only concerned with voyages to and from the United

Kingdom and consequently the schedule quoted above does not cover such risks as those for voyages between the West Indies and Canada. This is a further matter which has been taken up by the West India Committee with the Colonial Office.

Jamaica Thanks West India Committee

Reference was made in the CIRCULAR of January 12th (p. 8) to the measures taken by the West India Committee to prevent the threatened use of the designation "Tanganyika Blue Mountain Coffee." A letter has now been received from the Jamaica Imperial Association thanking the West India Committee for their successful efforts in this connexion. Enclosed in the letter is a communication from Mr. William H. Landale from which the following are extracts:—

"The only bona fide definition of the term 'Blue Mountain Coffee' is the coffee shipped to the English market (some low grades sold locally) by the few genuine B.M. Estates under their regular 'Marks' (list of which is attached) known to and approved by the said market. The use of the term by any other coffee in the British market is without justification, and is calculated to do us serious harm.

"I presume that the difficulty is that the term is not registered or so to speak 'Patented,' and it is questionable whether it can be. I am informed that the registration of geographical names is not permitted under the British Trade Mark Laws.

"We feel sure that there should be the strongest objection on the part of that section of the London Trade interested in our coffee both Brokers and Roasters, to the idea of Tanganyika or any other country adopting a name which for over a century has been recognised as belonging exclusively to Jamaica. We suggest that it would be useful to get in touch with Messrs. Gillespie Bros. and Co. Ltd., 82 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3 and enlist their interest and assistance in any steps considered advisable. They handle practically the whole output of genuine Blue Mountain Coffee and are directly interested.

"We feel no effort should be spared to secure our position in this matter. Its importance is not only for ourselves, but for Jamaica generally, for though the industry is small, it is something for Jamaica to produce the highest priced coffee in the world."

LIST OF MARKS ATTACHED

P H	R H	C	M L	M B	B	S F
CMG		AML	CH	CF	AG	WR
P H	R H	AML	VM	F H	W H	M H
L	C M		S H	P		GGT

(Continued from next column)

tions like the West India Committee, and with local bodies like the Institute of Jamaica and the Historical Society of Trinidad.

While the prospects of the achievement of this latter suggestion may appear remote, it is one which would be assured of the fullest sympathy. The West India Committee, through the CIRCULAR and otherwise, has always encouraged activities of this kind. It is an aspect of its activities which it will endeavour to continue, and, if possible, to extend.

Closer Co-operation

A Suggestion for the West Indies

DURING the recent Hellenic Club cruise to the West Indies passengers in s.s. Letitia were much interested in a lecture on the above subject given by Mr. Bryan King, who represented the West India Committee on the cruise.

The opinions expressed were of course purely personal ones, but some of the more general ideas contained in the address may be of interest to our readers.

As seen by Mr. King, the problem of closer-co-operation is not to be solved by any ambitious scheme of political federation, but by a clearer appreciation of the common interests of the various Colonies and of the means by which these may be secured. Economy in the cost of administration is too often regarded as the goal, but this motive for closer co-operation has an unfortunate effect. When actual saving in expenditure proves impossible, other real advantages tend to be forgotten, whereas good government is at least as important as cheap government and the common interest in efficient administration should be obvious.

The government of the West Indies is no longer—if it ever was—the exclusive concern of the Colonial Office, but is, in an ever increasing degree, government by local discussion. Local governments are therefore anxious to have ready access to the best expert advice possible on technical problems, and, of course, to secure the best qualified officers for the execution of policy. But, in the furtherance of these ends, full use has yet to be made of such devices as sharing expert advisers, co-ordinating technical services, and common educational institutions. The experience of one government is not always readily available to the others, and the task of framing common policies, if any, to meet common problems tends to devolve once more upon Downing Street.

Mr. King would like to see the institution of a Governors' Conference, on the lines of the East African Governors' Conference, with a full-time secretary who would prepare agenda and act as liaison officer between the local governments. But equally desirable would be periodical meetings of representatives of the island legislatures to compare notes and discuss their common problems. To meet this need the revival of the Standing Conference of the West Indies is suggested. A permanent secretariat would be indispensable, and the forthcoming Report of the Royal Commission would provide it with topics for discussion for some time to come!

Finally, it is suggested that some stimulus is needed to make the West Indian Colonies more conscious of their common interests and to encourage the sense of the West Indian community, transcending local patriotisms. The formation of a central institute of the West Indies is urged, devoted to encouragement of the study of all matters of common interest to the West Indies, their history, their culture, their common social and economic problems. While its headquarters would be in the West Indies it should be linked both with institu-

(Continued at foot of preceding column)

The West Indies Royal Commission

Evidence Resumed in London

THE West India Royal Commission resumed the hearing of evidence at their office in Thames House, Millbank, S.W.1, on April 28th and expect to hold meetings for this purpose on Thursdays and Fridays during the next few weeks. Accommodation for the public is limited, and some of the evidence will be heard in private. Persons wishing to attend public sessions are advised, therefore, to inquire in advance from the Secretary to the Commission at Thames House (Telephone No. Victoria 1852) whether the evidence on a particular day will be heard in public and whether accommodation for them is likely to be available.

According to Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for the Colonies, the earliest date at which the Report of the Commission may be available is three or four months' time.

CEMENT MANUFACTURERS AND HOUSING

The evidence taken on April 28th was from Mr. W. G. Chapman and Mr. G. H. E. Vivian, of the Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., representing firms of British cement exporting to the West Indies.

Lord Moyne said that while they were in the West Indies they met with a frequent demand for cheap cement for the erection of native houses and other purposes. In Jamaica the demand was most insistent, and some of the witnesses gave the impression that they were not so favourably placed for getting cheap cement as West Africa.

Mr. Chapman said the price for West Africa was on the same level as the price for the West Indies. Consideration had been given to a proposal to erect a works in the West Indies, but a sufficiently strong case had not been made out.

Replying to Sir Walter Citrine, a member of the Commission, Mr. Chapman said that the manufacturers would be glad to confer with other industries to see how far it was possible to cheapen building materials for the West Indies.

Sir Walter Citrine said that there might be great developments there depending on the cost of materials.

Other questions were directed to ascertaining whether the establishment of a central cement factory in Jamaica would be an economic proposition. By this means housing conditions in the West Indies could be improved and new avenues of employment provided. Mr. Vivian stated that the importation of cement into the whole of the British West Indies amounted to 80,000 tons per annum. The capital cost of putting up a factory capable of turning out 60,000 to 70,000 tons would be about £350,000. The largest cement factory in the United Kingdom had an output of 750,000 tons per year. The smallest, situated in the Isle of Wight, had an output of 40,000 to 50,000 tons, and was expensive to operate. The success of any factory in the British West Indies would depend on the maintenance of demand at a

reasonable level and the granting of adequate protection.

Mr. Chapman pointed out that the cost of cement delivered in Jamaica was 88/- per ton, of which the naked cement cost 24/- per ton. The price to the consumer in London was 42/- per ton. The cost of cement casks worked out at 15/- per ton. These were insisted on as protection against damp, but were in his opinion unnecessary. The use of paper bags would reduce the cost by about 12/- a ton.

Mr. Henderson elicited the statement that it would require a million pound housing scheme to justify the erection of a cement factory with an output of 20,000 to 30,000 tons per annum, and the establishment of such a factory would not keep more than 120 workers employed at the most.

It was stated that the United States did not export cement to the British West Indies to any extent, as apart from tariff considerations, their product could not compete in price with that of the continental manufacturers.

Pressed by Mr. Henderson as to what action would be taken if a purely local factory decided to manufacture cement in Jamaica, Mr. Vivian felt that non-British members of the International cartel might not hesitate to dump cement into Jamaica at unremunerative prices to kill the local industry.

Sir Walter Citrine indicated that the Commission were anxious to do all they could to improve housing conditions in the West Indies, and that the co-operation of the British members of the cartel would be welcomed. It was mentioned that in some Colonies the Commissioners had found the inhabitants opposed to cement houses; in others they were beginning to demand them.

The Commission heard other witnesses in private and then adjourned until Thursday, May 4th.

The Caribbean Lodge

A MEETING of the Caribbean Lodge (No. 4826) was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C., on Tuesday, May 2nd, when Mr. Michael Previté and Mr. John Freeman were unanimously elected to the Lodge, and the former was initiated. W. Bro. V. Gerrard was elected Master for the ensuing year, and will be duly installed at the Meeting on Tuesday, July 4th.

MANY descendants of the men who secured the abolition of slavery were present at the centenary celebrations of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Society on April 24th. Sir Samuel Hoare, by right of his descent from Gurney Hoare, one of the members of the original committee, presided, and others present included Mr. Richard Wilberforce and Lord Noel-Buxton, whose ancestors were William Wilberforce and Sir Thomas Fowell-Buxton respectively.

Letter to the Editor

The Pinney House

SIR,

With reference to the interesting article about the above in the CIRCULAR of March 9th, I presume you are aware that in Nevis, there is still an Estate called "Pinneys" which links the Pinney family of Bristol with that island.

Yours etc.,

Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

N. PEYTON BIRCH.

March 23rd, 1939.

[Mr. Peyton Birch will find a reference to Pinney Bay in Nevis, in the CIRCULAR of June 16th, 1938, page 239. We are indebted to Lady Pinney of Racedown, Dorset, for the information that among the Pinney papers there are many deed books giving details of the buying and selling of property in Nevis from 1680 till well into the 19th century. This would account for Azariah Pinney's making Nevis his home after the Monmouth Rebellion when he narrowly escaped with his life. Soon after he settled there he was buying property in Charles-town (as it was then spelt) and small pieces of land in St. Thomas Parish, the beginning of the plantation, which with the beautiful palm grove and bathing beach still keeps the name of the family.

His son's marriage to an heiress of the island, Mary Helme, in 1708 brought in some land in Gingerland Parish and John Pinney's marriage to Jane Weeks, also of Nevis, in 1772 probably brought in more. About the time he built the Great George St. House he owned property all over the island, including the Pinney Plantation and on other islands too, but much of it was sold before his death some of it to the Huggins family. At that time he lived at Mountravers overlooking the Pinney Bay. His terrace is still paved with the Portland stone which came back in the ship that had taken mahogany to make the doors and bookcases to be seen in the Georgian House in Bristol to-day. Mountravers is now owned by Mr. Humphry Crum Ewing.—Editor.]

Imperial Shipping Committee

Under the chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. Sir Halford Mackinder, P.C., the Imperial Shipping Committee have concluded their inquiry into the position of British shipping in the Orient and are now starting their investigation into the problems connected with the West India shipping services.

Among the first evidence to be taken will be that from the West India Committee on May 5th. A copy of the memorandum submitted by them will be published later. Other concerns interested will also be invited to testify. The views of the West Indian Colonial Governments have already been furnished.

The proceedings of the inquiry will be private and no press notices will be issued until the publication of the Report, but the secretary of the Imperial Shipping Committee, Mr. G. V. Hole, New Public Buildings, Great George Street, S.W.1, informs us he will always be willing to receive relevant statements submitted by interested parties.

New European Sugar Map

OUT of the kaleidoscopic changes in Europe during the last twelve months has emerged the new greater Germany holding the position of the largest producing and the largest consuming sugar country on the Continent. By spreading the mantle of the German Reich over what remained of the war-born Czecho-Slovakian Republic, following upon the swallowing of Austria a year ago, Germany has acquired 120 sugar factories and refineries in addition to the more than 200 which she already possessed. The greater Reich now has in consequence between 650,000 and 700,000 hectares normally devoted to beet growing with a sugar production which in 1937-38 amounted (according to "Facts about Sugar") to 3,100,000 tons and is estimated will reach 2,677,000 tons in 1938-39.

The production capacity of Greater Germany, moreover, is much larger than the actual production even of 1937-38. Both Germany and Czecho-Slovakia joined the international sugar agreement of 1937, and as a result Czecho-Slovakia in particular reduced its production to keep within the limits on exports imposed by that agreement. In 1930-31, which was the year of the largest European crops of the past decade, Germany had a production of 2,529,000 tons, Czecho-Slovakia 1,126,000 tons, and Austria 150,000 tons, a total of 3,805,000 tons. Under altered conditions, production could readily be enlarged again.

GERMANY JOINS WORLD SUGAR LEADERS

In considering Greater Germany's status among the world's sugar producers, the year 1937-38 affords a more accurate basis of comparison than 1938-39. The European beet crops were unusually poor last year. In 1937-38 the production of 3,109,000 tons in the territory now ruled by the Reich made this the second largest producing area in the world, exceeded only by the United States. The comparative figures of the principal countries in 1937-38 and in 1938-39 were as follows in thousands of metric tons, raw value (figures from F. O. Licht).—

	1937-38	1938-39
United States	3,604*	3,853*
Great Germany	3,109	2,677
Cuba	3,040	2,780
India	2,920	2,692
Russia	2,500	2,300
Java	1,395	1,550
Japan	1,168	1,495

* Including Hawaii and Puerto Rico, but not the Philippines.

EXPORT QUOTAS AND CONSUMPTION

Along with the former Czecho-Slovakian industry, Germany falls heir to Czecho-Slovakia's export quota under the international sugar agreement, amounting for the year 1938-39 to 274,977 metric tons. Germany had an export quota, but had made no use of it, and was an importer on balance. Consumption in Germany is relatively high, for Europe. In 1936-37 it amounted, including Austria, to 1,979,000 tons, and for the year ended August 31st, 1938, it was 1,952,000 tons. The per capita figures (Germany without Austria) were 26.9 and 26.8 kilograms respectively.

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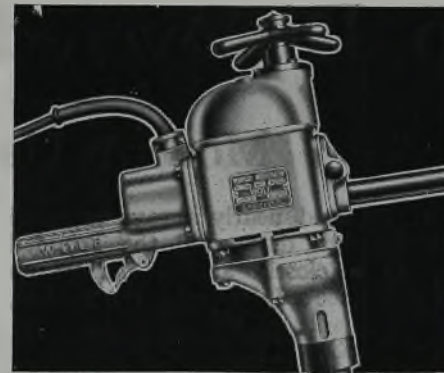
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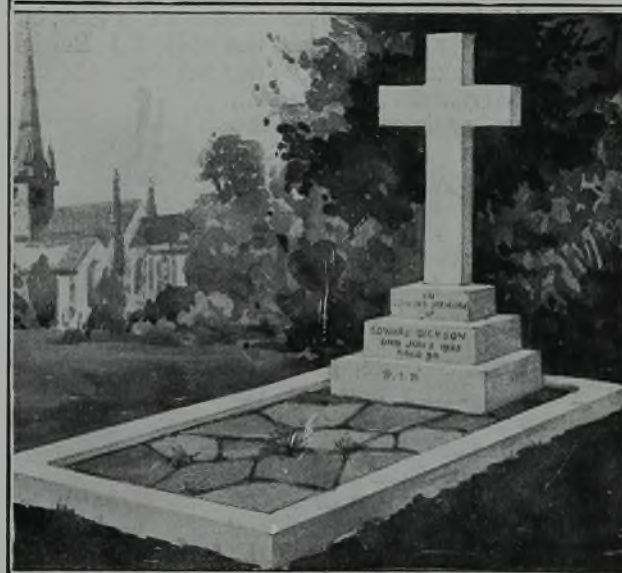
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Who Discovered the Pitch Lake?

Modern Uses of Asphalt

IT is commonly stated and nearly always assumed that Sir Walter Raleigh discovered the Trinidad Asphalt Lake. In a closely argued monograph presented to the Committee's Library by the author,

Terra de Bri is a piece of land of some 2 leagues longe and a league brode (that is, 7 miles by $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles) all of ston pitch or bitumen which riseth out of the ground in little springs or fountaynes and so running a little way, it hardeneth in the aire, and covereth all the playne, ther are also many springs of water and in and among them fresh water fishe. Here rode at ancor. . . .

The above accounts make it clear to Mr. Spielmann that Raleigh, who was engaged on coast surveys, was describing shore deposits of asphalt. It should be noted that the modern cadastral map gives the lake an area of but 148 acres. The author hopes that some chance discovery in a volume of travels or in legal or biographical records may bring to light some earlier description of the lake itself than that of de Léry.

The photographs on this page are reproduced from a new account of the Lake asphalt industry and of roads made from Trinidad asphalt, issued by Trinidad Lake Asphalt Ltd., the sole lessees of the "Pitch Lake."† In this book it is shown why efforts to produce synthetically

asphaltic bitumens of such consistency as would render them suitable for road construction, have not yielded materials equal in quality to the Trinidad product.



Overhead cableway carrying crude and refined asphalt to the ships

Mr. Percy Spielmann not only controverts this view, but very convincingly reasons that not only did Raleigh never see the Lake but that he was not even the first to use and describe the shore asphalt, having been anticipated by two months by his cousin, Robert Dudley.* Actually no description of the lake exists before that of de Léry as late as 1786.

Raleigh's account in his "Discoverie of the Large, Rich and Bewtiful Empire of Guiana," 1596, is well known: "From there I rowed to another porte, called by the naturals Piche and by the Spaniardes Tierra de Brea: In the way betweene both there were divers little brookes of fresh water and one salt river that store of oysters upon the branches of the trees, and were very salt and wel tasted." Sir Walter went further into the matter in his account of his second voyage to Trinidad in 1617. "This



A Pouring Circle. Dehydrated asphalt being casked for shipment

*WHO DISCOVERED THE TRINIDAD ASPHALT LAKE? By Percy Spielmann, Ph.D., B.Sc., F.I.C. Reprinted from Science Progress, 1938.

†Trinidad Asphalt Roads. London, 1939. Illustrated. pp. 34.

The ingenuity of man has failed to duplicate the processes of nature. For many years its principal use was thought to be in the heavy and expensive types of construction, such as sheet asphalt and asphaltic concrete roadway pavements designed to carry intense city traffic. Modern developments, however, in motor transport have emphasised the economy of its employment for the construction of grouted roads, and even for surface painting.

Trinidad's Hotels

The New Queen's Park Hotel has shed its scaffolding. Five storeys high, its gleaming white facade rises above old Colonial homes around the Queen's Park Savannah. Guest rooms with private verandahs overlooking the Savannah were occupied for the first time early in February. Finishing touches on the reception lounge cocktail bar and roof garden kept the builders busy till the end of March.

The New Macqueripe Hotel will be opened on May 1st. The hotel overlooks the already popular Macqueripe Bay and commands a magnificent view across the Caribbean to mountains on the distant Venezuelan coast. This enterprising development has been entrusted to a well qualified American Manager, Mr. U. S. Adams, who opened Tudor City, New York, ten years ago. Since then Mr. Adams has been in clubland, coming to Trinidad from The Blooming Grove Hunting and Fishing Club, Pocono Mountains, Penn. Macqueripe Hotel has 20 double rooms (each with a private bath), tennis, bathing.

West Indian Club Reception

Those present at the Club's reception to the Cricket Team on April 26th included:—

His Excellency Sir Wilfrid Jackson (Governor of British Guiana), His Honour Mr. A. Alban Wright (Administrator of St. Lucia), Hon. W. Johnston, (Colonial Secretary of British Honduras), Sir Home Gordon, Sir Selwyn Grier, Sir William Goode, Col. Rait-Kerr (Secretary of the M.C.C.), Mr. H. D. G. Leveson Gower (President of Surrey County Cricket Club), Mr. A. F. Davey (Secretary of Surrey County Cricket Club), Mr. F. J. Seaford (President of the West Indies Cricket Board of Control), Mr. A. L. Jupp (Deputy-Chairman of the West Indian Club), Mr. Alexander Elder and Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques (honorary treasurers of the West Indian Club).

Mr. J. C. Blagden, Dr. R. E. Batson, Mr. F. A. Baddeley, Mr. R. V. Butt, Mr. A. C. Broughton, Mr. V. Budd, Mr. S. A. Bacon, Mr. Owen Barker, Mr. Robert Bryson, Mr. Archer Cust, Mr. H. M. Carey, Mr. R. Carey, Mr. John Cook, Mr. Norman Clark, Mr. J. Comfort, Mr. W. J. Cook, Mr. H. D. Cattle, Mr. A. H. Dooley, Mr. B. S. Edmonds, Mr. C. L. Enny, Mr. J. Franklin, Mr. G. Cunliffe Foster, Mr. Douglas Foster, Mr. E. L. Giuseppi, Mr. C. Goodwin, Mr. T. D. Hampson, Mr. F. B. Hart, Mr. C. W. Hampton, Mr. W. A. S. Hardy, Mr. G. H. Hunte, Mr. T. P. Hearn, Captain C. Irving, Mr. S. Kilpatrick, Mr. M. A. Kerwin, Mr. E. J. King, Mr. G. Norman Knight, Mr. F. Lepine, Mr. J. C. Lambe, Mr. J. Lagden, Mr. F. A. Mathias, Mr. McCann, Mr. N. S. Murray, Mr. Ian McBride, Mr. T. G. Marriott, Mr. A. C. O'Dowd, Mr. J. B. Parfect, Mr. E. Palmer, Major K. E. Previte, Mr. Michael Previte, Mr. J. Richards, Mr. C. V. Sinden, Mr. D. I. Scard, Mr. H. C. Shelton, Mr. Gordon Sloan, Mr. T. A. Twyman, Mr. D. Tchighianoff, Mr. W. P. Whitelock, Mr. B. J. D. Warde, Mr. H. Wakeford, Mr. H. Williams, Mr. H. E. Williams, Mr. R. O. Williams, and Capt. F. F. C. Messum, Hon. Secretary and Mr. G. J. Dent, Assistant Hon. Secretary.

Methodists in the West Indies

The Rev. G. E. Hickman Johnson and Mr. J. E. Henderson have published an interesting record of the visit paid by them to the Methodist Mission stations in the West Indian Islands and Central and South America.* Their journey took them to most of the West Indian Islands as well as to Panama and British Guiana and it is mentioned that they travelled in twelve ocean steamers, seven motor boats, one sailing sloop, two aeroplanes, two seaplanes, two river steamers, four steam ferries, one sailing schooner for eight days, twelve ships' tenders, twenty-one rowing boats, two Indian dug-out canoes, five railway trains, one rail scooter, numerous motor-cars, as well as very frequently on horseback. Their experiences are described in an entertaining fashion and are very attractively illustrated.

A New Jamaica Publication

Mrs. Esther Chapman, the enterprising editor of the West Indian Review, has now followed up that outspoken periodical with a penny weekly entitled "Jamaica," the first four copies of which are before us. In dealing with current topics Jamaica does not mince its words and some such publication was certainly needed to represent the opinion that is always present in the island but not very articulate. Some of the questions discussed in these four issues relate to prison service, the island's press, self-government and in No. 3 there is an important article "The Jamaican Situation" by F. de Lartigue, reprinted from the West Indian Review, in which the factors making for industrial unrest are boldly examined.

Additions to Our Library

1. "South American Handbook," 1939 (Trade and Travel Publications Ltd.) 16th edition. The book has a double function. It is designed to give the Trader a complete picture of each separate republic in Latin America. It caters also and increasingly for the traveller and the man who hopes to relax occasionally from business and take his ease.

2. The 1938 edition "The Jamaica Civil List" (revised to December 31st. 1937).

3. "The Mercantile Year Book and Directory of Exporters" which now makes its 53rd annual appearance, lists the names of export merchants in this country, and in the chief European countries and of importers in all parts of the world. The two are shown in association the one with the other and the manufacturer sees at a glance the channels through which business with given overseas customers may be arranged or payment made.

4. "To-day through Yesterday. The Young Citizen and the World to-day," by C. T. Strong, M.A., Ph.D., Director of Education for Tottenham, 1939, University of London Press; with 152 illustrations. "This is Book Four of a set which have been written to help you to understand the present better by learning about the past."

5. By the same author a Pamphlet "Civics for Seniors." A small work for teachers.

6. "Sugar." Seventh edition by the late George Martineau, C.B., and F. C. Eastick, M.A., Pitmans Common Commodities and Industries, 1938.

*A VISIT TO THE WEST INDIES. By J. E. Henderson, F.R.S.A., F.R.G.S. Foreword by the Rev. G. E. Hickman Johnson, The Cargate Press, Holborn Hall, London, E.C.1. Price 1/- net.

The Story of the Westies

Origin of a Famous Regiment

A MOVE is on foot to revive the glories of the picturesque West India Regiment, which for reasons of economy was disbanded in 1926, to the regret of all who hate to see fine traditions snapped.

The argument based on cost is countered by a suggestion that Jamaica should contribute one-third of the amount needed for the regiment's maintenance.

In an illuminating article in the United Service Review, Lieut.-Col. B. G. Baker, D.S.O., F.R.Hist.S., traces the rise of the West India Regiment at the time of the war of American War of Independence.

The rise of the West India Regiment was due to the war of American Independence. At the outbreak of that conflict loyalists, black and white, flocked to the British camp and formed themselves into units of which one became famous as the Carolina Corps. This body dates back to 1779, and from it the 1st West India Regiment inherited the Carolina Laurel and wore it as a crest. There were other companies who became merged into one corps, Malcolm's Royal Rangers among others, and all of them were exceedingly busy, sometimes even as cavalry under command of Lord Charles Montagu. We also hear of three companies of the Black Corps of Dragoons.

The declaration of war by France came while these troops were still busy fighting on the American Continent among the southern Colonists. Then the fighting spread all over the islands, giving the newly-raised formations the opportunity of winning honours alongside the British troops. On the mainland there were Briar Creek, Stone Ferry, Siege of Savannah, and Charleston, and among the islands Martinique, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe; in fact, all those that adorn the Colours of many British regiments, with the defence of Fort Matilda thrown in under the date 1794.

It was in 1783 that the Carolina Corps of all Blacks came into the picture, taking in members of other corps, the Tobago Blacks among them. The year 1795 brought the Carib War, which led to the formation of a second battalion. In 1814 the regiment had occasion to visit the continent again, just a short trip, for other engagements were pressing upon it; indeed, those years of transit from the 18th to the 19th century were full of incident.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CHOICE OF UNIFORM

There was an expedition to Ashanti in 1863-64, the Ashanti War in 1873-74, and Sierra Leone in 1898. The world went very well then and could afford to dress up its fighting men in brave attire. The uniform chosen by Queen Victoria was in the picturesque fashion of the French Zouave. Her Majesty was much impressed by the "Zouzous" on her visit to Napoleon III. The colours were reversed, of course—blue for red "bloomers" and red for blue jacket.

By 1914 all the "pomp and circumstance" was a thing of the past, and Westies went about their

martial duties in clothes designed for comfort under rough usage. Nevertheless, at the outbreak of the Great War men of all classes and communities in the West Indies, in British Guiana, and British Honduras gave proof of a spontaneous desire to serve and take part in the defence of King and Country.

Recruiting began at once, and it is recorded that 1,560 men were eventually enrolled in the West India Regiment. Among those who served five won the D.S.O., nine the M.C., one with bar, eight the D.C.M., and many the M.M. Mind, this was done in those remote theatres of war where the outflow of honours and decorations had dwindled to a trickle. One D.C.M. was won as reward for a very gallant and sporting action by Private Jordan, who took a launch up the Duala river and thereby did most useful service.

At the outbreak of war the 1st Battalion, West India Regiment, was at Sierra Leone ready to take part in the Cameroons campaign. It was this battalion of which Jordan was a distinguished member. The 2nd Battalion relieved the 1st at Sierra Leone in 1915. There was plenty of hard work and fighting with General Dobell's force in the Cameroon Mountain country against an enemy of some 400, led with great skill and determination and also in a sporting spirit.

During their progress the "Westies" would come to know places that flashed into history soon to be forgotten—Bibundi, where the Royal Navy co-operated with effect, Tiko, Susa, Mpundu, and Muguka, on the third column's route to Bombe, on the Mungo River. The object of the converging columns was to intercept the enemy's escape to the Johann Albrechtshöhe road, a designation that comes rather as a shock after the soothing sound of African names. The whole of General Dobell's force appeared to have amounted to 70 Europeans and 1,077 natives, with 1,015 carriers. This was the maximum force that could move along one track.

THE GENIUS OF THE WESTIES

The stories of the war in those remote parts of the world make fascinating reading. It offered so many opportunities for individual enterprise, and this was just what suited the genius of those "Westies" who were lucky enough to take part. The affair near Ngung village was quite brisk and well sustained as the gallant enemy gained strength while retiring by gathering in outlying parties until he was about 200 strong, with three machine-guns. However, he was persuaded to resist no longer. It is noteworthy that the Germans obtained supplies of ammunition made at Spandau through Spanish Muni after about two months in transit. It was a great day for troops when the armoured car joined in November, 1915. It was at once christened "Charlie Chaplin"....

"The perusal of their records alone is enough to justify the re-establishment of the West India Regiment."



West Indies Cricket Team



THE Captain, Manager and members of the team from Trinidad, Barbados and British Guiana arrived in m.v. Colombia on April 21st. The five Jamaican members of the side in s.s. Tortuguero arrived at Liverpool on April 24th.

The illustration on this page shows the West Indian side outside their hotel, The Grafton. It is, at the time of going to press, the only representation in existence of the whole group and was taken at the instance of THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR. Unfortunately,

exact, the growers of cotton in Montserrat, St. Kitts, Nevis, Anguilla, Antigua, St. Vincent and Barbados, to offer the team some sports garments made from the product of their soil.

The introduction, or, as some people said, the re-introduction of Sea Island Cotton cultivation into the West Indies, largely through the enterprise of the late Mr. Conrad J. Simmons, Mr. Alistair Cameron and the late Sir Daniel Morris, had been the economic salvation of some of the smaller islands. The Sea Island Cotton



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[West India Committee Circular

Left to right: A. L. JUPP (West Indian Club representative, Advisory Board in London). T. JOHNSON, E. A. MARTINDALE, IVAN BARROW, L. G. HYLTON, E. A. V. WILLIAMS, J. STOLLMAYER, K. H. WEEKES, G. GOMEZ, GEORGE HEADLEY, ROLPH GRANT (Captain), J. H. CAMERON, H. P. BAYLEY, J. DEREK SEALY, C. B. CLARKE, L. N. CONSTANTINE, W. FERGUSON (Scorer) and J. M. KIDNEY (Manager).

Mr. V. Stollmeyer was absent having gone to St. Barnabas Hospital, Lloyds Square, suffering from tonsillitis. The attack is a slight one and Mr. Stollmeyer hopes very shortly to be about again, although he may have to miss one or two of the first games.

The first of the official welcomes to the Team was a reception given by the West Indian Club on the afternoon of Wednesday, April 26th, when over a hundred members and their friends assembled to greet the cricketers and to drink success to their tour in rum and lime cocktails.

Addressing the visitors, Sir Algernon Aspinall said that as president it was his very pleasant duty to welcome them home—and he used that word in the accepted Colonial sense—and to wish them a successful tour.

The Committee of the Club had wisely decided that on that occasion there should be no speeches. They had, however, given him permission, on behalf of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Industry, or, to be more

which the West Indies produced had been pronounced by botanists, brokers, spinners and others as the very finest in the world. It was silky, soft and sleeky and very durable.

It had an exceedingly long staple and so great was its strength that one pound weight of Sea Island Cotton could be spun into over 200 miles of yarn, or sufficient to reach from London to York. He hoped, however, that the wearers would not pull the shirts to pieces to test the accuracy of that statement!

The growers hoped that the shirts would keep the team warm during a normal arctic summer in England and cool, if, for once in a while, the Clerk of the Weather treated them to sub-tropical conditions.

In conclusion—he added that in offering the garments the growers showed their complete confidence in the success of the West Indies Team. They were backing them to the fullest extent and were, indeed, putting their shirts on them! He wished the visitors good

weather, good wickets and good gates.

Mr. Rolph Grant then proceeded to perform a strip-tease act, very sportingly divesting himself of his coat and waistcoat and assuming the token shirt presented to him.

THE SPORTSMAN'S CLUB

On the day following the West Indian Club's reception, the team were entertained to luncheon at the Savoy Hotel by the British Sportsman's Club, Lord Decies presiding. A message of greeting and welcome was received from His Majesty the King.

After grace had been said by a famous county cricketer, the Rev. Canon Gillingham, Sir Pelham Warner, who proposed the health of the team, said that of the older members Mr. Constantine was a genius if ever there was one and had been called the best slip fielder that ever lived; Mr. Headley was known, not without very sound evidence, as the Bradman of the West Indies; Mr. Barrow he had seen at work compiling centuries and finally there was Mr. Martindale, whose speed was the speed of thought. The new members they welcomed and hoped they would have the best of fortune. "No selector of to-day is going to be so stupid as to take the West Indies team lightly."

"You come to England in momentous times, when this country is engaged in the breathless occupation of preparing to keep the peace of the world. And should the storm break, which Heaven forbid, it is as certain as the dawning of tomorrow's sun that the West Indies will be with us as they were in the Great War of 1914."

Responding, Mr. Rolph Grant showed himself as gifted an orator as he is cricketer and footballer. Not long ago, he said, he had spent three years in England, the first of which he had spent in criticizing the Englishman, the second in understanding him and the third in appreciating him.

"We have come to play cricket, and I have with me a team composed of men with whom I am proud to be associated. They are all sportsmen and all gentlemen, and I regret that I have not the time to enumerate the high qualities possessed by each and every one of them.

"However, we shall be in England for five months, and during that time we hope to play cricket as it should be played, keenly, attractively and in a spirit of goodwill and friendship. If we succeed we shall, I hope, have done something to repay you and the English public for their kindness and hospitality to us."

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who joined in the welcome on behalf of His Majesty's Government, has obviously recovered from his recent indisposition and was in capital form. They all hoped, he said, that as far as weather, comradeship and enjoyable cricket were concerned the side would have a highly successful tour. He would not go so far as to say that he hoped they would win all their matches, because he had a certain insular prejudice about that. On the other hand, far be it from him to say he hoped they wouldn't win, because that would mean a note of protest from every legislative council in the West Indies.

"And so I will only say that all of us here will follow throughout the summer with keen interest, sympathy and enthusiasm the fortunes of our visitors. We shall do that partly because of our native love of the glorious game of cricket, we shall do it partly also for their own

sakes—because their fame has come before them and they have fine reputations as batsmen, fielders and bowlers and we shall rejoice in watching their skill—but we shall do it partly also because they come from the West Indies, those fair territories whose associations with us in the Empire have been so long and so cordial.

"If I were to touch on politics, my Lord Chairman, I think you would declare that I had put my leg before the wicket and that I was out and must at once resume my seat in the Pavilion. I will only say one sentence, and that is that a certain other tour which has taken place recently—the tour of the Royal Commission in the West Indies—is evidence of the genuine concern which the Government and people of this country feel for the well-being of the people of the West Indies."

Many notable names were included in the list of guests who assembled to welcome the West Indies side. Some of those present were:—

Sir Charles C. Allom, Sir Algernon Aspinall (president of the West Indian Club), Mr. Sydney A. Bacon, Mr. Edward Baynes (Administrator of St. Lucia 1935-38), Major-General Buchanan, Mr. Jack Buchanan, Sir Edward Campbell (Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Air Ministry), Mr. Edward Carbutt, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Gordon Carter (Clerk of the Course, Ascot), Eng.-Commander S. F. Cooper (secretary English Rugby Football Union), Mr. C. R. Corbett, Sir Noel Curtis-Bennett (British Sportsman's Club, committee), Mr. Paul Curtis-Bennett, Mr. G. J. Dent (assistant honorary secretary West Indian Club), Right Hon. Lord Desborough, Major-General W. Evans, Mr. W. Ferguson (baggage master and scorer West Indies Cricket Team), Mr. J. B. L. Fitzwilliams (honorary secretary British Sportsman's Club), Mr. John Franklin, Mr. C. B. Fry, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry L. Galway (Governor of South Australia, 1914-1920), Mr. H. M. Garland Wells (captain Surrey County Cricket Club), Major-General E. D. Giles, Mr. A. H. Gilligan (captain M.C.C. Team, New Zealand, 1929), Sir Reginald Glancy, Mr. Charles Graves, Sir Selwyn Macgregor Grier (Governor and Commander-in-Chief Windward Islands, 1935-37), Mr. W. R. Hammond (captain England Cricket XI), Mr. C. W. Hampton, Mr. W. A. S. Hardy, Mr. Alex Henshaw (holder of record flight from England to the Cape and back, February 9th, 1939, 4 days, 10 hours, 5 mins.), Lieut.-Colonel Christopher Heseltine (president of Hampshire County Cricket Club, 1925-26 and 1936), Major-General B. A. Hill (president of the English Rugby Football Union), Mr. Jack Hobbs, Sir Claud Hollis (Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Trinidad and Tobago, 1930-36), Mr. T. Harrison Hughes, Captain Evan A. Hunter (secretary of the British Olympic Association), Sir Wilfrid Jackson (Governor and Commander-in-Chief British Guiana), the Hon. W. Johnston (Colonial Secretary of British Honduras), Mr. A. L. Jupp (deputy-chairman of the West Indian Club), Mr. Edward J. King (secretary of the West India Committee), Mr. G. Norman Knight, Sir Louis Knuthsen, Mr. J. Lagden, Major D. R. Larcombe (secretary of the All England Tennis Club), Lieut.-Colonel Sir Percy Laurie (vice-chairman British Sportsman's Club), Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower (president of the Surrey County Cricket Club), Mr. Thomson McLintock, Captain F. F. C. Messum (honorary secretary of the West Indian Club), Mr. George Parrott, Mr. J. W. Pearl, Lieut.-Colonel R. S. Rait-Kerr (secretary of the M.C.C.), Sir Reginald St. Johnston (Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands, 1926-36), Right Hon. The Viscount Scarsdale, The Hon. F. J. Seaford (president of the West Indies Board of Control), Mr. H. G. Shelton, Mr. R. Hamel Smith, Mr. E. C. Stemberge, Mr. Christopher Stone, Sir John Kynaston Studd (Lord Mayor of London, 1929, president of M.C.C., 1930), Mr. W. E. Swain, Sir Pelham F. Warner, Mr. R. S. Aucher Warner (captain of the first West Indies Team to visit this country, 1900), Mr. Tom Webster, His Honour A. A. Wright (Administrator of St. Lucia), Sir Hubert Young (Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Trinidad and Tobago) and Mr. A. I. Zaitzeff.

Below we continue the record of the individual form of West Indian cricketers who visited this country up to 1937. The cricketers from Achong to Ince appeared on pages 154 and 155 of last CIRCULAR.

The details are extracted from the much longer compilation by Sir Home Gordon, Bart., "Cricket Form at a Glance" and to help in understanding the figures in the table it should be explained that after the name of the cricketer comes the date of his birth. Next comes his county or overseas country; in the case of an amateur his public school and university, if any. Then appear the years in which he first and last played first-class cricket in England.

The fifth column is reserved for whether he has gone on tour. The figures indicate the number of test matches in the land in which he batted. In the adjoining column, "c" indicates election to captaincy, whilst

"w-k" stands for wicket-keeper. "G" denotes that the cricketer appeared for "Gentlemen v. Players" at Lords, the figure indicating the number of times he played. The number below is that of centuries made for and against an English side. "DE" stands for the double event (over a thousand runs and a hundred wickets in the same season) and the figures show how these have been achieved. The batting, bowling and fielding figures (with any stumpings below the latter) indicate the life figures of English cricketers. Also those of visitors from overseas in English first-class matches. Any figures on the line below are those made overseas only against English touring sides.

						R.	A.	R.	W.	A.	C.
John (G.)		Trinidad	1923	2 WI		108	12.00	956	49	19.51	8
						33	8.25	260	8	32.40	
Layne, O. H.	1876	Barbados	1907	1		465	23.25	819	34	24.08	3
	1932										
Learmond, G. C.	1875	Trinidad	1906			155	12.91	—	—	—	6
						180	18.00				
Martin, F. R.	1893	Jamaica	1927	3 E	2	1,628	31.92	1,171	35	33.45	14
			1933	1 WI		378	47.25	448	10	44.80	
Martindale, E. A.	1909	Barbados	1933	3 E		252	10.95	2,161	103	20.98	15
				4 WI		64	10.66	529	20	26.45	
Merry, C. A.	1911	Trinidad	1933	2 E	1	856	28.53	420	13	32.30	19
						253	31.62	84	5	16.80	
Morrison, C. S.	1883	Jamaica	1906			72	6.54	371	14	26.50	6
Neblett, J. M.	1901	British Guiana	1928	2 WI		181	15.02	325	6	54.16	16
						172	17.20	547	13	42.07	
Nunes, R. K.	1894	Jamaica Dulwh	1923	3 E	w-k, c.	455	19.78	—	—	—	27
				1 WI	2	473	67.57	—	—	—	2
Ollivierre, C. A.	1876	St. Vincent	1901		3	4,488	24.56	397	9	44.11	104
		Derby	1907								
Olliviere, R. C.	1880	St. Vincent	1906			480	20.00	1,251	58	21.56	20
	1937					159	26.50	264	21	12.57	2
Pascall, V.		Trinidad	1923	2 WI		222	10.57	1,263	52	24.28	11
						39	6.50	288	12	24.00	
Roach, C. A.	1904	Trinidad	1928	6 E	3	2,508	26.12	236	3	78.66	23
			1933	5 WI		603	33.50	123	2	61.50	
St. Hill, W. H.	1893	Trinidad	1928	2 E	2	262	10.91	—	—	—	6
				6 WI		492	44.72	—	—	—	
Scott, O. C.	1893	Jamaica	1928	2 E		322	20.12	906	25	36.24	4
				1 WI		275	55.00	435	10	43.50	
Sealy, B. J.	1899	Barbados	1933	1 E	3	1,072	39.70	—	—	—	13
				6 WI		722	36.10	77	3	25.66	
Small, J. A.	1892	Trinidad	1923	2 E	1	1,371	25.80	1,680	69	24.34	54
			1927	4 WI		165	13.75	519	12	43.25	
Smith, S. G.	1881	Trinidad	1906	WI	4 G	8,539	30.82	12,496	683	18.39	96
		Northants.	1914		14	120	10.00	469	23	20.38	
		N.Z.			3 DE						
Tarilton, P. H.		Barbados	1923	1 WI	3	564	21.30	—	—	—	7
						359	51.28	—	—	—	1
Valentine, V. A.	1908	W.I.	1933	2 E		391	17.00	1,541	36	42.80	11
Warner, Sir P. F.	1873	W.I. Rugby	1894	3 E	2 B	29,154	36.08	524	14	37.42	173
		Middx.Oxford	1929	5 A.c.	11 G						
				7 SA.c.	61						
				2 NZ	Selec.						
				WI							
				USA							
Warner, R. S. A.		W.I.		USA		0	.50	—	—	—	—
Wight, C. V.	1902	British Guiana	1928	1 E		343	20.17	—	—	—	11
				2 WI		362	32.90	132	3	43.00	
Wiles, C.A.	1892	Trinidad	1933	1 E		431	18.73	—	—	—	3
				1 WI		235	29.27	—	—	—	

The Appeal of Uriah Butler

Privy Council Reserves Judgment

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Romer, and Sir George Rankin heard on April 24th an appeal by Tubal Uriah Butler, West Indian labour leader, from a judgment of the Court of Criminal Appeal of Trinidad and Tobago, dated January 28th, 1938. This had dismissed his appeal against a conviction and sentence of two years' imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of sedition passed on him by the Supreme Court of Trinidad and Tobago on December 16th, 1937. The sedition alleged was contained in a speech said to have been made by Butler at Fyzabad, in the county of St. Patrick, Trinidad, on May 9th, 1937.

The sole question raised in this appeal was whether the Court of Criminal Appeal was duly constituted according to the provisions of the Criminal Appeal Ordinance, 1931, having regard to the fact that the Court included two acting Judges appointed under section 7 of the Judicature Ordinance.

The appellant contended that the Governor had no power to appoint acting Judges to sit in the Court of Criminal Appeal and that therefore he had never been brought before or adjudicated on by the Court of Criminal Appeal properly constituted.

The Crown contended that the Court of Criminal Appeal was properly constituted.

Sir Stafford Cripps, K.C., for Butler, said that, in view of the Order made when leave to appeal was granted, the only question to be raised was whether the Court of Criminal Appeal of Trinidad and Tobago was duly constituted according to the provisions of the Criminal Appeal Ordinance, 1931, of Trinidad and Tobago, having regard to the fact that it included two acting Judges who were specially appointed by the Governor of the Colony to sit with Chief Justice Gerahty to hear Butler's appeal. In his submission, although the Governor undoubtedly had the power of appointing acting Judges to the Supreme Court, he could not appoint them to sit in the Court of Criminal Appeal. The Legislature, when it set up a Court of Criminal Appeal in the Colony made no provision for acting Judges to sit there. It limited the constitution of the Court to the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judges. Counsel asked their Lordships to say that this was a case in which the Governor had gone outside his powers, and that Butler had been deprived of his right of appeal, as his appeal had not been before the Court of Criminal Appeal, properly constituted.

Lord Russell of Killowen said that if counsel was right the appeal had not been heard at all.

Sir Stafford Cripps agreed. He added that the appeal never could be heard, unless there had lately been a change in the judiciary of Trinidad and Tobago. All the Judges holding appointments in the Colony at the material time had been concerned in one way or another with proceedings connected with Butler's case, and they were, therefore, not qualified to hear an appeal in regard to it.

Lord Russell said that, if the Committee decided in

Sir Stafford's favour, possibly some special means could be devised to meet the situation. All their Lordships would be able to say, if they upheld Butler's case, was that the appeal had not been heard.

The Attorney-General argued that the Court of Criminal Appeal in Trinidad was properly constituted. The Governor, he said, had power to appoint an acting Judge of the Supreme Court who, as stated expressly in the relevant ordinance, had all the powers of a Judge of the Supreme Court in the Colony. The law had conferred upon the Judges of that Supreme Court the power to sit in the Court of Criminal Appeal, and the same power, he suggested, would vest in an acting Judge.

The Judicial Committee reserved judgment.

Obituary

SIR WILLIAM REES-DAVIES

Sir William Rees-Davies, who, we regret to say, died on April 14th at the age of 75, was appointed in 1898, on the recommendation of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Attorney General of the Bahamas where he enjoyed a large private practice and acted for a time as Chief Justice. He was promoted in 1902 to be King's Advocate in Cyprus.

MR. MORGAN JONES

Mr. Morgan Jones, whose death took place, we regret to say, on April 24th, was aged 54. Since leaving his colleagues in British Guiana and returning home a very sick man, he had recovered sufficiently to attend one meeting of the Royal Commission. But then came the relapse.

Mr. Morgan Jones, who represented the Caerphilly division in the House of Commons since 1921, was Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education. During the War he was a conscientious objector and suffered imprisonment for his views.

In the House of Commons on April 25th, Sir Archibald Sinclair said that Mr. Morgan Jones "was not only beloved by all his fellow members and played a prominent, important and distinguished part in our debates, but gave devoted service to the House as chairman of the Public Accounts Committee."

A New West Indian Cruise

The Canadian National Steamships announce a series of round-trip fourteen-day voyages from Bermuda to the Bahamas and Jamaica to include shore accommodation at the Myrtle Bank Hotel, Kingston, during the three days each "Lady" liner remains off Jamaica. The arrangement will start with the sailing of Lady Somers from Bermuda on May 2nd and will continue right through the season up to the time of the sailing of Lady Rodney from Bermuda on October 31st. The new cruise should be of particular interest to visitors to the World's Fair.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"ALL good night no mean gwine to bed."

* * *

MR. H. PARRY has been appointed Wharf Superintendent, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

* * *

SIR HUBERT YOUNG, who has now completely recovered from his illness, sails for Trinidad on May 13th.

* * *

THE importation into Trinidad and Tobago of shaving brushes made in or exported from the Empire of Japan is prohibited by proclamation 21 of 1939.

* * *

LAST of the British barquentines, the square-rigged Waterwitch of Fowey, which was built in 1871 for the West India fruit trade, has been sold to Estonia.

* * *

SIR WILFRID JACKSON, Governor of British Guiana, and Lady Jackson, arrived in England on April 23rd via New York. Sir Wilfrid will shortly enter a Nursing Home to undergo an operation for gallstones.

* * *

IT is announced that the Captain-General of Jamaica, Sir Arthur Richards, will shortly pay his first official visit to the Cayman Islands, travelling in the escort vessel Dundee, which arrived at Kingston on April 25th.

* * *

SIR WALTER BUCHANAN SMITH, who was convener of the Colonial Empire Committee of last year's Empire Exhibition at Glasgow, has been appointed to administer the Government of Seychelles during the absence of the Governor on leave.

* * *

STRIKES are in the air! Not to be outdone in the struggle for economic recognition, the ball boys at the Antigua Lawn Tennis Club recently went on strike. We have not heard whether their demand was for more boys, fewer balls or higher wages!

* * *

CAPTAIN H. M. S. LAIDLAW, for several years master of Lord Moyne's yacht Rosaura, which he brought back from the Royal Commission's tour of the West Indies, has died at Southampton. During the war he commanded H.M.S. Panther of the Dover Patrol.

* * *

MR. F. A. NORMAN, assistant secretary in the unemployment insurance department of the Ministry of Labour, has been selected to establish the new labour department in Jamaica. The Legislative Council of Jamaica is being asked to vote the sum of £2,000 to cover the expenses. Mr. Norman's appointment will be for one year.

* * *

THE many residents in the Bahamas, Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad who had the opportunity during February of admiring the graceful lines of the Empress of Australia will take an especial interest in the selection of this liner to replace H.M.S. Repulse for the purpose of

conveying their Majesties the King and Queen to Canada and the United States this week.

* * *

HIS many friends will be sorry to learn that Mr. John Freeman, of Messrs. Jonas Browne and Son Ltd., a son of Mr. H. J. J. Freeman, one of the treasurers of the West India Committee, was taken ill with appendicitis in Grenada, and an emergency operation had to be performed. We are glad to be able to state that, according to cablegrams received, the operation was quite successful and the patient is doing well.

* * *

SIR CLAUD HOLLIS, formerly Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, who in June, 1936 was appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to be the representative of the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories on the Imperial Communications Advisory Committee, has had his term of appointment extended for a further period of three years. Sir Claud is also chairman of the Joint A.R.P. Committee for North-East Essex.

* * *

ASSOCIATED TRINIDAD OIL RIGHTS LTD. is the name of a new company which has recently been registered in Trinidad formed for the purpose of operating oil rights owned by Messrs. C. Tennants Sons and Co. Ltd., T. Geddes Grant Ltd. and Sir Norman Lamont, Bart. Lord Glenconner is chairman of the new concern, and the other directors are: Mr. Fred L. Grant (vice-chairman), Sir Norman Lamont, Bart., Mr. C. E. Wrangham and Mr. Paul S. Sheldon. The combined holdings of oil rights amount to approximately 15,000 acres.

* * *

ACCORDING to a report of the Cocoa Institute of Bahia dated March 2nd, the following is the position of the cocoa trade in Brazil. Both visible and invisible stocks may be calculated at a maximum of 160 bags, with practically 90 per cent. of this total already either sold for shipment or set aside for internal consumption. No great interest is shown in advance sales, not even for early delivery, the general feeling being that fairer prices should be offered, in so far as consumption could be so stimulated by present price levels as to allow a fair margin for higher returns to be given to planters.

* * *

"I FELT that many of the West Indian problems were those shared by people all over the world," declared Dame Rachel Crowdy to the Manchester Guardian on April 22nd. "They had the problems of unemployment and part-time employment as we have here, and the problem of the child who has never seen his father in a full-time, solid job, and who is therefore himself undisciplined. They have the same problem of very bad slums as exists in Glasgow, Dublin and London. Wherever she went, Dame Rachel followed up the interests with which she had been concerned at Geneva, visiting prisons, leper hospitals, industrial schools, lunatic asylums, community centres and girls' clubs. She alone of the Commissioners visited Haiti.

Agricultural News

By "AGRONOMIST"

ACETYLENE can be used as ethylene is for the artificial ripening of fruits. Research work is necessary to determine whether its use for any particular fruit is to be recommended or not. A paper on the Artificial Ripening of Fruits with Acetylene by Mr. D. Kaltenbach in the International Review of Agriculture for January gives practical details of procedure and the results of some trials. In an experiment with bananas all the fruit, whether treated with ethylene or acetylene, became yellow after eleven days while the untreated fruits were still green. The action of acetylene, however, was not apparently entirely satisfactory because after the eleventh day the total sugar content of the ethylene treated fruit was 3.8 per cent. higher than that of those treated with acetylene.

Tobacco Prospects in Jamaica

During his leave in England last summer, Mr. F. W. Winckley, the Tobacco Specialist, obtained the views of the market on various samples of tobacco, grown and cured in Jamaica which he brought with him. In a brief report published in the Journal of the Jamaica Agricultural Society (Vol. XII., p. 542) he states that all the Creole tobaccos from the parishes of St. Mary, St. Elizabeth and Clarendon were found to be too coarse, nondescript and unmarketable in England although they might sell on the Continent, but at a price no Jamaican grower would accept. If a bright red or yellow colour could be produced and a uniform shipment made there might be a market at from 5d. to 7d. per lb. c.i.f. With regard to Havana and Cuban types of cigar leaf Mr. Winckley points out that the market is limited, enough will be exported this year and that he cannot recommend any extension as "it would be foolish to flood the market and thus lower present prices and affect the present growers of these types." The future of tobacco production in Jamaica lies, in Mr. Winckley's opinion, in the production of Virginia Bright-leaf which if properly flue-cured can be sold at from 10d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. c.i.f. His samples of "locally grown Virginia were very well received, and the samples from Hope, Grove Place and Rock River were very well thought of." Mr. Winckley has taken back to Jamaica samples of the best Virginia tobacco sold in England so that those interested may learn how real Virginia looks, how it is put up and what prices are being offered for it.

Stricter Control of the Pink Boll-worm

The "Close Season" regulations which provide the only practical control measure known for the Pink Boll-worm of cotton are in some cases more honoured in the breach than in the observance. After expressing this opinion at the recent meeting of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association, Mr. F. A. Squire, the Entomologist for Cotton Pests Investigation, went on

to urge that there should be permanent legislation fixing the length of the close season and that the Agricultural Departments should be called upon to submit, annually, detailed reports on the clean up during the close season. Mr. Squire also urged the necessity of paying attention to the gineries, "with a few exceptions they leave much to be desired, particularly in the main cotton islands. In most cases the floors are badly pitted or actually broken in places thus giving access to the foundations and affording an ideal habitat for resting larvae." Observations made in 1937 on 3,000 larvae of the Pink Boll-worm revealed that nearly one-third of them rested for six or more months. A system of licensing gineries with power to the Agricultural Superintendent to grant or withhold licenses was therefore recommended. Mr. Squires' paper, which deals also with Cotton Stainers and the Cotton Leaf Worm, is published in the Report of the Third Ordinary General Meeting of the West India Sea Island Cotton Association.

Cashew Nut Industry of India

Whilst the cashew nut is native to tropical America and the West Indies it has become of wide importance only during quite recent years. This is largely due to the tree having found a congenial home in Southern India where commercial enterprise and the availability of cheap labour have been able to win it a place in the markets of the world. In Agriculture and Live Stock in India for January, Mr. I. H. Sayed of the Poona College of Agriculture gives a very full account, accompanied by excellent illustrations of "The Development of the Cashew Nut Industry in India." The demand for the nuts is developing very rapidly and raw nuts are now imported in order to keep the industry going throughout the year, thus whilst India now produces nearly 43,680,000 lb. of raw nuts some 23,520,000 lb. are imported from Portuguese East Africa. The main market for the nut is at present the United States which in 1936—the last year for which export figures are given—took all but 336,000 lb. of the 7,168,000 lb. exported. Efforts have been made in the West Indies to devise mechanical means to cheapen the cost of production and until such are available there seems little hope of competing with India as shown by the costs for women's labour given by Mr. Sayed: shelling, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per lb. of whole kernels, 8 to 10 annas per ten hours day; peeling, 12 to 16 lb. per day for 6 to 8 annas; grading, 55 to 69 lb. in an eight hours day for 6 to 8 annas. The anna is worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Brazilian Citrus Crop

According to the British Chamber of Commerce, Sao Paulo, a preliminary official estimate of the 1939 citrus crop available for export through Santos and Sao Sebastiao is 2,562,000 boxes, of which about 1,500,000 will be shipped to the United Kingdom.

A Colonial Symposium

West Indian Talk at Ashridge

"A pleasanter place than Ashridge is, hard were to finde." - (Skelton, temp. Hen. VIII.)

WITH its great house and magnificent gardens, its noble beeches and vistas opening on to the great expanse of downland that looks from Ivinghoe Hill on to the green Midlands, the ancient seat of the Earls of Bridgewater makes a perfect home for the Bonar Law College in citizenship. Here varied courses, political, economic, literary and historical are given and valuable contacts are made.

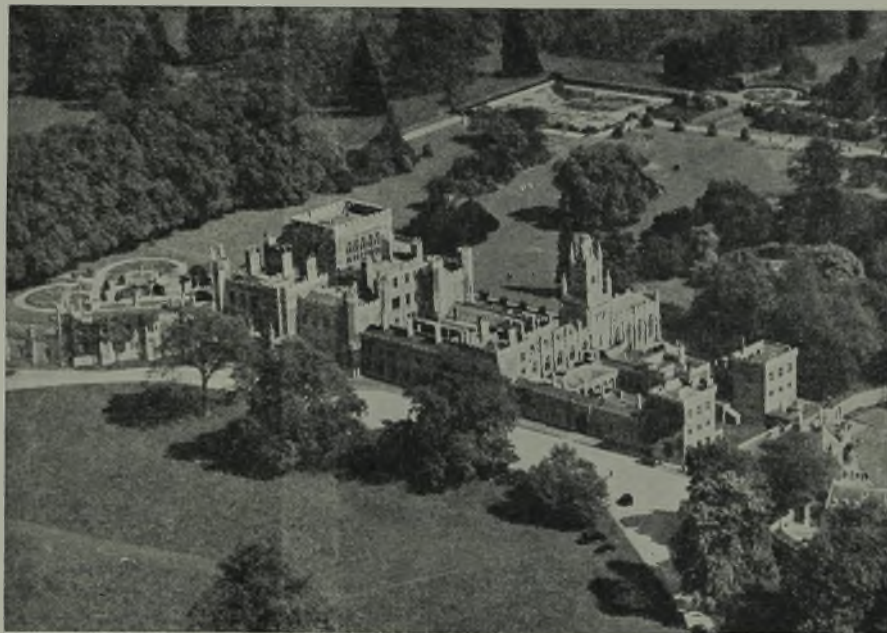
The week-end course from April 21st to 24th was devoted to discussing the present position and future of the Colonies and Mandated Territories. The Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C., M.P., formerly Prime Minister of Canada, gave the opening talk on the subject of the Dominions and the Colonial Empire. The constitutional and legal principles affecting the Colonies were expounded by the Attorney General, the Rt. Hon. Sir Donald Somervell, K.C., M.P., while East Africa, West Africa and Palestine were dealt with by Colonel Ponsonby, M.P., Colonel Sandeman Allen, M.P., and Mr. A. C. Crossley, M.P., respectively. The talk on the West Indian Colonies was given by Mr. G. Norman Knight.

Mr. Knight's subject was *Some Problems of the West Indies*. He said that in such an august company of lecturers his talk might appear an anti-climax; his excuse must be that he had the honour to represent the West India Committee which had for one hundred and ninety years endeavoured to look after the interests of the British West Indies in this country.

He stressed the difficulty of generalising for colonies each of which had individual characteristics, but said that this at least they nearly all had in common; they were in the main overwhelmingly dependent on agriculture.

On the subject of recent unrest Mr. Knight uttered a word of warning against believing the distorted accounts appearing in a widely read section of the English press from which the unsuspecting reader could have gathered only one impression—that poverty-stricken and down-trodden peasants and labourers were being brutally oppressed by grasping employers abetted by a tyrannical government. He gave instances of such exaggerations which had called forth a correction from the Bishop of Jamaica who, while keenly alive to

the hardships and sufferings of some of his flock, had felt bound to point out in *The Times* the facts of the situation as he knew it. The chief underlying causes of the unrest had been economic. While agricultural staples fetched unremunerative prices the population was bound to suffer. Add to this the serious factor of over-population, a problem which was becoming worse and called for prompt solution.



The College in Citizenship, Ashridge

Mr. Knight spoke of what was being done in the matter of land settlement and referred to the proposals that had been put forward for immigration into the mainland colonies.

On the subject of the many commissions which had visited the West Indies in recent times, the speaker alluded to the difficult situation created if members of such bodies forgot the high judicial duties with which they were charged and indulged in party propaganda.

After a survey of present West Indian industries he referred briefly to such problems as praedial larceny and soil erosion caused by deforestation.

ONE of the most attractive of the new General Post Office "Outposts of Empire" series of posters depicts in vivid colours a Barbadian postman going his rounds in St. Philip's parish. His conveyance is a donkey cart and he carries an umbrella to shelter him from the rays of sun as he travels along a track between fields of sugar-cane.

The Budget

Sugar and Tobacco Taxes Raised

DESPITE the enormous expenditure to be budgeted for, greater than in any previous year of peace, there were no very startling proposals in the estimates which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Simon, presented on April 25th.

The two subjects which most affect the West Indies are the increased duties on sugar and tobacco. Regarding these, Sir John said:—

"My first proposal deals with tobacco. The basic duty is at present 9/6 per lb. I propose to raise this as from to-morrow by 2/- per lb.—1½d. an ounce—making the basic duty 11/6 per lb. with corresponding changes, of course, in the other tobacco duties on cigars etc. I estimate that the extra duty will yield £7,000,000 this year and £8,000,000 in a full year.

In order to make up the total of £24,000,000 another £4,000,000 will have to be found. This sum will be provided from the sugar duty by an increase of ¼d. per lb. The present duty on foreign raw sugar is equivalent to 9s. 4d. a cwt. on the refined product. The new rate will involve an addition of 2/4 a cwt., the Empire preferences being, of course, preserved. The Excise Duty on homegrown beet sugar will be adjusted so as to maintain the existing margin of advantage. The increase of duty, which will operate as from 5 p.m. to-day, is estimated to produce £4,000,000 in the present year, and £4,500,000 in a full year."

The following table shows the proposed New Customs Rates on sugar and tobacco. The Excise Duties are altered proportionately.

	Existing Duties.			Proposed Duties		
	Full Rate	Preferential Rates		Full Rate	Preferential Rates	
		General	Certificated		General	Certificated
Customs:—						
Sugar (per cwt.)—						
ex. 98deg. polarisation ..	11 8	5 10	2 4.7	14 0	8 2	4 8.7
ex. 98deg. and n.e. 99deg.	11 8	4 9.2	1 6.3	14 0	7 1.2	3 10.3
Ex. 97deg. " 98deg.	8 7	4 7.7	1 5.8	10 8.8	6 9.5	3 7.6
ex. 98deg. " 97deg.	8 4.3	4 6.3	1 5.3	10 5.4	6 7.4	3 6.4
ex. 95deg. " 96deg.	8 1.6	4 4.8	1 4.8	10 2.0	6 5.2	3 5.2
and proportionately down						
not exceeding 76deg. ..	4 6	2 5½	0 9.6	5 7.2	3 6.6	1 10.8
Molasses, &c. (per cwt.)—						
Containing 70 per cent. or more sweetening matter ..	7 5	3 8½	—	8 10½	5 2	—
Over 50 per cent. and n.e. 70 per cent. ..	5 4	2 8	—	6 4½	3 8½	—
50 per cent. or less ..	2 7	1 3½	—	3 1½	1 10	—
Glucose (per cwt.)—						
Solid ..	7 5	3 8½	—	8 10½	5 2	—
Liquid ..	5 4	2 8	—	6 4½	3 8½	—
Saccharin (per oz.) ..	3 9	1 10½	—	4 6	2 7½	—
Tobacco (per lb.)—						
Unmanufactured—						
Containing 10 per cent. or more moisture—						
Unstripped ..	9 6		s. d.	11 6		s. d.
Stripped ..	9 6½		7 5½	11 6½		9 5½
Containing less than 10 per cent. moisture—			7 5½			9 5½
Unstripped ..	10 6		8 2½	12 6		10 2½
Stripped ..	10 6½		8 3½	12 6½		10 3½
Manufactured—						
Cigars ..	18 1		14 2½	20 1		16 2½
Cigarettes ..	14 7		11 5½	16 7		13 5½
Cavendish or Negrohead ..	13 9		10 9½	15 9		12 9½
Cavendish or Negrohead made in bond ..	12 0		9 4½	14 0		11 4½
Other manufactured Tobacco ..	12 0		9 4½	14 0		11 4½

The Testimonial Fund

SIXTH LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS

Contributions have now been received from 523 members towards the testimonial that will be presented from Members of the West India Committee to Sir Algernon Aspinall to mark his retirement from the secretaryship. Lists of subscribers were published in the CIRCULARS of December 15th and 29th, and January 12th and 26th and February 23rd.

The following is the final list:—

Mr. A. A. Barron, Mr. S. H. Bravo, British Guiana Rice Marketing Board, Mr. Keith de Roux, Mr. W. R. Forrest, Mr. Archibald Gillies, Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, Mr. A. Mathison, Mr. G. O. M. O'Reilly, Lady Hestor Pinney, Queens Park Hotel (Trinidad), Miss E. M. Sanderson, Mr. R. B. Skinner, Mr. D. C. Vaz, Captain W. F. Watson, His Honour Mr. A. Alban Wright.

Air Survey of West Indies

A PLEA for the employment of British air lines in any survey that may be necessary is made in a recent issue of The Times by Mr. H. Hemming, managing director of the Aircraft Operating Co., Ltd.

Mr. Hemming points out that in 1919-21 great efforts were made by British interests to supply air services in the West Indies. Much money was spent and much work was done. High encouragement was given locally, but in the last resort the Government at home declined to support the project. As a result the Americans stepped in a few years later and their commercial flying services are now firmly established in the West Indies. A new attempt to improve the economic situation of the islands is now to be made. The survey about to be undertaken by the British mission will doubtless call once more for the help of the aeroplane. An air survey would probably simplify and amplify any schemes of development which may have to be prepared. Is this duty and service likewise to be left for the Americans and Dutch to undertake?

In an economic survey of the West Indies air photography could be of the greatest assistance. British companies carrying out air surveys have developed over a period of some 20 years without any form of subsidy, and have completed successful air surveys all over the world.

Recently, however, they have had to face competition in Empire territory from subsidized foreign companies. This is serious, and a Government policy is urgently required. An air survey of the West Indies and of other British Possessions in South and Central America would confer great benefits in connexion with mapping and economic development. Other countries make considerable use of air survey. The United States are having 3,000,000 square miles photographed in order to make maps, stop erosion, control floods, conserve and value timber, supervise agriculture and taxation, for road development, and for many other purposes.

In the meantime civil aviation can help the West Indies, who for over 100 years have seen the British flag carried by the West Atlantic Squadron and the Mercantile Marine; but in the air flags of other countries predominate.

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



The Antigua Strikes — St. Vincent's Crops — Royal Commission in Tobago —

ANTIGUA

SUGAR Estates Strikes. Writing on April 2nd Miss Helen Goodwin said that on March 27th labourers at the Antigua Sugar Factory went on strike for higher wages and after two days received a rise of eightpence per day for men and fourpence for boys. After work had started again a band of hooligans marched around to all the sugar estates where work was in progress and forced the cane cutters to lay down their bills and join in the strike. Thus as they progressed their numbers grew. All work on the estates had therefore to be suspended, and the factory had been obliged to close down. The workers at Bendals Factory had now also gone on strike, so all work in the sugar industry was at the moment suspended.

Prompt Official Action. There was a general air of unrest on March 31st but the situation was kept well in hand. The local Defence Force was called out, the Riot Act read and martial law declared. Several of the offenders have been caught, tried and sent to prison for six months, which prompt display of authority would have, it was hoped, a sobering effect on the others. The Governor, who had been in St. Kitts, returned to Antigua on the night of March 31st bringing with him extra police.

The weather continued dry and heavy rains during the enforced interval in reaping the crop would be welcomed.

BARBADOS

Mr. F. A. Sweet arrived in the Colony on March 10th, to take up his appointment as Lecturer in Natural Sciences, Department of Agriculture.

Free Entry for Sea Island Cotton Goods. The House of Assembly has passed a Bill exempting articles made of West Indian Sea Island cotton from import duty. Such assistance to the Sea Island cotton industry was suggested at the meeting of the Association in 1937 at which time willingness to co-operate had been expressed by Trinidad and Tobago, St. Lucia, Dominica, Antigua, St. Kitts and Montserrat.

Surgeon Captain L. C. Hutson of the Barbados Volunteers has been awarded the Efficiency Decoration.

BRITISH GUIANA

Demerara River Bridge. An Ordinance (No. 8 of 1939) has been passed authorizing the Demerara Bauxite Company, Ltd., to erect a bridge across the upper reaches of the Demerara River. The Company may also construct and run a railway over the bridge. Apparently the bridge will not be available to the public but any Government officer on duty may at all reasonable times use the bridge.

Silver Fourpenny Coins issued at the Mint for circulation in British Guiana ceased on March 1st to

be legal tender for payment of an amount exceeding \$9.60.

A Splendid Result. This is the comment in the Gambia Pongas Magazine for April on the communication from the Bishop of Guiana that the Diocesan debt of nearly £4,000 which he had inherited at his consecration had been nearly wiped out.

Dairying Possibilities. A Committee has been appointed by the Governor to inquire into and advise on the feasibility of establishing in the Colony one or more Dairy Products factories and to furnish estimates of the capital and recurrent expenditure which would be required.

The Veteran Colonist, Mr. Ulric White, who suggested the design for the four cents stamp of British Guiana, which shows its place in South America, was elected a Director of the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society on the occasion of the recent Annual Meeting.

DOMINICA

Water Supply. It is officially announced that the Colonial Development Fund has made a free grant of £650 for the installation of a water supply to the village of Vieille Case.

JAMAICA

Mr. F. H. Chapman has been appointed a member of the Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica.

Sir John Aiton, the Deputy Chairman of the Council of the Federated Chamber of Commerce of the British Empire, received a hearty welcome when he lunched with the Council of the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce, whilst on a pleasure cruise with Lady Aiton. Sir John spoke with enthusiasm of the influence for good which a Chamber of Commerce can be to a community. It was there not to benefit individual members but to advance trade and commerce in general.

The late Hon. Thomas Anderson. The Jamaica Gazette of March 16th contains an expression of the deep regret with which the Governor had learned of the death of the Hon. Thomas Anderson who had served as Custos Rotulorum of the Parish of Manchester from 1924, and as Justice of the Peace from 1903. "In these offices he rendered valuable and faithful service which will long be gratefully remembered by the people of Jamaica."

Lieut.-Colonel Davson, the Chairman of the West India Committee, was met on his arrival on March 26th by Mr. P. Rogers, the Governor's Private Secretary, and Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood of the West Indies Sugar Company. During his stay in Kingston Colonel Davson was a guest of the Governor at King's House.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS

Land Settlement and Housing. The Government has completed the purchase of Fahies Estate and the

area is being surveyed and will be prepared for division into small holdings. Similar action will be taken at Simpsons and La Guerite. The Government is also considering schemes for housing on plots with garden allotments and endeavouring to determine the type of house which will be suitable and reasonably within the means of the allottees.

ST. VINCENT

Weather. Writing under date March 17th, Mr. C. K. Robinson reports that the weather in February continued very mild and a total rainfall of 4.26 inches was recorded at the Botanic Gardens as compared with the average of 4.12 inches for this month. The rainfall was uniformly distributed occurring chiefly as light showers frequently at night, no heavy showers were recorded, the maximum rainfall in 24 hours being 0.67 on the 22nd.

Arrowroot. Lifting of this crop continues satisfactorily, but there are indications that the starch content of the rhizomes is not altogether satisfactory; peasants especially have complained of low yields. The mild weather has interfered somewhat with the drying of the starch and in general the grade is not as good as in 1938.

Cotton. The proportion of stained cotton in the crop continues to be very low and both cotton stainers and pink boll worm have so far caused negligible losses. Yields are poor, however, and crop forecasts are not optimistic.

The market demand for superfine Sea Island appears to be good and one small lot of the 1939 crop has already been sold at a fair f.o.b. St. Vincent price, namely 18½d.

Bananas. Sales to the Canadian Banana Co., amounted to 2,646 stems (67.8 per cent. counts) valued at \$1,087 bringing the 1939 total to 6,601 stems (67.5 per cent. counts) as compared with 7,177 stems (66.8 per cent. counts) for the corresponding period in 1938. As usual, production at this time of the year is on the decline.

Syrup. Manufacturing operations have commenced, but maturity in many fields has been adversely affected by the weather. The average quality of the syrup to date appears to be rather better than in 1938.

TOBAGO

Mr. J. W. Pitcairn, who began practice as a solicitor soon after he settled in Tobago, some thirty years ago, is the subject of "Our Portraiture Gallery" in the April number of *The Tobagonian*. All who have enjoyed the pleasure of Mr. Pitcairn's acquaintance will agree with the statement that he possesses a level head, a kind heart and does not fail to remember the poor man."

The Weather and Crops. Mr. Kenneth Reid in a letter of April 10th says that the weather has settled down to a more normal state, though February was a wet month. It was too late, however, to affect this cocoa crop, which is very poor. This combined with the continued low prices has resulted in a good deal of distress amongst estate employees and peasant proprietors. It is comforting to know that Messrs. Cadbury can pay such handsome dividends and still be able to do so much for their employees.

The Royal Commission visited Tobago on March 4th and 11th and at the Public Sitting in the Court

House, Scarborough, evidence was taken from the Tobago Chamber of Commerce, Mr. L. E. Edwards, Lt.-Com. L. M. Robinson and Mr. Charles. The Chamber of Commerce stressed the need for education in agriculture and domestic science, better communications and an augmented medical service. The general depression in agriculture was mentioned but in order to avoid overlapping details were left to the Cocoa Growers Association which put in a very complete memorandum on the subject in Port-of-Spain.

Some members of the Commission visited various places of interest including Little Tobago.

The Tourist Season had not shown the anticipated improvement over last year owing to the "war scare" but Tobago was developing as a holiday resort for Trinidadians and the larger steamer provided for in this year's estimates was urgently needed.

TRINIDAD

The Acting Collector of Customs and Excise has been appointed Chairman of a Committee set up by the Acting Governor "to collect information and to advise Government on the proposal to enter into a new Trade Agreement with Canada on the expiration of the existing Trade Agreement." The other members of the Committee are: Sir George Huggins, the Hon. F. G. Grant, Major G. H. Simpson, the Hon. M. A. Maillard and Mr. S. W. Fitt.

Mr. R. B. Black of the Malayan Administrative Service has been appointed an extra Assistant-Colonial Secretary for a period of one year.

Mr. H. Parry has also left Malaya where he was Resident Manager and later chairman of the Penang Harbour Board to take up the post of Wharf Superintendent of the new Port-of-Spain Harbour Works.

New Slipway. As part of the Five Year Development Programme the agenda of the Legislative Council for April 21st included a supplementary estimate, approved last year by the Finance Committee, for a slip-way to take craft of up to 1,800 tons to be constructed at Port-of-Spain at an estimated cost of \$456,720.

Girl Guides Jubilee. As part of the celebrations to mark the Silver Jubilee of the Trinidad and Tobago Girl Guides, the Acting Governor and Mrs. J. Huggins entertained a large party on April 13th. A cable was received from Lady Young, the wife of the Governor, congratulating the Guides on having attained their Jubilee and offering a challenge shield for competition amongst the different companies.

Geological Conference. As the mail left Trinidad, the delegates were assembling for the conference of oil geologists and other experts which was to be opened by His Excellency the Acting Governor on April 19th. This is the first occasion on which the Conference was meeting in Trinidad, the two previous conferences having been held in Venezuela.

The Governor. We hear that the Governor is improving and hopes to return to us in May or June. We shall give him a most hearty welcome back and wish him better luck than he had last year. The Acting Governor is a most popular Administrator. Aided by his excellent wife they have won the hearts of everyone with whom they have come into contact.

The West Indies at Westminster

*Land Settlement in Jamaica — Employment of Children in the West Indies
Trinidad's Telephone Service*

Sugar Imports from West Indies

MR. CROSS informed MR. PARKER on April 26th, that of the total quantity of unrefined sugar imported into the United Kingdom during the year 1938, 10 per cent. had been consigned from the British West Indies (including British Guiana), 25 per cent. from Cuba and 11 per cent. from St. Domingo.



Employment of Children

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD informed MR. BEN RILEY on April 19th that the Ordinance passed by the Legislative Council of British Guiana in 1933 giving effect to the main principles of the International Labour Convention governing the employment of children and young persons in industry was already in operation. With regard to certain details the Governor was empowered to make regulations and His Excellency had been asked whether any regulations had, in fact, been passed.

British Honduras and Refugees

Replying to MR. HARVEY on April 18th, MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD stated that he had the possibility of close settlement of refugees on the higher lying land of British Honduras in mind, but the matter was one which had to be considered in relation to other interests besides those raised in the question. There is a serious over-population problem in certain West Indian Colonies, and it is possible that a partial solution to this might be afforded by emigration to British Honduras. Pending the Report of the West India Royal Commission, I do not feel in a position to say whether the possibility of close settlement of European refugees in the Colony could be taken into serious consideration.

The British Guiana Refugees Report

The Prime Minister informed MR. HANNAH on April 27th that when the report on British Guiana as a possible home for refugees was received, the suggestion that it should be circulated as a white paper would be considered.

On April 18th, MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD had stated that the possibility of an interim report had been suggested to the Commission but in the meantime information had been received that its members were meeting in New York that week to consider the drafting of what, he understood, would be the final report.

SIR STANLEY REED: In any question of the closer settlement of British Guiana will my right hon. Friend give first place to the over-populated islands of the West Indies?

There was no answer.

Land Settlement in Jamaica

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD informed MR. DAVID ADAMS on April 26th, that the Government of Jamaica

was fully aware of the need for land settlement and was proceeding as fast as was practicable, having regard to the very considerable amount of detailed preparation which was essential to the successful carrying out of such schemes.

MR. ADAMS: I take it that the Minister is well aware of the seething discontent in Jamaica among the unemployed?

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD: We are making as rapid progress as we can with the schemes.

In reply to MR. BEN RILEY, on the same day, the Secretary of State stated that he was making fresh inquiries as to the extent of the land actually required for land settlement by the Government of Jamaica since 1938. As soon as the plan had been received in its final form he would see that a copy was placed in the Library of the House.

Social Service Schemes

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD informed MR. BEN RILEY on April 19th, that the question of introducing an old age pensions scheme in Trinidad from July 1st, 1939, was under consideration by the Colonial Government. Otherwise, so far as he was aware no scheme of the kinds mentioned was at present contemplated in Jamaica, Trinidad and British Guiana. In the case of Jamaica and British Guiana, the limited financial resources of the Colonies would present an obstacle to the introduction of schemes of this nature, desirable though they were in principle.

MR. RILEY: Does the right hon. Gentleman contemplate asking these Colonies to explore the possibility of social service schemes, in view of the fact that only recently I was told, in reply to a question, that 14,000 people are unemployed in Jamaica?

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD: It is a fact that these matters are covered by the terms of reference to the Royal Commission to the West Indian Colonies, and I think I would prefer to await their report before taking any initiative in these matters.

Trinidad Telephone Service

MR. CREECH JONES asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on April 26th whether he has given his approval to the proposal that the telephone service in Trinidad should continue leased to a private concern for an additional period of 20 years; and, in view of the protests of the municipality of the Port of Spain, what were the circumstances justifying this policy?

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD: One reason is that this policy received the support of the Legislative Council and the majority of the unofficial members, and that it really accords with the will of the people of Trinidad in this matter.

MR. RILEY: Is the right hon. Gentleman aware of the unanimous view of the municipal council on this matter?



MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD: The point of view of the municipal council was put very thoroughly in the course of the discussion in the Legislative Council, but despite

that, the unofficial members voted for the proposal.

MR. CREECH JONES: Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that the unofficial members are not really representative of the people of Trinidad?

Registration of Unemployed

Answering MR. BEN RILEY on April 26th, MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD made the following statement regarding the systematic registration of unemployed workers:—

There is a labour exchange in British Guiana and a labour bureau in Trinidad which afford facilities for registration of unemployed workers, and a start was made with the registration of unemployed in Jamaica last year. With regard to the remainder of the question, there is already a Labour Department in British Guiana and the nucleus of one in Trinidad, where the appointment of additional staff is under consideration. I hope shortly to be able to announce the appointment of a Labour Adviser for Jamaica who will assist the Colonial Government in the creation of a Labour Department. It is hoped that regular unemployment registration will be an important part of the functions of these Departments.

MR. RILEY: Does not the right hon. Gentleman consider that it is equally necessary to have a Labour Department in Jamaica as it is in Trinidad and British Guiana, and is the registration in Jamaica now being continued?

MR. MACDONALD: The answer to the first part of the supplementary question is certainly in the affirmative. As to the second part, registration is being continued, but on a voluntary basis. I hope that when the Labour Department is established it will be systematic and regular.

Mr. Alex Henshaw

The CIRCULAR is glad to be able to announce that Mr. Alex Henshaw, who on February 9th last achieved the world's record for the flight from England to the Cape and back, will, in October, be among the distinguished visitors to the West Indies. Accompanied by his father he proposes to fly down the islands from New York in his own machine, which will be sent in advance and he hopes to visit all the West Indian Colonies. Seeing that he covered the double journey to South Africa and back in 4 days 10 hours 5 mins. it should take him practically no time to traverse the few miles separating Grand Bahama from the Rupununi Savannah in British Guiana or Kingston, Jamaica from Bridgetown!

In a recent issue of the CIRCULAR, attention was called to products of the Atlas Preservative Company and in particular to Atlas "A" wood preservative. In our advertising columns this company has been announcing the resistant qualities of its iron and steel preservative paints which are equally effective against weather, steam, moisture, heat and fumes, thus rendering them suitable for use on sugar estates.

The Order of St. Michael and St. George

The Duke of Kent, Princess Helena Victoria and Princess Marie Louise on April 22nd, witnessed the ancient and stately ceremonial which accompanies the annual service of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in St. Paul's Cathedral. The underlying motive of the service is to commemorate the departed members of the Order, and the ceremony has as its central act the removal of the banners of those Knights Grand Cross who have died during the year and the substitution of the banners of newly created Knights Grand Cross. The Prelate, the Bishop of St. Albans, in cope and mitre of pale blue, officiated.

After a brief service in the Chapel, during which Lord Clarendon's banner was placed in position, the procession re-formed and proceeded to the choir. This time, however, it was the late Duke of Devonshire's banner which was carried.

There followed the service of commemoration, during which the Lesson was read by Canon Alexander, himself a Companion of the Order, and the impressive reading by the Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod, Admiral Sir Alan Hotham, of the names of the members whose deaths had been notified during the past 12 months. Beethoven's Funeral March was played by the band, and the Prelate read prayers for the departed and for all who mourned.

Members who took part in the processions, in addition to those mentioned, included:—

Knights Grand Cross: Sir Campbell Stuart, Sir Claud Hollis, Sir John Chancellor.

Knights Commanders: Sir John Caulcutt, Sir John Campbell and Sir Arthur W. Hill.

Bahamas Sponges Recover

The mysterious malady that attacked the sponge beds in the Bahamas about four months ago, and then spread to Cuba and the Florida Keys, has disappeared as suddenly as it came. The mortality has been between 50 and 75 per cent. according to the Nassau correspondent of the Daily Telegraph.

Dr. Paul S. Galtsoff, of the United States Bureau of Fisheries, who came to the Bahamas to assist the British scientists on the staff of the Sponge Fisheries Department in the investigation, has returned to Washington. He will submit a report to the Bahamas Government on his observations.

The following statement on the investigations has been issued by Dr. H. H. Brown, Director of the Bahamas Sponge Fisheries Department:—

"Evidence has been accumulated in several fields of investigation which suggests that a fungus-like micro-organism may be responsible for the mortality. Further work to follow up this promising line of inquiry is in progress."

It is believed that the organism that caused the epidemic is always present in sponge life, but this is the first occasion on which it developed sufficient virulence to produce a widespread marine epidemic.

Company Reports & Meetings

Jamaica Public Service Limited

In their report for 1938 the directors state that operating revenues of \$953,608 were \$63,957, or 7.2 per cent. over 1937, establishing a new high level for the fourth consecutive year. All departments contributed to the gain with the electric department, which constitutes approximately 74 per cent. of total revenues, showing an increase of 9.1 per cent. over the previous year.

Operating expenses, exclusive of taxes, exceeded 1937 by \$16,696, or 3.4 per cent. due largely to wage adjustments and higher fuel costs incident to generating approximately two million or 19.4 per cent. more kilowatt hours at the main generating station in Kingston.

Taxes of \$65,453 were approximately doubled, principally as a result of an amendment to the Jamaica Income Tax Law in August, 1938, retroactive to January 1st, 1937. The additional tax for 1937, amounting to \$23,858, was charged to surplus. Funds derived from this legislation were required to assist the government in meeting unemployment and expenditures incident to wage increases for Public Works labourers and miscellaneous employees.

After deduction of retirement accruals, totalling \$90,000, interest and amortization and preference dividends, the consolidated balance available for dividends on capital stock was \$3.14 per share, compared with \$2.80 reported in 1937. With 1937 operations adjusted to a comparable basis by deducting the additional income tax, the 1937 earnings are reduced to \$2.27 per share. Dividends of \$1.75 per share of capital stock were paid, the same as in 1937. On April 1st, 1939 a quarterly dividend of \$0.50 per share was paid, raising the annual rate of \$2.00 per share.

Business conditions were fairly satisfactory, notwithstanding continued labour disturbances beginning in May, which tended to curtail general trade activity on the entire Island. Building construction in Kingston, particularly residential, was very active, resulting in a number of new homes in the outlying districts.

Sales of electric energy amounted to \$688,933, an increase of \$60,180, or 9.6 per cent., while related kilowatt-hour consumption was up 14.7 per cent., due to additional customers, greater use of appliances and new power load. Total electric customers, as at December 31st, 1938, numbered 10,758, an increase of 1,060, or 10.9 per cent. for the year.

Residential revenues showed a substantial gain of \$29,729 or 14.4 per cent. due principally to the addition of 811 customers and to increased use of electric appliances. In Kingston, range and water heater installations were stimulated by lower rates incident to a sales and rental campaign which was enthusiastically received. Additional benefits from this campaign should be reflected in 1939 earnings.

Revenues from all other classes of electric service showed satisfactory increases over 1937, particularly the commercial and municipal accounts which registered respective gains of 8.1 per cent. and 13.9 per cent.

The Company decided last year to retire from the transportation business, and refrained from applying

for a renewal of the old tramway license, under the terms of which it had become impossible to cope with modern transport conditions. The Company offered, however, to continue to operate the tramways temporarily on certain terms in order that the authorities might be given time in which to arrange for transportation facilities to take the tramways' place. A temporary license meeting these terms has been granted and under it the Company continues the tramways operation, subject to its right to abandon lines piecemeal at its discretion, and subject to termination by the government, in whole or in part, as and when other facilities are established. In connection with the temporary license, an abandonment settlement was reached with the government, whereby the Company will pay £14,000 in the aggregate, on a pro rata basis as tracks are abandoned, and be relieved from all responsibility of removing tracks and rehabilitating the streets. Construction expenditures amounted to \$109,737.

British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields Ltd.

A progress report for the eight months ended March 31st, 1939, shows the following production results on the Mahdia river.

Dredge	Fine Ounces	Cubic Yards Worked	Grains of Fine Gold per cu. yd.	Percentage of Possible Working Time
Mahdia	1,221.12	156,200	3.75	75.00
Waddington	3,352.77	535,400	3.00	82.70
	<u>4,573.89</u>			

Since the date of the last progress report, Scout-boring has been continued to indicate the extent downstream of the payable values in the section of the river valley now being prospected. When this apparent limit was reached, close-drilling was inaugurated with a view to consolidating and "proving" the reserves in the Scout-bored area.

In the territory covered by the work performed in the period from September 20th, 1938 (when prospecting was resumed) to March 31st, 1939, it is estimated that close-drilling has indicated 5,940,900 cubic yards with an average content of 3.04 grains of gold (unrefined) per cubic yard in an area having an average width of approximately 460 feet and depth of approximately 30 feet. In addition to this, the Scout-boring indicates to date a total of approximately 20,000,000 cubic yards remaining to be close-drilled in the upper section of the river valley.

Mr. D. W. Low, the Company's Technical Adviser, has been visiting the Colony recently, and is now on his way back to England. He will arrive early this month, and will then be reporting to the Board on any improvements which it may be possible to effect in the Company's dredging operations on the Mahdia.

The chairman, Sir Alfred Sherlock, who has been making his annual visit to the Colony, during the course of which he visited the Company's properties, will also arrive back in England early in May, when any recommendations he may have to make with regard to the Company's development will receive the careful consideration of the Board. If the Board considers as a result of the reports received that there is any further information which can usefully be given to the shareholders, a report will be circulated.

PASSENGERS



To and from the WEST INDIES and BRITISH GUIANA

Harrison Line

Sailings to the West Indies and British Guiana, in the s.s. Inkosi (Captain Willis Gibbings), from London, April 22nd :—

Mr. J. C. Annan	Mrs. C. de Comormond	Miss A. Macintyre
Mrs. W. S. Barnes	Miss A. de Comormond	Mr. & Mrs. H. Parry
Mr. & Mrs. R. Cadman	Mr. & Mrs. T. R. Evans	Miss D. Parry
Mrs. D. Chapman	Mr. H. Hope-Ross	Mrs. P. V. Solomon
Mrs. E. Chase	Miss E. Iredale	Miss K. Wallace
Miss A. M. Clarke		

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Sailings to the West Indies and British Guiana, in the s.s. Stuyvesant, from Dover, April 19th :—

Dr. S. E. Ammon	Mr. J. D. Hague	Mr. & Mrs. R. Tahourdin
Mr. W. R. Clark	Misses D. & R. Ng-Yow	Mr. & Mrs. A. Tuckerman
Mr. F. Dark	Miss T. I. Phillips	Miss T. Tuckerman
Miss N. T. D'Aguiar	Rev. & Mrs. C. A. Sayer	Rev. & Mrs. W. Ward

Sailings to the West Indies in m.v. Socrates from Dover, April 29th :—

Miss A. J. Casson	Mr. A. Macrae	Mr. P. S. Stoby
Mr. J. H. Clark	Miss K. M. Pirie	Mr. L. Truscott
Rev. & Mrs. F. Eve		

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in the m.v. Colombia, at Plymouth, April 21st :—

Mr. & Mrs. A. Andre	Miss A. E. Gilbert	Miss B. O'Dowd
Miss M. Andre	Miss M. T. Gillieson	Mrs. E. Ogilvy-Millar
Mrs. J. Andrews	Mr. G. E. Gomez	Lady E. M. Ollivant
Miss M. Andrews	Maj. G. Gonsalves, O.B.E.	Mr. A. Osburn
Mr. G. A. Armstrong	Misses M. & G. Gooding	Mr. & Mrs. F. R. Pacey
Mr. E. G. Armstrong	Mrs. M. E. Graham	Miss J. A. Pacey
Miss J. A. Baeza	Mr. K. O. Grannum	Bishop E. A. Parry
Miss M. O. Bardon	Mr. E. Grant	Mr. & Mrs. G. S. Parsons
Mr. & Mrs. H. R. Barnell	Mr. R. S. Grant	Mr. & Mrs. J. Pendrich
Mr. H. P. Bayley	Mrs. M. B. Greaves	Mr. C. E. Pierson
Miss M. J. Bayley	Capt. T. Greenhalgh	Mr. S. G. Preece
Mrs. F. T. Beard	Mrs. A. Greenhalgh	Miss E. S. Preece
Mr. R. D. Binney	Mr. J. Gudgen	Mrs. K. Pritchett
Mrs. F. M.	Mr. & Mrs. T. Harries	Dr. C. Ramdeholl
Boote-Wilbraham	Mrs. R. Harris	Mrs. R. V. Rappoport
Mr. A. C. Broughton	Miss J. V. Harris	Mr. W. I. Ritchie
Mr. & Mrs. K. Bruce	Mr. & Mrs. M. Hastings	Sir J. D. Roberts
Mrs. F. L. Bryden	Maj. G. D. Hickmann	Lady C. D'Orsey Roberts
Mr. & Mrs. I. J. Burr	Mrs. K. Nugent Hicks	Mrs. D. H. Roberts
Miss G. A. Burr	Lt.-Col. G. Howell	Miss C. L. Roberts
Mrs. D. Bushe	Mr. R. D. Hutchinson	Mr. C. Romiti
Mr. W. Caddy	Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Iff	Miss B. A. Rose
Mr. A. K. Canning	Mr. T. F. Johnson	Mr. H. Ryder
Miss D. C. Carruthers	Mr. & Mrs. A. Jonas	Rev. E. St. Clair
Mr. & Mrs. R. Cavaghan	Misses X. & S. Jonas	Miss P. J. Schultz
Miss H. E. Cavaghan	Capt. J. Joustoun	Mr. J. E. Sealy
Mr. P. F. Chapman	Miss A. G. Keown	Mr. & Mrs. W. Seal
Miss M. J. Chapman	Mr. J. M. Kidney	Miss S. O. Shaw
Mr. A. D. Christie	Miss L. F. Knaggs	Mr. & Mrs. H. Sheppard
Rev. & Mrs. C. Clark	Mr. J. H. Knaggs	Miss I. G. Sheppard
Miss E. Clark	Mr. E. A. Knight	Mr. W. Sinclair
Mr. C. B. Clarke	Rev. J. J. Koenen	Mr. & Mrs. C. Smith
Mr. C. A. Cliffe	Miss R. E. Laborde	Mrs. A. H. Spenser
Mr. A. H. Cocks	Miss M. A. Law	Miss I. E. Stebbins
Mr. S. J. Coleman	Mr. J. R. Lee	Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell
Mr. S. C. Coleman	Mrs. J. Leedham	Miss J. M. Stirling
Mr. J. Connelly	Miss S. Liddelow	Mr. V. H. Stollmeyer
Mrs. I. Dalgliesh	The Lord Bishop of Lincoln	Mr. J. B. Stollmeyer
Mr. & Mrs. C. Darley		Mr. & Mrs. K. D. Taylor
Col. H. M. Davson	Miss V. M. Lugton	Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Tepe
The Hon. Mrs. Davson	Mrs. I. Macmillan	Miss M. L. Tepe
Mrs. M. C. Duncan	Miss M. K. Malone	Mr. & Mrs. C. F. Todd
Miss M. C. Duncan	Mrs. V. E. Masson	Mr. C. O. Waterman
Mr. S. T. Evans	Mr. F. J. Millard	Miss B. M. Whitby
Mr. & Mrs. J. Fernando	Mr. & Mrs. M. A. Murray	Mr. E. A. Williams
Miss M. Fernando	Mr. C. O. Muster	Mrs. M. E. Williams
Mr. G. A. Finch	Miss M. Newsam	Dr. W. J. Winckler
Mrs. E. W. Fitzgerald	Mr. & Mrs. L. Nightingale	Mr. H. F. Woodbridge
Mr. & Mrs. C. Fladgate	Rev. J. F. Nuthall	Mrs. R. H. Wright
Mr. & Mrs. K. R.	Mr. A. C. O'Dowd	Mr. J. V. Wright
Follatt-Smith		

French Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in the s.s. Cuba (Captain F. Lebez), from Southampton, April 25th :—

Mr. W. T. Boardman	Mr. R. McAlister	Miss R. Rabinowicz
Mrs. R. E. Cox	Rev. J. A. Maguire	Mr. E. C. Rapier
Miss V. Cox	Mr. G. Montano	Mr. W. Stenhouse
Mr. I. Fried	Mr. R. Murray-Hughes	Mr. & Mrs. A. Thomas
Miss M. E. Jordan	Miss A. A. Osborne	Mr. W. D. Thompson
Miss A. Landeau	Mr. & Mrs. C. Rabinowicz	Mr. H. J. Turner

Horn Line

Home arrivals from Trinidad, in the m.s. Mimi Horn (Captain Grobner), at Dover, April 19th :—

Miss R. Campbell	Miss C. Murphy	Mr. G. Vivian
Miss A. Cowllon	Miss M. Reed	Miss E. Vivian
Misses M. & S. McKenna		

Fyffes Line

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Camito (Captain R. J. Bostock), from Avonmouth, April 24th :—

Mr. & Mrs. R. B. Barker	Mr. S. J. Francis	Mr. A. F. Quick
Mr. B. Barker	Mr. G. Groomer	Miss D. L. Rainforth
Miss D. Beresford	Mrs. P. C. Henebery	Mrs. E. W. Rogers
Mr. W. V. Blewett	Mr. & Mrs. C. Henriques	Mr. Justice Savary
Mr. J. Clark	Miss M. E. Kane	Mrs. L. J. Waddington
Miss F. E. Copley	Mr. L. Keiles	Mr. J. E. Waddington
Mr. H. L. Daniel	Rev. B. R. McAllister	Mr. F. Webb
Mrs. C. W. Ewer		

Sailings to Jamaica in the s.s. Bayano from Avonmouth, April 28th :—

Mr. & Mrs. T. N. Carter	Mr. G. C. Kerr	Mr. F. Prentice
Mr. P. Dempsey	Mr. J. Lawson	Miss I. Prentice
Mr. & Mrs. W. Hutchings	Mr. & Mrs. W. O. Mills	Mr. R. L. Sian
Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Jones	Mr. J. A. Mollison	Coun. C. Yowensend, J.P.

Home arrivals in the s.s. Camito (Captain R. J. Bostock), at Avonmouth, April 17th :—

Mr. & Mrs. Aldridge	Maj. G. S. Douglas	Mr. H. MacDonald
Mr. & Mrs. W. Anderson	Canon E. R. Erith	Mrs. J. MacLavery
Miss L. Anderson	Miss M. Freeman	Lt.-Com. & Mrs. O. Mills
Mr. D. Barr	Lt.-Col. & Mrs. E. Galloway	Mr. & Mrs. S. Nicol
Mr. R. G. Bradley		Miss A. Pearce
Mr. A. Burkinshaw	Miss G. Groves	Mrs. J. Peed
Mrs. V. Cowley	Miss G. Hay	Mr. & Mrs. H. Pickett
Miss M. David	Miss J. Holden	Miss J. Pickett
Mr. A. L. Deushaw	Mr. & Mrs. A. S. Jackson	Miss L. Shekell
Mr. & Mrs. A. Denison	Dr. & Mrs. G. S. Leggatt	Mr. S. Street
Mr. A. Dixon	Miss R. Lowth	Mr. A. Summerfield
Maj. A. J. Douglas	Mr. & Mrs. G. Lyons	Mrs. M. Whitehead

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Bayano (Captain J. A. Wallis), at Avonmouth, April 23rd :—

Rev. & Mrs. J. H. Allen	Mr. T. Durham	Mrs. M. Sturridge
Mr. H. Batty	Mr. & Mrs. A. Garlick	Miss M. T. Sutherland
Mr. D. A. Bell	Mrs. A. Hosack	Mr. E. J. Thiel
Mrs. H. E. Black	Mr. L. Moss	Rev. S. Warren
Mrs. C. E. Bowie	Mr. J. S. Ralston	Mr. & Mrs. A. N. Watts
Mr. H. H. Clarence	Mr. H. V. Roberts	Mrs. L. Woodrow
Mr. E. E. Daglish	Rev. J. Stirling	Mrs. E. Wright
Maj. M. R. De Cordova		

Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the Jamaica Planter (Captain J. F. Allen), at London, April 18th :—

Mr. G. Clark	Mr. G. Girdlestone	Miss N. Robinson
Misses D. & S. Clark	Miss L. M. Hallett	Miss M. Stewart
Captain & Mrs. A. Crabbe	Mrs. W. Robinson	Miss M. Tillie

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Jamaica Progress (Captain A. McCollm), at London, April 21st :—

Mrs. E. Blennerhassett	Miss K. Huddle	Mr. & Mrs. I. Shirley
Miss R. Dunnett	Mrs. E. K. Iver	Mrs. R. Wickes
Mrs. A. M. Greaves	Miss C. E. Iver	Miss A. Wickes
Miss E. M. Greenly		

Standard Fruit & Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from Jamaica in the s.s. Casanare at London, April 18th :—

Mr. A. B. Butts	Mr. & Mrs. H. de M. Wellborne	Miss P. Wellborne
Miss F. E. Cooke		

Booker Line

Home arrivals from Demerara, in the s.s. Amakura (Captain T. Jones), at Liverpool, April 20th :—

Mr. D. E. Beach	Mr. N. A. Marshall	Mrs. M. B. Wickham
Mr. C. A. Birtles	Miss C. G. Marshall	Mr. & Mrs. D. Wickham
Mr. F. Da Silva		



Round the Markets

Sugar Prices Good. Other Improvements



May 2nd, 1939.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE. Last night's exchange rates and those of a fortnight ago are shown below:—

	Apr. 17th	May 1st	8 value	4/3.1
Canada	4.70 ..	4.70 ..	\$	4/3.3
U.S.A.	4.68 ..	4.68 ..	\$	-1.4
France	176.75 ..	178.69 ..	Fr.	2/3.4
Holland	8.82 ..	8.77 ..	Gu.	

Gold per fine oz. 148/6 the same as a fortnight ago.

STOCKS AND SHARES. To-day's prices with rise or fall since last issue are shown below:—

Div. for latest year		Price	Rise or fall.
	Consols (yield £3 16s. 0d. per cent.)	65½ 66	-½
	War Loan	91 91½	-3
15	Angostura Bitters	1½ 1½	-½
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref	1½ 1½	-½
5	Antigua Sugar Factory ..	1½ 1½	-½
40	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	22/6 23/6	+4½d.
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	40/- 41/6	+9d.
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	33/8 35/-	-9d.
10	Booker Bros. McConnell ..	44/- 46/-	+1/3
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	1½ 1½	+1½d.
	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/- ..	4½d. 7½d.	-1½d.
	Caroni Ltd. 2/- ..	1/7½ 2/-	+2½d.
6	Caroni Ltd. 8% Pref.	1 1	-6d.
15	Corentyne Sugar Co.	8/- 8/6	
5	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	1/6 2/3	+3d.
7½	Kern River Oilfields	4/- 4/3	+5d.
12½	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	3d. (nom.) 1/1-	
6	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	1½ 1½	
	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	15/6 16/6	+1/6
	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/- ..	6/9 7/9	+3d.
27½	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	1/3 1/9	+1½d.
12	Trinidad Leaseholds	3½ 4½	
7½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. ..	42/3 43/3	+10½d.
8½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/7½ 6/1½	+1/1½
	United British Oilfields 6/8	11/6 12/-	+½d.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

	per cwt.	per lb.
Sugar--n.e. 96°	6 5.2*	10 2.0
Cocoa	11 8	14 0
Coffee	4 8	14 0
Bananas	Free	2 6
Grapefruit		5 0
Honey		7 0
Rum	3 12 10	3 15 4
Tobacco (Unmanufactured)	9 5.5	11 6
Cigars	16 2½	1 0 1

*With Certificate 3/5.2 per cwt.

All other articles referred to in this Summary (except cotton) are duty free if consigned from and grown, produced or manufactured in the Dominions or the Colonies, but are subject to a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* if of foreign origin.

	CANADA.	Preferential.	General.
Sugar not above 16 D.S. 96°*	per 100 lb.	28.712c.	\$1.28712
" " 16 Over 98°		35.606c.	\$1.47606
" " above 16 D.S. 96°		99.00c.	\$1.74
" " 16 " Over 99°	\$1.09	\$1.89	\$2.00
Cocoa		Free	3c.
Grapefruit			1½c.
Coffee, imported direct	lb.		3c.
Arrowroot			5c.
Pineapples in tins		3c.	12½ per cent.
Ginger and Spices, unground		Free	20 per cent.
Nutmegs and Mace whole or unground			35c.
Oranges	cubic ft.		

*And above 16 D.S. when imported by a refiner for refining.

SUGAR. In the home market good business has passed. Sales were made of about 60,000 tons of raws at 6/10½ to 7/10½. The value of Preferentials is 11/9 and non-Preferentials 8/- c.i.f. May-June shipment. London Granulated shows an increase of 3/6 per cwt. to 24/4½.

A fair amount of business was done in West Indian Crystallized at 20/1½ to 21/6 per cwt.

In the Canadian market Montreal and coast refiners have been asking for offers for July-August-September shipment, but seemed reluctant to follow the upward trend of the United Kingdom market.

The Board of Trade Returns for March are as follows:—

Imports of Unrefined tons	Month of March 1938	1939	January-March 1938	1939
Union of South Africa ..	1,972	9,264	62,426	37,308
Mauritius	41,900	37,788	111,870	104,041
Australia	21,545	31,174	140,418	163,895
Fiji	14	1,645	16,211	16,468
British West Indies ..	9,296	18,582	9,322	19,332
British Guiana	6,388	6,500	17,083	21,610
Other British Countries ..	1,427	1,088	2,843	2,541
Poland	1,578	—	9,579	—
Dutch East Indies ..	—	4,031	11,047	16,832
U.S.A.	1,162	1,429	3,255	4,460
Cuba	41,495	70,597	95,063	135,988
St. Domingo	20,509	46,502	27,499	48,516
Peru	5,095	2,137	24,270	16,966
Other Foreign Countries	5,221	6,056	7,256	38,614
Total	157,602	236,793	538,242	626,571
Imports of Refined	2,573	2,726	7,234	7,895
Total Imports	160,175	239,519	545,476	634,466
Consumption tons	Month of February 1938	1939	January-February 1938	1939
Refined	2,064	2,735	4,699	4,675
Unrefined	181,901	202,099	340,951	373,512
Total	183,965	204,834	345,650	378,187
Stocks	Month of February 1938	1939	January-February 1938	1939
Home Grown	165,900	181,600	337,646	154,162
Foreign Refined	1,400	2,850	60,787	98,885
Foreign Unrefined	435,500	410,450	78,788	99,059
Total	602,800	594,900		

RUM. There is no change to report in the market which remains quiet. Further sales have been made in 1939 crop at 4/3 to 4/9 according to marks.

The Board of Trade Returns for March are as follows:—

	Month of March 1938	1939	January-March 1938	1939
Imports	161,450	63,361	337,646	154,162
Exports	7,969	31,703	60,787	98,885
Home Consumption	31,243	41,769	78,788	99,059
Stock (February 28th)	4,570,000	5,039,000		

COCOA. The condition of the market has been very weak owing to the May liquidation. Ordinary Plantation Trinidad still remains steady and prices are slightly higher. Old crop was sold at 40/- to 42/6. Very small sales of fine estates have been made up to 50/-, and the first three marks "to arrive" are quoted at 39/6 c. & f. continent.

Business has passed in new crop Grenada (about 200 bags) at 34/- to 35/- for good to fine, but small parcels of old crop are still offered at 34/- for good.

West African cocoa has passed through a very weak period. The c.i.f. Continent price for May-June shipment was at one time 19/10½, but today prices are steadier at 20/4½ for that period.

The Board of Trade Returns for March are as follows:—

Imports from cwt.	Month of March 1938	1939	January-March 1938	1939
British West Africa	133,255	566,183	485,241	1,331,181
British West Indies	18,205	4,536	38,226	11,499
Other British Countries ..	5,705	150	11,216	5,958
Venezuela	701	233	2,374	753
Ecuador	—	—	121	—
Other Foreign Countries ..	2,697	6,235	11,096	16,822
Total	160,563	577,337	548,874	1,366,213
Exports	5,325	4,860	22,924	31,640
Home Consumption	140,025	171,562	305,989	358,817
Stock (February 28th)	773,000	1,793,000		

ARROWROOT. The fixed rates are unchanged at 3d. to 3½d. for good and 4d. to 4½d. for superfine.

BALATA. Quiet conditions prevail, with prices unchanged at 1/9½ for spot sheet and sellers of Surinam at 1/8¼ in bond.

BANANAS. The demand for Jamaicas was moderate to fair, with prices 25/- higher at £19 10s. delivered London and £19 15s. delivered nearest station provinces. Brazilians were in fair demand. Prices increased to £15 10s. delivered both London and Provinces.

Imports into the United Kingdom for the fortnight ended April 15th amounted to 717,787 bunches consigned by the following countries: Jamaica, 501,268; Colombia, 110,589; Brazil, 72,693; British Honduras, 17,041; Canary Islands, 8,173; Honduras Republic, 4,070; Gold Coast, 3,523; Sierra Leone, 280; and other countries, 150.

COPRA is quieter. West Indian f.m.s. is valued at £11 2s. 6d. London-Liverpool option, June-July shipment.

COTTON. A moderate business has been passing in West Indian Sea Island Cotton at firm rates.

DESSICATED COCO-NUT is steadier. Spot medium increased by 9d. to 18/3 and fine advanced to 17/9. For May-June the price is 17/3.

GRAPEFRUIT. Imports into the United Kingdom for the fortnight ended April 15th amounted to 99,048 cwt. consigned by the following countries: Palestine, 60,254; U.S.A., 23,061; Jamaica, 11,664; Trinidad, 1,786; British Honduras, 588; Honduras Republic, 434; Netherlands, 351; and other countries, 910.

HONEY. The market is again dearer as a result of scarcity of supplies. There are buyers of fair average quality without guarantee of colour at 28/- per cwt. c.i.f. London for prompt shipment from Jamaica. Present values on the spot in London at 29/6 to 37/6 per cwt. for dark liquid to set smooth pale.

LIME PRODUCTS. **Lime Oil.** There are small supplies of handpressed valued at 25/- to 27/6 per lb. There is no change in the nominal quotation of 11/- for distilled. **Lime Juice.** There is no demand for concentrated. Raw is quiet and steady and unchanged at 1/9 to 2/3 according to quality.

ORANGE OIL. The value of Sweet and Bitter is 5/6 per lb.

SISAL. There has been a more active demand and in the absence of supplies prices have advanced from 10/- to 15/- per ton. Buying has been chiefly confined to early shipment provisions, shippers being reluctant to sell in view of political uncertainty. Quotations c.i.f. optional ports are No. 1 May-July £17 2s. 6d. per ton, June-August £17 7s. 6d. July-September £17 10s; No. 2 May-July and June-August £16 12s. 6d., July-September £16 15s.

SPICES. **Pimento.** There has been more business transacted during the month and prices have been well maintained. The present value is 72/6 per cwt. c.i.f. Havre for orders for April shipment from Jamaica. Small sales on the spot in London have been made around 7¾d. per lb. **Ginger.** There is nothing fresh to report in the market which remains unchanged. Sales are being made on the spot in London from 27/6 to 30/- per cwt. for mixed small to bright No. 3. Some parcels of smalls to medium No. 2 have been sold from

32/6 to 36/6. New crop No. 3 has declined with sales made at 25/- c.i.f. London for prompt shipment, Jamaica. **Nutmegs.** The market has developed a better tendency on rather more support from the home trade as well as more inquiries from London exporters. Wormy and broken are quoted at 3d.; sound unassorted at 4½d. to 4¾d. sound 80's at 5½d. to 6d. **Mace** continues quiet, though in better demand, with sales made around 1/6 on the spot in London for mixed red to pale. Fine pale is quoted at 1/8.

Shipping Arrangements

OUTWARD			
Depart	Packet	From	To
May 6	Jamaica Pioneer	London	Jamaica.
" 8	Ariguani	Avonmouth	Jamaica.
" 8	Europa	Southampton	Jamaica.
" 9	Casanare	London	Jamaica.
" 10	Caribia	Dover	Barbados & Trinidad.
" 10	Van Rensselaer	Dover	B'dos, T'dad & D'ra.
" 11	Orduna	Liverpool	Bermuda & Bahamas.
" 13	Colombia	Dover	B'dos, T'dad & J'ca.
" 13	Pomona	London	Jamaica.
" 15	Cavina	Avonmouth	Jamaica.
" 17	H. C. Horn	Dover	Trinidad.
" 19	Inanda	London	B'dos, T'dad & D'ra.
" 20	Jamaica Producer	London	Jamaica.
" 22	Carare	Avonmouth	Jamaica.
" 24	Eros	London	Jamaica.
" 25	Colombie	Southampton	Barbados & Trinidad.

HOMEWARD			
Due	Packet	From	To
May 5	Inanda	D'ra, T'dad & B'dos	London.
" 7	Erria	Jamaica	London.
" 8	Cavina	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
" 8	Pericles	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.
" 9	Pomona	Jamaica	London.
" 15	Carare	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
" 15	Eros	Jamaica	London.
" 15	Ingrid Horn	Trinidad	Dover.
" 16	Jamaica Producer	Jamaica	London.
" 17	Oropesa	Bermuda	Liverpool.
" 18	Crijnsen	D'ra, T'dad & B'dos	Plymouth.
" 19	Costa Rica	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.
" 22	Camito	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
" 23	Jamaica Planter	Jamaica	London.
" 25	Cordillera	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.

Visitors from Overseas

IT would greatly facilitate the forwarding of correspondence if members of The West India Committee visiting this country would inform the Secretary of the date of their arrival and the address or addresses to which they would like THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR and correspondence despatched. The names of visitors at present in this country are given below:—

Mr. R. Arbuthnot-Leslie	Mr. H. C. Costello	Mr. H. F. Pantin
Dr. C. E. S. Bailey,	Mr. S. O. Dasent	Mr. R. E. Rhodes
M.B., Ch.B.	Hon. E. W. Evans, C.M.G.	Mr. A. Ridehalgh
Captain W. M. Berestord,	Mr. C. F. Henville	Mr. D. Foster Ross
M.C.	Captain S. M. Gilbert	Mr. F. J. Seaford, O.B.E.
Mr. H. Duncombe	H.E. Sir Wilfrid Jackson,	Mr. F. Stell
Bindley	K.C.M.G.	Lady Swettenham
Mr. Harold E. Box,	Hon. W. Johnston	Mrs. H. A. Williams
F.R.E.S.	Mr. A. B. Killick, B.Sc.	His Hon. Mr. A. Alban
Mr. A. C. Broughton,	Mr. J. Stanley Matthews	Wright, C.M.G.
M.I.Mech.E.	Mr. F. W. Milling	Dr. L. R. Wynter
Miss D. Burslem	Mr. A. C. O'Dowd	
Mr. David N. Barr, Liguanea, Chaffers Mead, Ashtead, Surrey.		
Captain P. Blagrove, M.C., 52, Lexham Gardens, W.8.		
Captain J. O. Cutteridge, M.B.E., 20, Beaumont Street, Oxford.		
Mr. E. M. Eldridge, Coaway Court Hotel, 42-44, Gloucester Terrace, W.2.		
Mrs. W. Gordon Gordon, Kerrow, Caunich, By Beaulieu, Inverness-shire.		

ENGAGEMENT.

The engagement is announced between Andrew Collett, younger son of Sir Oliver Wardrop, K.B.E., C.M.G., and Lady Wardrop, of 49, Downshire Hill, N.W.3, and Hilda Mary, elder daughter of the Rev. F. G. and Mrs. Stanton, of Barbados, British West Indies.

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The Annual General Meeting

"We never do anything consciously for the last time without regret."—De Quincey.

IT is to be hoped that as many members as possible of the West India Committee resident on this side equally with those at present visiting this country will make an effort to attend the Committee's annual general meeting to be held at 14, Trinity Square, E.C.3, at 3.30 p.m., on Thursday next, the 25th.

The annual general meeting is the special opportunity during the year for members to come and hear something of what the Committee is attempting to do on their behalf and to express their views thereon. This, however, will be an exceptional meeting, and for two reasons. It will be the last to be held in the present rooms in Trinity Square; it may perhaps be the last ever to be held in the City of London. A reference to this subject is to be expected from the chairman at the meeting.

Again, the occasion will be taken for the chairman to present the testimonial in subscribing to which over five hundred members have delighted to do honour to SIR ALGERNON ASPINALL on his retirement from the secretaryship after holding that post for more than forty years. That alone would suffice to make the meeting at once outstanding and memorable.

The Colonization Scheme

"Man is of all sorts of luggage the most difficult to be transported."—Adam Smith, *The Wealth of Nations*.

WITH all respect to HERR HITLER and SIGNOR MUSSOLINI, the most important event of the past fortnight, as far as we are concerned, has been the publication of the British Guiana Refugees Commission's Report. A summary of their recommendations appears on another page.

It will be seen that, after what might be described as a whirlwind tour, the mixed body of American and British experts who formed the Commission favours the immediate carrying out of an experimental scheme of Colonization. On this proposal the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for the Colonies have already pronounced the blessing of His Majesty's Government, while EARL WINTERTON, chairman of the Inter-Governmental Committee on German Refugees, has also spoken favourably of the possibilities of settlement in the interior of British Guiana.

The Commission, on which SIR CRAWFORD DOUGLAS-JONES, a former Colonial Secretary of British Guiana,

and SIR GEOFFREY EVANS, until recently Principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, were the British representatives, were given three areas to investigate, aggregating some 23,800 square miles. Two are districts south of 5 degrees North latitude, between the Essequibo River and the boundary of Brazil, one being on the West of the Colony's territory and the other, almost entirely covered with forest, on the south. The first includes what is commonly known as the Rupununi District. The third, lying in the North-West District, was visited by Dr. Rosen, but is not recommended, since it is thought unwise for the prospective settlers to disperse their energies in two separate areas.

Considerations of climate, health and soil are all reported upon favourably. Difficulties of transportation have proved the rock upon which previous schemes have split, and notably the League of Nations project for the settlement of Assyrians from Iraq some five years ago. The routes were inspected by COLONEL NICHOLAS, who concludes that a motor road offers greater flexibility than a railway. According to him it would be cheaper to pierce the forest belt with a road from the high point of deep water navigation on the Berbice River than to pierce it by prolonging the existing Bartica-Potaro road. In this connexion it is not without interest that the locally appointed Hinterland Development Committee, which has also just recently reported, make no very specific recommendations regarding transport, beyond one for improving the rivers for this purpose. That is, as far as their majority report is concerned, for it is true that the HON. J. ELEAZAR, with characteristic enthusiasm, plumps for a railway.

And so, within a short time, we may expect a beginning to be made with the first refugee settlement in the Empire—"three thousand to five thousand carefully selected young men and young women placed at properly chosen locations" in the interior. The Commissioners in their report are insistent that the general term "Suitable for large scale settlement" should not be confused with the more particular one: "open to immediate large scale settlement." The modest and carefully planned scheme now contemplated may easily outlast the two hundred years' existence of the Jews' Settlement in neighbouring Surinam. What is more, if it is successful, as we sincerely hope it will be, it may well pave the way for the full blown colonization and development of the interior of British Guiana. Had the latter been attempted in the first instance—and failed—the reputation of the Magnificent Province might easily have been for ever damned.

From a Londoner's Notebook

ANOTHER important stage in building up the league of peace-loving nations against aggression was reached when the Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons that Great Britain had come to an understanding with Turkey. The Turkish Prime Minister simultaneously made a like announcement at Angora. The agreement itself will be a long-term pact of mutual security, a document of many detailed clauses, which will take time to prepare. But its principal covenant comes into force immediately, leaving the technicalities to be worked out at leisure. Should any act of aggression lead to war in the Mediterranean, then the two countries will at once co-operate with their full naval and military power. The limitation is to be noted: Turkey, for example, does not bind herself to come directly to the aid of Poland. But if a conflict, arising out of the Danzig question, were to spread so as to involve Great Britain in war with a Mediterranean Power, the Turks would intervene on our side.

The access of strength procured by this agreement for the peace bloc is very great. It has already been said in the German press that Turkey has become John Bull's vassal, that we have enslaved the Turks to the so-called "encirclement" policy, and give nothing in return. This is very far from the truth. What Turkey most needs in case of war is, first, security in the Black Sea, such as the British Navy can give, and, secondly, the support of British financial and industrial resources. On our side, we should gain the use of a harbour, the Golden Horn, in the finest strategical situation in the world, besides the alliance of a people of great fighting traditions, who have been raised to the status of a considerable Power under the invigorating rule of the late Kemal Ataturk. Turkey, moreover, is the mainstay of the Balkan Entente, which has done so much to stabilize south-eastern Europe, and her rising prestige in the Middle East may make this agreement the key to better relations with the Arab and other Mohammedan states. She has also established excellent relations with Soviet Russia; and the inclusion of that Power is of course the coping-stone on which the success of the anti-aggression system finally depends.

At the moment the negotiations with Russia are going slowly, the next move being with the Russians. But Lord Halifax, M. Bonnet and M. Potemkin, perhaps also M. Molotov, the new head of the Moscow Foreign Office, are to meet next week at Geneva for the League Council; and it may be hoped that personal contact may expedite the proceedings. There is no denying that, for the sake of the tranquillizing effect on Europe, an early agreement is urgently to be desired. Meanwhile, however, the Turkish pact has done much to steady opinion.

The plans for national service are being hurried forward with the utmost speed that parliamentary procedure allows. The "guillotine" system for the closure of debate is being used to get the Bills through

the House of Commons by the date of this issue of the CIRCULAR, and the first batch of "militiamen" should be called up in the first week of July. They will receive a shilling a day—half the pay of Regulars—and will be given six months' continuous training.

The militiamen, of course, will all come from one narrow age group, those between 20 and 21. For other young men the natural form of service is in the Territorial Army, and this force is striding magnificently ahead. The goal set before it has been to raise its strength from 130,000, where it stood on April 1st, to 340,000. At the present rate of recruiting, it is now confidently expected that this figure will be reached before the first batch of militia meet their drill-sergeants.

Side by side with the Militia Bill, Parliament is dealing with another measure, which has received less attention. It empowers the Government to call up sections of the armed forces, as may be found convenient, without going through the antiquated formalities of first declaring a state of emergency. At the pace at which international affairs now move, it may often be necessary to man certain of our defences, particularly the anti-aircraft defences of the British Isles, without the necessarily startling shock that a proclamation of emergency would give to public confidence. Preparedness without alarm is what we desire; and this the new Bill should make possible.

The long-awaited Government plan for the future of Palestine is to be announced this week. As will be remembered, the Jews and Arabs completely failed to reach an agreement, and now it has become necessary to impose a settlement upon both. According to the best-informed prophets, the settlement actually proposed by the Cabinet Committee that has been studying the subject is likely to prove more acceptable to the Arabs than to the Jews. The plan for partition of the country is certainly dead. The two communities will be called upon to co-operate in some sort of joint administration. But—and this is the point on which Arab opinion has been most insistent—Jewish immigration is likely to be further restricted. The Balfour declaration, it is held, has been misinterpreted by the Jews. Lord Balfour promised them a national home in Palestine, not that Palestine should become a Jewish state.

One of the arrangements for a war-time emergency is that the Law Courts shall scatter to various cities in the South of England. The Divorce Court, for instance, will sit at Oxford. I am reminded of the fear expressed soon after the War by an undergraduate orator (Mr. Beverley Nichols, I think) "let not the home of lost causes become the cause of lost homes."

THE photographs of British Honduras and Jamaica facing page 195 were taken by Mr. H. A. Beckett, Head of the West Indian Department of the Colonial Office, during his recent visit to those Colonies.



BE PREPARED !

**R.A.F.'S FASTEST FIGHTING AIRCRAFT,
THE "SPITFIRES," IN FORMATION**

Right: SIR JOHN SALMOND, MARSHAL OF THE ROYAL AIR
FORCE, INSPECTING AN AIR DEFENCE CADET CORPS



HARMONY IN BRITISH HONDURAS—THE ALCADE OF BENQUEVIEJO WITH MARIMBA BAND



SEEN THROUGH THE WINDSCREEN—NEAR FROME, JAMAICA

|See page 194

The Royal Commission

Evidence from Sir Alexander Roger

ON the morning of Thursday, May 4th, Sir Alexander Roger, chairman of Telephone and General Trust Ltd., gave evidence before the West Indies Royal Commission with regard to telephone communications in the West Indies.

Dealing first with Jamaica, the witness said that his Company operated the telephone system in Kingston, which was the largest business centre of the Island, and had made representations to the Government to extend that system throughout the Island, so that country telephone communications run by the United Fruit Company might be taken over, reconstructed and extended. The Government eventually determined to construct an Island-wide system outside Kingston on their own account, thus leaving the Island with two telephone authorities, which the witness deprecated as being an uneconomic thing to do.

Replying to Mr. Henderson, the witness stated that the scales of charges for telephone service were controlled by Ordinance both in Jamaica and Trinidad. In Barbados, where the installation was of the latest form of telephony, there was no concession and the rates charged were governed by economic considerations and by public opinion. Although charges were low, expansion of telephone usage had not come up to expectation.

If radio telephony among the islands could be established, there might be an increase in the number of subscribers in all the Island systems. Cable and Wireless Ltd., with whom his company has friendly relations, would no doubt control the inter-island systems and local telephone exchanges would act as collecting stations for messages.

In Trinidad, the Government had granted the operating company an extension of its franchise, and although the negotiations for this extension had taken a long time, the witness said that his Company had spent, in the meanwhile, a considerable amount of money in renovating the system. Now that the way was clear for the Company to continue its policy of modernisation an expenditure in the neighbourhood of £100,000 was contemplated. No objection would be raised to the Tobago system being included under the management of the Trinidad Company.

The members of the Commission touched on the question of telephone systems in the smaller Islands, and it emerged that witness's company had made proposals with regard to Antigua, but the Governor had up to the present rejected the Company's proposals. Rates would have had to be increased, and in this connexion emphasis was laid upon the necessity of the provision of adequate depreciation, so that when repairs and renewals had to be made, adequate reserves existed.

The question of technique was discussed, and witness said that it was impossible for small systems to obtain the whole benefit of modern technique. This would,

however, be available if their systems were co-ordinated with those presently forming part of the West Indies plan.

Witness further stated that it seemed strange to him that with so many other demands upon the Governments for supply of capital, telephones which could be well run under private enterprise with public protection in the form of Ordinances, should not be left to private enterprise.

Witness said that immediately a modern telephone system is made available to the public, it attracts increasing usage.

The Grenada system had been inspected from Trinidad, but no further steps had yet been taken. Arrangements were being made to make a complete examination of the system in British Guiana, with a view to submission to the Government of proposals for its future operation.

At present Sir Alexander Roger's Company were only interested in telephony, although he said it might cheapen control if they had charge of adjacent electrical undertakings, and instanced that his group of Companies were interested in this work elsewhere.

Witness also made it clear that his Company's operations benefited local employment, and very few imported staff were used.

There was a laugh when Sir Percy Mackinnon remarked that at Christmas time in St. Lucia he had tried to telephone to his home in the United Kingdom but had been told that he might be able to do so next Christmas.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION IN WEST INDIES

Evidence was given on May 5th by Mr. Bryan King, a Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge and a member of the Executive of the West India Committee. Mr. Bryan King spoke in amplification of a memorandum he had submitted dealing with the organisation and staffing of West Indian administrations with particular reference to the United Services. His ancestors, in every direction, were domiciled in the West Indies, and he was born in St. Kitts and educated there and in Antigua until 1924 when he went to Cambridge with a Leeward Islands Government Scholarship. After obtaining a First Class Honours Degree in Law he wished to return to a government administrative post in the West Indies, but was informed by the Colonial Office that he might apply locally for a post in an island secretariat at £80 a year, or enter the Colonial Administrative service with a chance of being posted to the West Indies after some fifteen years of service in Africa. Attracted by neither of these openings he had accepted a Fellowship at Pembroke College.

The witness, who was voicing his own views, urged the possibility of building up by degrees a West Indian branch of the Colonial Administrative service, which would afford reasonable first appointments for men of high qualifications and reasonable prospects of advance-

ment. If West Indians qualified for admission they should be afforded the chance of first appointments in the West Indies and then of serving there for at least the great part of their service. There were over twenty West Indian students at Cambridge University and an equal number at Edinburgh. Five of the former had expressed their intention of being candidates for the Colonial Administrative Service.

Regarding the desirability of unifying certain technical services, especially among Trinidad and the Windward and Leeward Islands, Mr. King said that a beginning had been made in agriculture, and to a lesser extent in education, but the system of expert Commissioners shared by a whole group of islands might be extended at least to the health, labour, housing, police and defence services. He advocated the institution of a Governors' conference which would control the activities of the advisers.

The Governor of Trinidad might even become High Commissioner for the "Islands," occupying towards each island administration the position now held by the Governor of the Windward Islands towards the separate Windward Colonies.

MEDICAL EVIDENCE

The Royal Commission on May 11th heard evidence from Mr. H. H. George, Director of Housing at the Ministry of Health. Lord Moyne indicated that the Commission were chiefly interested in the procedure in dealing with unfit houses and slum clearance compensation. It was generally agreed, however, that the procedures adopted in the United Kingdom might not always be applicable in the West Indies where a great deal of "dual ownership" existed, a peasant cultivator nearly always renting a piece of land from a large proprietor on which he erected a small house or shack. Overcrowding in houses and insanitary dwellings were matters which required serious consideration.

Asked by Mr. Henderson which he considered to be the greater of these two evils, the witness indicated that where separation of the sexes could not be effected, particularly in the case of growing families, he would be inclined to consider overcrowding a greater evil than the lack of proper sanitation.

Lord Moyne mentioned that in some of the West Indian islands there was a generally recognised principle that in the case of the working classes rentals should absorb about one-tenth of the earnings of the head of the family and he inquired what was the recognised percentage, if any, in this country.

The witness replied that the figures in the U.K. were worked out on a very elaborate basis, a large number of contingencies being taken into consideration. He was of the opinion that roughly one-fifth or one-sixth of a family's total earnings (son's and daughter's earnings added) were spent on rent.

On May 12th, the witnesses heard were Dr. G. C. Anderson and Dr. A. L. Gilks representing the British Medical Association. Questions discussed were:—

The great lack of sanitation throughout the islands which was attributed in a large measure to poverty and ignorance.

The objections raised in some of the islands to Government Medical Officers of Health being allowed to undertake private practice.

The practicability or otherwise of introducing some sort of contributory scheme similar to the National Health Insurance Scheme in force in the United Kingdom.

The lack of medical attention available to the poorer classes.
The high scale of medical fees in comparison to the earnings of the average working man.

The attitude adopted by the Medical Council of Trinidad towards Chiro-practitioners.

The Unification of Medical Services throughout the West Indies.

Diet deficiency and malnutrition in the West Indies.

Post-graduate medical education in the West Indies.

The subject of post-graduate education seems to be one of particular interest to medical practitioners in the West Indies. The British Medical Association have suggested that a scheme should be evolved by the Colonial Office in co-operation with the large teaching hospitals to allow suitable lecturers in all medical subjects, not only in tropical medicine, to go to the West Indies each year to give courses of lectures and clinical demonstrations at the hospitals in the more important towns. A different centre might be selected each year, and both private practitioners and Government Medical Officers should be entitled to participate. It is believed that such a scheme would become an event of supreme importance in the medical year and would be of immense value in promoting closer relations between medical practitioners in the different units of the West Indies.

With regard to the Unification of Medical Services, the Medical Association believes that this would facilitate:—

(a) uniform methods of recruitment, appointment, promotion and transfer, and grading.

(b) uniform conditions of:—

(i) pay and allowances;

(ii) accommodation and equipment;

(iii) leave, whether study, sick, or ordinary.

Furthermore, variety of experience for medical officers would be secured by a system of inter-Colonial promotion and transfer, and opportunities for specialization and and individual research work would be increased.

Colonial Appointments

RECENT promotions and transfers in the Colonial Service include the following:—

Administrative Service

BLACK, R. B. (Officer, Class IV, Malayan Civil Service), Assistant Colonial Secretary, Trinidad.

Legal Service

ROSS, C. C. (Attorney-General, Grenada), Crown Counsel, Nyasaland.

SAVARY, J. L. H. W. (Puisne Judge, Gold Coast), Judge of the High Court, Jamaica.

CONOLLY, W. J. (Chief Engineer, Coastal Steamer Service), Superintendent Chief Engineer, Port and Marine Department, Trinidad.

LIGHTBOURNE, J. L. (Clerk, Grade I, Audit Department), Auditor, Bahamas.

O'HANLON, Capt. L. R. (Superintendent of Police), Magistrate Trinidad.

ROSTANT, C. F., M.B., Ch.B. (Medical Officer, Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain), Medical Officer, District Services, Trinidad.

Among the first appointments are the following:—

APPELBE, Miss E. M., Nursing Sister, Bahamas.

BENSON, S. G. R., Deputy Superintendent of Prisons, Trinidad.

DUGUID, Miss I. G., Nursing Sister, Bahamas.

WICKSTED, Miss R. M., Nursing Sister, Bahamas.



The West India Committee



Report of the Executive Committee for the year 1938-9

To be submitted to the Members of the West India Committee at the Annual General Meeting to be held at 14, Trinity Square, London, E.C.3, at 3.30 p.m., on Thursday, May 25th, 1939

THE Executive Committee present to the members of the West India Committee their Annual Report and the audited Accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1938, and the Balance Sheet on that date. The Report covers the twelve months to April 30th, 1939, except in so far as references to Accounts and Membership are concerned.

At the 412th Meeting of the Executive Committee held on June 22nd, 1938, the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year, pursuant to Article V of the Royal Charter: *Chairman*: Lieut.-Colonel Ivan Davson, O.B.E.; *Deputy Chairman*: J. Gordon Miller, Esq.; *Treasurers*: Sir Alfred Sherlock, Thomas Greenwood, Esq., Harold J. J. Freeman, Esq., Christopher Gurney, Esq.

The Executive record with deep regret the deaths of Mr. J. Herbert Scrutton (June 29th) a member of the Executive from 1915 to 1938; Captain G. Hudson Lyall, M.B.E. (May 30th) a member of the Executive from 1921 to 1922, and of Lord Selsdon (December 24th) a member of the Executive from 1906 to 1920 and from 1931 to 1938.

Mr. H. A. Trotter who had been a member of the Executive since 1903 and Deputy Chairman from 1917 to 1919 tendered his resignation on November 23rd. This was received with great regret.

During the year the following were elected members of the Executive pursuant to Article VI of the Royal Charter: Major A. A. Nathan (July 27th); Mr. James du Buisson (August 30th) and Sir Algernon Aspinall, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., and Sir Alexander Roger (November 23rd).

Membership. The Committee are indebted to those of its members who have introduced new candidates for membership and have thus given practical support to a Body which, as throughout its long history, is mainly dependent on its corporate strength for its influence.

Year	New Members	Membership	Year	New Members	Membership
1929	153	2,309	1934	102	2,098
1930	127	2,275	1935	105	2,062
1931	125	2,249	1936	173	2,090
1932	135	2,176	1937	111	2,032
1933	118	2,131	1938	111	2,045

Six members were admitted to Life Membership: Mr. Harold Mitchell, M.P., Mr. Douglas Alan Richards, Mr. Victor Matthew Hinchy, Mr. Dudley Gordon Leacock, B.A., Junior, Mr. Odin Tom Faulkener, C.M.G., and Mr. Ronald Cadman.

The Secretariat. On December 1st, 1938, Sir Algernon Aspinall relinquished the post of Secretary of the West India Committee which he had held with distinction for over forty years. It is gratifying to be able to record that, as a member of its Executive, he will continue to give the Committee the benefit of his wide experience and deep interest in matters affecting the Caribbean Colonies. To mark their appreciation of his services over 500 members subscribed to a testimonial fund. He was succeeded as Secretary, on December 1st, by Mr. Edward J. King, M.C., who for the previous four years had been Secretary of the British Empire Producers' Organisation.

On December 1st, Mr. G. Norman Knight, M.A., who for some months earlier in the year had assisted in the Secretariat was appointed to the substantive post of Assistant Secretary—a post which he had formerly held from 1919 to 1926.

Visits of Executive Members to the West Indies. The Chairman was absent from England from December 24th to April 26th, when he visited Trinidad, British Guiana, Jamaica and the Bahamas. The following other members of the Executive also paid visits to various Colonies in the Caribbean in which they have interests: Mr. J. Gordon Miller (Deputy Chairman), Sir Alfred Sherlock and Mr. Christopher Gurney (Treasurers), Mr. Evan Campbell, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, Mr. Harold de Pass, Mr. Rolland Beaumont, Mr. James du Buisson, Mr. Alexander Elder, Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, Mr. Bryan King, Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood, Major A. A. Nathan, Mr. T. H. Naylor and Mr. Mark Moody Stuart.

The West India Royal Commission. Of special importance in the year was the appointment of a Royal Commission under the Chairmanship of Lord Moyne, to investigate social and economic conditions. Before the Commission left England the West India Committee submitted to it, by request, a memorandum outlining a number of important points for consideration. Lieut.-Colonel Ivan Davson and Mr. J. Gordon Miller gave oral evidence before the Commission on September 29th in support of the memorandum and many members of the Committee, including the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman, gave further evidence before the Commission in other capacities while it was taking evidence in the Colonies themselves. The visit of the Commission had a profound effect locally; its Report is awaited with much interest.

Imperial Shipping Committee. At the suggestion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies the Imperial Shipping Committee agreed to undertake an enquiry into West Indian shipping facilities. The Enquiry opened in England at the end of the year under review, written evidence having already been taken from the Colonies concerned in the form of replies to a detailed questionnaire. The West India Committee submitted a memorandum treating of questions of policy on broad lines and arrangements were made for oral evidence in support thereof to be made by the Chairman and other members of the Committee early in May.

The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. On the occasion of the transfer of the London headquarters of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture on December 1st to Broadway Buildings the following resolution from the Governing Body of the College was received by the West India Committee:—

"That the thanks of the Governing Body be conveyed to the Executive Committee of the West India Committee for having provided office accommodation for the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture from 1921 to 1928 free of charge and thereafter at a nominal rental and for the sympathetic interest which they have shown and are still showing towards the work of the College."

Sugar. The price of non-preferential sugar polarising at 96° which was 5/1½d. c.i.f. United Kingdom on 30th April, 1938, closed at 7/10½ on 30th April, 1939.

In the Budget proposals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer presented in the House of Commons on April 25th sugar duties in the United Kingdom were raised by 2/4 per cwt. basis white sugar, the duties on sugars of lesser polarisation being increased in proportion and the cash margin of preference retained.

The International Sugar Council held sessions in July, 1938, and in January, 1939, at which the statistical positions in the first and second quota years were reviewed. Largely as a result of short-falls in the United Kingdom and European beet crops the price of sugar took a sharp upward trend at the close of the year under review and a Special Meeting of the International Sugar Council has been convened to consider the steps required to release further supplies. The Council has also signified its intention of meeting in ample time to make adjustments which appear to be urgently needed for the next quota year.

Members of the West India Committee took an active part in the deliberations of the Colonial Sugar Committee and in discussions with the Colonial Office and the International Sugar Council on matters affecting the industry. Stannous Chloride—The Grocery Sugar Sub-Committee gave special attention to questions arising from the use of Stannous Chloride in the manufacture of crystallised sugar. As a result of discussions with the Ministry of Health manufacturers of West Indian grocery sugars have adopted as their policy the gradual elimination of the use of Stannous Chloride. Experiments to determine how this could best be done were initiated by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, the cost being shared with firms concerned. In the meantime prosecutions of which there were two during the year under the existing regulations were contested strenuously and in one case a conviction was quashed on appeal. In the other the defendant pleaded guilty

to having sold sugar from one Colony under the name of another.

Successful representations were made on behalf of Jamaica in connection with the Sugar Industry Control Law and among the numerous other matters successfully dealt with were Canadian Duties on Foreign Molasses and the Canada c.i.f. Contract.

Special meetings were held during the year to consider a proposed amendment to the Finance Act of 1930, to the effect that the number of special Colonial certificates should be increased and to consider a request from the British sugar refiners that any reduction in the rate of preference should be borne by the sellers.

Rum Propaganda Committee. The Report on the 6th Winter Campaign for popularising Rum in the United Kingdom was published in THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR for August 26th, 1938. The contributors to the Campaign were producers in British Guiana, Jamaica, Trinidad, the West Indies Sugar Refinery in Barbados and certain firms in the home trade.

The 7th Winter Campaign, supported by the same contributors, terminated on March 31st, 1939. It followed closely the lines which had proved their utility in preceding years. It may safely be asserted that without this co-operative effort the decline in the sales of rum would have gone much further than it did.

A new and important development has now arisen. An all-the-year Campaign to popularise Rum as a summer as well as a winter beverage was inaugurated on April 1st, 1939.

This will not only enable the Committee to carry on their work during the summer months with the added incentive of attacking a familiar problem from a new angle, but will above all bring the inestimable advantage of ensuring continuity of effort. Particulars of the all-the-year Campaign and of the steps which led up to this fresh example of co-operation between the West Indian Colonies and British Guiana were referred to in THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR for March 23rd, 1939.

Cocoa. Following representations from the Trinidad and Grenada Chambers of Commerce a special meeting of the Executive was convened as the outcome of which the attention of the Colonial Office was called to the continued low level of cocoa prices which were below the cost of production and asking immediate help for the producers.

It was also tentatively suggested that a World Conference of Cocoa Producers be convened with a view to regulating exports and controlling prices. The Colonial Office, however, took the view that there were so many obstacles in the way of success that no useful purpose would be served by proceeding with the proposal, and suggested that for the present the only useful action which could be taken was to endeavour to improve the conditions of the industry in the various Dependencies concerned.

The year under review has been a disappointing one for cocoa producing interests. Trading has been smaller. 225,100 tons for 1938 as against 348,390 tons for 1937 were traded on the London Terminal market, and about 1,165,412 tons as against 1,808,022 tons respectively on the New York Terminal market.

The following table gives the ruling market quotations at the end of each month :—

	First Marks Plantation Trinidad C. & F. Continent Prompt Shipment.	Fine Grenada London Landed Terms.	Good Fermented Accra, C.I.F. Continent Prompt Shipment.
1938.	Per 50 kilos.	Per cwt.	Per 50 kilos.
April	33/-	40/-	23/-
May	30/-	38/-	17/-
June	31/-	37/-	21/6
July	31/6	37/-	22/-
August	31/6	34/-	22/-
September ..	31/6	34/-	23/9
October	32/-	32/-	21/9
November ..	32/-	28/-	21/4½
December ..	32/6	28/-	21/1½
1939.			
January	35/-	31/-	20/7½
February ..	37/6	34/-	21/-
March	39/-	35/-	21/1½
April	39/-	36/-	20/6

The above table of price movements shows that Trinidad to arrive was comparatively steady to the end of the year, but Grenada on the spot, being in large supply and slow demand, eventually fell away to 28/-, London landed terms. Reports of heavy storm damage, both in Trinidad and Grenada, foreshadowing heavy reduction of crops, had then the effect of improving prices, but unfortunately this advance cannot in any way recompense the planters for the greatly reduced output.

It will be observed that the very low price of 17/- c.i.f. was recorded for Accra at the end of May, 1938, the result of large offerings following the end of the Gold Coast hold-up. Subsequently, however, prices worked to higher levels—23/9 at the end of September—but since then a gradual decline has been in evidence, 20/- c.i.f., having been touched on April 25th last.

The cocoa market, as in the case of many others, has had to contend with the prevailing political unsettlement. The inclusion of certain countries under German economic control—with its barter system—has had the effect of further curtailing general trading, and healthy competition, but apart from these "bearish" factors, another has been the plentiful supply of the article. Nevertheless, industrial conditions, particularly in America—the most important of all cocoa markets—would have shown improvement had there been no constant and organized war scares inducing nervousness, and consequently one could then have hoped for more market activity, bringing with it better prices than those now ruling.

At the end of last April, further cocoa bartering transactions in Bahia and Arriba cocoas—a regular feature during the last twelve months—are reported with Germany.

The marketing of West African cocoa during the 1938-39 season has been conducted in a normal manner. Local Committees have been considering the recommendations contained in the Report of the Cocoa Commission, and it is expected that their conclusions will be made known shortly.

In an endeavour to assist cocoa producers the West India Committee wrote to all the leading chocolate manufacturers in Great Britain asking for their co-

operation in the West Indian cocoa industry by purchasing more of their product. A summary of the information the manufacturers courteously placed at the disposal of the Committee was sent to the Chambers of Commerce of Trinidad and Grenada.

Mr. E. J. King was elected a member of the Cocoa Association of London as the Committee's nominee in succession to Sir Algernon Aspinall, on February 13th, 1939.

Oil Mining. The importance of the oil industry of Trinidad to the Empire in existing circumstances cannot be over-estimated and the West India Committee have for some time felt that encouragement should be given to producers by granting preference for Empire oil imports.

Production of crude oil in Trinidad during 1938 amounted to 17,737,061 barrels, an increase of 2,234,276 barrels over the record quantity produced in 1937.

During the year a Tribunal set up by the Trinidad Government under the Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Enquiry) Ordinance conducted investigations into the demand of the workers in the oil industry for increased pay. In the absence of unanimous agreement, the Chairman gave an award which granted certain increases in wages over and above those conceded by the oil companies in July, 1937. The oil companies subsequently made further considerable concessions on a purely ex-gratia basis and it is hoped that the Colony can now look forward to a period of industrial peace.

Following the arbitration Tribunal, the Island was visited by the West Indies Royal Commission. During its sessions references were made to the question of an Export Tax on Petroleum. In view of the decline in oil prices and the increase in wages, it would seem that a less opportune time for proposing to add to the already heavy burdens which the industry has to bear could scarcely have been chosen. This would retard the search for new oil reserves at a time when such reserves are of paramount importance for Imperial defence, and the restriction of existing operations would be nothing short of a disaster to the Colony.

The Cotton Industry. The West India Committee continued to co-operate with the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association in fostering the interests of cotton from the British West Indies.

Sir Algernon Aspinall, who had represented the West India Committee on the Advisory Committee of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association since its inception, agreed in December to act for a further year.

882 acres more were planted in Sea Island Cotton in the British West Indies in 1937-38 than in the previous season, Antigua and Nevis accounting for the increased acreage. The total production amounted to 2,200,400 lb. equivalent to 5,501 bales of 400 lb. each. This quantity was 1,407 bales more than the total production of the preceding year, owing to a record crop in St. Vincent and to increased production in Antigua, Nevis and St. Kitts. Production of Marie Galante cotton planted amounted to 278,000 lb., equivalent to 695 bales of 400 lb. each, an increase of about 20 per cent. on the crop of the preceding year.

The demand for West Indian Sea Island Cotton improved during the year. A watch was kept on the question of competition from Florida Sea Island Cotton.

The Fruit Industry. Following correspondence by telegram and letter with the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce, the West India Committee in June called the attention of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the rapid increase in the production of grapefruit in Palestine and to the efforts being made by the Jaffa Citrus Exchange to secure the removal or amelioration of the duties to which their citrus fruits are subject on importation to the United Kingdom. The Committee pointed out that the removal of these duties would mean the immediate ruin of the industry in the West Indies where growers had been encouraged to extend the cultivation of grapefruit, and urged that the margin of preference which West India grapefruit at present enjoyed should be maintained. In his reply the Secretary of State stated that while it was anomalous that a country administered as if it were a Colonial Dependency should not be entitled to Colonial Preference yet legal considerations made it very improbable that Palestine's products would ever be admitted to the United Kingdom on preferential terms. At the same time the Government could not commit themselves to giving an undertaking that no alteration would ever be made to an extension of the preference granted in respect of citrus fruit.

While negotiations were still proceeding for the Trade Agreement between Great Britain and the United States the West India Committee called the attention of the Colonial Office and the Board of Trade to the disastrous effects which might be expected for the West Indian citrus industry if existing British duties were removed. Mr. Secretary MacDonald replied that the interests of producers in the West Indies were constantly borne in mind during negotiations and assurances along similar lines were received from the President of the Board of Trade.

The West India Committee were able to make arrangements with the British Broadcasting Corporation for the inclusion of grapefruit prices in the weekly Empire programmes.

The value of fresh fruit imported into the United Kingdom from the British West Indies during 1938 amounted to £4,119,000, a drop of £320,000 compared with 1937, but over £1,000,000 higher than in 1936. Bananas, mainly from Jamaica, accounted for £3,888,000 of the total and citrus fruit for £231,000.

In addition to the continued inroads on the banana industry made by the Panama disease, growers in Jamaica and elsewhere have been concerned during the year with the Sigatoka or Cercospora leaf spot disease which has recently spread through the Caribbean area.

It is gratifying to be able to record that during the year 1938 the imports of oranges from Jamaica into the United Kingdom reached the record high level of 151,000 cwt., a very striking advance since 1935, when the imports were only 1,000 cwt.

War Risks. The publication in April, 1939 of the Government scheme for War Risks insurance revealed a disparity between the rates on shipments between the West Indies and the United Kingdom vis-à-vis shipments between the United States and the United Kingdom. Representations were made with the result that this disparity, detrimental to West Indian producers, was at once removed.

The Committee also drew the attention of the Colonial Office to the fact that the Government Pool did not cover

risks on such shipments as those between the West Indies and Canada—a trade of ever-increasing importance.

Trinidad Representation. The West India Committee continued to act as trade representatives of Trinidad and Tobago through the Trinidad and Tobago Standing Committee which maintained regular correspondence with the Governor, the Chamber of Commerce and the Tourist and Exhibitions Board, and the Sugar Manufacturers Association of Trinidad.

Mr. J. Gordon Miller, Chairman of the Standing Committee, again visited Trinidad in February.

Sir Algernon Aspinall was co-opted a member of the Standing Committee at its meeting on January 18th, 1939, the other members being Lieut.-Colonel Ivan Davson, O.B.E., Mr. R. S. Aucher Warner, K.C., Mr. W. G. Freeman, B.Sc., Mr. F. A. Greenaway and Mr. Mark Moody-Stuart, M.C. The Standing Committee held eight meetings during the year under review and the many and diverse activities of the Section have been dealt with in half-yearly reports to the Colony.

Exhibitions. *The Empire Exhibition, Scotland*, was opened by His Majesty the King, accompanied by Her Majesty the Queen, on May 3rd, 1938, and lasted until October, 1938.

Participation having been made possible through the generous gift of £3,000 by a member of the West India Committee who wished to remain anonymous, the task of organising and maintaining the British West Indies and British Guiana Court was carried out by the Exhibitions Sub-Committee of the West India Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mr. J. Gordon Miller. Attractive displays were arranged for Jamaica, Trinidad and British Guiana and for the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association and the St. Vincent Arrowroot Association.

British Industries Fair. The West India Committee again undertook arrangements on behalf of the Permanent Exhibitions Committee of Jamaica and the Tourist and Exhibitions Board of Trinidad and Tobago, for the representation of those Colonies at the British Industries Fair from February 20th to March 4th. The Trinidad and Jamaica Stands were visited by Their Majesties the King and Queen, Her Majesty Queen Mary accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Princess Royal and the Duchess of Gloucester, and His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent. Both the Queen and the Duke of Kent made purchases at the Jamaica Stand and Trinidad Chocolate Medallions were accepted by the Duke of Kent. On February 22nd a presentation of fruit and vegetables was made to Her Majesty Queen Mary on behalf of the Government of Jamaica by Miss Anne Henriques.

Imperial Fruit Show. The Permanent Exhibitions Committee of Jamaica again entrusted the West India Committee with the arrangements for the Colony's participation in the Imperial Fruit Show at Bristol in October and in the London Section in February. On both occasions very successful and attractive displays were staged as a result of co-operation between the West India Committee and the Jamaica Department of Agriculture through its United Kingdom representatives.

William Whiteley Ltd. As on the occasion of a similar Exhibition in 1936 the West India Committee participated in an Exhibition of Empire products sponsored by the above firm during the first three weeks

in February. The West Indian products displayed included Sea Island cotton goods, cotton, grapefruit, ugli fruit, sugar, hot sauces, canned grapefruit juice, eating chocolate, cigars, honey, nutmegs and rum.

World's Fair, New York. The Exhibitions Sub-Committee co-operated with the Colonial Empire Marketing Board in regard to their arrangements for the West Indian Colonies.

Tourist Trade. The West India Committee continued to represent the Tourist Trade Development Board of Jamaica, the Tourist and Exhibitions Board of Trinidad and Tobago and the Barbados Publicity Committee. The tourist trade of Jamaica was unfortunately affected by the strikes in that island but the West India Committee were able to reassure many intending visitors who had been alarmed by accounts of unrest in the English press and were disposed to cancel their passages.

Letitia Cruise. The West India Committee were consulted by the late Sir Henry Lunn with regard to his proposal for an Hellenic Club Cruise to the West Indies in the s.s. Letitia and as a result, the itinerary was modified to include more ports of call.

Many prominent members of the West India Committee, including a Vice-President, Lord Olivier, took part in the Cruise on which the Committee was represented by Mr. Bryan King, a member of its Executive.

West Indian Films. A communication having been received from the Director of the Imperial Institute stating that the British West Indies films in the Empire Film Library were in many cases worn out, the Executive Committee nominated Mr. W. G. Freeman to inspect and report. In company with Mr. J. Gordon Miller, Mr. Freeman visited the Institute Cinema and reported that there were only ten films dealing with the British West Indies which could be regarded as useful. As a result of their report, the Imperial Institute purchased two G.B. Instructional Films—"Jamaica Harvest" (Bananas) and "Tropical Lumbering" (British Honduras). In addition, through the good offices of Trinidad Leaseholds Ltd. and Major K. E. Previt , copies of further G.B. Instructional films "Oil" and "Asphalt" were presented to the West India Committee for the Film Library, while the Exhibitions Board of Trinidad and Tobago sent a locally prepared film "Pleasure Trove," and Messrs. Caroni, Ltd., presented a film featuring the sugar industry of that island. The Committee regard the publicity thus afforded to West Indian life and industrial conditions as important and valuable.

Lectures and Broadcasts. Among the talks arranged were Mr. W. G. Freeman's Broadcast on "Cocoa" on May 9th, his address to the Rotary Club, Haywards Heath on "The British West Indies" on September 8th, and his talk at the Empire Exhibition, Scotland on "Citrus Fruits and Bananas" on September 15th. On April 20th Mr. G. Norman Knight lectured on "Some Problems of the West Indies" at the College in Citizenship, Ashridge.

Other West Indian Publicity. Commerce and Tourist literature of all the British West Indian Colonies was distributed and many thousands of tourist and general inquiries were answered by letter and telephone and at personal calls.

The following pamphlets were prepared and issued :

"Jamaica, Isle of Beauty and Romance," "Jamaica Welcomes You," "Trade and Commerce of Jamaica" as well as cruise folders and a Jamaica poster.

Many photographs depicting life and conditions in the Colonies were supplied to the Press, associations and individuals during the year.

Publications. Throughout the year THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR, now in its 54th volume, was posted to members of the Committee fortnightly.

In May, 1938, the West India Committee published on behalf of the Institute of Jamaica "Letters to Jane from Jamaica, 1788-1796," by Mrs. Geraldine Mozley.

A new edition of "Lady Nugent's Journal" is in the press.

THE MAP OF THE WEST INDIES. The Sixth Edition of the West India Committee Map of the West Indies was published in August, such features as population data, railways, shipping and air routes, having been brought thoroughly up-to-date. The demand for this, as with previous editions, has been satisfactory.

The Library. The card index catalogue of the Committee's valuable Library numbering upwards of three thousand volumes which had been started in April, 1938, was completed during the year under the direction of Miss Ethel Young.

On the suggestion of Mr. Noel Deerr, who himself generously started the list, subscriptions were invited to a Library Fund to assist in the cost.

A request was also addressed to the Pilgrim Trust that they should make a grant to the Committee for this purpose. The Trust's decision may be expected in May.

The Executive desire to thank many generous donors of old and rare books of West Indian interest during the year.

Honorary Correspondents. The Executive desire to thank the Honorary Correspondents of the West India Committee for keeping them informed regarding conditions in, and the requirements of, the Colonies which they represent.

IVAN DAVSON, *Chairman.*
EDWARD J. KING, *Secretary.*

14, Trinity Square,
London, E.C.3.
May 12th, 1939.

Lieut.-Col. Ivan Davson, chairman, presided at the 422nd Meeting of the Executive Committee on May 16th. The following nine candidates were admitted to membership of the West India Committee:—

Names.	Proposer and Seconder.
MR. W. I. POCOCK (Jamaica)	{ Lieut.-Col. Ivan Davson, O.B.E. Major A. A. Nathan.
MR. ALFRED CYRIL SPENCER (London)	{ Mr. W. W. Arnott. Mr. F. D. Rowstone.
MRS. ESTHER CHAPMAN (Jamaica)	{ Sir Algernon Aspinall, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. Lieut.-Col. Ivan Davson, O.B.E.
MR. W. H. MIGNON (Grenada)	{ Mr. R. H. Houstoun, A.M. INST. C.E., A.M.I.E.E. Mr. H. J. J. Freeman.
MR. JOHN ROBERT ERNEST (London)	{ Mr. O. H. Keeling. Mr. Alexander Elder.
THE HON. M. B. G. AUSTIN (British Guiana)	{ Mr. Evan R. Campbell. Lieut.-Col. Ivan Davson, O.B.E.
MR. RALPH MILBANKE (London)	{ Mr. J. Gordon Miller. Mr. C. W. Gurney.
MR. R. O. WILLIAMS (Trinidad)	{ Sir George Huggins, O.B.E. Mr. Alexander Elder.
MR. C. L. SWABEY (Jamaica)	{ Mr. C. W. Gurney. Mr. S. M. Jacobsen.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

for the Year ended 31st December, 1938.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To SALARIES, PENSIONS AND WAGES	3,647 1 5	By SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FROM MEMBERS,	
„ RENT OF COMMITTEE ROOMS AND OFFICES ..	1,000 0 0	AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FOR ADVERTISEMENTS	
„ PRINTING AND STATIONERY	1,745 18 8	(less Commission), sales of THE WEST INDIA	
„ NEWSPAPERS AND PRESS CUTTINGS	25 15 1	COMMITTEE CIRCULAR and other publications	
„ LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS AND COPYRIGHTS	191 9 5	and Amounts received from Subscribers to	
„ POSTAGES AND CABLES	366 3 6	the "Circular"	4,839 11 5
„ TELEPHONES	73 12 4	„ INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS	1,161 3 8
„ AUDIT FEE	42 0 0	„ CONTRIBUTIONS FROM COLONIAL GOVERN-	
„ OFFICE CLEANING AND LIGHTING	159 16 10	MENTS for representing the Permanent	
„ SUNDRY OFFICE AND GENERAL EXPENSES ..	129 15 0	Exhibition Committees, Publications, etc.	346 0 0
„ LIBRARY BINDINGS AND FRAMING	4 9 0	„ CONTRIBUTIONS FROM COLONIAL ASSOCIATIONS	680 16 3
„ BLOCKS	115 5 0	„ SUNDRY RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED	822 8 2
„ RESERVE FOR BAD DEBTS	14 3 6	„ BALANCE, being Excess of Expenditure over	
„ REPAIRS	4 9 0	Income for the year	129 13 2
„ STAFF ENDOWMENT INSURANCE			
CONTRIBUTIONS	102 17 0		
„ DEPRECIATION	56 16 11		
„ PROVISION FOR SPECIFIC CONTINGENCIES ..	300 0 0		
	£7,979 12 8		£7,979 12 8

SPECIAL FUNDS

for the Year ended 31st December, 1938.

	Balance at 31st December, 1937		Expenditure during year	Receipts during year	Balance at 31st December, 1938	
	Due to Committee	Due by Committee			Due to Committee	Due by Committee
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
JAMAICA TOURIST TRADE DEVELOPMENT BOARD	544 9 0	—	1,575 10 9	1,248 9 2	871 10 7	—
LIBRARY FUND	—	—	133 0 0	64 8 0	68 12 0	—
RUM PROPAGANDA	—	824 11 9	1,504 11 0	1,181 3 0	—	501 3 9
SUNDRY EXHIBITIONS FOR COLONIAL GOVERN- MENTS	24 14 0	—	68 18 5	30 5 6	63 6 11	—
TOURISTS AND EXHIBITIONS BOARD OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	207 6 8	—	367 19 0	273 17 5	301 8 3	—
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO TRADE REPRESENTATION ACCOUNT	—	509 9 1	593 1 11	600 0 0	—	516 7 2
TRINIDAD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	—	200 11 2	3 12 6	—	—	196 18 8
	£ 776 9 8	1,534 12 0	4,246 13 7	3,398 3 1	1,304 17 9	1,214 9 7

Butler v. The King

Privy Council Allows Appeal

THEIR Lordships (Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Romer and Sir George Rankin) gave judgment on May 12th, on this appeal by Tubal Uriah Butler, West Indian labour leader, from a judgment of a Court sitting as the Court of Criminal Appeal of Trinidad and Tobago, dated January 28th, 1938.

Lord Russell of Lillowen, in delivering the judgment of the Board, said that the special leave to appeal granted to the appellant was limited to the sole question whether the Court of Criminal Appeal of the Colony was duly constituted according to the provisions of the Criminal Appeal Ordinance, 1931 (No. 31 of 1931), of Trinidad and Tobago, having regard to the fact that the Court included two acting Judges. Their Lordships were accordingly in no way concerned with the merits of the appellant's appeal from his conviction. They had only to consider whether the appeal was heard by a tribunal capable of adjudicating on it. The Court which heard and dismissed the appeal was composed of the Chief Justice of the Colony, acting Justice Hobson, K.C., and acting Justice Boland. The question for determination was whether the two last-named gentlemen were members of, or entitled to sit in, the Court of Criminal Appeal. The solution of that question depended on the true construction of certain ordinances.

It was to be observed that the Court as established was not established as a branch of the existing Supreme Court, but as a separate Court of Record, the Judges of which were stated to be "the Chief Justice of Trinidad and Tobago and the puisne Judges of Trinidad and Tobago." It was further to be observed that the Criminal Appeal Ordinance contained no power to appoint a person to act as a Judge of the Court of Criminal Appeal.

The critical point now became apparent. Was a person, who had been appointed under section 7 of the Judicature Ordinance "to act as Judge of the Supreme Court," a member of the Court of Criminal Appeal or capable of acting as such? It seemed plain to their Lordships that if the acting Judges were members of the Court of Criminal Appeal, or were capable of sitting therein, that result could have flowed only from their having been appointed to act as Judges of the Supreme Court, for no power existed to appoint them to act simply as Judges of the Court of Criminal Appeal, or to appoint them for the hearing of a specified matter in that Court.

It was said on behalf of the respondent that that result did flow from their appointment to act as Judges of the Supreme Court, because under section 7 (3) of the Judicature Ordinance every person so appointed was given all the powers of a Judge of the Supreme Court, and that one of the powers thus given was the power of a Judge of the Supreme Court to sit and adjudicate in the Court of Criminal Appeal.

Their Lordships were unable to accept that contention. The powers conferred by section 7 (3) were the powers exercisable by

a Judge of the Supreme Court when he was acting in that capacity. Those were the powers which were to be exercisable by the appointee when he was acting in the same capacity. They were only conferred on him "so far as may be necessary for the purposes of his appointment," that was, his appointment to act as a Judge of the Supreme Court. And it was the acts done by a person "acting as aforesaid" which were to be as valid as if done by a Judge.

Nor was it true to say that one of the powers of a Judge of the Supreme Court was the power to sit and adjudicate in the Court of Criminal Appeal. That power was derived only from the fact that the constituent members of that Court were, by enactment, the individuals who were the Chief Justice and the puisne Judges of Trinidad and Tobago. A person appointed under section 7 (3) of the Judicature Ordinance was not a puisne Judge of Trinidad and Tobago, nor was he under that provision invested with any powers beyond such as were necessary to enable him to act effectively as a Judge of the Supreme Court.

Two further contentions were advanced on behalf of the respondent, based on sections 17 and 20 of the Interpretation Ordinance, 1933 (No. 19 of 1933). It was said that the case was covered by one or other of those sections. But quite plainly neither section could apply. Each section dealt with the case of one individual being appointed to take the place of another individual, and to act as a substitute for him. In the present case neither Mr. Hobson nor Mr. Boland was appointed to take any one's place, or to act as a substitute for any individual.

Nor could the respondent derive any help from the decision of their Lordships' Board which was cited—namely, *Ex parte Marais* (18 The Times L.R. 185; [1902] A.C. 51), which at most might be an authority to establish that a person appointed to act as a Judge of the Supreme Court was a Judge of the Supreme Court. But it fell far short of establishing the proposition that a person appointed so to act was a member of, or entitled to sit in, a Court the Judges of which, it was enacted, should be the Chief Justice and the puisne Judges of the Colony. An acting Judge was not a puisne Judge of the Colony, for the number of puisne Judges was fixed and could not be exceeded. Moreover, they were appointed in accordance with instructions received through a Secretary of State, which was not the case with acting Judges.

For the reasons indicated, their Lordships were of opinion that the Court which purported to adjudicate on the appellant's appeal from his conviction was not properly constituted as the Court of Criminal Appeal in the Colony. It had no jurisdiction to deal with the matter. The appeal from the conviction had accordingly never been heard.

International Sugar Council

An important meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Council, possibly having far-reaching consequences for the sugar producing countries of the Colonial Empire, was held in London from May 10th to May 12th.

In the words of the official communiqué, the Committee "considered a representation by the British Government to the effect that the export quotas for the year ending August 31st, 1939, approved by the Council in July, 1938, and not amended in January, 1939, are insufficient to meet current requirements. The Executive Committee has made to the Council by telegram certain unanimous recommendations for dealing with the situation."

British Guiana's Colonization

Refugees Commission Favours Experiment

CONSIDERING that the British Guiana Refugee Commission assembled in Georgetown only on February 14th, the publication of their Report in the form of a White Paper (Cmd. 6014) may be said to have been made with unusual dispatch.

The Commission was an investigatory one, set up by the Advisory Committee on Political Refugees appointed by the President of the United States, and their terms of reference were:—

To study and report on the suitability and practicability of large-scale colonization in British Guiana for involuntary emigrants of European origin, from the physical, climatic and economic points of view, to estimate the approximate numbers that might be settled there (a) immediately; (b) over a term of years; to calculate the probable cost of such settlement; if mass colonization appears feasible, to recommend a general plan of settlement.

The Commissioners consisted of Dr. Edward C. Ernst, Assistant Director, Pan-American Sanitary Bureau (Chairman);

Lt.-Col. Richard U. Nicholas, United States Army Engineering Corps, Panama Canal; Dr. Joseph A. Rosen, Jewish Colonization expert and agronomist; Mr. Emile C. Bataille, Colonization expert with Canadian experience; Dr. Anthony Donovan, Sanitarian, United States Public Health Service; Mr. Desmond Holdridge,

who had previous experience of the Colony and the adjoining regions of Brazil and Venezuela (Secretary).

The British Government then nominated as members of the Commission Sir Crawford Douglas-Jones, former Colonial Secretary of British Guiana, and Sir Geoffrey Evans, now Economic Botanist of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew, until recently Principal of the Imperial College of Agriculture at Trinidad, and with a very wide experience of tropical agriculture.

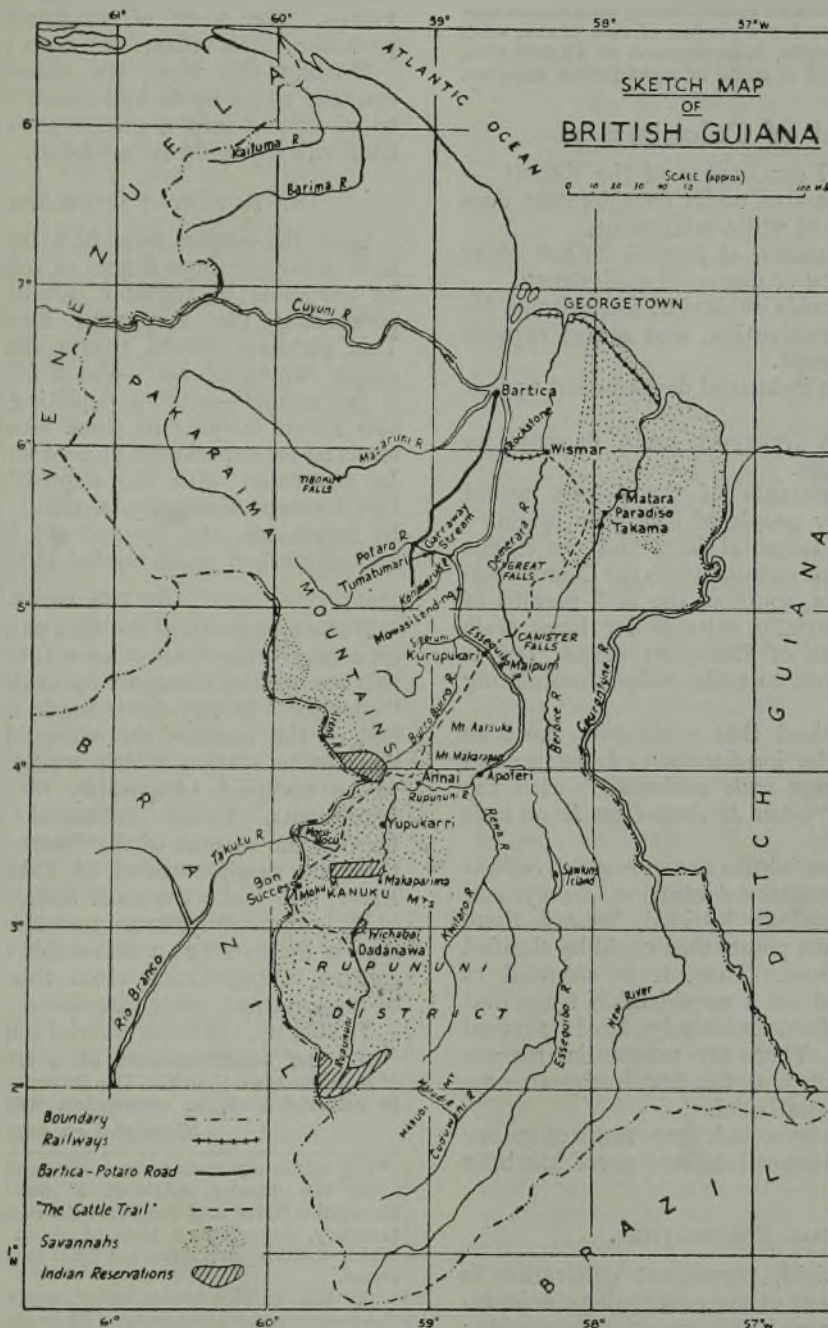
The Government of British Guiana was good enough to second Dr. D. W. Duthie, soil-ecologist, of the Department of Agriculture. For a considerable period the Commission availed itself of the services of Dr. George Giglioli, an expert in Malaria control, which were generously loaned by the Sugar Planters' Association of British Guiana.

After flying in units over the areas

to be investigated* and making other research on the spot, the Commissioners recommend the following experimental plan:—

(1) A number of receiving camps and trial settlements to be started at the earliest possible date involving a

(*see footnote on page 206)



population of 3,000 to 5,000 carefully selected young men and women placed at properly chosen locations.

(2) A properly equipped technical organization under competent leadership to be set up from the very beginning to supervise and direct the activities of these trial settlements and render them all possible technical, financial and other assistance.

(3) Each of these groups must contain a number of people with specialized training who would be capable of securing the necessary information and in order to make the settlements self-contained.

(4) The approximate cost of establishing and maintaining these trial settlements for a period of two years, with a population of 5,000 people, is estimated at \$3,000,000. This is a rough figure and is to be accepted with caution.

Trial Period of Colonization

These are the general conclusions of the Report:—

(a) The climate of the area under consideration does not preclude possibility of white settlement.

(b) Severe tropical diseases, at present, do not occur with dangerous frequency or degree of malignancy.

(c) There are considerable extents of soil suitable for immediate permanent cultivation, and others capable of subsequent improvement.

(d) Bases for a certain industrial development appear to exist.

(e) Construction of a transport route presents no insurmountable difficulties.

(f) The present inhabitants of the Colony would welcome immigration by people of European origin.

In view of these fundamental facts and the extent of the territory offered for examination, the Commission feels that British Guiana, south of the fifth parallel of north latitude, is potentially suitable for large scale settlement by emigrants of European origin, but it has important reservations to make before formulating definite proposals.

It should be emphasized that great care must be taken not to confuse the implications of the general term: "*suitable for large scale settlement*" with the more particular one: "*open to immediate large scale settlement*."

Nevertheless, the potentialities are so suggestive that a trial period of experimental colonization, survey, and exploration would be entirely justified, because there are a number of important points that could be clarified only by actual settlement. Thus, it is essential to have experimental proof on a considerable scale that white people can perform relatively hard physical labour in this climate. There are substantial reasons to believe that they can, and the few European men in the area strengthen the belief.

It would be most unwise to risk large sums of money and possibly human lives until definite proof has been obtained.

AGRICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES.

In the agricultural field, permanent cultivation is almost unknown at present in the area under consideration, and figures for acre-yields were unobtainable; it is therefore impossible to calculate with any degree of accuracy the possible density of agricultural population. Previous reference to potentialities are based on rough estimates of fertile soil extent and yield. Further, it will be realized that in a new area, special problems will arise.

Experimental farms are, therefore, an essential part of any trial colonization.

Every consideration of health, sanitation, working efficiency and social well-being, indicates that the unit of settlement should not be the family but the village. Isolated families are more difficult to protect from tropical illnesses owing to the impracticability of eradicating malaria over wide areas; hospital and educational facilities are more easily provided in a village. The work of a community is more easily performed by a village unit than by scattered families.

Holding this view, the Commission regards it as essential to set up an experimental village which would be developed into a prototype on the lines of which later villages could be modelled.

THE RUPUNUNI DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.

Since the settlers brought in must be fed until they have achieved some degree of self-sufficiency, it would be advisable to consider carefully the possibility of purchasing the Rupununi Development Company. This purchase would ensure the new settlers of an ample supply of beef—about fifteen hundred tons of it per annum—without depleting the herd. It would also afford training in stock farming and provide the material for experiment in herd and grazing betterment. In connexion with the acquisition of the Rupununi Development Company, a small packing plant would be invaluable, the by-products being utilized for the manufacture of much needed fertilizer and cattle food.

ACCESS TO SEA.

If the area south of the fifth parallel is to be colonized on a large scale it must have access to the sea and, for this reason, the transport route should be included as a "corridor" in any lands made available. At the sea end of the corridor there should be a receiving and quarantine station which would consist of buildings to be occupied temporarily by successive groups of immigrants. Unless industrial considerations make Bartica the seaport of the future colony, it is probable that the neighbourhood of Takama, on the Berbice River, will make the most suitable seaport.

It is especially recommended that any receiving station be placed at a reasonable distance from existing centres of population since these are also reservoirs of malarial and other infections.

To sum up, the experimental stage should comprise:—

(a) The establishment of a trial settlement on the "Kanuku type" soil. The introduction of mixed farming is advised and, in connexion with it, there should be

(Concluded on page 218)

*The following areas were made available for examination:—

(a) The district south of 5° north latitude between the Essequibo River and the Brazilian boundary on the west of the territory, covering an area of about 22,500 square miles, of which 4,400 square miles are open savannah and the remainder forest.

(b) The district south of 5° north latitude lying between the Essequibo and Courantyne Rivers and the Brazilian boundary on the south of the territory, covering an area of about 14,800 square miles which is almost entirely forest.

(c) An area covering about 4,600 square miles, partly mountainous and principally forest country, in the North-west District of the Colony, lying between the watershed of the Barima and Kaituma Rivers on the north and the watershed of the Cuyuni and the North-west District river system on the south.

Agricultural News

By "AGRONOMIST"

AT the Sixth Congress of the International Society of Sugar-Cane Technologists, held in Baton Rouge last year, Mr. H. E. Box dealt in two very valuable papers with the control of the moth borer (*Diatraea saccharalis*) in (a) Antigua and St. Kitts and (b) in St. Lucia. These papers now published in the Proceedings of the Congress are well worth careful study by West Indian sugar planters. Some of the more technical matters must be reserved for a future occasion. Suffice it to mention here that Mr. Box pays tribute to the initiative of Dr. J. G. Myers and the generous support of the planting communities, "the direct result of the untiring energy and enthusiasm of Mr. G. Moody Stuart, managing director of both the Antigua and St. Kitts sugar factory companies to whose initiative and foresight are very largely due the practical results which followed in those islands as well as in St. Lucia."

Bats and Paralytic Rabies

At the April meeting of the Board of Agriculture of Trinidad and Tobago, Mr. H. V. M. Metivier, the Senior Veterinary Officer of the Department of Agriculture, gave some interesting information as to how the vampire bat, *Desmodus rufus*, came to be infected with paralytic rabies, which by its bite it can convey to other animals. He said it was a recorded fact that a rabid dog mauled a bat. The bat survived and started the infection. How the disease reached Trinidad was not known, but probably an infected bat arrived on board a ship. The disease was known in Argentina, Paraguay, North and South Brazil; there was no record of it in Venezuela nor in British Guiana. During January to March of this year there had been no cases of the disease in Trinidad, whilst during the same period 259 of the bats had been caught of which 12 were found to be infected.

Witch-Broom Disease in Tobago

During the eleven years which have passed since the witch-broom disease of cacao was first discovered in Trinidad the planters in Tobago have lived in hope that their trees would escape infection. Unfortunately, however, Dr. F. J. Pound, the Cacao Agronomist, informed the Board of Agriculture on April 20th that the disease had been discovered in Tobago towards the end of February and that between then and March 31st search-gangs supervised by planters in the chief cacao areas had located eight centres of infection. According to the information available these are chiefly between Mount St. George and Roxborough, with one outlying patch at Runnymede and another at Mt. Patience. Search is being continued and at each of the foci the worst infected nucleus is being cut and burnt and the zone around heavily pruned and all excised tissue burnt. Dr. Pound stated that no serious out-

breaks had since been located, and that he hoped the action taken would retard the spread of the disease.

Pneumatic Tyres for Estate Carts

"The cost of upkeep of our farm roads throughout this estate is practically nil, and the old carting sores on bullocks' necks are no longer to be seen. We can cart on to grass and arable land without damaging either, and our list of punctures and any trouble connected with these outfits is infinitesimal." In these words, Mr. Wynne Sayer, the Imperial Agriculturist, New Delhi gives his considered opinion after five years' practical experience of farm carts fitted with Dunlop tyre equipment. In his paper Tyre Life in Pneumatic Outfits for Bullock Carts (Agriculture and Live Stock in India, IX Pt. 1, January, 1939) he says the Dunlop cart costs more (Rs. 250 as against Rs. 150) but as far as repairs go it seems cheaper. Wheels and axles give no trouble and "the bodies fitted to the original Dunlop carts which have worked with us for five years, including carting a heavy cane crop to the factory and doing the heavy shifting work of the move, still are thoroughly sound and the carts stand worth Rs. 200 to-day."

Local Production of Foodstuffs

At the May meeting of the Planters Group of the Royal Empire Society, Mr. W. G. Freeman contrasted the agricultural conditions in British Malaya, Java and Sumatra, which together with Ceylon he had recently visited on behalf of the Society. Malaya and Java are both approximately the same size and both slightly larger than England; all about 51,000 square miles. Java has a population of forty millions, about two millions more than England, whilst that of Malaya is only five millions. Safeguarding the food of the people was a primary concern of the Government in Java, and according to C. Roth (Bulletin of the Colonial Institute of Amsterdam II. 1938 1-13) 60 per cent. of the land was devoted to native agriculture, mainly food crops for home consumption, and only 7 per cent. to estate agriculture mostly for export products. In 1936, the last year for which comparable statistics were available, Java not only grew all the rice wanted for its enormous population, but had a large surplus for export, whilst Malaya, with only one-eighth the number of people on the same area, imported rice to the value over £4,000,000. Malaya is, however, taking steps to remedy this state of affairs and amongst the slides shown were some of one of the large irrigated settlements for rice cultivation.

MR. EUSTACE MYERS has been taken into partnership by his father Mr. Horace V. Myers. Their well-known business will continue to be carried on as heretofore under the style of Fred L. Myers and Son and Edwin Charley.

Obituary

CANON L. E. P. ERITH

We much regret to announce the death of Canon Lionel Edward Patrick Erith, which sad event took place on May 6th, at the Royal Northern Hospital, London, after an operation.

Canon Erith was Warden of St. Peter's Theological College, Kingston since 1927, and Canon of the Cathedral, Jamaica, since 1935.

Born in 1885, he was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge and was ordained in 1908. In 1927 he became Rector of Siparia, Trinidad. He was the author of a number of publications on Bible history.

MRS. BONTHRON

There has just passed away in Edinburgh, her native city, Mrs. Bonthron, a lady who all her life has devoted herself to good works. She died on April 30th.

Mrs. Bonthron, who was a sister of Mr. Robert Bryson, a member of the Executive of the West India Committee was an intense lover of animals and birds and took a deep interest in the S.P.C.A. and Anti-Vivisection Society; during the war she did noble work for the cause of war charities to which, by her untiring efforts with practically little outside help, she managed to distribute no less a sum than £3,500-£4,000, through the sale of Antigua seed work. At that time these delicately fashioned ornaments and utilities were much sought after. They were sold at a very reasonable price and met with a ready sale in the form of table mats, napkin rings and necklaces composed of Job's tears, Jumby beads or crab's eyes, grown and produced in Antigua.

This is the second bereavement which has been suffered by Mr. Robert Bryson in the last few months, his elder brother having died on January 26th. To him and his surviving brother, we desire to offer our deep sympathy.

MR. H. S. FULLER

The death took place on March 23rd last, of Mr. H. S. Fuller, for many years secretary of Trinidad Leaseholds Limited. Mr. Fuller had been ill for some months. He had been associated with the company since its formation in 1913 and from 1915 until 1921 was general manager in Trinidad. Whilst there he was, for a number of years, a member of the Trinidad Legislature.

Mr. Fuller was appointed secretary of Trinidad Leaseholds Limited in 1923, and he held this office until his death. In addition, he was secretary of the following companies:—

- Guarico Oilfields (Venezuela) Ltd.
- North Venezuelan Petroleum Co. Ltd.
- Siparia Trinidad Oilfields Ltd.
- Tocuyo Oilfields of Venezuela Ltd.

His wide knowledge of the oil industry in Trinidad made him one whose advice was constantly sought, not only by those within the company, but by many friends in the city of London and elsewhere by whom he will be greatly missed.

Mr. Fuller leaves a widow and six children to whom we extend our sincere sympathy.

THE HON. MRS. EDWARD LASCELLES

It is with much regret that we have to announce the death of the Hon. Mrs. Edward Lascelles which took place on May 10th, in tragic circumstances.

The daughter of the late Colonel E. J. Balfour and the late Lady Frances Balfour, the subject of this memoir was a niece of the first Earl Balfour and a grand-daughter of the eighth Duke of Argyll. In 1915 she married Major the Hon. Edward Lascelles, who on the death of his father the 5th Earl of Harewood and president of the West India Committee in 1929 inherited the Belle and Mount Estates in Barbados and in 1934 was elected a member of the Executive of the West India Committee. Major Lascelles was the first Worshipful Master of the Caribbean Lodge.

There were no children by the marriage, and on Major Lascelles' death in 1935, the Barbados properties were left in trust for the Hon. Gerald David Lascelles, second son of the Princess Royal and the Earl of Harewood.

MR. E. H. AIKMAN, who died, we much regret to say, in Belize on April 11th, had been a Member of the West India Committee since 1929. He passed away very peacefully after an illness that lasted for two years.

Grapefruit Imports, 1938

The limit to grapefruit consumption in the United Kingdom has evidently not yet been reached. The Imperial Economic Committee reports (Weekly Fruit Intelligence Notes for May 10th) that last year the imports were 1,470,000 cwt. compared with 1,290,000 cwt. the previous year. During the last seven years the total imports have practically doubled, but whereas in 1932 Empire supplies only accounted for about 29 per cent. in 1938 they were 74.2 per cent., 1,090,000 cwt. as compared with 224,000 cwt. The growth in imports from the British West Indies, expressed as thousands of hundred-weights, between 1932 and 1938 has been: British Honduras, 2 to 24; Jamaica, 64 to 90; and Trinidad, 5 to 51. The comparative figures for Palestine in the same period are 75 to 669.

Sample Post Regulations

A notice has been issued by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise stating that whilst the importation of articles into the United Kingdom by sample post is, in general, prohibited and dutiable articles so imported are liable to forfeiture the prohibition is relaxed in the case of scheduled bona-fide trade samples, subject to compliance with certain conditions. The West Indian products included in the schedule are raw cocoa and coffee, spirits (except perfumed spirits), sugar, sugar confectionery, tobacco and dyestuffs. The West India Committee has forwarded copies of the notice to the Chambers of Commerce in the West Indies in order that the information may be readily available to those interested.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"MAN dat no tell lie, hair grow a him han' middle."

* * *

THE Worshipful Master, Mr. J. Lagden, will preside at an emergency meeting of the Caribbean Lodge (No. 4826) to be held at the Freemason's Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C. on Tuesday, June 6th next.

* * *

THE Rt. Revd. The Bishop of Antigua will be chairman of the Diocesan Festival meeting of the Diocese of Gambia and the Rio Pongas (which includes the West Indian Mission to West Africa) to be held in the S.P.G. House, at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday next, May 23rd.

* * *

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN CHRISTOPHER SWANN, a veteran Indian Army Officer, with distinguished service in many campaigns, who died at Eastbourne on May 10th was the son of the late Very Revd. Robert Swann, Dean of Nassau.

* * *

MR. T. HARRISON HUGHES, Senior Partner of Messrs. T. & J. Harrison, and a member of the Executive of the West India Committee is today being honoured by the Liverpool University by the conferment of the degree of Doctor of Laws. He and his family association with the University has been a long one.

* * *

MR. HARRISON HUGHES is a life member of the University Court and, for a time, was a member of the University Council. Over a period of years his family have contributed most generously to the development of the University, especially of the Faculty of Engineering. Mr. Harrison Hughes endowed the Chair of Civil Engineering, and the Geoffrey Hughes Athletic Grounds at Allerton were presented to the University by him. The new Laboratories of Civil Engineering and Metallurgy which are about to be erected are also his gift.

* * *

A JOINT survey was recently made of the boundaries of British Guiana, Surinam and Brazil, the three Commissioners meeting at the frontiers. Admiral C. C. Kayser, who was the Surinam commissioner, on his return to Holland to report, died, we regret to announce, actually in the presence of the Netherlands Minister of Colonies at The Hague.

* * *

MUCH sympathy was felt for the Rev. W. Grainge White, the 60 year old Vicar of Haughley, near Ipswich, and formerly of British Guiana, when, his church not having paid its diocesan quota, he had to sell his personal possessions to make up for his personal grant. Included in the lots were anthropological specimens collected by the Vicar in British Guiana.

* * *

THE Kingston correspondent of the Daily Telegraph announced the destruction of the sugar factory at Vale Royal in St. Ann on May 9th, with the death of one worker and losses running into five figures. But, as Lord Olivier points out, Vale Royal Estate is in Tre-

lawny, not in St. Ann, and there are no sugar works there. The canes go to Georgia or Long Point.

* * *

MR. RALPH MARK MILBANKE has been co-opted a member of the Rum Propaganda Committee of the West India Committee as the representative of the Sugar Manufacturers Association of Jamaica. The other members of the Rum Propaganda Committee are: Lieut.-Colonel Ivan Davson, Mr. J. Gordon Miller, Sir Alfred Sherlock, Mr. C. W. Gurney, Mr. O. T. Norris and Mr. R. Woodhouse.

* * *

MR. MILBANKE is a son of the late Sir John Milbanke, tenth Baronet, who gained the Victoria Cross in the South African War and was killed in Gallipoli. He is heir-presumptive to the present Baronet. An eighteenth century ancestor, the 7th Baronet, Sir John Peniston Milbanke, married a Jamaica heiress, Miss Hering who, in 1791, was left by Julius Hering the two properties of Paul Island Mountain and Mount Cromwell. These were sold in 1923.

* * *

AMONG the passengers in the Caribia, arriving at Plymouth on April 29th, were Mr. and Mrs. Harold Wright. From Mr. Wright, who is chairman of the Barbados Publicity Committee, we are glad to learn that Barbados is decidedly on the map now as a tourist resort and that visitors of the right type are increasingly coming to the island, and accommodation is being increased to meet their requirements.

* * *

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR TOM BRIDGES, who is a welcome visitor to Barbados every year, is giving an exhibition of his West Indian and other paintings at the Galleries of the Fine Art Society, Bond Street, W.1. This will last until June 3rd and the proceeds will be devoted to the Boy Scouts' Funds. A rumour has reached us that Sir Tom has written a new book to be published shortly in which Barbados will feature prominently.

* * *

Sir Tom, who is now sixty-seven, took up painting in middle age. In writing, he follows his uncle the late Poet Laureate. Few men have had so varied a career. He was at the relief of Ladysmith, fought against the Mullah in Somaliland, and has been a Governor in Australia. In the Great War, he was the man who beat the toy drum in the square at St. Quentin, saving a weary British rear-guard from surrender.

* * *

MR. R. W. FEACHEM, of Downing College, Cambridge, will be leading an Archaeological expedition to the Bay Islands off British Honduras, starting next month. Mr. Feachem has been engaged in research in connexion with Lord Moyne's unique collection of Bay Island antiquities, which are now housed in the British Museum and the Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology. The collection was the result of Lord Moyne's voyage in the Rosaura in 1937, which was as notable in its way as Lord Brassey's earlier voyage in the Sunbeam.

Letters to the Editor

The Open Mouth

SIR,

I deferred answering Dr. Lewin's inquiry in the expectation that some more knowledgeable readers of the CIRCULAR might afford her the information sought.

To the best of my recollection, it was in British Guiana many years ago that Mr. F. I. Scard, Chemist to the New Colonial Company, told me that the best way to ensure good health in the tropics was to keep the pores of the skin open and the mouth shut. There was, however, an alternative adage which counselled visitors to the tropics to keep their bowels open and their mouth shut.

Yours obediently,

The Compiler of "The Pocket Guide to the West Indies."
May 12th, 1939.

Air Mail to Barbados

(From Mr. Herbert M. Cawood).

DEAR SIR,

Your article on page 171 of the CIRCULAR dated 4th instant relative to Air Mail Services rather interested me.

I cannot speak of the service to Barbados but have knowledge of the service to Trinidad, also to Martinique, French West Indies.

Letters to Trinidad via Air Mail are not satisfactory as they usually occupy longer in transit than those forwarded by the German and Dutch Packets. I have before me an Air Mail letter from Trinidad, and this letter actually took sixteen days in transit, a previous letter also took sixteen days; I think you will agree this is not of much use, and not encouraging to use the Air Mail.

On the other hand I have letters in my possession from Martinique, F.W.I. which only took eight days in transit; these communications were routed via Durban (Brazil) and Dakar. I therefore took the matter up with the Postal Authorities to be told that letters should be routed via New York and would occupy 8-13 days in transit.

If letters can come from Martinique in eight days surely it should be possible to have a similar service from the U.K. to both the British and French West Indies. Of course, it is only fair to say that the service to which I refer is, I understand, conducted by a Dutch Company.

Why we should be neglecting our oldest possessions, whilst all correspondence to South Africa automatically goes by Air Mail it is difficult to understand. Perhaps the "Powers that be" may waken up some morning after the traffic has been entirely cornered by some foreign company, or Government, through peaceful penetration.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT M. CAWOOD.

102, Bath Street, Glasgow, C.2.
May 9th, 1939.

It is announced that the West Indies Sugar Company are offering a scholarship to a Jamaican student to study at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture

The Budget

Sugar Duty Debated

THE proposed increase in the sugar duties referred to in last CIRCULAR was debated in the House of Commons on May 2nd when Mr. A. V. Alexander (whose name is commonly associated with the Wholesale Co-operative Societies) moved to substitute 9/4 for 14/- as the standard rate for sugar polarisation exceeding 98 degrees.

"Sugar," said Mr. Alexander, "is a vital food; it is a very important energising food and is of especial importance in the diet of young children." It was wrong to extract additional revenue from so important a food of the people. He and his friends were asking that the duty should be not merely lower than the figure proposed by the Chancellor, but that it should be lower than the pre-budget rate. There had been a steady and continuous rise, usually by movements of about 1½d. per lb. for the last five or six weeks. The reasons for the steady advance in the wholesale market price were, first, that there was a partial failure of the sugar-beet crop in this country last season; secondly, that there was an even heavier failure of similar types of sugar production on the continent; and thirdly, in the last few weeks there had been quite heavy continental buying of this commodity and there had been no corresponding relief, although there had been some relief, through the sugar quota of the International Sugar Commission.

Mr. Alexander also dealt with the importance of sugar as a raw material in the manufacture of jams, cakes, biscuits, confectionery and chocolate.

Sir J. Simon: And of beer.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Chater. Mr. Lunn and Mr. Tinker and other members also spoke in support.

In reply, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Captain Crookshank) said that the effect of the amendment if passed would be that instead of getting the estimated extra revenue this year for which the Chancellor thought necessary to ask from this class, which was the totality of taxpayers, they would get £4,000,000 less than on the existing basis. They must bear in mind that what the State collected in 1914 from the total direct and indirect taxes was £163,000,000 while what the Chancellor had to budget for this year from these two sources was £916,000,000.

The bulk of the opposition speeches had dealt with the hardships which would fall upon the old, and particularly the old age pensioners; there were many other important factors which tended to produce a rise in the price of sugar quite irrespective of taxation which represented a farthing a pound at present bringing the price up to 2¾d. namely a farthing more than what had been the retail price generally since February, 1937.

The amendment was defeated by 218 votes to 140 and the Sugar Resolution passed by 214 to 140.

at Trinidad, with a promise of subsequent employment. Jamaica already possesses a Government scholarship at the College.

Imperial Shipping Committee

West India Committee's Representations

THE Imperial Shipping Committee presided over by Sir Halford Mackinder started its investigation of the West Indian shipping facilities on Friday, May 5th. The other members included Lord Craigmyle, Sir Henry Moore and representatives of India, South Africa, Canada and New Zealand. The first evidence to be taken was from the West India Committee in support of memoranda submitted. For this purpose the chairman, Lieut.-Colonel Ivan Davson, the deputy-chairman, Mr. J. Gordon Miller, and the secretary attended on the afternoon of May 5th.

The following were the memoranda submitted by the West India Committee and its chairman respectively:—

MEMORANDUM FROM THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE

(1) Submission of views by the West India Committee to the Imperial Shipping Committee, with particular reference to the position, present and future, of British shipping operating in the Caribbean area.

(2) *Passenger traffic.*

Barbados, and Trinidad, are well served by passenger ships. Unfortunately, in speed, accommodation and comfort, the foreign vessels far outclass the British. The development of oilfields has increased passenger traffic via Trinidad and a new proven area on the mainland will shortly accentuate the demand for accommodation in that respect.

If, however, careful management of their fleets, at economic speeds, has, so far, enabled British ship-owners, without State aid, to face the competition of foreign lines, believed to be subsidised, there can be little justification for the investment of private capital alone in modern high speed passenger ships which can only be run at a loss.

(3) The heaviest tourist traffic takes place in the earlier part of the year, when big liners, during the months of January, February and March, add considerably to the number of visitors arriving by the established lines.

(4) The ideal would be the provision of fast cargo vessels of 17-18 knots with accommodation for from 50 to 60 passengers, and with some refrigerating space; the vessels to give an all the year round fortnightly service to and from the United Kingdom.

Such a service would assist in restoring the prestige of the British flag in the Colonies but State assistance for building and probably also to compensate for the higher speed would be necessary.

(5) *Mails.*

Opportunities are plentiful, including air mails via New York and via France.

Inter-Colonial communications, it is hoped, will yet be improved by inauguration of a British Air Service among the islands.

(6) *Cargo.*

Facilities to and from the British West Indies are considered adequate at present. The fast cargo-cum-passenger steamers, suggested above, would run direct to and from the principal ports, and slower vessels might be allocated to pick up and complete their cargoes among the smaller islands.

(7) *Freight Rates.*

The maintenance of rates, by Conference, is common practice in liner routes throughout the world but members of the West India Committee suggest that rather than a continuance of the existing Deferred Rebate System, consideration should be given to the substitution of shippers' agreements of a similar nature to that used in the Australian trade.

Freight rates on certain classes of cargo are comparatively high, and foreign ships seek to secure the cream of the homeward traffic in such profitable freight as cocoa, while the endeavour of the British Lines has always been to serve *all* the requirements of *all* the islands. It should be realised that for a certain period of the year passengers are few and full cargoes practically unobtainable in either direction.

(8) The West India Committee are strongly of the opinion that a faster service from the United Kingdom is an urgent necessity if the prestige of the British flag in the Caribbean is to be restored to its rightful place.

(9) It is recommended that Standing Committees representing the Shippers and the Shipping Companies be set up to discuss matters of mutual interest and, in particular, the effect of any proposed alterations in rates of freight, before they are actually instituted. At present rates are arbitrarily changed by the Shipping Companies whereas earlier joint discussions and agreement could be helpful to all concerned.

MEMORANDUM FROM LIEUT.-COLONEL IVAN DAVSON

The particular difficulties attaching to shipping in the British West Indian Colonies include the following:—

(1) The division of the Colonies into a northern group (comprising three Colonies) and the southern group (comprising three major Colonies and the Windward and Leeward Islands).

(2) In regard to the southern group, the division into major Colonies which provide the larger amount of freight and passengers, by whom speed is naturally desired, and the smaller Colonies, whose traffic is equally important to them but which by their number serve to delay the mail and freight opportunities.

(3) The seasonal incidence of passenger traffic.

(4) The competition with foreign lines which the West India Committee assumes to be assisted in some manner by their Governments.

In regard to Jamaica, the main passenger line from the United Kingdom is Elders and Fyffes. This line is

entirely dependent on bananas and on the assumption that the current predictions regarding the Jamaica banana trade are to be accepted the revenue of this line, which is owned by American capital, may in time diminish. During the tourist season the passenger facilities from this country have recently been found inadequate. The possibility of a line from the United Kingdom serving the Bahamas and Jamaica, with some form of communication to British Honduras might be considered.

With the expansion of the Jamaica sugar industry the eventual combining of the sugar freight with the passenger service might facilitate the financing of a wholly British line.

In regard to the southern group of Colonies: owing to the services provided by the foreign lines passengers have become accustomed to a standard of comfort and speed which it is doubtful whether an unsubsidised passenger-cum-cargo service could equal.

It should be noted that the foreign lines visit Trinidad and Barbados merely as ports of call and that their main revenue is derived from passenger and freight from mainland countries bordering on the Caribbean. The Committee is unaware whether any recent consideration has been given to the possibility of a British line which should extend to activities beyond the British West Indian islands and should tap the coast of Venezuela (where many British subjects are employed) and possibly Colombia. The line might thence proceed to Jamaica thus providing a link between the southern and northern British groups of Colonies which might attract passenger traffic provided the intervening ports of call were limited to two or three. Again, the Committee are unaware whether it would be possible to extend such a line to New York to look after the freight between the United States and the British West Indies. It should be pointed out that while opportunities for passengers desiring to travel northwards from Trinidad to New York are plentiful, those in the reverse direction are not.

A particular point to which attention should be drawn is the higher freight rate charged on the staple commodity (sugar) from British Guiana than on that from the islands; the present quotation being 22/6 from the former against 17/6 for the latter. In practice this lowers the value of the United Kingdom market for sugar in British Guiana. The British Guiana exporters are thus willing to accept a lower price for their product in the Canadian market than the island Colonies need do since this heavy differential does not apply to the Canadian lines. This results in a general loss in the net proceeds of the West Indian product.

In regard to shipping to Canada the Canadian National Steamships are in competition with a foreign line and have also to compete with local chartering. It is suggested that the Imperial Shipping Committee should give consideration to the position in regard to the latter. It is naturally unfair to expect the private merchant to forego the opportunity of saving money by chartering (although incidentally this may well lead to his breaking the market by accepting a rather lower price for his product) but if this is done to any extent the profitable running and possibly the existence of a line, on which the West Indian shippers as a whole rely on account of its regularity, is jeopardised.

Soil Erosion

Ravages in West Indian Islands

It has long been recognised that unless a determined attempt is made to remove for the future the causes of soil erosion in the West Indies the results may be disastrous, both economically and affecting human life through the incidence of landslides and so on. As long ago as 1924 a warning was issued by Sir Arthur Hill, in a talk addressed to members of the West India Committee on the effects of deforestation in Jamaica. The same moral was pointed by Lord Olivier in his "Jamaica: The Blessed Island."

Under the striking title "The Rape of the Earth" Mr. G. V. Jacks and Mr. R. O. Whyte have issued an exhaustive survey of the causes and consequences of erosion in various parts of the world.*

Different factors, say the authors, are concerned with erosion which is occurring in many of the islands in the West Indies. In Jamaica, small tenant farmers have practised shifting cultivation, paying rent for, say, one acre but burning and destroying forest over a very much larger area. In addition accessible areas of forest have been heavily over-exploited and there are insufficient Forest Reserves. In the plantation districts all land fit for this type of cropping has been cleared, but in addition excessively steep slopes have been disposed of to petty settlers, for the production of foodstuffs.

A reconnaissance survey of Puerto Rico has shown that there is slight erosion on 19 per cent. of the island, mostly on cultivated parts of the coastal plains and alluvial valleys or on gently rolling pasture lands; moderate erosion was found on 29 per cent., and severe erosion on about 39 per cent. of the area. Most of the severe erosion occurs in the rough mountainous interior. Sheet erosion is the most common type, with gullies occurring on a little less than 22 per cent. of the total area.

Deforestation has also been excessive on some of the Windward and Leeward islands. For example, a critical stage has been reached on the island of St. Vincent, the prosperity of which depends upon an adequate perennial supply of pure water, particularly necessary for the arrowroot industry; most of the world's requirement of this commodity is supplied by the island. This industry is now threatened by a shortage of clean water; the development of the banana industry and a knowledge of what has happened in Jamaica make it easy to foresee an increasing pressure upon the forest land and an increased load of silt in the rivers.

In Trinidad, felling of protection forests and shifting cultivation have caused serious denudation, erosion and severe flooding in the Maracas Valley and the Caroni plain.

Mr. A. M. Armour, of Messrs. Booker Bros. McConnell and Co. will be leaving to-morrow, May 19th, for British Guiana where plans to stay for a month.

* "THE RAPE OF THE EARTH." A World Survey of Soil Erosion by G. V. Jacks and R. O. Whyte. Illustrated. London: Faber & Faber Ltd., 1939, 21/- net, pp. 313. 5½ in. x 8 in.

Cocoa Conviviality

London Association Annual Dinner

THE members of the Cocoa Association of London, Ltd., with many distinguished guests, assembled for their annual banquet at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London, W.1, on Friday, May 5th under the chairmanship of Mr. J. B. de J. Cleyndert.

A telegram was received conveying to the members the sincere thanks of the King and Queen for the loyal message of good wishes.

In proposing the cocoa industry the chairman said that one definition of industry was "habitual employment in useful work." The people engaged in the eminently useful work of producing chocolate and cocoa in palatable form were like one large family, comprising those who tilled the soil, gathered the pods and prepared the cocoa beans for export, as well as those whose services were employed in bringing the cocoa beans from the country of origin to the factory where the last and most striking transformation was made.

The Cocoa Association of London, he continued, was in existence to provide a common meeting ground for the discussion, the devising and the application of means to improve conditions in the interests of the whole of the trade. After paying a tribute to the Gold Coast Commission, Mr. Cleyndert referred to the presence of the Brazilian Ambassador, the representative of the largest cocoa-producing country after the Gold Coast.

The Association's efforts must continue to be co-ordinated and directed towards the organization and maintenance of a well-functioning market, a market in which there were always buyers and sellers, a market regularly and freely used by all, where sizeable quantities of cocoa beans could change hands without wide and disturbing fluctuations in price.

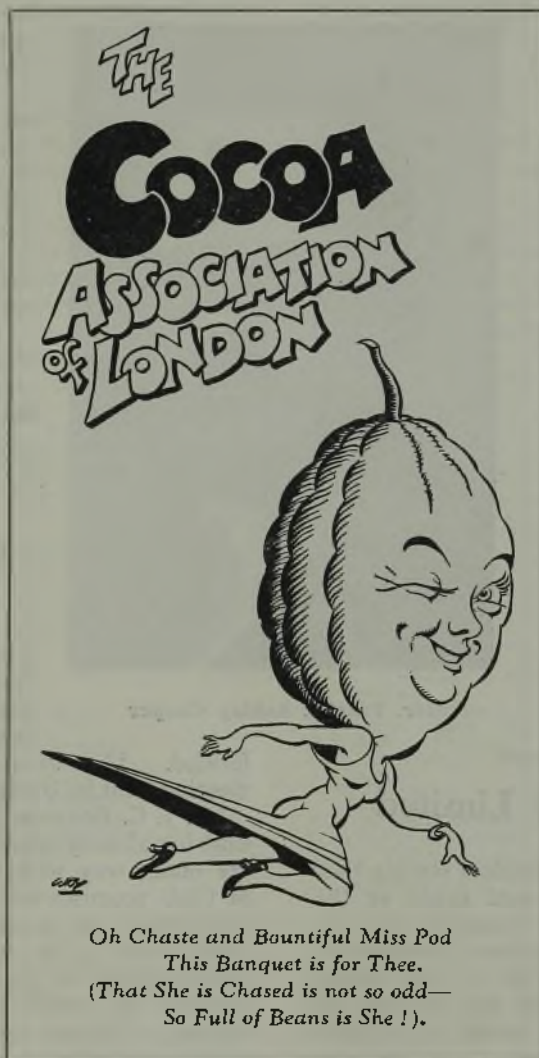
The chairman concluded by quoting the following words of wisdom uttered in 1679 by Dr. Cornelius Bontekoe:—

"It is more beneficial to the body to drink about four ounces of chocolate than to eat one or one-and-a-half pounds of meat. Young and old, weak and strong, men and women, healthy and several ailing people, can take this beverage without any apprehension or fear, as it is, so to say, everybody's friend. It is food and drink at the same time. I do not hesitate to assure you that, as bread is a food for all men, chocolate is equally so, and, being with bread the very best food, will in future be no less popular."

Responding to the toast, Mr. William Nowell (chairman of the Commission on the Marketing of West African Cocoa), on the position of the marketing of West African cocoa said that agriculturally cocoa was a kindly crop to work with. In a field of sugar-cane one was roasted from above by the hot sun while screened effectively from tempering breezes; in a cotton field one was open to the air, but was dealing with a highly temperamental plant which was subject to more different kinds of trouble than any other with which he was acquainted. In cocoa, on the other hand, one had a substantial tree, reasonably regular in its habits, planted in open formation and with a canopy which provided a grateful shade. When the stems were decorated with a full crop in all its bright colours, a cocoa grove was near enough to the Garden of Eden! The cocoa grower should be a happy man, and considered that he would be if it were not, alas, for the serpent; and those who were engaged as dealers in and buyers of his product often appeared to the

grower as the incarnation of his enemy!

Mr. Nowell recalled that he was appointed to the Agricultural Service of Trinidad when the great rush to take up Crown land and plant cocoa had about reached its end; the period when it was the ambition of almost every Government official to own a cocoa estate, with capital or without it! A black cloud was rising across the Atlantic, but few had heeded it at that time. He had remained long enough to take an intimate part in the inquiries which had led to the first instalment of



On the Menu

agricultural relief to the cocoa industry and to the establishment, with a like object, of the Agricultural Bank. Those were days when Government subsidies to agriculture were not so familiar as they are now, and he well remembered being personally admonished by his official superior in this country for not having persisted longer, as a member of the Committee of Enquiry, in his opposition to the policy of Government grants.

The remainder of Mr. Nowell's speech dealt mainly with the West African Commission.

Mr. Douglas Wallace proposed the health of the Association's many distinguished guests accompanying the toast with the names of His Excellency the Brazilian Ambassador, Mr. Clement Davies and Sir Isidor Salmon.

The health of the chairman was proposed by Mr. A. E. Cope. In a brief reply, Mr. Cleyndert paid a compliment to Mr. Pigott and Mr. Hawkins, the Association's Secretaries, in connexion with their organisation of the Banquet.

In addition to those mentioned the guests included: Sir Algernon Aspinall, Mr. John Cadbury, Mr. C. E. F. Dumas, Mr. Arthur G. Forbes, Mr. Ken. G. Grant, Mr. F. A. Greenaway (hon. treasurer), Mr. Ian Greenaway, Sir Arthur Hill, Mr. Chas. Howe, Mr. Horace H. King, Mr. Godfrey Leach, Mr. A. C. Mackie (vice-chairman), Mr. J. Gordon Miller, Sir Henry Moore, Mr. T. A. Noyes, Mr. Andrew Rugg-Gunn, Mr. L. Saunders, Mr. T. Souness, Mr. Maurice S. Thompson and Mr. Rupert S. Thompson.

Kern Oil Company Limited

A circular has been sent to shareholders stating that in accordance with the announcement made at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Company on 7th December last, Chemical and Petroleum Investments Limited have placed at the disposal of the Board sufficient of the 600,000 Shares for which they are entitled to subscribe to enable an offer to be made to all Stockholders whose names appear on the Register of Members of the Company at the close of business on 27th April, 1939, for subscription at the price of 4/- per share, payable in full on application, in the proportion, as nearly as possible, of one new share of 3/4 in respect of every £1 6s. 8d. of Stock held on that date. Any shares of this issue that may not be so subscribed will be taken up and paid for by Chemical and Petroleum Investments Limited at the same price, viz., 4/- per share on 1st June, 1939, under the terms of their Contract with the Company. The Board accordingly invite subscriptions for the Shares of this issue upon the terms set out in the Letter of Rights.

Mr. Patrick Ashley Cooper

Mr. Patrick Ashley Cooper, chairman of Trinidad Leaseholds Ltd., is also a Governor of the Hudson Bay Company and in that capacity left for Canada on May 10th in order to take part in a historic ceremony in connexion with the visit of the King and Queen to the Dominion.

Under the terms of the Charter of 1670, the company has to pay tribute in the form of two elk heads and two black beaver skins to the King whenever he sets foot within the ancient territories of Rupert's Land. The ceremony will take place before the gateway of Old Fort Garry in Winnipeg.

This is the first occasion in the nearly two and three-quarter centuries of the company's history that opportunity has arisen for the Governor to pay this tribute to a reigning sovereign, although in 1926 a presentation of elks and beavers was made to the Prince of Wales when he visited the territory.

It will be recalled that Mr. Ashley Cooper, of whom a photograph appears on this page, recently returned from inspecting the Leaseholds Company's properties in Trinidad.



Mr. Patrick Ashley Cooper

Barbados Aero Club

Aviation is beginning to make great strides in the British West Indies and it is significant that the Barbados Aero Club, the first of its kind in that island, has now been

formed. The formal launching took place at a meeting held in Bridgetown on April 18th.

Mr. J. C. Bellamy, the secretary, informs us that the Club has already ordered one light plane and negotiations are under way with the Government for the erection of Club premises at Scawell Airport. The rules and regulations are being modelled on those governing flying clubs in the old country and the possibilities of civil aviation in the development of closer relations between the islands are not being lost sight of, to say nothing of future assistance in a time of emergency. ["England nebbber fear; King George nebbber fear, while Barbados 'tand 'tiff."] Every effort also is being made to co-operate with the Trinidad Flying Club.

The following are the officers of the Club. President, Hon. E. Keith Walcott, M.C.P.; vice-president, Lt.-Col. Hugh Wilkin, M.C.; committee of management, H. L. Smith, M.C.P., Laurence Bancroft, E. L. Ward, M.C.P., J. A. Skinner, H. L. Manning; hon. treasurer: C. A. Baeza; hon. secretary, J. C. V. Bellamy.

At the meeting referred to, members expressed their pleasure at having Mr. Jack Skinner actively associated with the venture for it was he who made the pioneer attempt at civil aviation in the island.



West Indies Cricket Tour



Disappointing Battle of Worcester

AT the time of our going to press the Test Side have played two practice matches and three first class fixtures. The annual event against Reigate Priory arranged for May 2nd had to be cancelled owing to weather conditions. Some excellent practice was obtained in the one-day match against L. E. G. Ames XI at Gravesend on May 3rd which resulted in a very even draw (J. Stollmeyer, 87). Next day saw the West Indies first win, when their fast bowlers routed the Army. The result was 166 runs for 8 wickets to 130. Derek Sealey made 62 and J. H. Cameron, 42.

High hopes were raised in the first County game at Worcester, starting on May 8th. With a first innings lead of 59 the visitors looked like overwhelming Earl Baldwin's county, but in the second innings the West Indian bowling was mastered by the strong partnership of Cooper and Martin. In spite of Constantine's efforts (he being the first to hit a six) the team was unable to make the 233 necessary runs to win. Scores:—

WORCESTERSHIRE			
First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Bull, b. Martindale	4	c. Barrow, b. Martindale	3
King, c. Grant, b. Johnson	3	c. Weekes, b. Martindale	20
Cooper, c. Constantine, b. Martindale	1	b. Cameron	92
Gibbons, c. Grant, b. Johnson	21	b. Constantine	1
Martin, c. Grant, b. Martindale	1	b. Constantine	94
†Hon. C. J. Lyttelton, l.-b.-w., b. Constantine	7	b. Stollmeyer	4
P.O. M. Jewell, c. Barrow, b. Martindale	4	c. Constantine, b. Martindale	24
Howorth, b. Constantine	13	c. Barrow, b. Cameron	29
*Buller, b. Johnson	10	ht. wkt., b. Cameron	0
Perks, run out	13	not out	1
Jenkins, not out	1	b. Constantine	1
Byes 6, l.-b. 3, n.-b. 1	10	Byes 13, l.-b. 8, n.-b. 1	22
Total	83	Total	291

WEST INDIES			
*J. Barrow, st. Buller, b. Howorth	22	c. and b. Martin	9
J. B. Stollmeyer, c. Gibbons, b. Perks	13	b. Perks	13
G. Headley, l.-b.-w., b. Perks	50	c. Jewell, b. Perks	7
J. E. D. Sealey, l.-b.-w., b. Jenkins	1	l.-b.-w., b. Perks	0
G. Gomez, c. Buller, b. Howorth	28	c. Lyttelton, b. Perks	30
K. H. Weekes, st. Buller, b. Howorth	6	c. and b. Howorth	4
L. N. Constantine, c. Jewell, b. Perks	3	c. Gibbons, b. Perks	47
J. H. Cameron, c. Buller, b. Perks	4	c. and b. Howorth	3
R. S. Grant, b. Perks	7	c. Bull, b. Howorth	2
E. A. Martindale, not out	0	b. Howorth	24
T. Johnson, b. Perks	2	not out	2
Byes 6	6	Byes	6
Total	142	Total	147

WORCESTERSHIRE				First Innings					
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
Martindale	10	2	27	4	Constantine	9	0	18	2
Johnson	10.2	2	28	3					
Second Innings				First Innings					
Martindale	14	2	42	3	Grant	4	0	27	0
Johnson	11	1	50	0	Cameron	14	2	48	3
Constantine	12.6	3	49	3	Headley	1	1	0	0
Stollmeyer	9	0	53	1					

Johnson bowled one no-ball.

WEST INDIES				First Innings					
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
Perks	10	2	27	6	Jenkins	9	3	15	1
Martin	18	3	47	0	Howorth	20	4	47	3
Second Innings				First Innings					
Perks	13	1	48	5	Howorth	7.1	2	42	4
Martin	9	2	24	1	Jenkins	4	0	27	0

† Indicates Captain. * Wicketkeeper.

ROLPH GRANT'S INJURY

The visitors' next venture was against one of the two crack Counties of the North, at Aigburth (Liverpool) on May 11th. Again they made a promising opening,

dismissing Lancashire for 226 runs, Hylton being the most successful bowler with 3 wickets for 44 runs. The West Indies, who were forced to bat without Rolph Grant who had received a bad knock on the knee while fielding, scored 236 in their first innings, Derek Sealey, 67; J. H. Cameron, 45; and L. N. Constantine, 37; being the most successful batsmen. The match ended in a draw, Lancashire putting up 256 runs in the next innings and the West Indies finding themselves with 247 to make in order to win in a possible 3½ hours! They were not helped by a light which was poor in any case but must have seemed execrable after the brilliant sparkle of the Caribbean. The best features of the second innings were Cameron's excellent bowling analysis of 5 wickets for 23 runs and Headley's fine innings, in which he carried his bat for 76. The end came comparatively tamely. Scores:—

LANCASHIRE			
First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Washbrook, c. Barrow, b. Constantine	64	l.-b.-w., b. Hylton	42
Paynter, b. Martindale	29	b. Constantine	40
Iddon, b. Hylton	6	b. Constantine	12
Oldfield, b. Hylton	2	c. Constantine, b. Hylton	71
Hopwood, b. Williams	5	c. sub., b. Hylton	33
Nutter, c. Constantine, b. Martindale	27	c. Hylton, b. Cameron	4
Parkin, run out	10	not out	23
W. H. L. Lister, c. Bayley, b. Martindale	35	st. Barrow, b. Cameron	1
Phillipson, c. Barrow, b. Sealey	17	c. Bayley, b. Cameron	4
Farrimond, c. Barrow, b. Hylton	9	c. sub., b. Cameron	5
Pollard, not out	15	c. Constantine, b. Cameron	11
Byes 2, l.-b. 3, w. 1, n.-b. 1	7	Byes 6, l.-b. 3, n.-b. 1	10
Total	226	Total	256

WEST INDIES			
First Innings.		Second Innings.	
I. Barrow, b. Pollard	26	c. Pollard, b. Phillipson	3
E. A. Martindale, c. Farrimond, b. Phillipson	27	c. Farrimond, b. Phillipson	39
G. Headley, c. Phillipson, b. Pollard	3	not out	76
C. Gomez, c. Pollard, b. Phillipson	3	b. Pollard	12
H. P. Bayley, c. Farrimond, b. Phillipson	2	not out	7
J. E. D. Sealey, c. Farrimond, b. Phillipson	67		
L. N. Constantine, st. Farrimond, b. Parkin	37		
J. H. Cameron, c. Paynter, b. Phillipson	45		
L. G. Hylton, c. Farrimond, b. Pollard	13		
E. A. V. Williams, not out	3		
R. S. Grant, absent hurt	0		
Leg-byes 4, n.-b. 6	10	Leg-byes	5
Total	236	Total (3 wickets)	142

BOWLING ANALYSIS				
LANCASHIRE				
First Innings		Second Innings		
O.	M.	R.	W.	
Martindale	17	0	73	3
Williams	12	1	43	1
Hylton	14.4	3	44	3
Martindale	9	1	52	0
Williams	10	1	57	0
Hylton	18	2	65	3
WEST INDIES				
First Innings		Second Innings		
O.	M.	R.	W.	
Phillipson	25	5	48	5
Pollard	20	1	74	3
Nutter	12	2	37	0
Phillipson	11	2	18	2
Pollard	11	1	34	1
Nutter	3	1	23	0

FIRST LONDON APPEARANCE

Last Saturday, May 13th, the West Indies met a strong M.C.C. side who kept them in the field all day. Mr. D. R. Jardine doubts whether any more lifeless

wicket has been seen at Lord's since Australia piled up a record score there in 1930. It was no day for bowlers, and the home side were able very comfortably to amass 435 for 7 wickets. Compton who made a century in the first Test Match against Australia last year again obliged. He was eventually caught by Barrow at wicket off Johnson's bowling.

No play was possible on the two succeeding days owing to the rain and the waterlogged pitch at Lord's. The following is the score of the first innings.

M.C.C. First Innings.	
B. O. Allen, st. Barrow, b. Hylton	85
Edrich, l.-b.-w., b. Constantine	17
Compton (D.), c. Barrow, b. Johnson	115
N. W. D. Yardley, run out	0
B. H. Valentine, l.-b.-w., b. Sealey	73
H. T. Bartlett, b. Johnson	12
F. R. Brown, b. Constantine	14
C. R. Maxwell, not out	64
Captain J. W. A. Stephenson, not out	46
Byes, 6; l.-b., 2; n.-b., 1	9

Total (7 wickets) 435
Smith (J.) and Sims did not go in.

WEST INDIES: J. H. Cameron, I. Barrow, E. A. Martindale, G. Headley, G. Gomez, L. N. Constantine, J. E. D. Sealey, K. H. Weekes, J. B. Stollmeyer, L. G. Hylton and T. Johnson.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	M.C.C. First Innings.					M.C.C. First Innings.			
	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Martindale	19	0	91	0	Cameron	5	0	18	0
Johnson	15	2	78	2	Sealey	9	2	38	1
Constantine	22	0	102	2	Stollmeyer	3	0	30	0
Hylton	15	0	69	1					

Umpires: Beet and Hardstaff.

Everyone will rejoice to hear that Victor Stollmeyer is out of hospital and hopes shortly if selected to take his place in the XI. On the other hand, the injury to the Captain, as already recorded, is little short of a catastrophe and we can only hope for Rolph Grant's speedy and complete recovery.

Meanwhile another calamity has befallen the Team. Mr. J. M. Kidney, their very capable manager, developed a temperature on Monday, May 15th, and had to go for a few days' rest to St. Barnabas Hospital, where Mr. Stollmeyer had been. He is suffering from slight bronchitis and is going on comfortably.

Appropriately enough the beverages served at the West Indian Club's very successful reception for the West Indies cricket team on April 26th were composed entirely of West Indian ingredients. The fresh limes came from the Government of Jamaica, through the courtesy of the Marketing Officer, Mr. B. A. Sequeira. The arrangement was also made possible through the generosity of a number of firms. Thus, the Rum was the gift of Messrs. Fred L. Myers and Son, Booker Bros. McConnell and Co. Ltd., and Caroni Ltd., The Bitters were supplied by Messrs. Angostura Bitters (London) Ltd., and Messrs. L. Rose and Co. Ltd. gave the Lime Juice.

MR. F. A. NORMAN, who as announced in last CIRCULAR has been selected for the new post of Labour Adviser to the Government of Jamaica, will sail for Kingston on May 22nd. Mr. Norman entered the Civil Service in 1904 and worked in connection with Labour problems under the Board of Trade until the creation of the Ministry of Labour with which Ministry he has served since. He has also acted as the British Government delegate at various meetings of the International Labour Office at Geneva, Paris, Madrid and Washington.

Commodity Research

There have been in the past many useful reference books published dealing with specific commodities. We have received from New York a finely produced and comprehensive Commodity Year Book for 1939, giving encyclopædic information and statistical records for all the most common products of commerce. The industries dealt with in the 616 pages of this massive volume include (to take those with which the West Indies are more immediately concerned), sugar, coffee, cocoa, cotton, rice, tobacco and coco-nut oil. Taking the thirty pages devoted to the first named, we find an article on the history and background of sugar, a review and chronology for 1938 and useful statistics expressed in graphs and tables. While mostly arranged and written from the point of view of the producer dealer, or speculator in the United States much of the information is of more general interest and importance. Some of the price charts go back as far as 150 years.

A study of the trends of consumption leads to the conclusion that on the whole we are both eating less and wearing less than formerly and the tendency seems to be towards less and less clothing for both men and women and a declining per capita consumption for most food products.

The Commodity Year Book, 1939 is published by the Commodity Research Bureau Incorporated, 82, Beaver Street, New York, and the price is \$7.50.

Rum Truffles

IN reply to an inquirer from Holland, Confectionery Production supplies the following information regarding the manufacture of these delicacies:—

The rum truffles which are marketed in England consist of chocolate paste with liqueur centre dipped in couverture, and rolled in chocolate vermicelli.

The liqueur centres are first prepared in the usual manner of liqueurs, and a chocolate paste is made approximately as follows:—

8 lb. glucose.

3 lb. full cream condensed milk.

Bring this to the boil; remove pan from heat, and add 5 lb. melted couverture and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. dairy butter (if desired), stirring in very minutely. This batch may be poured on a slab to set and placed in containers for future use. Providing this is kept in a well-closed container, mould should not appear, but it must not be sealed down until quite cold.

Fine coco-nut can be added when the paste is worked up, before rolling out and cutting. This is advisable, as the coco-nut may have a tendency to turn rancid if added to the chocolate paste at the time of manufacture.

This paste is then rolled round the liqueur, and the whole dipped in chocolate couverture and rolled in chocolate vermicelli, as already stated.

Another form of this centre would be to make a paste as given, without the coco-nut, and flavour it fairly strongly with rum. The addition of a very small amount of salt will bring out the rum flavour. This could then be rolled in the form of balls, and dipped as before.

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



British Guiana Labour Ordinance — St. Kitts' Reserve Fund
— International Geological Conference in Trinidad —



ANTIGUA

WAGES and the Price of Sugar. The Government of Antigua has authorized the publication of a statement in the Leeward Islands Gazette (April 6th) to the effect that wages are dependent on the price of sugar and that until a large increase, "several pounds a ton," is effected the sugar industry as a whole cannot stand the imposition of higher wages. Pending this rise in price being obtained the Government's policy has been to increase employment by a continuous programme of public works and to develop peasant agriculture and land settlement.

BRITISH GUIANA

The Jewish Refugee Commission. While the Commissioners were on their way to Bon Succes, one of them, Dr. Joseph Rosen, an American Colonization expert and agronomist, was taken ill and conveyed to the Colonna Nursing Home. Meanwhile, on February 25th the German liner Koenigstein Dhoj arrived off the Beacon and the captain requested permission to land 165 Austrian refugees. On this being refused, the ship left, heading for Venezuela.

New Labour Bill. The Government has published for general information in the Official Gazette for April 22nd the text of an ordinance to provide among other things for the appointment of a Commissioner of Labour, for the regulation of the relationship between employers and employees, and for the settlement of differences between them. The Government invites any observations or criticisms which should be forwarded at an early date to the Colonial Secretary.

BRITISH HONDURAS

Legislative Council Election. The members returned as the result of the recent election for members of the Legislative Council are: Mr. A. Balderamos, Mr. R. S. Turton, Mr. S. B. Vernon, Mr. E. S. Usher, Mr. H. T. A. Bowman, and Mr. E. W. M. Bowen.

GRENADA

The Hon. C. C. Ross, K.C., the Attorney-General, has been transferred to Nyasaland as Crown Counsel. The announcement in the Government Gazette designated his new post as Crown Consul which is apparently non-existent. Perhaps the date, April 1st, was responsible.

JAMAICA.

Labour Legislation. The Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Law, 1939, which received the assent of the Governor on March 23rd, provides for the establishment of an Arbitration Tribunal and a Board of Inquiry in connexion with trade disputes, for the settlement of such disputes, and for inquiry into the economic and industrial life of the island.

New High Court Judge. It is officially announced that H.M. the King has approved the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Justice John L. H. W. Savary, Puisne Judge of the Gold Coast, to be a Judge of the High Court in Jamaica in succession to the Hon. Mr. Justice Cannon.

LEEWARD ISLANDS

The Hon. L. I. Henzell has been appointed an Unofficial member of the Executive Council of the Leeward Islands for a further period of three years.

MONTSERRAT

The Fruit Industry. His Honour the Commissioner has appointed under the Exportation of Fruit Ordinance, 1938, Mr. W. E. Bassett, as Chief Fruit Inspector and Mr. W. R. E. Nanton, Mr. E. P. Maloney and Mr. T. E. Weeks as Inspectors.

His Hon. T. E. P. Baynes, the Commissioner, has been appointed to act as Administrator of Antigua and Federal Secretary of the Leeward Islands during the absence on leave of His Hon. J. D. Harford.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS

Reserve Fund. The Legislative Council has authorized £30,000 being appropriated out of the surplus funds for the purpose of creating a Reserve Fund Investment for the Presidency.

ST. LUCIA

Young Sugar-Canes, according to Barclays Bank report, were progressing favourably and preparations were being made for the coming crop.

A Racing Club. The resuscitation of horse racing in the island was agreed to at a meeting held in the Castries Town Hall on March 14th, when the St. Lucia Racing Club, Ltd., was formed.

TRINIDAD

Good Weather. Our weather is admirable, says Mr. Potter, and visitors are loud in its praise. The dreadful damp days of last year with its exhausting heat are troubles of the past, and the bright sunny days with cool nights and mornings enliven one, and brighten the mind and render the body fit for hard and earnest work.

A Dreadful Murder—for it cannot be anything else—of Mr. Boodram Partop of Oropuche and of Fyzabad occurred on March 28th. He was found dead in his bedroom with five revolver bullet wounds in the upper part of his body. Mr. Partop was one of the wealthier East Indians of the Southern Province and was apparently popular. He was the chief owner of the Dome Oilfield in Fyzabad Settlement—one of the richest oilfields of the Colony and its proprietors have met with

misfortune several times. In 1928, when the well suddenly gassed, a dreadful explosion occurred, when a large number of persons including the then owner and a good many persons interested in the Company were killed on the spot. Quite recently this Company has been involved in costly lawsuits and its misfortunes have been many. Its career, though very profitable, has been shadowed by fatal misfortunes and this tragedy is the latest.

Grapefruit like sugar and cocoa has suffered from the abnormally heavy rains and as a consequence the early crop for this season is reported to be only about one-third that of last year.

Geological Conference. H.E. the Acting Governor, Captain J. Huggins, opened the first Geological Conference to be held in Trinidad on April 19th. The conference, which has been organized by the Petroleum Association of Trinidad in collaboration with the Mines Department of the Colony, will carry on the good work done at the two previous conferences held in Venezuela in 1937 and 1938. In his speech of welcome to the 75 delegates representing England, British Guiana, Barbados, Venezuela, Holland, Switzerland and Trinidad, Captain Huggins said it was common knowledge that petroleum had such an indispensable bearing on the welfare of both Venezuela and Trinidad that every possible means should be taken to further knowledge under which it occurs. With this object and to support the progressive action of the Government of Venezuela the conference had been convened. He was confident that the interchange of ideas and views which would take place would have resultant benefits to both Venezuela and Trinidad.

Banana Troubles. It was reported at the April meeting of the Board of Agriculture that Panama disease was very pronounced all over the island and that on the whole very little attention was being given to its destruction. Also that the Cercospora leaf spot disease was now widely distributed and doing considerable damage. Finally that the proportion of rejects amongst bananas offered for export had been very high ranging for five out of the last seven fortnightly shipments from 40.2 to 59.5 per cent., the figures for the other two being 27.4 and 36.4 per cent. The causes of rejection have been mainly spots due to thrips and scratches due to manicous or rats.

Team for Bisley. The following team has been picked to represent Trinidad at Bisley in July: Lieut. A. Nuttall (captain), Asst. Supt. J. Reid, Station Sergt. C. Barrow, Mr. E. Carrington and Mr. E. Crooks. They are expected to leave on June 19th in the s.s. Colombia.

Cocoa Subsidy. It is reported that the cocoa subsidy is to be increased from one cent. to one and a half cents per pound.

The New Beach Hotel was officially opened on April 22nd, when Sir George and Lady Huggins entertained a large party at dinner.

Advisory Trade Committee. The Acting Governor has appointed a Committee to collect information and to advise the Government on the proposal to enter into a new trade agreement with Canada. The members of the Committee are the Acting Collector of Customs and Excise (chairman), Sir George Huggins, Hon. F. G. Grant, Major G. H. Simpson, Hon. M. A. Maillard, and Mr. S. W. Fitt.

BRITISH GUIANA'S COLONIZATION

(Continued from page 206)

experiments with dairy cattle fed on fodder crops and kept in restricted pastures. This should be an important training centre.

(b) A pastoral trial settlement, in the open savannah, where the possibilities of improving the present herds may be explored. It would also be a training centre.

(c) A trial settlement located on the savannah, adjacent to the mouth of a fertile valley, affording opportunity for combined agricultural and pastoral effort. This settlement should be developed as a prototype village from which the design of others could be derived.

(d) Receiving and quarantine centres at the seaward end of the prospective "corridor" must be established.

Large Scale Colonization

As regards eventual large scale settlement, the following steps are recommended:—

(a) A preliminary soil survey to determine with accuracy the extent of the "Kanuku" and other fertile types of soil.

(b) A detailed road survey for the transport route. Since the experimental settlers and their equipment must be brought in with existing means of transport, it will be necessary:—

(i) to establish a number of well planned rest camps with suitable housing and sanitary arrangements along the Cattle Trail, and/or the Bartica Potaro Road.

(ii) to survey the Essequibo River for the location of small portage rails round the principal rapids.

(iii) to train men in boat building and handling. At present, a 40-foot Diesel powered launch completes the journey from Rockstone on the lower Essequibo to Makaparima in the Rupununi Gorge, in seven days with six tons of cargo. It is able to do this from late May until the middle of December; a small fleet of such craft would be cheap to build and effective in maintaining the trial settlements in their first, most difficult months.

(c) To carry out soil exploration on the Pakaraima Plateau. Unfortunately the urgency of the matter made it impossible for the Commission to visit this but it must be remembered that, owing to its altitude (2,000-3,000 ft.) it may prove suitable as a location for hill stations.

INDIAN POPULATION.

As to the Indians themselves, the Commission think there is good reason to believe that they will welcome the coming of white settlers. Careful study, tact and intelligent co-operation will do much to eliminate possible causes of friction. A basic source of friction—conflict over lands—will hardly arise since the "Kanuku type" soil is avoided by the Indians as requiring too sustained an effort for their type of shifting cultivation. They are an intelligent and well disposed people, susceptible of a high degree of civilization; they look forward to the coming of colonists with keen anticipation since they see in the project three features highly desirable in their eyes: education, medical attention, and a market for their labour.

A tribute is paid to the services of Mr. A. J. Williams, whose flying boat made possible the arrival of the Commissioners in the distant interior in a matter of hours and saved them at least two months time. His self-developed radio system kept the various units in contact with each other and the coast.

The West Indies at Westminster

Sugar Prices — Trade Unions — Air Services
British Guiana and the Refugees

A Trinidad Petition

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD stated, in reply to MR. JAMES HALL on May 3rd that the petition of Mr. J. W. Butler respecting his allegations of unjustifiable degradation had been under consideration, but it had been necessary to refer back certain points to the acting Governor of Trinidad. Until a reply had been received, he was unable to say whether he would be prepared to take any action.



mind the widespread feeling there is on this question in Jamaica?

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD: I am sure that the feelings of the Jamaica people will be expressed in the discussions which are now taking place in the Legislative Council, and that I shall be fully aware of them.

Sugar Clearances before the Budget

MR. HANNAH asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on May 10th, whether he was aware that for three weeks before the provisions of the Budget were known wholesale merchants were refusing to supply sugar to Portsmouth shopkeepers; and would he look into such an anticipation of his Budget proposals?

CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK, Financial Secretary to the Treasury: "I am not prepared to accept the assumption that such action was necessarily due to anticipation of the Budget proposals. It was found necessary this year for the Treasury to exercise their statutory powers to restrict clearances of sugar for some weeks before the Budget date, and this action may have resulted in some disturbance of the flow of sugar supplies."

Trade Unions

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD informed MR. RILEY on May 3rd that according to his latest information there were six registered trade unions in Jamaica, 16 in Trinidad and six in British Guiana. In Jamaica three further unions had applied for registration. He had no information as to the approximate membership of registered unions in each Colony.

MR. JAGGER: Will the Minister make representations to the Government Departments in Trinidad to recognise those unions?

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD: In Trinidad 16 are recognised.

MR. JAGGER: Would he ask the Government Departments, in their capacity as employers, to recognise the unions?

The Jamaica Franchise

Asked by MR. RILEY on May 10th whether he had under consideration the widening of the franchise in Jamaica, MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD replied: I understand that the Legislative Council is considering proposals by certain of its members for constitutional reform, and I shall await their conclusions together with the Governor's comments. I should also wish to await any observations that the Royal Commission may have to make on this subject.

MR. RILEY: Will the right hon. Gentleman bear in

Air Services

CAPTAIN PLUGGE asked the Secretary of State for Air whether he was aware that the latest figures showed that passenger traffic carried by Dutch Air Lines in the West Indies for March this year showed an increase of 80 per cent. over the corresponding month of 1938, whilst the increase of mail amounted to 65 per cent.; and whether he was not able to state what steps were being taken to assist the early establishment of adequate British air services in the West Indies?

CAPTAIN BALFOUR: I am not aware of the figures to which my hon. and gallant Friend refers. The position in regard to the inter-island service in the West Indies is that a report recently made after investigation on the spot by a technical officer of my Department has been examined in consultation with the Colonial Office, and a detailed specification of the requirements for such a service has been drawn up. Steps are, I understand, now being taken by the Colonial Office to ascertain from the local authorities the extent to which existing facilities can be used, and the amount of the contributions to the service which they are prepared to make. So soon as this information is available, it will be possible to reach a definite decision in regard to the establishment of the service.

Sugar Prices and the Cuban Surplus

MR. STANLEY (President of the Board of Trade) informed MR. RATHBONE on May 5th, that he was aware of the recent increase in the price of sugar and that there were good reasons for supposing that the quotas approved by the International Sugar Council in July and January last were insufficient for the present requirements of the market. The attention of the chairman of the International Sugar Council had been drawn to the matter and he understood that he was taking immediate steps to consult the members of the Council on the action that should be taken to deal with the shortage and that a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council was being called. Meanwhile steps were being taken to accelerate the despatch of sugar from Empire countries.

Replying to MR. THORNE on May 8th, MR. CROSS (Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade) said that on the basis of the export quotas for Cuban sugar at present fixed for the United States market and those authorised for the world market by the International Sugar Council, Cuba was likely to have surplus stocks



of the order of 200,000 tons at the end of the year. He was aware that the Retailers' Sugar Association had recommended an increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. in the

retail price of sugar to operate from that day.

"The position is that there has recently been quite an abnormal demand for sugar, and the quotas which are at present authorised by the International Sugar Council will not be sufficient. The attention of the Council has been drawn to the matter by the Government and a meeting of the executive committee is being called for this week."

MR. THORNE: Have the Government any power to compel these people to release a major part of this sugar in order to bring prices down?

MR. CROSS: There are no compulsory powers because this is an international body, but all the Governments participating have certain rights, and His Majesty's Government have certain rights, of withdrawing from the Council if, after an abnormal rise in world prices, the Government request the Council to take steps to remedy the situation, and the Council fails to do so.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR EVANS: Have His Majesty's Government any reason for believing that Cuba has already refused to release any additional amount?

MR. CROSS: I should require notice of that question.

Answering questions from MR. BEN RILEY and CAPTAIN ARTHUR EVANS on May 11th, MR. STANLEY said that it was clearly necessary to await the results of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Sugar Council before considering what, if any, further action was required.

[The official communiqué published after the meeting referred to, is given on page 204.]

British Guiana and the Refugees

On May 10th (the day of the publication of the Refugees Commission's Report), MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD stated, in reply to a number of questions, that it was the intention to publish the reports of the experts consulted by the Commission in a separate document as shortly as possible.

"With regard to the general question, His Majesty's Government have considerable hopes of the settlement possibilities in British Guiana."

With reference to the Report, of which a summary appears on page 205, the Prime Minister made the following statement in the House of Commons, on May 12th—

His Majesty's Government wish to express their high appreciation of the way in which in a comparatively short time the Commission carried out their investigations, and to acknowledge the value of their report. They welcome the recommendation for experimental settlement in British Guiana and are prepared to offer the fullest facilities for any settlement upon which the refugee organizations may decide.

I have already declared on behalf of the Government that if, as the result of the Commission's inquiry, lands were found suitable for settlement, these would be leased on generous terms. His Majesty's Government assume that this experimental settlement will be financed from private sources, and that it will be carried out under the direction of experts appointed by the refugee organization which would be primarily responsible for it. The Government of British Guiana are, however, prepared to co-operate fully and to appoint such administrative officers as may be necessary. In addition, his Majesty's Govern-

ment will make such arrangements as may be necessary in personnel and organization for co-operation on their part with the refugee authorities. They are already in close touch with the Inter-governmental Committee for Refugees and with the responsible refugee committees in this country.

His Majesty's Government hope that arrangements can be made to begin settlement in the autumn of this year.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

In the view of his Majesty's Government, any prospect of large-scale settlement, which they hope may prove possible, must depend largely on the possibility of industrial development. They would urge, therefore, that further inquiries should be initiated at once with a view to determining the possibility of creating industrial employment for refugees either within the areas originally offered or in other suitable areas in the interior of the Colony, and they would give every facility for such a survey.

If the proposed experiment and these investigations prove successful, then, subject to the preservation of, or reasonable compensation for, existing rights, and in particular to the preservation of the rights and interests of aboriginal Indians, all the lands which might be required in the areas originally offered for examination would be leased on generous terms. In addition, the Government would be prepared to allocate similarly such lands outside this area as might be agreed upon as offering promising conditions for industrial or agricultural development.

His Majesty's Government recognize that the success of any scheme of large-scale settlement requires the provision of arterial communications. If the prospects of development are good and the capital forthcoming is adequate for the purpose of large-scale settlement and bears a reasonable proportion to the cost of providing suitable communication between the interior and the coast they would be prepared to provide such communication to meet the needs of the community.

In brief, His Majesty's Government would be prepared to facilitate the settlement of refugees over the whole of the interior of British Guiana in so far as it may prove practicable, the coastal belt being excluded because that area is already occupied and must be reserved for the needs of existing inhabitants. His Majesty's Government are confident that such a development would be of great advantage to the people of British Guiana.

His Majesty's Government appreciate that large-scale settlement, if successful, would result in the establishment of a new community of considerable size. In such an event its status and position would clearly become such as to warrant the grant of a large measure of autonomy in local government and the necessary provision for its adequate representation in the Government of the Colony as a whole. Subject to the general control of His Majesty's Government and of the Colonial Government, His Majesty's Government would be ready at all times to give sympathetic consideration to any proposals of this character, but the general Colonial services such as Customs and Revenue services, currency, post and telegraph, security services, and law and order would necessarily remain under the control of the Colonial Government.

His Majesty's Government hope that, with the good will and co-operation of all concerned, a large-scale settlement may prove possible which will contribute substantially to the solution of the distressing refugee problem.

FINANCING THE SCHEME

Replying to MR. T. WILLIAMS and others on May 15th, MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD stated that the experts' memoranda would be published as a Command Paper, probably in three or four weeks' time.

"Experimental settlement will be financed from private sources. The exact amount required will depend upon the scheme decided upon by the refugee organizations, and I cannot say yet what resources they may have at their disposal. H.M. Government will help and co-operate in other ways in the settlement.

"The importance of populations of the West Indian Islands will be kept fully in view by His Majesty's Government in considering this matter."

Canada - West Indies Trade

Favourable Balance for West Indies

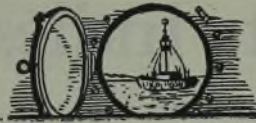
THE imminence of the preliminary negotiations for a new Trade Agreement between the British West Indies and the Dominion of Canada, prompts the publication of a survey of the present trade position between these two parts of the Empire. It will be recalled that the present agreement which was signed at Ottawa in 1925 and has since 1937 been carried on from year to year was at the end of 1938 denounced and is due to expire at the end of 1939.

For the tables published below we are indebted to Trade and Travel, an attractive and informative publication issued by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. It will be seen that according to the figures shown, translated to sterling on the 4.2d. basis of currency, the British West Indies exports to Canada exceed imports from that Dominion by £528,125 or 15.9 per cent. It must be remembered that for many industries 1937 was a rather favourable year.

<p>*BERMUDA Size: 19 sq. miles. Population: 31,000.</p> <p>IMPORTS .. \$10,610,000 U.K. .. 3,496,000—32.9% U.S. .. 4,209,000—39.7% Canada .. 1,540,000—14.5%</p> <p>EXPORTS .. \$ 157,000 U.K. .. 77 U.S. .. 129,000—82% Canada .. 20,000—12%</p> <p>Tourists: 83,092.</p>	<p>†BAHAMAS Size: 4,375 sq. miles. Population: 66,000.</p> <p>IMPORTS .. \$ 6,097,000 U.K. .. 1,364,000—22.3% U.S. .. 2,781,000—45.6% Canada .. 771,000—12.6%</p> <p>EXPORTS .. \$ 824,000 U.K. .. 184,000—22% U.S. .. 263,000—32% Canada .. 121,000—15%</p> <p>Tourists: 45,732 (Steamship only).</p>	<p>†JAMAICA Size: 4,450 sq. miles. Population: 1,159,000.</p> <p>IMPORTS .. \$30,692,000 U.K. .. 10,047,000—33.7% U.S. .. 5,417,000—18.1% Canada .. 4,455,000—14.9%</p> <p>EXPORTS .. \$24,084,000 U.K. .. 13,393,000—55.8% U.S. .. 1,156,000—4.9% Canada .. 5,941,000—24.7%</p> <p>Tourists: 65,269.</p>
<p>†TRINIDAD and TOBAGO Size: 1,980 sq. miles. Population: 448,300.</p> <p>IMPORTS .. \$35,836,000 U.K. .. 12,887,000—36.5% U.S. .. 8,380,000—23.7% Canada .. 4,342,000—12.3%</p> <p>EXPORTS .. \$31,531,000 U.K. .. 14,144,000—45% U.S. .. 2,202,000—7% Canada .. 1,379,000—4.4%</p> <p>Tourists: 47,050.</p>	<p>†BRITISH GUIANA Size: 90,500 sq. miles. Population: 337,000.</p> <p>IMPORTS .. \$11,496,000 U.K. .. 6,165,000—54% U.S. .. 1,129,000—10% Canada .. 1,690,000—15%</p> <p>EXPORTS .. \$13,129,000 U.K. .. 4,908,000—37% U.S. .. 802,000—6.1% Canada .. 5,882,000—45%</p> <p>Tourists: 3,434.</p>	<p>†BRITISH HONDURAS Size: 8,598 sq. miles. Population: 55,500.</p> <p>IMPORTS .. \$ 3,981,000 U.K. .. 874,000—21.9% U.S. .. 1,237,000—31.1% Canada .. 326,000—8.2%</p> <p>EXPORTS .. \$ 1,423,000 U.K. .. 414,000—29.1% U.S. .. 959,000—67.4% Canada .. 33,000—2.3%</p>
<p>†BARBADOS Size: 166 sq. miles. Population: 188,300.</p> <p>IMPORTS .. \$11,103,000 U.K. .. 4,567,000—41.2% U.S. .. 1,253,000—11.3% Canada .. 1,614,000—14.5%</p> <p>EXPORTS .. \$ 7,492,000 U.K. .. 3,276,000—43.7% U.S. .. 606,000—8.1% Canada .. 3,370,000—45%</p>	<p>†LEeward ISLANDS. Size: 715 sq. miles. Population: 139,200.</p> <p>IMPORTS .. \$ 3,312,000§ U.K. .. 1,376,000—43.2% U.S. .. 476,000—14.8% Canada .. 667,000—20.8%</p> <p>EXPORTS .. \$ 3,034,000§ U.K. .. 1,593,000—52% U.S. .. 84,000—2.7% Canada .. 1,095,000—36%</p>	<p>†WINDWARD ISLANDS Size: 516 sq. miles. Population: 209,800.</p> <p>IMPORTS .. \$ 3,248,000§ U.K. .. 1,670,000—51% U.S. .. 314,000—9.6% Canada .. 489,000—15%</p> <p>EXPORTS .. \$ 3,155,000§ U.K. .. 988,000—31% U.S. .. 748,000—24% Canada .. 588,000—19%</p>
<p>Total square miles: 111,319. Total population: 2,634,100.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">IMPORTS</p> <p>Grand Total \$116,375,000 U.K. .. 42,446,000—36% U.S. .. 25,196,000—32% Canada .. 15,894,000—14%</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">EXPORTS</p> <p>Grand Total \$84,829,000 U.K. .. 38,900,000—46% U.S. .. 6,949,000—8% Canada .. 18,429,000—22%</p>

* £ = \$4 86½. † Basis of Currency = \$.
† £ = \$5.00. § 1936 figures.

PASSENGERS



To and from the WEST INDIES and BRITISH GULANA

Harrison Line

Home arrivals from British Guiana and the West Indies: in the s.s. Inanda (Captain W. A. Short), at London, May 6th:—

Mr. R. Alston	Mr. J. P. Graves	Mrs. H. Pantin
Miss K. B. Anderson	Mr. & Mrs. J. Harford	Miss M. Phillip
Rt. Rev. Bishop of Antigua	Lt.-Com. F. P. Hart	Mr. W. K. Robb
Mr. & Mrs. R. Badley	Miss G. F. Haslett	Miss C. H. Rudkin
Col. & Mrs. E. Bell	Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Hill	Mr. & Mrs. Scott-Johnston
Miss H. Bell	Mr. & Mrs. C. Hitchins	Sir Alfred Sherlock
Miss M. Berchmans	Mrs. M. A. Julion	Mrs. S. M. Smith
Mrs. G. Berkeley	Mrs. J. Lawrie	Mr. J. W. Spence
Mrs. I. Camacho	Miss Anne Lee	Mr. J. Strand-Jones
Mr. A. S. D'Andrade	Mr. D. W. Low	Mr. C. Wade
Mr. H. Downer	Mr. & Mrs. H. Macintyre	Mrs. J. M. Watt
Mr. W. Finlayson	Mr. C. Macalaff	Mr. & Mrs. H. K. Wilson
	Mr. G. D. Nisbet	

Hamburg-America Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in the m.s. Caribia, from Dover, May 10th:—

Mr. E. Dasent	Mrs. J. Glossop	Mr. C. Otin
Mr. & Mrs. O. Einstein	Mr. & Mrs. Larrouy	Mr. F. Sagrera
Mr. & Mrs. P. Guggenheim	Mr. G. R. MacLeish	Mrs. E. Weiss
Mr. A. Garcia	Mr. J. MacDonald	Mr. & Mrs. W. Wells.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in the m.s. Caribia at Plymouth, April 29th:—

Sir Tom Bridges	Mr. & Mrs. F. Gill	Miss F. Smith
Sir John Courtis	Miss I. Gill	Miss D. Taylor
Mr. S. Dasent	Mr. & Mrs. J. Millett	Mr. & Mrs. H. Wright
Mr. J. Emerson	Miss G. Phipps	

Horn Line

Home arrivals from Trinidad, in the m.s. H. C. Horn, at Dover, April 30th:—

Miss C. Y. Anthony	Mr. & Mrs. W. Robinson	Mrs. M. Shaw
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Fyffes Line

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Ariguani (Captain R. A. Thorburn, R.D., R.N.R.), from Avonmouth, May 8th:—

Mr. & Mrs. F. Barnett	Mr. A. L. Hendriks	Mrs. W. H. Redpath
Mr. J. F. Bodenharn	Miss V. L. Hendriks	Mr. T. W. Scott
Mrs. R. Colquhoun	Mr. H. Kerston	Miss E. J. Scott
Mrs. A. E. Drysdale	Miss P. A. Laidlaw	Mrs. E. D. Stansfeld
Mrs. M. B. Ewen	Mr. & Mrs. W. Lane	Capt. W. D. Staveri
Sir John Harding	Mr. L. F. McConnell	Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Willis
Lady Harding [K.C.M.G.]	Maj. A. C. Paton	Mr. T. Woods

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Cavina (Captain W. T. Forrester), at Avonmouth, May 8th:—

Mr. A. P. Bellhouse	Mrs. M. P. Isherwood	Capt. T. O'Malley
Mr. A. H. Burren	Mrs. H. F. Kiddle	Mr. & Mrs. W. Osborne
Mr. A. A. Carter	Miss D. M. Long	Mrs. C. M. Platt
Mr. Crichton	Mr. & Mrs. A. McLean	Mrs. J. Sinclair
Misses A. & J. Crichton	Mr. & Mrs. O. McSally	Mrs. E. C. Stidwell
Dr. F. A. Dryden	Mr. W. Manley	Mr. & Mrs. D. Walker
Mr. A. Duncan	Mr. A. H. Moore	Mr. H. Williams
Miss N. Gill	The Misses V. & K. Nash	Miss M. A. Williams
Mr. G. F. Hardy	Miss E. M. Oisson	Mr. C. B. Wolf

Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co.

Homeward arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Jamaica Pioneer (Captain B. W. Smith), at London, May 2nd:—

Mrs. K. Craven	Mrs. M. De Lisser	Misses F. & B. Kelly
Miss M. DaCosta	Mr. & Mrs. O. Elliston	Mrs. M. Valentine
Dr. E. A. Delgado	Mrs. B. Kelly	

Standard Fruit & Steamship Co.

Homeward arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Casanare, at London, May 1st:—

Mr. A. B. Butts	Mr. & Mrs. H. de M. Wellbourne	Miss P. Wellbourne
Miss F. E. Cooke		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Eros, at London, May 14th:—

Mr. & Mrs. L. Ashenheim	Mrs. M. G. Rochat	Miss S. Whitehead
Miss M. Flessner	Mr. & Mrs. J. Verity	Mr. D. F. Wilshin
Mr. P. Hathaway	Misses A. & F. Verity	

Booker Line

Sailings to Demerara, in the s.s. Amakura (Captain T. Jones), from Liverpool, April 29th:—

Mr. G. M. Bridges	Mr. A. J. Mair	Mr. H. Parker
Mr. J. C. Cubitt	Mr. J. S. Mitchell	Mr. J. D. Sebulz

Home arrivals in the s.s. Arakaka (Captain W. Walker), at Liverpool, May 12th:—

Mr. & Mrs. J. Cuthbert	Mr. G. D. Larrouy	Rev. & Mrs. F. Springford
Mr. H. J. Gibbs	Mr. McI. Pate	Mr. E. T. Warwick
Mr. & Mrs. W. Howick		

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Sailings to British Guiana and Surinam, in the s.s. Van Rensselaer, from Dover, May 10th:—

Mr. T. Atmaran	Mr. F. E. Hercules	Dr. & Mrs. B. N. Wase-Bailey
Mr. & Mrs. F. B. Croney	Misses K. & W. Herschel	Miss M. Wase-Bailey
Mr. & Mrs. H. Costelloe	Mrs. M. Halsey	Mr. & Mrs. M. Pollak
Mrs. I. M. Dalglish	Miss Z. Halsey	Miss L. R. Stephens
Mr. & Mrs. W. Freeman	Mr. A. MacGillivray	Mrs. M. G. Waldegrave
Mrs. L. M. Hutchings	Mrs. H. Melville	Miss B. R. Waldegrave
Miss L. Hutchings	Miss J. Melville	

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in the s.s. Van Rensselaer, at Plymouth, April 27th:—

Mr. L. J. Adams	Miss D. Goveia	Miss E. M. Rogers
Mr. H. A. Benz	Mr. & Mrs. R. Gwatkin	Mrs. M. D. Ryan
Mr. E. P. Berkeley	Mr. L. Harbin	Mr. W. J. Schmitz
Mr. & Mrs. C. Berridge	Mr. L. Inniss	Mr. C. L. Shotton
Miss S. M. Berridge	Col. & Mrs. L. C. Jones	Mr. R. Sinclair
Mr. W. J. Dunne	Mr. & Mrs. C. King	Miss B. D. Sinclair
Mrs. D. Dunne	Miss P. J. King	Mr. T. O. Tully
Miss P. E. Elmes	Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Merry	Mr. H. T. Walker
Mr. & Mrs. M. C. Fung	Mr. F. B. Osborne	Mr. & Mrs. H. S. Wilson
Mr. & Mrs. J. Goveia	Mr. & Mrs. G. Paterson	

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in the m.v. Pericles, at Plymouth, May 7th:—

Mr. J. R. Barnes	Mrs. C. Riddle	Mr. & Mrs. C. V. Newton
Mr. H. A. Tyler-Smith		

French Line

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Ariguani (Captain R. A. Thorburn), at Avonmouth, April 30th:—

Mr. H. Astley	Mrs. D. M. Filliard	Mr. D. K. Noble
Mrs. R. Burton-Stewart	Miss M. S. Furness	Mrs. E. E. Norton
Mr. & Mrs. W. Beaumont	Miss N. E. Gillespie	Miss P. M. Norton
Miss B. Beaumont	Miss M. B. Law	Mr. K. T. Russel
Miss J. O. Brooks	Mr. J. C. Low	Mrs. P. M. Tarrant
Mrs. D. A. Bunbury	Miss L. B. Mansell	Mr. A. Topham
Mrs. A. T. Christie	Mr. & Mrs. R. Minter	Mr. D. Topham
Miss C. Connolly		

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in the s.s. Colombie (Captain L. Troadec), at Plymouth, May 5th:—

Mrs. V. Bailey	Miss M. Halfhead	Mrs. E. A. Sambidge
Mr. & Mrs. G. Barclay	Mrs. R. H. Hodges	Mr. & Mrs. M. Schwartz
Mr. A. Barclay	Miss B. A. Inniss	Mr. P. Sheldon
Mr. & Mrs. C. Bicknell	Mrs. M. Jourdan	Mr. E. R. Sheldon
Mr. A. P. Catherall	Mr. Jourdan	Mr. & Mrs. B. O. Smellie
Mr. W. J. Clark	Mr. A. Lawrence	Miss C. Smellie
Mrs. J. de Sausmarez	Mr. & Mrs. T. Mann	Mr. & Mrs. G. D. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. B. Drayton	Miss J. Mann	Mr. & Mrs. C. Smyth-Pigott
Misses J. & D. Drayton	Mrs. H. W. Markram	Mr. O. Thompson
Miss E. B. Elliott	Mr. E. Martinez	Miss M. Thompson
Mr. F. W. English	Mr. E. Morris	Mr. W. Thompson
Mr. J. E. Fabelle	Mr. W. A. Paterson	Mr. L. S. Venables
Miss V. Fairtough	Mr. & Mrs. J. Reid	Mr. & Mrs. J. Verswyvel
Mr. G. A. Fellowes	Mr. D. Reid	Misses M. & M. F. Verswyvel
Mrs. A. Fitzgerald	Mr. J. Reid	
Mr. Fitzgerald	Miss D. Reid	
Mrs. E. G. Fletcher	Mr. A. V. Reiner	Mr. J. E. Warrington
Mr. & Mrs. A. Gomes	Mr. A. Richardson	Miss P. Watson
Mr. A. Gomes	Mr. L. Robinson	Mr. & Mrs. J. Weir
Miss P. Gomes	Mr. S. Robinson	Mr. I. Weir
Mr. G. Haines	Miss K. Rouse	Mr. A. Wenlock
Mr. W. Hales	Mr. G. A. Roy	Miss W. Wilkin



Round the Markets



A Quieter Fortnight

May 16th, 1939.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE. Last night's exchange rates and those of a fortnight ago are shown below:—

	May 1st	May 15th	\$ value	4/3.1
Canada	4.70	4.70	\$	4/3.3
U.S.A.	4.68	4.68	Fr.	-1.4
France	176.69	176.75	Gu.	2/3.6
Holland	8.77	8.70		

Gold per fine oz. 148/5½ against 148/6 a fortnight ago.

STOCKS AND SHARES. To-day's prices with rise or fall since last issue are shown below:—

Div. for latest year	Price	Rise or fall.
2½	66½	+1½
3½	92½	+1½
15	1½	+½
10	1½	-½
5	24/6	+1/10½d.
40	42/3	+2/11½d.
6½	35/-	+1/6
8	25/3	+2/6
10	25/3	+1½d.
6	6d.	+1½d.
—	1/7½	—
1	20/3	+3d.
6	8/-	—
15	1/6	—
5	4/-	—
7½	6d.(nom.)	+1½d.
12½	15/6	-1½d.
2½	6/9	—
6	1/9	+6d.
—	4½	+½
27½	45/3	+3/-
12	5/-	-7½d.
8½	12/6	+1/-

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

	per cwt.	per lb.
Sugar—n.e. 96°	6 5.2*	10 2.0
Cocoa	11 8	14 0
Coffee	4 8	14 0
Bananas	Free	2 6
Grapefruit	—	5 0
Honey	—	7 0
Rum	3 12 10	3 15 4
Tobacco (Unmanufactured)	9 5.5	11 6
Cigars	16 2½	0 1

*With Certificate 3/5.2 per cwt.

All other articles referred to in this Summary (except cotton) are duty free if consigned from and grown, produced or manufactured in the Dominions or the Colonies, but are subject to a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* if of foreign origin.

	CANADA.	Preferential.	General.
Sugar not above 16 D.S. 96°	per 100 lb.	28.712c.	\$1.28712
" " 16 Over 98°	" "	35.606c.	\$1.47606
" " above 16 D.S. 96°	" "	99.00c.	\$1.74
" " 16 " Over 99°	\$1.09	\$1.89	
Cocoa	" "	Free	\$2.00
Grapefruit	" "	" "	\$1
Coffee, imported direct	" lb."	" "	3c.
Arrowroot	" "	" "	1½c.
Pineapples in tins	" "	3c.	5c.
Ginger and Spices, unground	" "	Free	12½ per cent.
Nutmegs and Mace whole or unground	" "	Free	20 per cent.
Oranges	" cubic ft."	" "	35c.

*And above 16 D.S. when imported by a refiner for refining.

SUGAR. In the home market very little business has passed. Sales were made of about 25,000 tons of raws at 8/1½ to 8/4½ declining to 8/3½. Nominal value of Preferentials is 12/- and non-Preferentials 8/3 c.i.f. for May-June shipment. London Granulated shows an advance of 4½d. per cwt. to 24/9.

A fair amount of business was done in West Indian Crystallized at 20/10½ to 22/- per cwt. being an increase of 9d. for the lower grades and 6d. for better qualities.

In the Canadian Market there has been no business to report. At the early period prices were too high

to attract buyers and the subsequent break caused both buyers and sellers to withdraw.

The Board of Trade Returns for April are as follows:—

	Month of April		January-April	
	1938	1939	1938	1939
Imports of Unrefined tons				
Union of South Africa	4,474	1	66,901	37,188
Mauritius	26,366	29,033	138,236	133,033
Australia	3,510	4	143,929	156,788
Fiji	—	—	16,211	14,402
British West Indies	20,110	38,942	29,432	58,263
British Guiana	4,074	7,075	21,157	28,688
Other British Countries	1,439	2,086	4,381	4,724
Poland	—	—	9,578	—
Dutch East Indies	—	329	11,047	17,161
U.S.A.	1,947	1,466	5,202	5,931
Cuba	18,322	67,864	113,385	203,185
St. Domingo	45,216	43,378	72,715	91,851
Peru	4,390	471	28,660	17,450
Other Foreign Countries	8,054	4,823	15,310	43,372
Total	137,902	195,472	676,144	812,016
Imports of Refined	3,021	4,595	10,255	12,495
Total Imports	140,923	200,067	677,399	824,511
Consumption tons				
Refined	2,453	2,875	7,138	7,549
Unrefined	226,755	237,275	567,664	610,748
Total	229,208	240,150	574,802	618,297
Stocks				
Home Grown	133,550	159,200	—	—
Foreign Refined	1,300	2,400	—	—
Foreign Unrefined	370,300	404,350	—	—
Total	505,150	565,950		

RUM. The market remains quiet and unchanged. The Board of Trade Returns for April are as follows:—

	Month of April		January-April	
	1938	1939	1938	1939
Imports .. proof gallons	222,478	80,837	561,326	227,989
Exports .. " "	24,060	12,945	84,952	111,859
Home Consumption .. " "	26,700	36,413	105,488	135,472
Stock (March 31st) .. " "	4,659,000	5,025,000		

COCOA. The market has been inactive and weak with very little business passing. Ordinary Plantation Trinidad remains steady at 37/- c. & f. prompt shipment, and at 40/- to 45/- on the spot. A little trading has been done at those prices. Fine Estates remain unchanged in price have been sold up to 52/6 London, while first marks "to arrive" are offered at 39/- for May-June shipment c. & f. Continent.

Business has passed in new crop Grenada at 34/- to 36/- for good to fine and 300 bags old crop have been sold at 34/-. West African cocoa is quoted at 20/3 c.i.f. Continent for May-June shipment.

The Board of Trade Returns for April are as follows:—

	Month of April		January-April	
	1938	1939	1938	1939
Imports from cwt.				
British West Africa	63,628	337,562	541,864	1,686,557
British West Indies	11,801	3,178	50,410	14,492
Other British Countries	2,223	3,986	13,432	9,945
Venezuela	524	522	2,895	1,275
Ecuador	—	160	121	160
Other Foreign Countries	20,538	2,666	32,204	19,431
Total	98,714	348,074	640,929	1,711,860
Exports ..	5,152	4,235	28,175	35,875
Home Consumption	163,858	185,217	469,818	544,008
Stock (March 31st)	759,000	2,177,000		

ARROWROOT. The fixed rates are unchanged at 3d. to 3½d. for good and 4d. to 4½d. for superfine.

BALATA. The market has been dull. Offers of balata have been scarce, the price ranging from 1/9 to 1/9½ for spot sheet. Business has been reported for Surinam sheet at 1/8½ in bond.

BANANAS. The demand for Jamaicas has remained moderate to fair with prices unchanged at £19 10s. delivered London and £19 5s. delivered nearest station Provinces. Brazilians are still in fair demand and prices have increased to £16 delivered both London and Provinces.

Imports into the United Kingdom for the fortnight ended April 29th amounted to 782,146 bunches consigned by the following countries: Jamaica, 570,717; Colombia, 102,241; Honduras Republic, 50,910; Brazil, 45,335; Canary Islands, 10,614; Gold Coast, 2,129; and other countries, 200.

COPRA has had a steady market, the value of July-August for West Indian f.m.s. is valued at £11 15s.

COTTON. A moderate business has been done in West Indian Sea Island Cotton and prices are firm.

DESICCATED COCO-NUT is firm. Spot medium increased by 1/- to 19/3 and fine advanced by the same amount to 18/9. For May-June shipment the price is 18/3.

GRAPEFRUIT. Imports into the United Kingdom for the fortnight ended April 29th amounted to 110,579 cwt. consigned by the following countries: Palestine, 79,217; U.S.A., 20,237; Jamaica, 7,129; Trinidad, 1,472; Brazil, 1,076; and other countries, 948.

HONEY. The market remains firm. There are buyers of fair average quality without guarantee of colour at 28/- per cwt. c.i.f. London for prompt shipment from Jamaica. Present values on the spot in London are 29/6 to 40/- for the dark liquid to set smooth pale.

LIME PRODUCTS. Lime Oil. The value of Hand-pressed is 25/- to 27/6 according to quantity. Distilled is rather firmer with more demand and the quotation has increased 6d. to 11/6 per lb. ex. wharf. **Lime Juice.** There is still no demand for concentrated. Raw is quiet and unchanged at 1/9 to 2/3 according to quality.

ORANGE OIL. The value of both Sweet and Bitter is unchanged at 5/6 per lb.

SISAL. Rather dull conditions have prevailed and in the absence of demand values have fallen. Shippers are not pressing at the moment for new business and in consequence values are inclined to be nominal. To-day's quotations for c.i.f. optional ports are No. 1 May-July shipment £16 15s. per ton; June-August and/or July-September, £17. No. 2 May-July to July-September £16 per ton.

SPICES. Pimento. More business has been transacted and prices are well maintained on the steady absorption of stock into consumers' hands. The present value is 72/6 c.i.f. Havre for orders for May shipment. Small sales have been made on the spot in London around 7½d. per lb. ex. store. **Ginger.** The present value of Jamaica on the spot in London is 27/6 to 36/6 for small mixed No. 3 to medium bright No. 2. New Crop No. 3 has been sold at 25/- c.i.f. London for prompt shipment from Jamaica, the closing sellers' price being 26/-. **Nutmegs** have developed a better market on more

support from the home trade as well as inquiries from London exporters. Wormy and broken are quoted at 2½d.; sound unassorted at 4½d. to 4¾d.; sound 80's at 5½d. to 6d. **Mace** is quiet though in better demand with business passing on the spot around 1/6 for mixed red to pale; fine pale is quoted at 1/8.

Shipping Arrangements

THE following table showing the principal outward and homeward sailings on the West Indian route has been compiled by the West India Committee from information supplied by the several companies:—

OUTWARD				
Depart	Packet	From	To	
May 19	Inanda	London	B'dos, T'dad & D'ra.	
" 20	Jamaica Producer	London	Jamaica.	
" 22	Carare	Avonmouth	Jamaica.	
" 24	Eros	London	Jamaica.	
" 25	Colombie	Southampton	Barbados & Trinidad.	
" 26	Camito	Avonmouth	Jamaica.	
" 27	Jamaica Planter	London	Jamaica.	
" 27	Oropesa	Liverpool	Bermuda	
" 27	Perciles	Dover	Barbados & Trinidad.	
" 29	Camito	Avonmouth	Jamaica.	
" 30	Lochgoil	London	Bermuda & Jamaica.	
" 31	Crijnsen	Dover	B'dos, T'dad & D'ra.	
June 3	Jamaica Progress	London	Jamaica.	
" 5	Bayano	Avonmouth	Jamaica.	
" 7	Cordillera	Dover	Barbados & Trinidad.	
" 7	Erin	London	Jamaica.	

HOMEWARD				
Due	Packet	From	To	
May 19	Costa Rica	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.	
" 22	Camito	Jamaica	Avonmouth.	
" 23	Jamaica Planter	Jamaica	London.	
" 25	Cordillera	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.	
" 29	Bayano	Jamaica	Avonmouth.	
" 29	Canada	Jamaica	London.	
" 29	Erin	Jamaica	London.	
" 30	Inkosi	D'ra, T'dad & B'dos	London.	
" 30	Jamaica Progress	Jamaica	London.	
" 30	Patvia	Jamaica	Southampton.	
June 4	Cuba	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.	
" 4	Reina del Pacifico	Bahamas & Bermuda	Liverpool.	
" 5	Ariguani	Jamaica	Avonmouth.	
" 5	Heinz Horn	Trinidad	Dover	
" 5	Simon Bolivar	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.	
" 6	Jamaica Pioneer	Jamaica	London.	
" 8	Stuyvesant	D'ra, T'dad & B'dos.	Plymouth.	

Visitors from Overseas

IT would greatly facilitate the forwarding of correspondence if members of The West India Committee visiting this country would inform the Secretary of the date of their arrival and the address or addresses to which they would like THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR and correspondence despatched. The names of visitors at present in this country are given below:—

The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Antigua	Hon. E.W. Evans, C.M.G.	Mr. R. E. Rhodes
Mr. R. Arbutnot-Leslie	Captain S. M. Gilbert	Mr. A. Ridehalgh
Dr. C. F. S. Bailey	Mr. C. F. Henville	Mr. D. Foster Ross
M.B., Ch.B.	His Honour Mr. J. D. Harford	Mr. F. J. Seaford, O.B.E.
Captain W. M. Beresford, M.C.	Mr. Laurie Inniss	Mr. S. P. Sheldon
Mr. H. Duncombe Bindley	H. E. Sir Wilfrid Jackson, K.C.M.G.	Mr. F. Stoll
Mr. Harold E. Box, F.R.E.S.	Mr. E. Scott Johnston	Mr. C. L. Swabey
Mr. A. C. Broughton, M.I.Mech.E.	Mr. A. B. Killick, B.Sc.	Lady Swettenham
Miss D. Burslem	Mr. J. Stanley Matthews	Mr. C. O. Waterman
Mr. H. C. Costello	Mr. F. W. Milling	Mrs. H. A. Williams
Mr. S. O. Dasent	Mr. A. C. O'Dowd	Mr. R. O. Williams
Mr. David N. Barr, Liguanea, Chaffers Mead, Ashted, Surrey.	Mr. H. F. Pantin	His Hon. Mr. A. Alban Wright, C.M.G.
Captain P. Blagrove, M.C., 52, Lexham Gardens, W.8.	Mr. John Pendrich	Mr. W. Harold Wright
Captain J. O. Cutteridge, M.B.E., 20, Beaumont Street, Oxford.		Dr. L. R. Wynter
Mr. E. M. Eldridge, Conway Court Hotel, 42-44, Gloucester Terrace, W.2.		
Mrs. W. Gordon Gordon, Kerrow, Cannich, By Beaully, Inverness-shire.		
Mr. R. L. Gwatkin, c/o Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), 54, Lombard Street, E.C.3.		

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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Telephone :
ROYAL 1188
Telegrams :
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14, TRINITY SQUARE,
LONDON, E.C.3.
May 31st, 1939.

The West India Committee

"A body containing among its Members the first Merchants of the Kingdom whose countenance and support may justly be coveted with laudable pride."—Mr. Alexander McDonnell, secretary of the West India Committee, 1833.

IN later columns will be found an account of the proceedings of the annual general meeting of the West India Committee on May 25th. So gratifying was the attendance, which greatly exceeded that at any similar meeting within living memory, that recourse had to be had to the more spacious council chamber of the Committee's landlords and neighbours, the Swedish Chamber of Commerce. In this connexion, the chairman expressed the regret of all concerned at the impending severance of an association which has been marked by nothing but cordiality on both sides, during the sixteen years of its existence.

As was natural and fitting, much of the time of the meeting was devoted to the presentation of the members' testimonial to their late secretary, SIR ALGERNON ASPINALL. This took the token form of a cheque, but COLONEL DAVSON announced that as soon as sittings could be arranged, it was the desire of the subscribers that an oil portrait should be added. In his speech regarding the testimonial fund, SIR REGINALD ST. JOHNSTON, who has acted as its treasurer throughout, said that of the many appreciative letters which accompanied subscriptions all had this in common—they stressed the unflinching helpfulness of SIR ALGERNON to members of the Committee.

The annual general meeting is commonly made the occasion for the chairman to comment on the Committee's report and accounts, and to review the activities of the year. The reasons for transference of the Committee's headquarters to the West End in the autumn were carefully explained by COLONEL DAVSON, who showed that the move was being made primarily in the interests of the West Indian Colonies and members overseas, although the new situation could hardly be expected equally to suit the convenience of the bulk of the members of the directing body, the Executive, whose offices lay for the most part within easy reach of Trinity Square.

The chairman spoke of the by no means premature proposals for a British West Indies Air Service, the negotiations for a new Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement and the hard work of the Royal Commission in their recent tour.

In the limited time at his disposal, the chairman was only able to touch on the fringe of the problems

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which face the West Indies and the West India Committee. For a considered view of those with which he dealt we commend to our readers a careful perusal of his remarks.

Bermuda's State Coach

"Where the remote Bermudas ride
He gave us this eternal spring."

Andrew Marvell (circa 1650).

THERE can be few parts of the world to-day in which an embargo is laid upon the use of motor cars. The stand taken by Bermuda in this respect recently came again into the limelight, when the Governor, SIR REGINALD HILDYARD, resigned owing, it was said, to his being unable to carry out his duties efficiently without the employment of the internal combustion engine. The little Channel Island of Sark also occurs to mind since here, too, and for the same reason, La Dame has steadfastly persisted in preserving the ancient amenities of her tiny dominion intact. In Simla, India's summer capital, 7,000 feet up in the Himalayas, motor cars are likewise forbidden, but an exception is made in the cases of the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief. Sir Reginald saw much of his military service in India and it may have been that exception that he had in mind when he applied for the official use of a motor car. His proposal was not acceptable to the Bermuda House of Assembly, but now we are told that SIR REGINALD'S successor, MAJOR-GENERAL BERNARD, will be furnished with a State Coach, an announcement which has prompted a leading article in *The Times*. By a coincidence the same issue of our contemporary contained an appreciation of a former Governor, the late SIR THOMAS CUBITT, having this significant passage: "No one who saw GENERAL CUBITT, with his good looks, his tall spare figure in his grey-top hat and frock coat, with his beautiful wife by his side at a Garden Party at Government House, or driving in their perfectly appointed carriage with a lovely pair of chestnut horses, could have failed to have been impressed at the sight of such representatives of the Crown."

The freedom from motor traffic in Bermuda originated in 1908 following the representations made by a group of visitors whose views were voiced by Professor (afterwards President) WOODROW WILSON. In a petrol-sated age, the legislators of this ocean Venice, as it has been called, see no reason to doubt the wisdom of the step they took or to rob their beautiful coral islands of one of the features which give them their special charm.

From a Londoner's Notebook

DURING the absence of Their Majesties in Canada Queen Mary naturally becomes the social head of the English people—as distinct from the official head, which function is shared among the four personages, the Dukes of Gloucester and Kent, the Princess Royal, and Princess Arthur of Connaught, who as Counsellors of State deputize for the King. There was naturally much public anxiety at the news that Her Majesty, two days before her 72nd birthday, had been involved in a motor accident, which turned out to be decidedly serious. The royal car, in collision with a lorry, was thrown right over on its side, and Queen Mary had to be extricated with the aid of a ladder. Taking shelter in a house near by, Her Majesty behaved with such complete composure that it was difficult to appreciate that she had narrowly escaped with her life. But on her return to Marlborough House her doctors found that she was suffering considerably from shock, and from serious—but happily temporary—injury to one eye; and her engagements have been cancelled for nearly three weeks. Among other things, she missed seeing Lord Rosebery follow in his famous father's footsteps by winning his first Derby. Her Majesty leaves a great gap in the life of the London season, and everybody wishes her a speedy recovery.

* * *

Before dispersing for the Whitsun recess of one week, Parliament received the assurance that the conversations with Russia, the slow progress of which had caused some impatience, were coming in sight of a successful issue. It is now confidently expected that an alliance will be concluded, and probable that France will come to terms with Turkey at the same time. In that event the effect will be, first, that Great Britain, France, Russia, and Turkey will be leagued in a full military alliance for the immediate defence of any one of them that is made the victim of aggression by any foreign Power; secondly, that these four will bind themselves, as Great Britain is already bound, to come to the help of Poland, Rumania or Greece if its independence is threatened; and thirdly, that the four Powers will take prompt counsel together if any other European state, threatened with aggression, appeals to them.

* * *

If this forecast is correct, it will be seen that the main Russian demand, against which the British Government has been standing out, is substantially granted: there will be a direct alliance between the great Powers of the anti-aggression front, rather than a system of separate guarantees given to the protected states. In giving way on this point, the Foreign Office reflects a good deal of unofficial opinion in England, which has seen little reality in the objection to alliance that it lends colour to the German complaint of "encirclement." If Herr Hitler can really persuade his people that England and France entertain designs against German freedom, no diplomatic niceties will make much difference to his rhetoric.

* * *

The railway companies, which have been campaigning for some time for what they call a "square deal," have

carried their main point. Their case, highly complicated in detail, is quite simple in principle. In the nineteenth century they possessed a practical monopoly of the transport industry. That being so, Parliament imposed on them the obligation to accept all traffic offered them at maximum rates fixed by law; and there was no unfairness when, in the national interest, they were called upon to convey certain heavy goods, such as iron, steel and coal, at rates that would have involved them in loss if they had not been offset by high profits authorised on lighter traffic. The internal combustion engine has changed the whole position. Road transport, unfettered by statutory restrictions, can seize the lucrative light traffic, and leave the railways still bound to carry the heavy goods at uneconomic rates. The Transport Advisory Council has granted the substance of the railways' case by recommending Parliament to sweep away the old system of statutory rates.

* * *

Captain Victor Cazalet spoke for the whole body of private members when he protested in the House of Commons last week against the inordinate wordiness of the leaders on both sides. There seems to be an impression among Cabinet Ministers and ex-Ministers that it is beneath their dignity to speak for less than forty minutes, however little they have to say. The tedium is increased by the growing habit of using notes so voluminous as to amount to reading the speech. No doubt the right honourables are very important people, and everyone wants, or ought to want, to hear their views. But they are, after all, a small minority of the House, and the hundreds of back-benchers, who have to share between them perhaps less than a quarter of the debating time, are becoming pardonably restive. The Speaker—who of course is by far the greatest sufferer—is understood to sympathize with the complaint; but the proposal of a time limit for speeches would be difficult to fit into the Standing Orders. Would it perhaps be possible to erect, in some room adjoining the debating chamber, a special pulpit for Privy Counsellors, where the eminent who found themselves at odds with the clock could continue their orations to such members as chose to follow them out? The apartment need not necessarily be called the Chamber of Bores.

Our Illustrations

Facing this page is a photograph of the opening of "Pets Corner" at the London Zoo, Regent's Park for the summer season, the ceremony being performed by Miss Elsie and Miss Doris Waters, two popular radio stars.

Facing page 227 are reproductions of two Barbados paintings from the exhibition of fifty-five pictures by Lieut.-General Sir Tom Bridges, now being exhibited at the Galleries of the Fine Art Society, 148, New Bond Street, W.1.



PETS' CORNER AT THE LONDON ZOO



Top: OVERHAULING A FISHING BOAT



Right: BRIDGETOWN HARBOUR

BARBADOS IN
BOND STREET

TWO PICTURES BY
SIR TOM BRIDGES

See page 226]



The West India Committee



Chairman's Speech at Annual Meeting

MEMBERS of the West India Committee assembled in exceptionally large numbers at the annual meeting of the organisation which was held on May 25th. Exceptional interest attached to the occasion in that it was the last of such annual gatherings to take place in the present premises in Trinity Square, London, E.C., plans for removal to other quarters in Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C., in the autumn having been made.

The meeting, moreover, was not solely of a business character. One of the most notable items on the agenda was the presentation of a cheque subscribed for by five hundred members of the committee and presented to Sir Algernon Aspinall, who relinquished the secretaryship some time ago, in recognition of his forty years' service in that capacity. This pleasant function attracted so large an assembly that the meeting was held not at the committee rooms, but by courtesy of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in the board room of the Chamber.

The chairman, Lieut.-Colonel Ivan Davson, was supported by Mr. J. Gordon Miller (deputy chairman), Sir Algernon Aspinall (who was re-elected a member of the executive and appointed a Vice-President), Sir Reginald St.-Johnston, Sir Alfred Sherlock and Mr. H. J. J. Freeman (two of the hon. treasurers), Mr. E. J. King (secretary) and Mr. G. Norman Knight (assistant secretary).

SYMPATHY WITH QUEEN MARY

At the outset of the meeting those present approved the chairman's suggestion that the following telegram should be despatched to Her Majesty Queen Mary who recently suffered injury in a motor collision:—

"The West India Committee at their annual general meeting now assembled send to Her Majesty Queen Mary an expression of their respect and affection and their heartfelt good wishes for her speedy recovery.

(signed) IVAN DAVSON
(Chairman)."

The following gracious reply was later received:—
"Queen Mary cordially thanks yourself and members of Committee for kind message." Private Secretary.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS

The chairman in moving the adoption of the Report said:—I would like in the first place to express on behalf of the committee our thanks to the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for kindly lending us this room, which is more spacious than our own in which we have been accustomed to hold our general meetings.

The accounts relating to the financial year under review have turned out rather more satisfactorily than there was reason to expect a year ago, there being an excess of expenditure over revenue for the year of about £130 as against £92 for the preceding year.

There has been an increase under salaries, pensions,

and wages, of some £400. This is in part accounted for by the fact that there has been a change in both secretary and assistant secretary, and in each case the salaries overlapped; but in addition to this, I am afraid that a warning which I gave two years ago that we carried in the staff no margin of capacity to provide against illness has proved to be well founded. One of the senior members of our staff has unfortunately been ill for some months and naturally this has involved certain additional expenditure, the bulk of which will, however, fall into the current year.

This last exceptional year has been an exacting one for the staff, to whose devotion to the work of the committee I would again pay tribute. It will perhaps not be invidious if I mention especially the work of our assistant secretary, Mr. G. Norman Knight, who returned to the committee at short notice a year ago, when the late assistant secretary had just left and taken up an appointment, and Sir Algernon Aspinall had been advised to undergo an immediate operation for his sight. The secretarial duties during the period before Sir Algernon's return were discharged by Mr. Knight single-handed.

An amount of £300 has been set aside for specific contingencies. The treasurers have considered it prudent to allocate part of the receipts for work in connection with exhibitions, which during the year were abnormal, to meet the liability for dilapidations for which no previous provision had been made, and which, in view of the forthcoming change of premises, now becomes immediate.

The credit side includes the portion appropriate to the financial period of the contribution from the Government of Jamaica, for which recognition I need scarcely say the committee are exceedingly grateful. So much for the accounts.

TRIBUTE TO EX-SECRETARY

I shall now refer to the retirement from the secretaryship of Sir Algernon Aspinall, whose consistent work for the committee for what I think may almost be described as the period of living memory is too well known to members for me to comment on in this speech. We are fortunate in having with us this afternoon Sir Reginald St.-Johnston, who has taken a very active interest in the testimonial which it is proposed to present now to Sir Algernon Aspinall. Not only was he one of those to whom was due the suggestion that members of the committee as a whole should combine to make such a presentation—another was Mr. Stembridge in a letter to the CIRCULAR—but he also very considerably consented to act as honorary treasurer for the fund.

Sir Reginald needs no introduction to most of you here—his work in the Leeward Islands and in other parts of the Empire is too well known for that. In addition, moreover, to being an administrator, he is

well known as the author of a number of extremely interesting works.

It has been a source of pleasure for us to find in the letters that have been received from subscribers many expressions of goodwill towards Sir Algernon. I am going to ask Sir Reginald to say a few words about the fund, and perhaps he will tell us something of these.

NEW PREMISES

Another event of first-class importance to the West India Committee, and possibly of especial interest to the West Indies, is that their landlords have recently given the Committee notice of termination of the tenancy of their present offices, to take effect from the end of the present lease, which is in September next. The Committee's relationship with the Swedish Chamber of Commerce has always been cordial, and our regret at severing this connection must be tempered by the knowledge that the Chamber of Commerce have secured an increased grant from their Government to enable them to extend their use of their building. But the notice raises again the question whether the West India Committee is better able to serve the West Indies with offices in the City or in the West End.

The arguments in favour of each alternative are strong. In favour of City premises is the fact that they are close to the offices of the chairman, deputy chairman, and treasurers, and other members of the executive. The effective and expeditious work of the Committee depends largely upon meetings of these gentlemen, either in sub-committees or impromptu, to consider the progress of the more important matters in which the committee is engaged.

Questions of trade-politics—*handelspolitiek*, as our Swedish colleagues call them—are clearly facilitated by the proximity of offices, as is the passing between the offices of documents, etc. On the other hand, the City is not convenient for others who wish to visit or consult the committee, who otherwise have no call to take the journey to the City.

It is true that intending tourists, to judge by the numbers who have visited the Committee rooms, seem never to have been deterred by the journey, but there can be nevertheless little doubt that they would visit less distant offices with greater readiness. Again, there can be little doubt that contact with representative West Indians on leave in this country would be promoted were the Committee offices more accessible to them, and the closer touch between the Committee and West Indian opinion, which is so essential, would thus be fostered.

In deciding, as they have now done, to move westward and negotiate for offices at the top of Norfolk Street by the Strand, the executive have given evidence of their feeling that the inconvenience of the change of site to its members is outweighed by the satisfaction that it will give to many of the Committee's members resident in the West Indies, and they hope that it may be taken as proof, if such were needed, of their desire to meet their views and needs. In the meantime, it may perhaps be wise of me to make an apology in advance for what may appear shortcomings in the attention given to the visitors by the staff in the next three months. The Committee's work during this period will go on as usual—let there be no mistake

about that—but individuals who have to be in two places at once may find their normal ability—and even affability—a little obnubilated. (Laughter.)

THE ROYAL COMMISSION

Coming to the wider sphere of West Indian affairs, their consideration has naturally been largely dominated by the appointment and work of the West India Royal Commission, which has not long since returned from a tour of the Colonies to which it was referred, which lasted some six months.

In this period, before their report is issued, perhaps the most impressive feature has been the patient, untiring and hard-working manner in which the chairman and all the other members have discharged their task. No class in the communities has been denied a hearing, and the amount of study which the matter put before them has necessitated has been almost beyond belief.

We wish them well in their work of unravelling the many problems, economic and sociological, with which they are confronted, and in making recommendations which may advance the prosperity of the West Indies and the contentment of all classes.

I do not propose this year to touch on the position of the commodities on which West Indian prosperity depends. These have been dealt with fully in the annual report which readers will have found to be more comprehensive than usual. A word of sympathy, however, with those who are dependent on the less prosperous articles, and especially, owing to their numbers, with the cocoa growers of Trinidad and Grenada, whose product has to combat both serious disease and low prices, and the banana growers of Jamaica, in their present trouble, cannot be omitted.

CANADA AND WEST INDIES TRADE

It is well known that during the period under review the Canadian Government have given notice of the termination of the Trade Agreement between Canada and the West Indies as from the 1st of January, 1940, and that they desire to open negotiations for a new agreement.

It is proposed that these negotiations should be conducted as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, and that the new agreement should be made between Canada and the United Kingdom.

In order to provide the West Indian Colonies with the opportunity of reaching the greatest possible measure of agreement amongst themselves and of impressing their views, before the start of negotiations, on the Government delegation, it is proposed to hold a preliminary conference in London which two delegates from each West Indian Colony shall be invited to attend. We look forward to greeting these representatives when the preliminary conference takes place.

AVIATION POSSIBILITIES

Another event from which results of importance to the West Indian Colonies may accrue is the visit of an Air Ministry official, Mr. Maurice Banks, who left in December to investigate the possibilities of an inter-Colonial air service, and has since visited all, or nearly all, the Colonies.

His report is now completed, and I understand

(Continued on page 245)

Presentation to Sir Algernon Aspinall

Members' Tribute to Forty Years' Service

A NOTABLE feature of the Annual General Meeting of the members of the West India Committee on May 25th was the presentation of a Cheque subscribed for by five hundred members to Sir Algernon Aspinall in recognition of his forty years' service as Secretary.

Sir Reginald St.-Johnston, formerly Governor of the Leeward Islands, who acted as Hon Treasurer of the Testimonial Fund, addressing the meeting at the invitation of the Chairman (Lieut.-Colonel Ivan Davson) said:—

"When Sir Algernon Aspinall was a boy at Eton he may have heard of a place called Harrow where, I am informed, they have a whoopee song about 'Forty years on.' An Etonian does not generally look so far into the future as that however. When as an enthusiastic youngster he accepted the post some forty years ago as Secretary of the West India Committee, he could not have foreseen that in the course of time that post was to become something very different; something far greater. He could not have foreseen that he was destined to become, in fact, the standard-bearer of a great cause; that he was to carry the flag right in the very forefront of the long battle that has been waged, and is still being waged by the West India Committee in the best interests of the West Indies.

"For there is no doubt that Sir Algernon has been one of the main rallying points in the steady advance and effective progress that have been made over all these years by the West India Committee on behalf of those Colonies in the Caribbean. That his splendid work has been recognised by his Sovereign on four separate occasions will always be remembered by us and by generations yet to come. Forty years of service is a long time—longer than most of us would care to contemplate—but Sir Algernon has been sustained during his arduous work by zeal, keenness and enthusiasm.

"My friendship with Sir Algernon goes back some twenty years and I am very glad indeed to feel that today I am privileged to speak not only on my own behalf but on behalf of his innumerable friends out in the West Indies, and that other host of friends at home here in England."

Sir Reginald concluded by reading extracts from some of the many letters which had been received accompanied by contributions to the Testimonial Fund. Every letter, he said, had been written in terms of the greatest eulogy of the work done by Sir Algernon.

Sir Reginald then invited the Chairman to present the cheque subscribed by members to Sir Algernon.

The Chairman in doing so said: "Sir Algernon—I have the greatest possible pleasure in presenting this cheque. I am not going to say any more. I think you know that we all feel exactly the same. I would not like to embarrass you by making a speech about the many services which you have rendered."

SIR ALGERNON'S REPLY.

Sir Algernon Aspinall, who was greeted with great cordiality on rising to respond, said:—

One hundred and six years ago, a predecessor of mine, Mr. Alexander McDonnell, resigned the Secretaryship of the West India Committee. Turning over the pages of one of our old Minute Books yesterday I came across his letter to the Chairman announcing his decision and in it I found more than one phrase which seemed exactly to fit my own feelings, although I could never express myself in such rich and impressive periods as his. He wrote:—

"I shall ever consider it a source of gratification that I became connected with a body containing amongst its members the first Merchants of the Kingdom whose countenance and support may justly be coveted with laudable pride, and whose station, opulence, and high character contribute so much to sustain the importance and commercial dignity of this great country."

In February, 1898, when I first visited the West India Committee Rooms—then a single apartment in Billiter Square Buildings—and was inducted to the post of Secretary by Arthur Lubbock, son of my first beloved chief, Sir Nevile, it never entered my head for a moment that anything like this could happen!

In a sense my old friend Henry A. Trotter is responsible for it was he who brought me into touch with the West India Committee. We were in Chambers together at the Temple when his brother-in-law, Mr. Cyril Gurney, then one of the Treasurers, asked him if he felt disposed to fill the then vacant post of Secretary. Trotter, with a growing practice at the Bar before him, declined and passed the offer to me. I accepted and that is why I am here today. I am also much indebted to Mayson (now Sir Mayson) Beeton who as Secretary of the Anti-Bounty League was my colleague in those far-off days. He was my guide, philosopher and friend. Beeton, who had recently toured the West Indies as a Commissioner for a London newspaper and had been lent to the Committee and the sugar refiners by Mr. Alfred Harmsworth (afterwards Lord Northcliffe), should share with Sir Nevile Lubbock and Mr. George Martineau the credit for having secured the abolition of the foreign sugar bounties which were ruining the West Indies and in having converted Mr. Joseph Chamberlain to Imperial preference.

You have paid me a great compliment—a threefold compliment—by making me a Vice-President and a Member of the Executive of this ancient but very active body and by presenting to me this testimonial.

May I say again that I attribute any success I may have achieved to the consideration and encouragement afforded to me by successive chairmen, deputy chairmen and treasurers and to my loyal and hard working staff—one member of which Mr. George Percy Osmond, M.B.E.,

(Continued on page 247)

The Plight of Trinidad Cocoa

Memorandum by the Association of Cocoa Growers

AT the beginning of the present century the cultivation of cocoa was the most important agricultural industry of Trinidad and Tobago. Today about a quarter of the Colony's inhabitants are directly or indirectly dependent on cocoa but the revenue they derive from the industry amounts to only some £500,000 compared with an average of over £1,300,000 for the ten years 1921 to 1930.

The desperate condition of the industry led to the formation in May 1938 of the Association of Cocoa Growers of Trinidad and Tobago which now has over 2,500 members, more than 2,000 owning properties of under 50 acres.

A copy has been received of a Memorandum, subsequently printed for circulation, which was presented by the Association to the Royal Commission. In this after briefly indicating how the long and severe depression has led to the neglect of cultivation and reduction in estate expenditure which in turn have resulted in lower yields, the Association reviews in detail the steps taken by the Government to give assistance to the industry.

The first measure of relief was the Mortgages Extension Ordinance of December 1921, which after two extensions expired in March, 1925. As a complementary measure, the Agricultural Relief Ordinance also dated December 1921 provided for advances from Government funds being made to owners of properties for cultivation and marketing expenses and paying interest on encumbrances. This form of assistance, initiated at a time when it was hoped the distress would be of short duration, did not prove very successful and was abandoned.

In 1924 the Agricultural Bank was founded with the object of fostering agriculture and aiding in the development and maintenance of estates by means of long term credits.

In 1930 the "Government recognising that the help given to the cocoa industry by the Agricultural Bank did not satisfy the needs of the cocoa industry," took action which resulted in the passing in December that year of the Cocoa Industry Relief Ordinance. The Association points out that the assistance given is inadequate, largely due to the very low prices and poor crops of the past five or six years.

A lengthy discussion follows on two measures of direct Government relief described as the original Cocoa Subsidy and the Subsidiary Subsidy initiated in 1936 and 1938 respectively. With regard to both these measures regret is expressed that the cocoa planters were not consulted before they became law and detailed reasons given why both measures have proved unsatisfactory.

With reference to wages the Association says it is admitted that the cocoa industry is paying an uneconomically high wage but that due to irregular employment, good labour is leaving the estates seeking

occupation in the towns, on oil fields, public works, road construction, etc. It is claimed that the Government is to a large extent responsible for this position and that the proprietors are in complete sympathy with higher rates for labour provided that the price obtained for their produce justifies the expenditure.

After dealing with estate costings the Memorandum deals briefly with the peasant proprietor who is stated to be nearly as badly off as the large proprietors. An example is given to show that a peasant owning 15 acres of cocoa would only earn \$91.25 per annum if he lived on the property and did all the work himself. After touching on land settlement and villages the Association deals with housing. The view presented is that the industry does not admit any liability to house labourers, and that "it is manifestly impossible for it to improve existing housing conditions with the present economic situation." The suggestion is made that it is more important for the Government to undertake a housing scheme in the country districts than in towns thereby encouraging agricultural workers to leave the country and drift into the towns.

Amongst definite suggestions for improving conditions the Association urges that the cocoa growers should be allowed to nominate their representatives on the Cocoa Subsidy Board, which is "blamed for insisting on carrying out a programme which was not to the best advantage of proprietors although it was repeatedly pointed out. . . . The assistance given cocoa . . . has turned out to be a disguised dole to labourers employed in cocoa properties without being of material assistance to the industry as a whole." Similarly it is urged that the position of cocoa having no practical representative on the Legislative Council should be rectified. A strong request is also made that every facility should be given to agriculture to make available the cheapest form of motor transport and that agriculture should be allowed to nominate a fair proportion of representation on the Transport Board.

The Memorandum concludes that the remedy for the cocoa industry "does not lie in planting other crops, as no satisfactory substitute crop has as yet been found. All that is required is a fair price for the produce we grow. This is not within the control of the growers, and can only be solved with the help of the British Government."

A loan of one hundred thousand dollars to the Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association of Trinidad has been approved by the Legislative Council of that island, according to a Port-of-Spain correspondent. The loan will be free of interest for the first three years but a cess on each crate of fruit handled will be imposed by the Government. The Association plans to spend over one-half of the loan on packing house extensions and machinery, and for a canning plant building.

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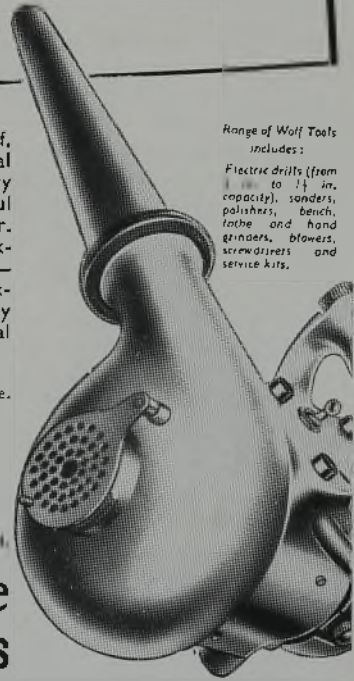
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Marryat and the Old Navy

Life of Author of Peter Simple

THERE is an interesting link between the Marryat family and the West India Committee. Joseph Marryat, M.P. for Sandwich, father of Frederick the novelist, was a prominent member of that ancient body and his elder son—also Joseph—sat on its Acting Committee. Both were present at the Banquet given by the West India Committee to their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York and Clarence in one of the opening years of the nineteenth century, the actual date of which has yet to be determined. At any rate their names appear on the napkins which George Cruikshank delineated on the plan of the tables designed and

Captain Frederick Marryat—"enslaver of youth"

painted by him which now adorns the West India Committee Rooms. When the historic function was held, Frederick, widely known as Captain Marryat, was probably at sea. Perhaps some day Christopher Lloyd, his latest biographer, may tell us whether the execution of the plan by Cruikshank, who based some delightful caricatures on Marryat's sketches, some of which are reproduced in this book,* was an indirect result of co-operation by the two caricaturists, as one suspects it may have been, or not.

Lloyd follows S. M. Ellis's "Mainly Victorian" (1924) and C. T. Davis's genealogy of the family in "Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica" (1909) in describing Joseph Marryat pere as "Colonial Agent for the Islands of Trinidad and Grenada"; but in the records of the West India Committee he is referred to as "Agent for Grenada" alone. The Historical Society of Trinidad should be able to state whether or not he also represented Trinidad where one of his descendants the Hon. A. P. Marryat, M.L.C., was a prominent member of the community until shortly after the outbreak of the War.

Frederick Marryat entered the Navy in 1806, the year after Trafalgar, and bore an active part in the final years of the struggle against Napoleon.

After a brilliant career afloat he retired at the early age of thirty-eight with 27 life-saving certificates and the Gold Medal of the Royal Humane Society besides a reputation for courage, initiative and endurance to his credit. The author of his latest biography describes graphically the hardships and discomforts which Marryat and other midshipmen of those days had to put up with and the many exciting actions and cutting-out expeditions in which he shared. Marryat skilfully translated his experiences into fiction thinly disguising the identity of his characters. Mr. Lloyd shows how Lord Cochrane afterwards tenth Earl of Dundonald became Captain Savage of whose memorable Diomedé episodes of whose memorable



*CAPTAIN MARRYAT and The Old Navy. By Christopher Lloyd, with illustrations. London: Longmans, Green and Co. Price 15/- net. Post free 15/6.

cruise are related in Frank Mildmay and Peter Simple. He believes too that he was present at the Dignity Ball at Barbados, when Mr. Apollo Johnson delivered his patriotic speech. That such characters as the mendacious Captain Kearney and the ambitious Mr. Chucks (whom the author considers should never have become Count Chucksen) existed in real life the author does not doubt.

Marryat owed his introduction to Lord Cochrane to his father, one of the last of the West Indian Nabobs, who had much influence since he was a prominent member of Lloyds which he saved from the determined attacks of a combine of insurance companies, becoming thereafter the chairman of that Corporation, a post he held from 1811 until his death in 1824.

Christopher Lloyd is much more than a biographer. In this his latest book, a worthy successor of his "Fanny Burney," he vies with Marryat himself in his account of life in the Navy at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Conrad admitting how Captain Marryat inspired him with an early love of the sea, wrote "He is the enslaver of youth, not by the false glamour of presentation, but by the heroic quality of his own unique temperament. . . . His novels are not the outcome of his art, but of his character, like the deeds that make up his service." Mr.

Lloyd has done well then to emphasize the sterling qualities of an historical novelist who preached what he practiced, whose books deserve to be more widely read by the youth of to-day. A.A.

A Valuable Year Book

The Encyclopædia Britannica has long since been the classic example of a publication of this kind. Before us is the second of the year books, in which form the Encyclopædia's Annual Supplements are now issued.*

In the 760 pages of this handsome, profusely illustrated volume are to be found under the ordinary Encyclopædic headings an account of all the events and tendencies of any importance during 1938. The articles are all written by experts so that the book forms one of the most authoritative and most convenient works of reference possible. The British West Indian Colonies, British Guiana, British Honduras and Bermuda, are dealt with in nine separate articles over the initials "A.A."

*ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA BOOK OF THE YEAR 1939. The Encyclopædia Britannica Co. Ltd., 90, Dean Street, Soho Square, London, W.1. Price £2 5s. 0d. net.

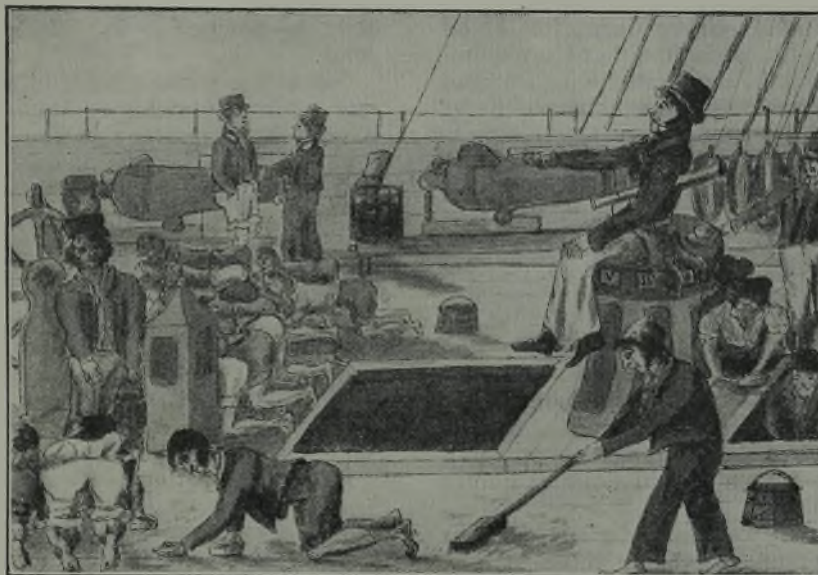
The Barbados Parliament

Tercentenary Broadcast by Lord Harlech

IN next CIRCULAR, on June 15th and the succeeding issue we hope to publish a special article from the pen of Mr. E. M. Shilstone, M.B.E., F.S.A., on the subject of the Tercentenary of the Barbados House of Assembly. Mr. Shilstone, whose name is a household word as a Barbados historian, has expert knowledge on this subject seeing that he was some time Deputy Clerk of the House of Assembly.

We are glad also to be able to announce that on the suggestion of the West India Committee the British

Broadcasting Corporation has secured the services of Lord Harlech for a commemorative talk from Daventry on June 26th. This will be given in transmission 5 at 12.30 a.m. G.M.T. Lord Harlech was not only in touch with the Colony during his two terms at the Colonial Office but he also visited the island in 1921 as a member of the Mission led by Mr. E. F. L. Wood, now Lord Halifax. As is well known the Barbados Parliament is the third in age in the British



The Morning Watch

Sketch by Marryat

Empire, its only seniors being the British House of Commons and the House of Assembly, Bermuda. The Barbados House of Assembly dates from June, 1639, when in the governorship of Captain Henry Hawley "The Council and Gents assembled for the ordering and disposing of the business concerning the affairs of the country."

The West Indian Club

Lieut.-Colonel Ivan Davson, chairman of the West India Committee, has accepted the invitation of the West Indian Club to be their guest of the evening at a Dinner to be held on June 28th. Sir Alfred Sherlock will preside. Colonel Davson's recent visits to the West Indies have been extensive; on the occasion of the tour from which he returned a few weeks ago, in addition to British Guiana he went to Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados and the Bahamas, ending up at the New York World's Fair. He should, therefore, have much varied and topical information to communicate to members of the Club.

The International Sugar Council

Re-allotment of Quotas

AS stated in the communiqué published in the CIRCULAR of May 18th (p. 204), the Executive Committee of the International Sugar Council, after considering a representation by the British Government to the effect that the export quotas for the year ending 31st August, 1939, approved by the Council in July, 1938, are insufficient to meet requirements, made to the Council by telegram certain unanimous recommendations for dealing with the situation.

Information before the Executive Committee at its meeting on May 10th to 12th indicated that the requirements of the Free Market in the United Kingdom and elsewhere during the current quota year would be at least 380,000 metric tons more than the Estimate made by the Council in July, 1938, and that the parts of existing quotas which would not be used would be at least double the amount of 100,000 metric tons then taken into account. Therefore, the sugar which could actually come onto the market under existing quotas was some 480,000 metric tons below probable requirements.

The Committee also had before it a statement from the British Delegation showing that the revised figures for United Kingdom consumption and Empire import requirements included in the Free Market Estimate would, under Article 14 of the Agreement, involve an increase of the British Dominion and Colonial quotas by 153,265 metric tons.

The substance of the Recommendations for the release of additional quotas to remedy this situation, which the Executive Committee made to the Council by telegram, was:—

(1) That part of the additional sugar required should be obtained by allowing the British Dominions and Colonies to increase their quotas for the present quota year by the 153,265 metric tons adjustment to which they are entitled, instead of deferring that adjustment to the third quota year. The Committee were strongly of opinion that this arrangement was in the interests of all the signatories to the Agreement, as by relieving the third year of this substantial adjustment it would facilitate the balancing of the Free Market quotas with estimated requirements for that third year.

(2) That in accordance with the Council's decision of July, 1938, part of the remaining shortage should then be covered by a reallocation of 239,000 metric tons to those countries which reduced their quotas in July, 1938 and which have sugar to fill such reallocations.

The Executive Committee did not make any recommendation for dealing at present with the balance of the shortage.

In making their recommendations to the Council the Committee pointed out that the recommendation outlined in (2) above would become effective if, in accordance with Article 41, it were approved by telegram

by a majority of three-fifths within five days, that time limit being considered as expiring at midnight on May 19th, 1939.

Representations were made, however, that the recommendation outlined in (1) above did not fall strictly within the terms of Article 41 and that under Article 36 (c) it would, in consequence, if any Delegation should object to dealing with that recommendation by telegram, be necessary to summon a Meeting of the Council as early as practicable in June to decide that specific point.

Out of the possible total of 95 votes, 80 votes were cast before midnight on May 19th in favour of the Executive Committee's recommendation regarding the reallocation of 239,000 metric tons and that reallocation now becomes effective, the distribution being as follows:—

	<i>Metric tons.</i>
Cuba	72,561
Dominican Republic	20,707
Haiti	2,170
Netherlands	62,606
U.S.S.R.	65,956
Australia	7,500
South Africa	7,500
	239,000

If any part of the above quotas is surrendered it will be immediately reallocated pro rata to such of the above countries as are in a position to use it.

76 votes were also cast by midnight on May 19th in favour of the recommendation regarding the increase of British Dominion and Colonial quotas outlined in (1) above. Two Delegations having, however, objected under Article 36 (c) to dealing by telegram with this recommendation, a meeting of the International Sugar Council to deal with that specific point will be held early in June.

Although this meeting is for the purpose of dealing only with the above specific point in connection with the second quota year, the chairman of the Council thinks it opportune to recall the Council's communiqué to the Press of January 14th. In that communiqué it was stated that the Council agreed that adjustments will have to be made in the quotas of the third year in order to make them balance with probable requirements, and that there should also be a meeting to deal with that question in ample time before the beginning of the third year.

On the subject of barter, the CIRCULAR recently remarked on the difficulty of equating bauxite and Viennese handbags. Now, however, comes the news that the Italian footballer, Signor Figliola, has been transferred to Rio de Janeiro in exchange for 416 sacks of coffee!



West Indies Cricket Tour



A SPECIAL service to the West Indies of ball-by-ball descriptions of the whole of each day's play in the forthcoming cricket Test matches between the West Indies and England is to be broadcast from Daventry. The service, modelled on that arranged by the B.B.C. to cover the Test matches with Australia last year, will be radiated simultaneously with the normal

time to time the voices of Howard Marshall and Michael Standing, the B.B.C. observers covering the matches for listeners to the Home and the normal Empire transmissions. It is hoped, too, to bring various well-known cricketers and other experts into the commentators' box to give their impressions and opinions of the play. One of London's best-known sports



THE TELEVISION TEAM

From left to right: Standing: GEORGE HEADLEY, ROLPH S. GRANT, G. GOMEZ. Sitting: L. N. CONSTANTINE, E. O. MARTINDALE, DEREK SEALEY, J. B. STOLLMEYER, J. M. KIDNEY.

Empire service from Daventry, which, for listeners in the West Indies, will constitute an alternative programme.

Transmission of the special commentary will begin with the opening of play at approximately 10.30 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time, and continue without interruption—except for musical interludes during the lunch and tea intervals—until 5.40 p.m. G.M.T., the last ten minutes of the transmission being occupied by a summary of the day's play.

The frequency to be used for the special transmission is: GSJ, 21.53 Mc/s; 13.93 metres.

E. W. Swanton will be chiefly responsible for the ball-by-ball commentary, though listeners will hear from

writers, Swanton is himself a cricketer of international fame—he has only recently returned from South Africa, where he described in the South African Broadcasting Corporation's programmes the recent Test matches with England, and a few years ago he toured Canada, Bermuda and the U.S.A. as a member of a representative British eleven.

THE OVAL DINNER

On May 20th, after the first day's play at the Oval, the members of the West Indies team were entertained to dinner by the Surrey County Cricket Club, whose president, Mr. H. D. G. ("Shrimp") Leveson-Gower,

presided. The banquet was held at the historic livery guild hall of the Girdlers in Basinghall Street, with its magical carpet from the looms of Akhbar the Great, that somehow was saved from the Great Fire of London.

Sir Walter Monckton, K.C., who proposed the health of the guests, said that the West Indian cricketers brought not only joy in their achievement, but also satisfaction in the spirit in which they played.

In his reply, Mr. Rolph Grant was in capital form. He spoke of the problem of pronouncing English proper names. It was difficult enough for West Indians when they came to names like Cicester or Cholmondeley; it was bewildering when they found the name of their host was spelt L-E-V-E-S-O-N G-O-W-E-R and pronounced SHRIMP. His team tried to play in a spirit of good-will and friendship, not forgetting they were ambassadors from the West Indies.

Sir Pelham Warner said how delighted he was to meet his countrymen again. Mr. Leveson-Gower declared that the West Indian team were rich in ambition, rich in prowess, rich in sportsmanship.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

The first day was a blank, but when play was started on May 18th, the West Indians made the most of their opportunities, and showed some delightful batting. For their useful total Headley was mainly responsible with the team's first three figure innings of the tour. He took three hours to knock up his 103, which included ten 4's. There were nine 4's in Sealey's 42.

Against the bowling of Johnson and Constantine the undergraduates showed little confidence, and the University were out for their lowest total of the season, being 143 in arrears on the first innings. Under the two-day rules, they had to follow on and were just saved from defeat by the time factor. Scores:—

WEST INDIES. First Innings	
V. J. Stollmeyer, l.-b.-w. b. Shirreff	36
I. Barrow, c. Mann, b. Dickinson	22
G. A. Headley, c. N. Thompson, b. Dickinson	103
G. E. Gomez, c. Wilson, b. Shirreff	3
J. H. Cameron, c. and b. Shirreff	14
L. N. Constantine, l.-b.-w. b. Shirreff	31
J. E. D. Sealey, b. Dickinson	42
K. H. Weekes, b. Dickinson	14
R. S. Grant, c. Studd, b. Carris	16
C. B. Clarke, l.-b.-w. b. Carris	0
T. Johnson not out	0
Byes 11, l.-b. 3, n.-b. 1	15
Total	296

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY		
First Innings	Second Innings	
B. Carris, l.-b.-w. b. Constantine	37 b. Sealey	6
F. G. Mann, c. Clarke, b. Johnson	29 c. Grant, b. Constantine	9
J. R. Thompson, b. Johnson	3 c. Stollmeyer, b. Constantine	24
J. P. Blake, b. Constantine	28 c. and b. Clarke	11
F. M. Studd, l.-b.-w. b. Constantine	9 b. Headley	26
J. P. Mann, st. Barrow, b. Clarke	22 not out	59
C. L. Newton-Thompson, b. Constantine	8 b. Clarke	8
A. C. Shirreff, c. Grant, b. Johnson	11 l.-b.-w. b. Clarke	1
P. J. Dickinson, b. Johnson	3 c. Cameron, b. Constantine	22
D. C. Wilson, not out	0 c. Grant, b. Stollmeyer	8
K. S. Gaekwar, b. Clarke	0 not out	2
Byes 2, l.-b. 1	3 Byes 6, l.-b. 8, n.-b. 2	16
Total	Total (for 9)	192

BOWLING ANALYSIS WEST INDIES. First Innings	
O. M. R. W.	O. M. R. W.
Gaekwar .. 9 0 33 0	Wilson .. 11 2 25 0
Dickinson .. 27.3 6 78 4	Carris .. 6 2 13 2
Shirreff .. 23 1 119 4	J. P. Mann .. 3 0 13 0

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY. First Innings	
O. M. R. W.	O. M. R. W.
Johnson .. 14 3 37 4	Clarke .. 14.3 2 51 2
Constantine .. 13 3 44 4	Cameron .. 4 1 9 0
Sealey .. 2 0 9 0	Grant .. 1 1 0 0

Second Innings	
O. M. R. W.	O. M. R. W.
Johnson .. 7 1 28 0	Headley .. 2 0 5 1
Sealey .. 6 2 8 1	Cameron .. 1 0 2 0
Constantine .. 15 4 50 3	Grant .. 4 1 17 0
Clarke .. 17 2 58 3	Stollmeyer .. 3 1 8 1

DEFEATED BY SURREY

Surrey won the toss at the Oval on May 20th and put the West Indians in before a crowd of 7,000. On a tricky wicket they scored 224, to which Sealey contributed 58 and Headley and Constantine each 52. In dismissing Surrey on an improved pitch for 215, the visitors achieved a fine feat. Grant managed his bowlers well, making changes that often brought immediate results, notably in the case of Martindale. Good catches were brought off by Headley at cover point, Constantine at slip, Hylton at short square leg, and Grant at mid-on.

With a lead of nine runs, the West Indians did not do so well on the second day, and but for a courageous last wicket partnership between Rolph Grant and C. B. Clarke they would have been all out long before stumps were drawn. Headley was l.-b.-w. before he had scored. Surrey batsmen were easily able to make the 201 runs required, and won by seven wickets. Score:—

WEST INDIES		
First Innings	Second Innings	
I. Barrow, c. Garland-Wells, b. Parker	6 c. Parker, b. Gover	7
V. Stollmeyer, b. Brown	11 c. Garland-Wells, b. Parker	36
G. Headley, c. and b. Brown	52 l.-b.-w. b. Watts	0
J. E. D. Sealey, c. Garland-Wells, b. Brown	58 l.-b.-w. b. Parker	41
K. H. Weekes, l.-b.-w. b. Brown	20 run out	0
L. N. Constantine, not out	52 c. Garland-Wells, b. Brown	8
J. H. Cameron, c. Gover, b. Brown	6 c. Watts, b. Parker	4
E. A. Martindale, st. Brooks, b. Brown	1 b. Parker	5
R. S. Grant, b. Gover	6 not out	34
L. G. Hylton, c. Watts, b. Brown	5 c. Gregory, b. Parker	4
C. B. Clarke, c. Garland-Wells, b. Brown	1 st. Brooks, b. Garland-Wells	45
Byes 5, n.-b. 1	6 Bye 1, l.-b. 5, n.-b. 1	7
Total	Total	191

SURREY		
First Innings	Second Innings	
Gregory, l.-b.-w. b. Grant	19 b. Constantine	79
Fishlock, l.-b.-w. b. Clarke	48 c. Headley, b. Clarke	60
Brooks, b. Martindale	3	
Squires, c. Constantine, b. Clarke	26 not out	14
Barling, c. Hylton, b. Clarke	28 not out	3
Whitfield, b. Martindale	10	
Parker, b. Constantine	21	
H. M. Garland-Wells, c. Grant, b. Clarke	22	
F. R. Brown, c. Headley, b. Constantine	24	
Watts, b. Martindale	5 b. Hylton	45
Gover, not out	0	
Byes 4, l.-b. 5	9 Bye 1, l.-b. 2	3
Total	Total (3 wks.)	204

BOWLING ANALYSIS WEST INDIES. First Innings	
O. M. R. W.	O. M. R. W.
Gover .. 18 2 52 1	Brown .. 16.3 1 94 8
Watts .. 8 0 28 0	Gregory .. 4 0 10 0
Parker .. 10 1 25 1	Squires .. 3 0 9 0

Second Innings	
O. M. R. W.	O. M. R. W.
Gover .. 10 0 48 1	Brown .. 15 2 66 1
Watts .. 5 1 15 1	Gregory .. 3 0 13 0
Parker .. 11 1 36 5	Garland-Wells .. 2.4 1 6 1

SURREY. First Innings	
O. M. R. W.	O. M. R. W.
Martindale .. 15 4 42 3	Clarke .. 21 4 93 4
Hylton .. 10 4 27 0	Constantine .. 10.1 1 25 2
Grant .. 7 2 19 1	

Second Innings	
O. M. R. W.	O. M. R. W.
Martindale .. 11 0 54 0	Constantine .. 8.3 2 18 1
Hylton .. 9 0 55 1	Stollmeyer .. 1 0 11 0
Clarke .. 11 0 58 1	Cameron .. 1 0 5 0

OXFORD UNIVERSITY—A WIN!

In every respect the West Indies side at Oxford enjoyed their greatest triumph of the tour so far. In the first innings, for the first time, the brothers Stollmeyer opened the defence. The visitors' total was the highest yet achieved, and five players, J. Stollmeyer, Bayley, Weekes, Cameron and Williams made their highest individual scores. To Headley's sole previous century, three more were added—by Bayley, Cameron and Williams. Bayley batted patiently for three and a

(Continued on page 242)

The Royal Commission

Evidence on House Building

WITNESSES from the Building Industries National Council appeared before the West India Royal Commission on May 25th. They comprised: Mr. H. J. C. Johnston, President of the Council and Chairman of the Materials Group. Mr. George Hicks, M.P., Senior Vice-President of the Council and President of the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives and Mr. H. B. Bryant, Secretary of the Council.

It being recognised that a modern standard of housing and sanitation duly related to local requirements was an urgent need in the West Indies, it was indicated that the building group of industries in the United Kingdom would be able to assist in the formulation and carrying out of a suitable programme in three main ways.

(a) Provision of technical advice on questions of housing, sanitation and public works.

(b) Information as to the materials which could usefully be imported from this country.

(c) Advice as to the possibility of utilising local resources for the manufacture of materials.

With regard to both (b) and (c) it was hoped that the development of materials specially suited to West Indian conditions, possibly by adapting already established materials, would increase employment both at home and in the West Indies. The Research Department at Watford could provide expert technical advice on these points and the Timber Development Association were also in a position to furnish valuable information.

The use of sectional blocks from cement, timber or other materials for building construction purposes was, in the main, considered both impracticable and uneconomic. Mr. Hicks indicated that much experience on the subject of mass production would arise from the huge scheme now being carried out for the construction of militia camps involving an expenditure of from five to six million pounds.

Replying to Sir Walter Citrine, Mr. Hicks stated that the question of building sectional houses of steel had been investigated very fully by a select Committee in 1925 but that not one member had been in favour. Steel houses, moreover, would be unbearably hot in the tropics.

Sir Walter then sought information as to the types of material best suited for building in the West Indies. Mr. Johnston stated that if the Commission would supply his Council with any plans of the types of houses recommended he and his associates would be very willing in consultation with the Research Department at Watford to examine the whole position and to make recommendations.

Sir Walter asked whether the technical advisers attached to the Ministry of Health would be useful in supervising building administrative work in the West Indies. Mr. Johnston replied that the Ministry of Health supervised a tremendous volume of building construction in this country with very few complaints and there could be no question as to the ability of their

technical experts to carry out the work contemplated efficiently. This closed the Deputation's evidence.

Lord Moyne then announced that the next witness would be from the Colonial Empire Marketing Board whose evidence would be taken in private.

British Guiana's Boundaries

A question which has been dragging on since 1901, that of the delimitation of the frontiers of British Guiana, Brazil, Surinam and Venezuela, at length seems likely to receive definitive settlement. In the latter part of the present month we understand that Captain Aguiar, Chief Boundary Commissioner of the British Guiana-Brazil Boundary Commission will be visiting this country to sign with Major K. M. Papworth, M.C.R.E., Chief British Commissioner, the map showing the agreed frontiers between British Guiana and Brazil. This is the outcome of the Treaty Agreements made in 1926 and 1930 respectively, between His Britannic Majesty and the President of the Brazilian Republic for the settlement and demarcation of the common boundary. Following the latter a mixed Commission worked on the frontier at the beginning of this year.

The tragically sudden death of Admiral C. C. Kayser, the Surinam commissioner, was reported in last issue.

Vale Royal Sugar Factory

We much regret to learn that the Vale Royal Sugar Factory and Distillery, situated in Trelawny, Jamaica, were completely destroyed by fire on May 8th. The owners are Mr. G. P. Dewar, Mr. F. J. Constable Curtis and Mr. A. F. Muschette, the last-named being also manager and attorney.

In a note of interest in last issue we gave publicity to a statement that there are no sugar works at Vale Royal. The facts, however, are, as pointed out to us by a well-known firm of Jamaica merchants in London, that such a factory has existed for a great number of years—the Gleaner, which publishes a photograph of it in its issue of May 10th, states that the sugar works there are two hundred years old.

One of the owners, Mr. F. J. Constable Curtis, informs us of the cause of the fire, which was started by a match being struck when coopers were drawing off rum from a 1,000 gallon vat into puncheons. This caused a puncheon to explode, and the lesson should not be lost on other distillery owners.

The damage is covered by insurance and arrangements have been made to take off the remainder of the crop at the neighbouring factories of Georgia and Long Pond. The latter belongs to Messrs. Sheriff of Glasgow.

Agricultural News

By "AGRONOMIST"

DURING the last forty-five years the world's production of cacao has increased tenfold. As shown graphically in an article in the *Gordian* of May 10th this enormous increase in quantity has only been obtained at the expense of quality. In 1895 "choice" cacao constituted 77 per cent. and "ordinary" cacao 23 per cent. of the world's output. Last year the proportion of "choice" was only 10 per cent. whilst "ordinary" had risen to 90 per cent. Another striking development during the same period is the increased proportion taken by America. Europe is still the principal consuming continent, but its percentage of the total has fallen from 86.2 to 62.4 per cent. That of America on the other hand has risen from 12.9 to 35.0 per cent. It is a pity that a greater demand for cacao products cannot be developed in Asia, which took 0.4 per cent. of the world's output in 1895 and 0.5 per cent. in 1938. It is true that with the increased production this means that Asia is now consuming twelve times as much cacao as in 1895, but as the population of Asia is double that of Europe, the amount per head is trivial.

"Poverty Crop" Payments for Beet Growers

Sugar producers in the tropical regions of the Empire have reason to be envious of the consideration given to sugar beet growers in England when their crops suffer from bad weather or other adverse conditions. As announced by the Minister of Agriculture on April 25th the Government has made a supplementary payment of £113,000 to the British Sugar Corporation in respect of the poverty of the crops of home-grown sugar beet in 1938 due to adverse farming conditions. The average yield of beet in Great Britain in 1938 (6.6 tons per acre) and the average amount of sugar per acre of beet were, with the exception of the year 1927, the worst in the fifteen years since the subsidy was first granted.

Tobacco Spraying

It is stated in an article on the Diseases of Tobacco in Rhodesia, by Dr. J. C. F. Hopkins, published in the *Rhodesia Agricultural Journal*, that the spraying of tobacco plants in the field is gaining in popularity each season. No standard type of equipment is employed, but the greatest success so far has been obtained by the use of Bordeaux mixture applied by means of knapsack sprayers. It has been found that the leaf diseases known as angular spot, wildfire and brown spot can be controlled, but spraying must be combined with priming if success is to be attained. Spraying of large plants is not recommended owing to the danger of the fungicide adhering to mature leaves when reaped, but if spraying and drastic priming are carried out sufficiently early, elaborate control measures are seldom necessary.

Principal Cane Varieties in Barbados

The total sugar crop of Barbados for the 1938 season was 111,415 tons from 42,871 acres (including 9,500 acres of peasant canes), or an average of 2.60 tons of sugar per acre of cane grown. In the *Agricultural Journal*, Vol. VII., No. 3, the Department of Agriculture for the Colony has published a summary, based on returns from 202 plantations of the principal varieties grown. Comparing the averages of plant canes in the low rainfall areas B.2935 occupied 85.60 per cent., B.726 being next with 9.38 per cent. In the intermediate rainfall areas the same two canes were again first and second with 56.80 and 27.28 per cent. respectively. B.H.10(12) was still the most popular cane in the high rainfall areas, 57.68 per cent. with B.726 again second with 28.36 per cent., whilst B.2935 only occupied fourth place with 4.75 per cent.

A Compliment to the Trinidad C.P.A.

New Guinea is concerned with the low quality of the cacao at present exported. In *The Gordian* of May 10th there is an interesting summary of the history of the industry which dates from about 1883 when first Criollo and a few years later Forastero hybrids were introduced from Ceylon and Java. The present difficulties are apparently due to a very high percentage of weevily, flinty, hard and mouldy beans and small irregular shipments. It is suggested in the *New Guinea Gazette* that even at this stage of production the inauguration of a central marketing board is worthy of consideration. "Such a board could be constituted with or without Government Assistance and modelled on similar lines to the Cocoa Planters' Association of Trinidad. Its function, in addition to shipping, could also be the control of grading and inspection."

British Guiana Cane Soils and Acidity

It has been proved that the cane soils of British Guiana are rapidly becoming more acid and that the process is accelerated by the increased use of ammonium sulphate. After making this statement in his paper on Results of Recent Experiments with Sugar Cane (*Agricultural Journal of British Guiana*, March 1939) Mr. C. H. B. Williams, the Sugar Agronomist, goes on to say that it is clear that heavy nitrogen applications are economically sound and the compromise has been suggested, and largely adopted, of supplying the nitrogen as sulphate of ammonia and applying one ton of limestone per acre at each replanting. A possible alternative procedure is to employ a non-acidifying nitrogenous manure and nitrochalk is indicated as deserving of careful consideration and commercial tests by the sugar estates. Mr. Williams suggests that each estate should take several fields through a complete cycle using only nitrochalk as a nitrogenous manure.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"MARRIAGE hab teet' an' bite hot."

* * *

NEARLY £17,000 has been spent by the Government of Jamaica since August last in purchasing lands for Land Settlement.

* * *

THE leave accorded to Mr. Alban Wright, Administrator of St. Lucia, expires this month and His Honour is due to sail in the Inkosi on June 16th. He will proceed direct to Grenada to act as Governor of the Windward Islands during the absence on leave of Sir Henry Popham.

* * *

MEANWHILE, Mr. G. H. Frith, Treasurer of St. Lucia, who has been acting as Administrator in Mr. Alban Wright's absence, has been selected for the appointment of Financial Secretary of the Falkland Islands. It is assumed, however, that he will remain in St. Lucia until both Sir Henry and Mr. Wright return to their respective posts.

* * *

"PLANTATION PEOPLE," the attractive film produced for Messrs. Cadbury which portrays so accurately the agricultural life of Trinidad, has been selected by the Joint Committee of the British Council and the Travel and Industrial Development Association for display in the British Pavilion at the New York World's Fair.

* * *

Appropriately enough with His Majesty the King's first visit to one of his Dominions two fortnightly parts have now made their appearance of the new "Story of the British Empire," an authoritatively written and attractively illustrated periodical. It is being brought out by "Amalgamated Press" for the small sum of ninepence per part, with arrangements for binding on completion of the series, possibly twenty to thirty numbers.

* * *

The three "Advisory Editors" are Sir John Marriott, the historian; Sir Evelyn Wrench, founder of the Overseas League; and Sir Reginald St.-Johnston, late Governor of the Leeward Islands. The latter, whose books on Empire subjects are well known, is specially supervising the articles relating to the Crown Colonies.

* * *

AN attractive basket of Jamaica fruit and vegetables, in and out of season, was presented to the Empire Ball, which was held at Grosvenor House, on May 24th in aid of the British Social Hygiene Council. The basket for which the arrangements were made by Mr. B. A. Sequeira, Jamaica Government Marketing Officer in London, contained the following: oranges, limes, grapefruit, uglis, capsicums, aubergines, passion fruit, bananas and mangoes.

THE motor vessel Barima which has been built at Glasgow for the British Guiana Railway was taken for a trial on May 19th when a mean speed of 10.43 knots was attained on the measured mile. Having a length between perpendiculars of 125 ft. 9 in. the Barima is intended for general cargo and passenger service in the Colony. A large clear deck is provided for carrying deck cargo, motor cars and passengers on river ferry services. Propelled by two high-speed Diesel engines geared to twin-screw propeller shafts.

* * *

UNDER the title of "Westward Ho with the Sun" Mr. H. V. Morton, the well-known author of "In Search of England" and its sequels, has been contributing a series of articles to the Daily Herald following his recent trip to the West Indies. No. 9 of his articles is called "The Romance of Rum" and should serve the objects of the Rum Propaganda Committee extremely well in popularising the beverage, although complaints have been heard in some quarters that the author's account of the manufacturing process is inadequate. Mr. Morton calls attention to the interesting point that rum made the first cocktail, which word, now so notorious, originated in the West Indies and not as everyone imagines, in the United States.

* * *

MRS. NANKIVELL, widow of the late Mr. Howard Nankivell of Trinidad, is in much request in these days as a speaker. On May 26th she addressed the leaders of the Women's Meetings of the London Diocese at their Annual Meeting on "Social Work in Trinidad." Mrs. Nankivell had previously, on April 20th, given a lecture with the provoking title "What about the West Indies?" to the Political Group of the London National Society for Women's Service in their clubroom in Westminster, treating modern problems from the view-point of their historic background. In this talk, which was much appreciated, she stressed the need for realising the psychological importance of many of the problems, especially those connected with race and labour.

* * *

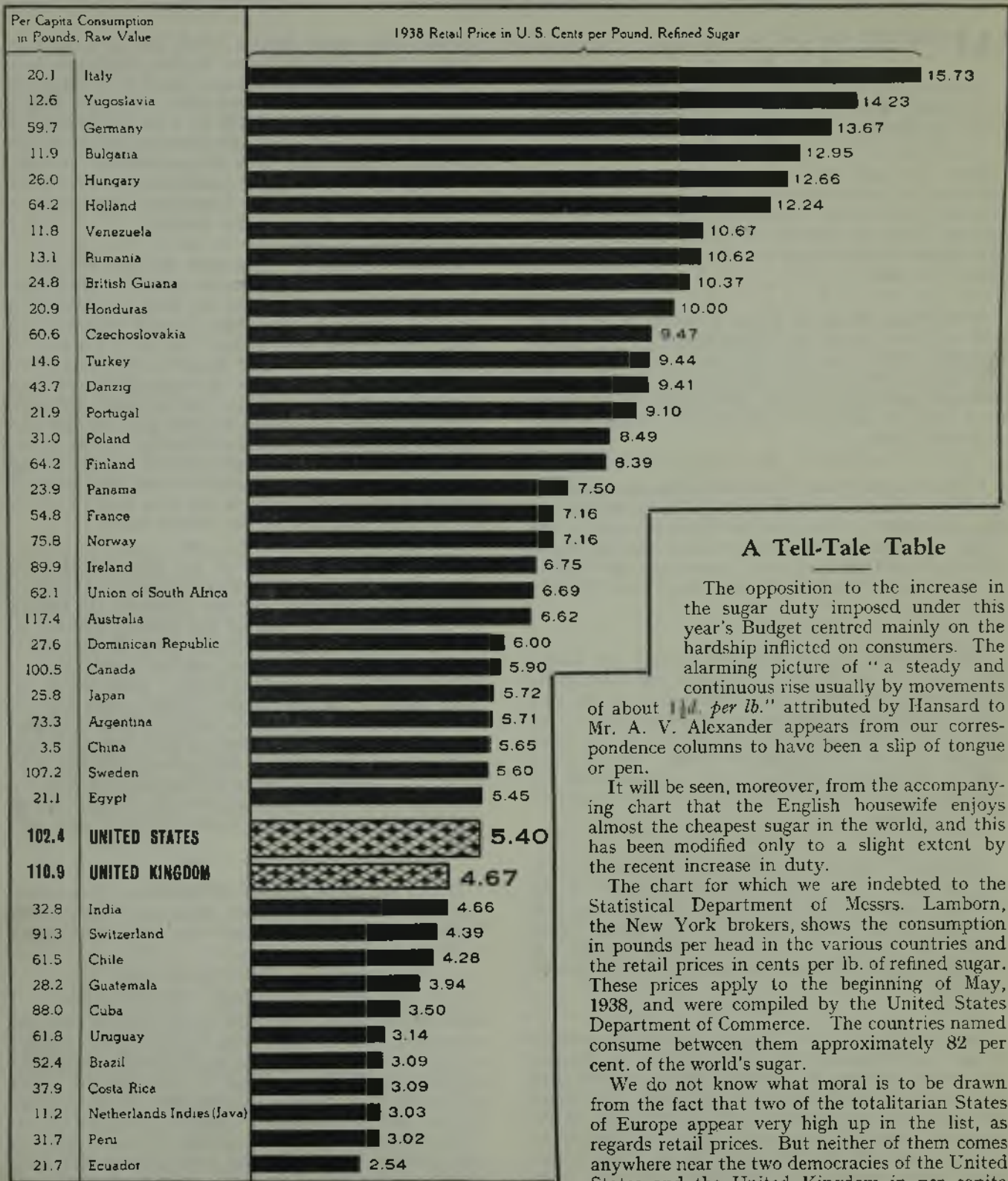
It will not have escaped the notice of Barbadians that in the King's speech on landing at Quebec, His Majesty paraphrased the quotation from the Vulgate of Psalm lxxii, 8,

Dominabitur . a Mari . vs ad mare

a flumine vs ad terminos orbis . terrarum

which is translated "He shall have dominion from sea to sea and from the river unto the ends of the world," and figures at the Lion monument at Gun Hill carved by Colonel H. J. Wilkinson. What the King said was "You in Canada have already fulfilled part of the Biblical promise and have attained dominion from sea to sea. You are now engaged in fulfilling the latter part of that promise in consolidating your Government from the river to the ends of the earth—from the St. Lawrence to the Arctic snows."

What the Housewife Pays for Sugar



A Tell-Tale Table

The opposition to the increase in the sugar duty imposed under this year's Budget centred mainly on the hardship inflicted on consumers. The alarming picture of "a steady and continuous rise usually by movements of about 1 *d.* per lb." attributed by Hansard to Mr. A. V. Alexander appears from our correspondence columns to have been a slip of tongue or pen.

It will be seen, moreover, from the accompanying chart that the English housewife enjoys almost the cheapest sugar in the world, and this has been modified only to a slight extent by the recent increase in duty.

The chart for which we are indebted to the Statistical Department of Messrs. Lamborn, the New York brokers, shows the consumption in pounds per head in the various countries and the retail prices in cents per lb. of refined sugar. These prices apply to the beginning of May, 1938, and were compiled by the United States Department of Commerce. The countries named consume between them approximately 82 per cent. of the world's sugar.

We do not know what moral is to be drawn from the fact that two of the totalitarian States of Europe appear very high up in the list, as regards retail prices. But neither of them comes anywhere near the two democracies of the United States and the United Kingdom in per capita

consumption. The sweetest tooth of all seems to be possessed by Australia with over 117 lb. per head.

British Guiana's Vast Waterfall

Discoverer's Own Story

THE following account which we publish by courtesy of the Geographical Journal gives Dr. Paul Zahi's own version of his great discovery of the 1,600 ft. waterfall on the Uitshi River, of which a photograph appeared in CIRCULAR of May 4th, facing page 171. A comparison is made with Kaieteur.

I left Georgetown on December 5th in a seaplane piloted by Mr. A. J. Williams. Our first stop was at Tumereng, on the Mazaruni, where we picked up 600 lb. of baggage and equipment, and then we set off with the hope of landing as near as possible to Mount Roraima, the 8,000-foot mountain at the tri-junction of the boundaries between Brazil, Venezuela and British Guiana.

As we approached Roraima the river became dotted with cascades and was very rough. The closest we could reach was at a point about 50 miles from the mountain on the upper Mazaruni near its confluence with the Kamarang. A party of Indians took us in corals up the Kamarang to the Mission at Waramadong. We spent a few days at the Mission engaging Indians to accompany us to Roraima. From Waramadong we moved on to the Mission at Paruima, and then across the Uitshi river, a tributary of the Kamarang, on to Roraima by way of Venezuelan territory.

After climbing to the top of this great mountain we took a new route back to the Kamarang, to investigate some waterfalls, whose noise was heard echoing through the forest. We camped with a party of Arekuna Indians who had their village in a remote valley. From our own interpreter we found that they had never before seen a white man. They also had heard the roar of a great waterfall but had never seen it. From the Arekenas' camp I organized a small party of two Indians and myself, and we followed the river into the gorge. Up the valley the sides closed in and became very precipitous. About half a mile from the base the fall was still visible, but the noise became almost deafening and the walls perpendicular. We finally came into a clear spot, and looking skywards I saw the brink of the fall; because of a promontory I was not able to see its base.

It was raining heavily and photography was almost impossible. Finally I climbed to a steep bank, clinging to shrubs and vines, and by hanging on with one hand and operating my camera with the other, I was able to secure a good photograph. I had no way of estimating the height of this fall, but by comparison

with the one discovered later on the Uitshi, a branch of the Kamarang, I judge that they fell from much the same height.

Leaving the Kamarang we moved up into the gorge of its tributary, the Uitshi. It was easier here. We not only looked from below, but were able to climb to the brink and make a very careful study of the fall. Fortunately the river was fairly low, at

the end of a dry season. The width of the Uitshi at the brink was between 150 and 200 feet. I estimated the height of this fall in several ways. I threw large rocks over the brink into the chasm, watching them carefully and timing their period of fall. It took on the average ten seconds for a large rock to fall from the brink into the chasm below. Applying Galileo's laws of falling bodies we calculated that a rock takes 10 seconds to fall 1,600 feet. These calculations were later supported by Professor Pilgrim, of Queen's College, British Guiana, on my return to the City.

At the brink the trunks of fire-denuded trees were 75 feet to 100 feet in height; they can be seen in the photograph. Using this observation in subsequent studies of photographs the height of the fall appeared well over 1,000 feet. For a third test, after returning to Tumereng to meet the seaplane, I engaged Mr. Williams to fly over the falls so that I could secure motion pictures. Mr. Williams, who had seen most of the known waterfalls in the hinterland of the colony, agreed that the Uitshi fall was well over 1,200 feet and comparable to Kaieteur in magnificence. Accompanying us on the trip by air was Mr. G. T. Chislett, formerly a transport officer with the British Boundary Commission, and who had also seen many large waterfalls in various parts of the colony; he agreed that the fall was much higher than Kaieteur.

The Kaieteur fall carries a slightly larger volume of



water, but the Uitshi has a greater and also perpendicular drop direct into the chasm below, and can therefore be classed with it, and with the Victoria and Niagara falls.

Between the Uitshi and the Kamarang I had the pleasure of seeing another gigantic fall, on another tributary of the Kamarang, which poured over the escarpment, cascading twice over boulders. I gathered later that it was most probably the Ataburau-Wena, which was discovered by a Jesuit missionary in 1919.

Letters to the Editor

The Sugar Duties Debate

(From Messrs. Wilkinson & Gaviller).

SIR,

In the current issue of the CIRCULAR, on page 210, we notice remarks made by Mr. A. V. Alexander, in connection with the debate on the sugar duties. He says—"There has been a steady and continuous rise, usually by movements of about 1½d. per lb. for the last five or six weeks." On reference to Hansard we find that "1½d. per lb." is mentioned there, but, of course, this should really be 1½d. per cwt.

It would seem that Mr. Alexander has either been wrongly informed or that he has only a slight knowledge of our Avoirdupois system of weights, and in the hands of the uninformed his statement is most misleading.

Yours faithfully,

WILKINSON & GAVILLER.

Wilkinson & Gaviller,

34, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.3.

May 19th, 1939.

On his attention being called to the above letter the Rt. Hon. A. V. Alexander writes as follows:—

(From the Rt. Hon. A. V. Alexander, M.P.).

SIR,

I am much obliged by your letter of the 19th instant in connexion with the debate in the House on sugar duties. The reference in Hansard to 1½d. per lb. is clearly a typographical error, as I read from a note in front of me at the time which contained the words, "1½d. per cwt." I have asked the Editor of Hansard to make the necessary correction.

Yours faithfully,

A. V. ALEXANDER.

House of Commons.

May 22nd, 1939.

The Refugees Commission's Report

(From the Rev. James Williams, F.R.Hist.S.)

SIR,

This Report (Cmd. 6014) gives "Areas available for examination" under three heads (a), (b) and (c). The second of these (b) was: "The district south of 5° north latitude lying between the Essequibo and Courantyne Rivers and the Brazilian boundary on the south of the territory, covering an area of about 14,800 square miles which is almost entirely forest." The

only examination made of this area was by a: "flight of four hours, actual flying time, not a human being was seen nor signs of habitation. . . ." "Even the Indians had failed to occupy the country." The same absence of inhabitants in this region was noted by the late Dr. William Curtis Farabee in his "The Central Caribs," describing his journey from the Cutari down to the Courantyne River. Localities of favourable soil were observed in this area. It would seem, therefore, that refugee settlement in this district would better serve the aim of the Prime Minister (The Times, May 13th), stated to be: "in particular to the preservation of the rights and interests of aboriginal Indians." Unless the letter of Mr. A. J. Schwelm and the leading article on it in The Times of the 20th instant should lead to the abandonment of the scheme for refugee settlement in the Colony.

Yours faithfully,

JAMES WILLIAMS.

19, St. Margaret's Road, Oxford.

May 22nd, 1939.

Obituary

MRS. E. W. R. BRANCH

We much regret to learn of the death in Antigua, on May 8th, of Mrs. (Francesca) Branch, widow of the late Dr. E. W. R. Branch, Government Medical Officer of Antigua, who died in 1927.

Mrs. Branch, who died a few days before her seventy-fifth birthday, was the younger daughter of the late Mr. E. D. Baynes, Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands and was an aunt of Mr. Edward Baynes, the late Administrator of St. Lucia, and of Mrs. A. K. Beauchamp.

There were six children of the marriage, one son and five daughters, the latter of whom live in the West Indies. The son is Mr. E. D. L. Branch, a former holder of the Leeward Islands Government scholarship, who has been residing for some years in Prague.

GENERAL SIR THOMAS CUBITT

We much regret to have to announce the death on May 19th of General Sir Thomas Astley Cubitt, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. Born in 1871, Sir Thomas was the younger brother of Sir Bertram Cubitt, for many years Assistant Under-Secretary of State for War.

After distinguished service in many campaigns in various parts of the world he was appointed in 1931 Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bermuda. This post Sir Thomas held until 1936 during which period he was promoted full General. His work in Bermuda was notable for the great interest he took in the Leper Settlement there.

To his widow, a daughter of Colonel H. Wood, the CIRCULAR offers its deep sympathy.

The Emergency Meeting of the Caribbean Lodge which was announced for Tuesday, June 6th, has been cancelled.

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



A British Guiana Gold Company—St. Vincent's Crops
Trinidad and Brazilian Cocoa



BARBADOS

The Hon. Sir Randal Phillips has resigned from the Executive Council of the Colony.

BRITISH GUIANA

The Rice Industry. The report to the Government on the activities of the Rice Marketing Board from September 1st, 1938 to February 28th, 1939 indicates that whilst a sale of 30,000 bags had recently been made to Guadeloupe the Colony's position in this market was likely to be seriously affected by competition from Surinam where the production of parboiled rice had been begun. The 1938 autumn crop was about 45,566 tons and the local consumption is estimated to be approximately 2,000 tons a month. At the end of August apparent stock in hand was 34,048 tons.

Incendiarism at Diamond Sugar Estate. On April 11th fourteen acres of young canes at Diamond estate were burnt by some person or persons unknown—fire being deliberately set in about six different parts of the field. The matter is in the hands of the police.

Mr. G. P. Dartford, Assistant Master at Queen's College, has been offered and has accepted an appointment as a European Master in the Malayan Education Service.

The Aranka Mining Company Ltd. was registered locally on April 22nd with the object of operating for gold and other precious metals in the Aranka river, Cuyuni District. The Company has a capital of \$25,000 divided into 1,000 shares of \$25.00 each, and the directors will be Hon. C. V. Wight, Hon. A. G. King and Mr. N. P. Rathbon, Mr. C. H. Poirier, Mr. A. Freeman and Mr. Robinson.

The Berbice Agricultural Exhibition, which was held at Colony House grounds, New Amsterdam, was opened by the Acting Governor, Hon. E. J. Waddington, in the presence of a large gathering on April 21st. His Excellency was accompanied by Mrs. Waddington, and was welcomed by the Director of Agriculture. A silver cup presented by Barclays Bank (Dominions, Colonial and Overseas) was won by Mr. S. J. F. Clanchard of Plantation Lochaber for his general exhibit and for encouraging his tenants to improve their livestock. Mr. W. A. Fraser was awarded a silver cup, offered by the Royal Bank of Canada, for a very good display of school-garden produce.

JAMAICA

The Governor visits Turks Islands. Grand Turk was gay with flags on May 18th, when Sir Arthur Richards, the Governor of Jamaica, landed from H.M.S. Dundee on an official visit. His Excellency was met on board by Captain H. C. N. Hill, the Commissioner of the Turks and Caicos Islands, on the wharf by the members of the Legislative Board and other prominent

residents. After receiving addresses and making a speech to the Board at the Council Chamber the Governor motored to Government House for lunch and in the afternoon discussed informally with members of the Board matters of important interest for the welfare of the Dependency.

Mr. F. A. Norman, the recently appointed Labour Adviser for Jamaica, was expected to arrive in the Colony on June 4th. Mr. Norman, who was an Assistant Secretary in the Ministry of Labour, London, will find an immediate task awaiting him, as the Board of Inquiry appointed by the Governor to investigate the dispute between shipping companies and dock labourers has postponed its investigations until after his arrival.

Banana Leaf Spot Campaign. It is announced in the Daily Gleaner that the Government asked the Colonial Office to obtain for Jamaica a grant of £250,000 from the Imperial Exchequer or the Colonial Development Fund to finance the Anti-Leaf Spot campaign. Whilst this request could not be granted, the Colonial Development Fund will give the Colony £85,000 towards conducting experiments in fighting the banana disease. This The Gleaner regards as "a very generous concession indeed."

Mr. Justice Savary, recently Puisne Judge of the Gold Coast, arrived at Kingston on May 7th to fill the position on the Supreme Court Bench left vacant by the appointment of Mr. Justice Cannon to be a Puisne Judge in Ceylon.

Record Tarpon. On May 4th Mr. Allen Lopez fishing from a dugout canoe off Fort Augusta landed a 127 lb. tarpon after a thrilling forty-minute fight, during which the fish made four jumps the second of which took between 180 and 200 yards of line. A photograph of Mr. Lopez with his capture—6 ft. 6 in. long—the record tarpon catch for Jamaica appears in the Daily Gleaner of May 6th.

MONTSERRAT

The Hon. F. G. Harcourt, Agricultural Superintendent of Dominica has assumed the administration of the Government of this Presidency in place of His Honour Mr. T. E. P. Baynes who is acting as Administrator of Antigua.

ST. VINCENT

Labour Advisory Committee. The Administrator has appointed a committee to give advice on any questions affecting labour in the Colony which the Government may refer to it from time to time. The Labour Commissioner will attend all meetings and act as liaison officer between the Committee and the Government.

Weather. Mr. C. K. Robinson reports that the total rainfall recorded at the Botanic Gardens in March was

5.32 inches, compared with the average of 3.88 inches for this month. The precipitation was fairly uniformly distributed though on the 23rd there was a fall of 1.58 inches. Towards the end of the month conditions tended to be drier.

Arrowroot. The mild weather continued to favour the lifting of the crop. The quality of the starch, however, was not as good as previously and only 33 per cent. grade 2 starch was received. The young crop is making very fair progress and the fields are covering over nicely. The arrowroot worm is not yet in evidence.

Cotton. By the end of March practically the whole of the cotton crop had been picked. Yields have not been good, more particularly in the case of peasant cultivations which had received no manure. In many such cases, especially in the Leeward areas, the cotton was being pulled up and burnt in an attempt to utilise the land for growing food crops under the present favourable weather conditions. The crop is now estimated at 1,230 bales of 400 lb. each and so far 400 bales have been shipped to England and 100 to the Continent. The incidence of cotton pests throughout the season has been low and the proportion of stained cotton has been small.

Bananas. The total sales for the year to the end of March amounted to 10,679 stems compared with 14,994 stems for the corresponding period in 1938. The large number of rejects, more than 20 per cent. of the fruit offered, has caused much dissatisfaction and at a meeting of the Banana Association representatives of the Canadian Banana Co. discussed the position with local growers. It was pointed out that the great majority of rejections was due to bruising of the fruit during transportation to the Banana Shed and steps are being taken to improve the methods of handling.

TRINIDAD

Geological Conference. At the final session on April 28th Dr. H. D. Hedberg of Venezuela, who presided, expressed on behalf of the geologists of Venezuela warm thanks to the Hon. R. S. Mackilligin, Inspector of Mines and Petroleum Technologist and all those responsible for the very valuable and enjoyable conference held in Trinidad.

Volunteer Forces. Applications are invited for enlistment in the Volunteer units which it is proposed to raise to man fixed coastal defences, mobile anti-aircraft batteries and searchlight units. Training centres will be established in any locality from which an adequate number of volunteers is forthcoming.

Cocoa Delegation to Brazil. The Chamber of Commerce on May 4th unanimously adopted the recommendation of a Special Committee that a delegation from the Colony should be sent to Brazil to endeavour to persuade the Brazilian Government to agree to co-operate if, as the Chamber has strongly advocated in the past, a world conference of cocoa producing countries is called by the British Government. Steps will also be taken to secure the inclusion of representatives of Venezuela on the delegation.

Canadian Timber for Housing. The imports of Canadian lumber and timber have increased owing to the construction of new and the renovation of old dwellings. Mr. G. A. Newman, the Canadian Assistant Trade Commissioner at Port-of-Spain, reports that the

resistance of Western red cedar to fungus and termite attack is becoming more appreciated and this wood is being used in increasingly large quantities for interior and exterior finish. Provision was made in the Government estimates this year for spending £1,000,000 during the next five years in acquiring land and building 6,000 to 6,500 cottages.

Loan to Citrus Industry. The Legislative Council approved on May 5th of a loan of \$100,000 to the Co-operative Citrus Growers Association to provide additional packing, canning and warehousing facilities in order to cope with the ever increasing amount of fruit. A cess will be imposed on exports so that the loan will be repaid in not less than twenty years. It is also reported that the Association plans to finance on its own account a cold storage plant estimated to cost \$60,000.

WEST INDIES CRICKET TOUR

(Continued from page 234)

half hours; Cameron and Williams, in a grand seventh wicket partnership, put on 218 in two hours and twenty minutes. The eleven is obviously getting into its stride. Against their total of 480 runs for 7 wickets, the senior university could only reply with 232 and 243, and were beaten by an innings and five runs. Scores:—

WEST INDIES. First Innings	
V. H. Stollmeyer, b. Macindoe	0
J. B. Stollmeyer, run out	44
H. P. Bayley, c. Eagar, b. Macindoe	104
J. E. D. Sealey, b. Evans	26
G. E. Gomez, b. Evans	0
K. H. Weekes, b. Evans	42
J. H. Cameron, run out	106
E. A. V. Williams, not out	126
L. G. Hylton, not out	1
Byes 22, l.-b. 9	31
Total (7 wickets declared)	
B. Clarke, T. Johnson did not bat.	480

OXFORD UNIVERSITY		
First Innings	Second Innings	
E. J. H. Dixon, c. Sealey, b. Hylton	c. Sealey, b. Johnson	6
R. Sale, b. Hylton	c. Sealey, b. Hylton	7
J. M. Lomas, c. and b. Cameron	c. Weekes, b. Williams	59
E. D. R. Eagar, c. Williams, b. Clarke	b. Williams	57
G. E. Fletcher, b. Cameron	c. Williams	14
R. B. Proud, c. Hylton, b. Clarke	c. Johnson, b. Cameron	28
D. E. Young, c. Grant, b. Cameron	b. Clarke	9
G. Evans, b. Clarke	b. Clarke	13
D. H. Macindoe, c. Johnson, b. Sealey	c. and b. Cameron	10
P. H. Blagg, b. Sealey	not out	8
D. R. Hayward, not out	b. Clarke	14
Byes 11, l.-b. 8	Byes 8, l.-b. 8, n.-b. 2	18
Total	Total	243

BOWLING ANALYSIS				
WEST INDIES. First Innings				
O.	M.	R.	W.	
Macindoe	28	4	111	2
Evans	21	2	77	3
Hayward	23	3	111	0
Young	13	0	70	0
Eagar	13	0	70	0
Fletcher	1	0	15	0
OXFORD UNIVERSITY. First Innings				
O.	M.	R.	W.	
Johnson	9	1	24	0
Williams	3	0	14	0
Sealey	6	0	28	2
Hylton	13	0	44	2
Clarke	23	2	70	3
Cameron	10	1	33	3
Second Innings				
O.	M.	R.	W.	
Hylton	4	0	17	1
Johnson	14	2	34	1
Williams	10	1	37	3
Clarke	19.6	2	81	3
V. Stollmeyer	2	0	14	0
Cameron	18	2	42	2

The side's television team, of whom we reproduce a photograph, appeared in the studio at Alexandra Palace, on April 27th, for the evening transmission. Mr. Kidney, the manager, first introduced Mr. Rolph Grant the captain, who in turn presented to the viewers Constantine, Headley, Martindale, Gomez, Sealey and Stollmeyer each of whom had some remarks to make regarding his impressions of England and his hopes for the tour.

The West Indies at Westminster

The Sugar Quotas—Dairying in Jamaica British Guiana and the Refugees

Wages and Prices

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD informed MR. BEN RILEY on May 17th that minimum wage legislation was now in force in over forty Colonial dependencies, and its enactment was being considered in the remainder. As regards the payment of reasonable prices to producers of raw materials, free competition between buyers normally ensured that the prices paid to primary producers bore a proper relation to the export prices of their products. "Where for particular reasons quasi-monopolistic rights in particular products are granted by Governments, such grants are invariably made dependent upon the payment of fair prices."

Nationalization in Crown Colonies

MR. PEAKE informed WING-COMMANDER JAMES on May 25th the statutory qualifications for naturalization are uniform throughout the British Empire. The minimum residence required before a person is eligible to make an application is five years. It does not follow that a certificate would be granted unless it appeared that he had the intention of remaining settled in that part of the Empire in which he is resident. The grant of a certificate is discretionary. But should such a person come to the United Kingdom, he has the same rights and privileges in this country as any other British subject.

Sugar Refiners' Profits

MR. PARKER asked on May 11th whether Messrs. Tate and Lyle had made a profit of £1,260,000 in 1938 and paid a dividend of 18½ per cent. and a capital bonus of 40 per cent. : that they were likely to make as large profits this year ; whether the refining margin agreed upon some years ago would be revised, and, if not, in what circumstances would the refiners be asked to discuss such a revision.

SIR ROBERT DORMAN-SMITH, Minister of Agriculture, agreed that the figures for 1938 were approximately as stated. The nature of the assurance given by the refiners to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1935 had been explained in a reply on February 28th last. He understood that the Chancellor did not consider it necessary to ask the refiners for further assurances.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR EVANS : Is the Minister aware that the profit referred to is by no means derived entirely from sugar refining, as a large proportion is earned by subsidiary undertakings ; and that, even if the allegation in the question be correct, it only represents a profit of eight-hundredths of a penny per pound of sugar refined ?

The Sugar Quotas

MR. STANLEY, President of the Board of Trade, informed MR. THORNE on May 25th that at their recent



meeting the International Sugar Council had estimated that the export quotas approved last July for the current quota year were 480,000 tons below probable world requirements. The Council had approved the immediate addition of 239,000 tons to the quotas of countries which had reduced their quotas in July and had decided to meet on June 13th to consider the allocation of a further 153,000 tons to British countries.

"As the quotas are world export quotas, it is not possible to forecast the proportion either of the shortage which would have occurred on this market had no action been taken or of the 239,000 tons which will come to this country. The United Kingdom delegation were represented on the Executive Committee which recommended the allocation of 153,000 tons of additional quotas to the British Colonies and Dominions which export sugar."

On May 16th, MR. STANLEY had stated : "If the recommendation circulated by the International Sugar Council is not acted upon, and not acted upon promptly, then the Government may reconsider the position."

Dairying in Jamaica

In reply to MR. RILEY on May 24th, MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD stated that a start had been made with the erection of the factory, and it was expected that it would begin production some time in the autumn or early winter of this year. Meantime the Governor of Jamaica had taken powers to regulate imports of condensed milk with a view to sharing the market between importers and the local factory. It was hoped that the factory would provide a stimulus to the local dairying industry and that it would later be able to manufacture from supplies of local milk a large part of the Colony's requirements of condensed milk.

MR. RILEY : Have the Government made any contribution towards this proposal ?

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD : I should like notice of that question.

The following values of condensed milk, butter, cheese, bacon and eggs imported into Jamaica for the year ending 1938 were supplied by Mr. Malcolm MacDonal:—

	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£
Condensed milk . .	8,938	146,373
Butter	8,540	51,322
Cheese	5,071	20,961
Bacon	2,070	7,977
	Doz.	
Eggs	28,526	1,196

International Sugar Council

Replying to CAPTAIN ARTHUR EVANS on May 23rd MR. OLIVER STANLEY, President of the Board of Trade, said that the International Sugar Council had decided upon the immediate addition of 239,000 tons to the



sugar quotas of exporters to the free market, but objection had been taken to voting by correspondence upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee

that a further quantity of 153,000 tons should be released for British countries. A meeting of the Council was being called for June 13th to deal with this latter quantity.

Asked if the Government were satisfied that in the absence of amendment the International Sugar Agreement was designed adequately to safeguard the interests of the British Colonial producer and the consumers of sugar in this country, Mr. Stanley preferred to reserve his opinion pending the outcome of those discussions.

On the same day in a written answer MR. STANLEY informed LIEUT.-COLONEL MASON that the basic quotas of the countries supplying the Free Market under the International Sugar Agreement (that is, apart from that part of the British Empire consumption which is retained for British suppliers) total just under 3,700,000 tons, and that this quantity appears likely to be in excess of probable world demand; but he could not anticipate the precise estimates which will be made by the International Sugar Council when they meet to consider supplies for the third quota year. As regards the last part of the question, the adherence of His Majesty's Government to the International Sugar Agreement should be sufficient evidence of their desire to see economic prices for sugar maintained. He would remind his hon. and gallant Friend, however, that the apparent excess of supplies over demand is purely an excess of foreign supplies.

British Guiana and the Refugees

In the spirited and at times embittered debate on Palestine on May 22nd, several references were made to the British Guiana Colonization proposals. COMMANDER LOCKER-LAMPSON alluded to an amendment standing in the name of COLONEL GRETTON and others urging upon the Government the need, "in consultation with other governments, for pressing on with the creation, if it proves feasible, of a Jewish state in the Guianas and adjacent unoccupied territories, as offering the only solution of the Jewish problem, having regard to the numbers involved and the widespread increase of anti-Semitism." He wanted to know whether they would be free to discuss this "paradise which is being prepared for the Jews."

COLONEL WEDGWOOD went so far as to commit himself to the following expression of his views: "I regard Guiana as the British concentration camp for Jews, and I am confident that it will not be a success, even if it is run cheaply at the expense of the Jews themselves."

On May 17th, in answer to MR. EDMUND HARVEY and MR. ASSHETON, MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD stated that, as already announced by the Prime Minister on May 12th, His Majesty's Government were prepared on certain conditions themselves to provide the arterial communications required to meet the needs of any large scale settlement in the interior of British Guiana. "The question of providing a road does not, therefore, arise for the present, and I am unable to furnish estimates

of cost and time. But it would cost a very considerable sum of money."

The question of using the Colonial Development Fund was one to be considered when the industrial survey had been completed and a report made.

The Secretary of State added that he was not yet in a position to state by which route precisely it was proposed that the refugees should reach the interior of British Guiana and what means of transport would be used. The answer would depend upon the scheme decided upon by the refugee organizations which were now considering the matter. "The measures which will be necessary to preserve the rights and interests of the aboriginal Indians will also depend on the scheme of settlement ultimately decided upon."

MR. ASSHETON: Does my Right Hon. friend think it right to raise the hopes of these unfortunate refugees unless he is very sure that events will justify his doing so?

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD: We have made it clear that the prospects depend entirely upon the experimental settlements and a survey of industrial possibilities.

Replying to MR. WOOD on May 26th, MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD made the following statement: "His Majesty's Government hope that arrangements can be made to begin settlement in British Guiana in the autumn of this year. I understand that the appropriate refugee organisation in this country is actively engaged in considering, in conjunction with the United States Committee, detailed proposals for a scheme of refugee settlement.

Trinidad's Cocoa

Quarter's Decline of 12,000,000 lb.

TRINIDAD exported 1,864,261 lb. of cocoa during March (against 6,738,745 lb. for the same month in 1938) bringing the total for the first quarter of the year to 5,061,083 lb.

Compared with the total for January-March last year, this figure shows a decline of nearly 12,000,000 lb., due principally to smaller shipments to the United States, Germany and Belgium, as will be seen from the following table. Reference to this decrease was made in the CIRCULAR of April 20th on page 165.

	1939 lb.	1938 lb.	1937 lb.
United States	1,474,122	8,453,100	5,825,200
France	413,659	554,446	1,109,124
United Kingdom	786,564	2,025,440	2,017,643
Germany	468,140	1,754,960	553,264
Holland	778,900	841,692	867,706
Australia	26,829	76,736	328,692
Canada	389,600	993,200	735,188
Belgium	308,800	1,272,400	1,044,940
Italy	54,648	64,387	—
Norway	106,000	50,000	40,000
Sweden	—	165,200	199,900
Denmark	153,054	80,000	4,400
Argentine Republic	—	128,700	98,600
New Zealand	48,020	98,439	43,512
South Africa	8,804	212,972	2,178
Other Countries	43,943	62,000	50,400
Total for three months ..	5,061,083	16,833,672	12,920,747

THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE'S ANNUAL REPORT
(Continued from page 228)

that the Governments of those Colonies affected are being consulted as to the facilities which they could provide for the parts of Mr. Banks's suggestions which concern them individually.

I think that I shall be voicing a general opinion when I say that it was time that this investigation should be made. The only proposal for a West Indian aviation service which, so far as I am aware, has received official recognition was that suggested by the West Indian Aviation Committee. In declaring their "accord" with the suggestion of that standing body, the West Indian Air Transport Committee, appointed by Sir Samuel Hoare, stated: "The practical solution of the problem appears to be to establish first of all local services on those sections which seem to offer the best chance of early commercial success with the hope that, when their value has been demonstrated, the scope of the operations will be gradually extended to link up ultimately the whole of the West Indies."

They reported that the British centres which offered the most favourable prospects were British Guiana and Trinidad, and recommended the extension of lines internally in British Guiana and northwards from Port-of-Spain. That was in 1927. Since then, a further expert report has been made, but unfortunately it did not embrace the more southern of the Colonies.

During the interim the efficiency of aircraft has considerably increased, as has the economy in working, and we shall await with great interest this new investigation as to current possibilities.

There can be little doubt that development of British aviation in the West Indies to supplement and not supersede existing air lines would be of benefit in many directions, and perhaps not the least in that of tourist traffic.

THE NEW SECRETARY

And now, Gentlemen, before concluding these remarks, I would like to take this opportunity of welcoming our new secretary, Mr. E. J. King (applause), who has come to us with a fine record of excellent service elsewhere. His ability for organisation and his aptitude for securing effective team work are helping to make the rough places smooth for your Chairman.

I desire, therefore, on your behalf as well as on my own, to express the hope that he will find the position congenial, and to assure him of the co-operation of the Office bearers, and Members of the Executive, in the work which lies ahead of him.

The Chairman concluded by moving: "Be it resolved that the Annual Report of the Executive Committee, the audited Statement of the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st December, 1938, and the Balance Sheet be and are hereby adopted."

Mr. J. Gordon Miller (Deputy Chairman) seconded the resolution which was carried.

THE EXECUTIVE

Sir Donald Cameron moved and Sir Wilfrid Jackson (Governor of British Guiana) seconded the following resolution which was carried:—

"Be it resolved that the following fifteen members of the Executive Committee who retire by virtue of

Article VI of the Royal Charter of Incorporation be and are hereby elected: Mr. J. Gordon Miller, Sir Alfred Sherlock, Mr. H. J. J. Freeman, Sir Algernon Aspinall, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., Mr. Robert Bryson, O.B.E., Mr. Harold de Pass, Mr. James du Buisson, Mr. Alexander Elder, Mr. F. A. Greenaway, The Hon. Dudley G. Leacock, Major A. A. Nathan, Major K. E. Previt , Mr. Mark Moody-Stuart, M.C., Sir Alexander Roger and Mr. R. S. Aucher Warner, K.C.

THE VICE-PRESIDENTS

The Chairman moved and the Deputy Chairman seconded the following resolutions which were adopted successively:—

"Be it resolved that His Grace the Duke of Atholl, K.T., G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., and the Right Hon. the Lord Olivier of Ramsden, P.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., be re-appointed Vice-Presidents of the West India Committee for the next three years pursuant to Article V of the Royal Charter of Incorporation."

"Be it resolved that Sir Algernon Aspinall, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., be appointed a Vice-President of the West India Committee for the ensuing three years pursuant to Article V of the Royal Charter of Incorporation."

Then followed the presentation to Sir Algernon Aspinall.

Colonel Thwaites, who said that he represented one of the most delectable Colonies in the West Indies—the Bahamas—proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and in doing so paid a tribute to the services of Colonel Davson in connection with aviation in the West Indies. He had in another capacity known how valuable were Colonel Davson's knowledge and experience of air matters.

The Rev. James Williams seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Among the members present in addition to those mentioned above were:—

Mr. S. E. Appleton (Tobago), Mr. J. V. Armstrong (Representing Sir Alexander Roger), Mr. A. W. Armour, Mr. H. E. Box, Mrs. John Bromley, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bryson, Mr. Foster Brown, Mr. G. F. Chalmers, Mr. H. N. G. Cobbe, Mr. C. R. Corbett, Mr. D. I. Conradi, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Cox, Mr. H. L. Cox, Mr. Evelyn Davson, Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Davson, Mr. Noel Deerr, Mr. J. Alan de Pass, Mr. J. du Buisson, Mr. Alexander Elder, Mr. E. M. Eldridge, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, Captain Arthur Evans, M.P., Mr. W. G. Freeman, Mr. H. J. J. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gordon Gordon, Mr. F. A. Greenaway, His Hon. Mr. J. D. Harford, Mr. W. A. S. Hardy, Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques, Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, Mrs. K. Inniss, H. E. Sir Wilfrid Jackson, Mr. R. W. Jerratt, Mr. E. Scott Johnston, Mr. B. E. King, Mr. Horace King, Captain J. F. L. Lamport, Mr. Eric Macfadyen, J.P., Lieut.-Commander A. C. Mackie, Mr. T. G. Marriott, Mr. Allan Messer, Mr. Ralph Milbanke, Mrs. Nankivell, Mr. G. Parrott, Mrs. L. E. Pilgrim, Major K. E. Previt , Mr. W. Hart Saxby, Rev. Alexander Sharpe, Sir Alfred Sherlock, Lieut.-Colonel C. J. de B. Sheringham, D.S.O., M.C., Mr. A. F. Skerritt, Mr. W. A. B. Smith, Mr. H. Hamel Smith, Mr. S. Harold Smith, Mr. T. Souness, Mrs. Tatham, Mr. T. A. Twyman, Mr. H. A. Walker, Mr. R. S. Aucher Warner, K.C., Mr. Rex Wetherell, Mr. R. Stanley Wilcoxon, Mrs. E. Willoughby, Sir Alfred Wood, Mr. E. R. Wood, Mr. A. I. Zaitzeff.

The following members sent messages expressing regret at their inability to attend:—

Mr. Humphrey Crum Ewing, Admiral Sir Alan Hotham, Mr. T. H. Naylor, Mr. Robert Arthur, Mr. Ashley Cooper, Mr. Harold de Pass, The Hon. E. W. Evans, Sir Geoffrey Evans, Mrs. Mozley, Mr. A. B. Tucker, Sir Alfred Wood, His Honour A. Alban Wright, Mr. H. R. Bradfield and Mr. Guy Oliver.

PASSENGERS



To and from the WEST INDIES and BRITISH GUIANA

Harrison Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in the s.s. Inanda (Captain W. A. Short), from London, May 19th :—

Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Armour	Mr. J. H. Haigh	Mr. T. Porter
Mr. & Mrs. R. Badley	Mr. J. A. Heuval	Mr. & Mrs. W. Robson
Miss B. Badley	Mr. J. McIntosh	Mrs. A. Steel
Mr. G. O. Case	Mr. O. Nugent	Miss E. Weaver
Mr. J. V. Dobbin	Mr. H. F. Pantin	Mrs. C. D. Webb
Mr. & Mrs. A. Gillett	Miss M. Pantin	Col. & Mrs. C. Widdup
Mr. K. Gooding	Mr. J. Patchett	Mr. P. Widdup

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Sailings to the West Indies, in the m.v. Colombia, from Dover, May 13th :—

Mr. G. E. Black	Miss J. M. Harragin	Mr. C. F. Proverbs
Mrs. M. M. Boquet	Mrs. M. M. Hubbard	Mr. M. A. Rhys-Pryce
Miss D. A. Boquet	Miss J. L. Hubbard	Miss M. Robinson
Mr. G. R. Brotherhood	Mr. & Mrs. N. Jones	Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Sireyjol
Miss M. Caballero	Mr. K. Khatanmal	Mr. W. D. Slater
Mr. G. Evangouloff	Mr. T. H. Larkins	Mrs. V. O. Sorzano
Mrs. V. E. Evans	Miss E. Moore	Miss K. Svestad
Mr. & Mrs. E. Fearnside	Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Morris	Mrs. L. Tempest-Colyer
Mrs. J. I. Fisher	Miss A. M. Noble	Miss J. Waddell
Mr. K. Gavin	Mrs. G. Ong	Rev. J. B. Walker
Mr. R. S. Groves	Misses L. & J. O'Reilly	Mr. J. Wilson
Miss M. E. Groves	Mr. & Mrs. C. Peet	H.E. Sir Hubert Young,
Miss G. K. Haines	Miss J. L. Peterson	K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Mr. S. Harkishindes	Mr. K. Pope-Hennessy	Lady M. R. Young
Mrs. R. C. Harragin		

Sailings to the West Indies, in the m.v. Pericles, from Dover, May 27th :—

Miss A. E. Gilbert	Mr. P. J. Rosenwald	Mr. G. C. Williamson
Mrs. O. M. Redman		

Sailings the West Indies, in the s.s. Crijnssen, from Dover, May 31st :—

Mr. H. Andersen	Mr. F. I. Jardine	Mr. & Mrs. F. Proctor
Mr. T. W. Astorga	Mr. P. C. Lewis	Miss P. E. Proctor
Mr. & Mrs. D. Bornstein	Mr. G. M. Lewis	Mr. A. W. Renfrew
Miss M. Bornstein	Mr. N. Macgregor	Dr. & Mrs. M. Schwartz
Miss M. T. De Caires	Mr. R. S. Malcolm	Mr. & Mrs. F. H. Tindall
Mr. B. Halvorsen	Mr. H. J. Netherlands	Misses J. & O. Tindall

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in the s.s. Crijnssen, at Plymouth, May 15th :—

Miss M. A. Austin	Mr. F. S. Gomes	Mr. H. K. Mansour
Mr. L. M. Cabral	Mr. & Mrs. C. Hawkins	Rev. F. Mayo
Mrs. V. M. Chapman	Mr. J. W. Hiscocks	Mr. W. Robertson
Miss P. C. Chapman	Mr. & Mrs. C. V. Hunter	Mr. R. Shields
Mr. J. Christian	Mr. H. Hunter	Mr. & Mrs. G. Thomas
Mr. R. Dennis	Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Knights	Miss I. L. Uchlein
Mr. J. P. Drew	Miss K. J. Knights	
Mr. & Mrs. G. Gleadow	Mr. & Mrs. T. Little	

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in the s.s. Costa Rica, at Plymouth, May 19th :—

Mr. & Mrs. R. Arthur	Mr. & Mrs. J. Gonsalves	Miss M. W. Nicholls
Mr. & Mrs. N. Athorne	Mrs. E. M. Gale	Mr. S. Noble
Mr. & Mrs. H. Beks	Miss F. G. Gale	Mr. D. A. Oliver
Miss T. L. Beks	Mrs. E. Granger	Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Pairaudeau
Mr. & Mrs. W. Bowring	Mrs. E. F. Gray	
Miss B. Bowring	Mr. & Mrs. F. Henderson	Mrs. M. Penry
Mr. A. J. Breck	Mrs. A. Hodgson	Rev. & Mrs. F. Prior
Mrs. M. L. Browning	Miss J. M. Hodgson	Mr. L. R. Sarkar
Mr. J. S. Caldeira	Mrs. K. E. Hodgson	Mr. J. C. Schneider
Mrs. I. A. Carew	Miss J. Horsfield	Mrs. A. P. Sealy
Mr. J. H. Carew	Mr. S. D. Hossain	Dr. A. A. Shaw
Mr. & Mrs. M. G. Carr	Mr. & Mrs. H. Howlett	Dr. A. E. Slinger
Miss B. A. Carr	Mrs. R. Hutchinson	Mr. G. M. Stainforth
Mr. & Mrs. H. N. Cary	Mr. & Mrs. S. J. Ireson	Miss L. Smith
Mr. A. Chester	Mrs. M. E. Johnson	Mr. K. Schmid
Mr. & Mrs. G. Crawford	Miss N. Johnson	Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Todd
Mr. E. A. St. C. Davson	Mr. & Mrs. C. Kallou	Mrs. S. Trafford
Mrs. F. A. de la Porte	Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Lang	Mrs. H. Tucker
Mr. W. De la Rosa	Mrs. D. A. Leen	Miss M. W. Ward
Mrs. A. A. de Skene	Mr. S. Leighton	Mr. S. W. Wareham
Miss D. D. Dewey	Dr. H. S. Littlepage	Miss H. J. West
Mrs. E. M. Drury	Mr. W. A. Mabon	Mrs. M. E. Westwood
Rev. F. Etherington	Mr. A. J. McDonald	Mr. & Mrs. E. Whitrod
Mr. J. R. Etherington	Mrs. M. Mearns	Mr. F. Williams
Mr. & Mrs. H. Farinba	Mrs. J. G. Meyer	Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Wilson
Mr. & Mrs. C. Farrar	Mr. G. M. Meyer	Miss M. F. Wilson
Miss T. M. Fletcher	Mr. A. McP. Mitchell	Mr. S. A. Woodood
Mr. I. Fuller	Mr. A. Nathans	

French Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in the s.s. Colombie (Captain L. Troadec), from Southampton, May 25th :—

Mr. C. Ah	Mr. W. Dutton	Mr. F. Li
Mr. B. Anthony	Miss E. Dyson	Mr. K. Macleod
Mrs. R. Bruckner	Mr. & Mrs. E. Frazer	Mrs. M. Potter
Mr. F. Butt	Mr. P. Fried	Miss E. Potter
Mr. K. Chan	Mr. P. Gayadeen	Mrs. F. Powell
Mr. Y. Chanteau	Miss E. Grannum	Mr. N. Powell
Miss D. Cotsworth	Mr. A. Gray	Mrs. B. Robbez-Masson
Mr. A. Dartnell	Mr. F. Griffiths	Mrs. F. Rozen
Mr. E. Davison	Mr. & Mrs. W. Hulme	Miss C. Rozen
Mr. R. de Goitia Ibarreta	Mr. & Mrs. W. Hunter	Mr. M. Rozen
Mr. L. de Mandaluniz Y Larrauri	Miss M. Ives	Mr. J. Rumble
Mr. S. Deutsch	Mrs. M. Kirby	Mr. & Mrs. W. Watkins
	Mr. F. Lee	

Hamburg-America Line

Home arrivals in the m.s. Cordillera, at Plymouth, May 25th :—

Mr. A. Adey	Mr. S. Daly	Mrs. N. Morales
Dr. & Mrs. W. Bessen	Dr. K. Dodds	Mr. D. Munoz
Miss B. Bessen	Mr. M. Hulsmit	Mr. C. C. Mootoo
Miss T. Billing	Mr. R. Jackson	Mr. & Mrs. M. M. Patel
Mr. & Mrs. G. Chen	Mr. F. Jananan	Mr. D. Ramdin
Mr. R. Chen	Rev. Father R. Jaranta	Mr. J. Sudders
Miss I. Chen	Mr. E. Judd	Mr. R. Schmidt
Mr. E. Curtis	Rev. Father M. Lagarra	Miss A. Treberne
Mr. A. Daetz	Mr. F. D. Longe	Mr. S. G. Wiltshair
Mr. A. Daly	Mrs. M. Moore	

Fyffes Line

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Cavina (Captain W. T. Forrester, O.B.E.), from Avonmouth, May 12th :—

Mr. F. Carter	Mrs. D. Hotard	Mr. H. K. Savage
Rev. W. J. Goundry	Miss M. P. Hugo	Mr. R. H. Sennett
Mr. J. J. Halpin, P.C.		

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Carare (Captain A. W. Legge, R.N.R.), from Avonmouth, May 22nd :—

Miss A. E. Bowden	Mrs. G. A. Hosack	Mr. & Mrs. J. N. Philip
Mr. G. P. Brown	Dr. & Mrs. F. Ippisch	Mr. B. H. Pickering
Miss D. R. Brown	Mr. W. Johnston	Dr. L. M. Ram
Mr. & Mrs. D. Gardiner	Mr. E. Martin	Miss B. Smith
Mr. I. R. Hendriks	Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Mount	Mr. & Mrs. H. Trehearne
Mr. & Mrs. E. Hoerman	Mr. F. Norman, O.B.E.	Rev. H. S. Warren

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Camito (Captain R. J. Bostock), from Avonmouth, May 26th :—

Mr. D. N. Barr	Mr. P. McCarthy	Dr. B. C. Stevens
Miss M. Eno	Dr. & Mrs. J. Oag	Miss J. C. Stewart
Mr. R. L. Freeman	Mr. F. A. Plumbe	Mrs. F. B. Sutton
Miss A. M. Leahong		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Carare (Captain A. W. Legge, R.N.R.) at Avonmouth, May 15th :—

Mr. P. C. Alston	Miss M. Hyatt-Shortt	Mr. G. G. Sharp
Mr. & Mrs. H. Bicknell	Mr. G. C. King	Mrs. E. Sidley
Miss S. Campbell	Mrs. L. M. Lethbridge	Rev. & Mrs. H. Silverman
Miss J. Coupland	Col. C. F. MacLaverly	Mr. & Mrs. G. Stockman
Mr. F. A. Dartnell	Mr. & Mrs. A. Nash	Rev. A. M. Vidal
Vice-Adml. W. & Mrs. D'Oyly	Mr. & Mrs. R. Neilson	Mr. H. O. Waller
Mr. & Mrs. H. Evans	Miss B. F. Poe	Mrs. A. Warren
Mrs. E. M. Grigor	Rev. T. B. Prentice	Mr. V. R. Winterbottom
Mrs. H. Hyatt-Shortt	Mr. G. R. Reid	
	Mr. R. F. Riboson	

Home arrivals in the s.s. Camito (Captain R. Bostock), at Avonmouth, May 22nd :—

Mrs. B. Blackwell	Mr. C. Groome	Mr. & Mrs. E. Pearson
Mr. H. Campbell	Mrs. E. Levy	Miss J. Pearson
Miss A. Campbell	Mrs. P. Lindo	Mrs. L. J. Waddington
Mr. D. Crichton	Miss A. Meikle	Mr. J. Waddington
Miss A. Cumming	Mr. & Mrs. J. Matalon	Mr. F. Webb
Hon. Justice & Mrs. A. Cannon	Mr. D. Melville	Mr. H. Wood
Mr. A. Gilbert	Miss M. Melville	
	Mr. A. Murray	

Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain P. D. Allen), at London, May 16th :—

Miss E. M. Allcroft	Miss J. V. de Gonville	Mrs. M. Power
Mrs. M. Bubb-Clarke	Diamond	Mr. & Mrs. W. Scholefield
Miss O. Compton	Miss J. Glass	Mr. R. E. Wyman
	Lady Violet Harrison	

PRESENTATION TO SIR ALGERNON ASPINALL

(Continued from page 229)

has a record of service nearly as long as mine, whilst another (Mr. George Dent) is a close runner-up and Mr. George Miller, who I hope may soon recover from his long illness, is not far behind. I should acknowledge also the unfailing help I have received from Mr. Norman Knight and Mr. T. Souness.

A turning point in the history of the West India Committee was the grant to it by King Edward VII of the Royal Charter of Incorporation. Since then it has never looked back. It is approaching a hairpin bend—I refer of course to the move from the City to the West End; but with Mr. Edward King at the wheel it will, I am confident, successfully negotiate it.

In one of many kind letters I received on my retiring from the post of Secretary was one from Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who, after referring to the "flourishing condition of the West India Committee today and the high reputation which it enjoys" wrote: "You will join with me in wishing the Committee continued prosperity in the future. Need I add that I do so most fervently?"

The gifted writer of a leading article in last issue of the West India Committee Circular chose as his text de Quincey's remark:—

"We never do anything consciously for the last time without regret."

That was very appropriate and truly expresses my own experience, but you and my other dear friends have made this parting a very sweet sorrow.

LAST year Miss Morris of the Jamaica Institute paid a useful visit to this country and now we are pleased to see two other representatives of that body, Miss Violet Nash, the West India Librarian Assistant and her colleague Miss Hill. Miss Nash is full of enthusiasm regarding the improvements being made through the timely assistance afforded by the Jamaica Government. The latest proposal is for the formation of a juvenile library. Miss Nash, who is accompanied by her sister, is on holiday, but hopes to put in some work at the British Museum on behalf of the Institute of Jamaica.

ROUND THE MARKETS

(Continued from page 248)

SPICES. Pimento. A fair business has been transacted during the month with prices around 71/- to 72/- per cwt. New crop sales have been made by London speculators around 61/- per cwt. c.i.f. Havre for July-August shipment. Spot is quoted at 7³/₄d. per lb. ex store. **Ginger** is quiet and unchanged. There have been small sales at from 27/6 to 30/- per cwt. for mixed small to bright No. 3 on the spot in London. New Crop No. 3 is a trifle firmer with buyers at 25/6 and sellers at 26/- c.i.f. London for prompt shipment from Jamaica. **Nutmegs.** A few sales of West India sorts have been made on the spot in London at 2³/₄d. for wormy and broken; 4¹/₂d. to 4³/₄d. for sound unassorted and 5¹/₂d. to 6d. for sound 80's. **Mace.** There is no change to report, the present value on the spot being 1/6 for mixed red to pale, fine pale is quoted at 1/8d.

Visitors from Overseas

IT would greatly facilitate the forwarding of correspondence if members of The West India Committee visiting this country would inform the Secretary of the date of their arrival and the address or addresses to which they would like THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR and correspondence despatched. The names of visitors at present in this country are given below:—

- | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Antigua | Mr. E. A. St. C. Davson | Mr. G. R. Reid, LL.B., J.P. |
| Mr. R. Arbutnot-Leslie | Hon. E.W. Evans, C.M.G. | Mr. R. E. Rhodes |
| Dr. C. E. S. Bailey, M.B., Ch.B. | Mr. Cecil Farrar | Mr. A. Ridehalgh |
| Mr. D. P. Beardmore-Stewart | Captain S. M. Gilbert | Mr. D. Foster Ross |
| Captain W. M. Beresford, M.C. | Mr. G. Gleadow | Mr. F. J. Scaford, O.B.E. |
| Mr. H. Duncombe | His Honour Mr. J. D. Harford | Mr. G. G. R. Sharp |
| Mr. L. C. Bovell-Jones | Mr. C. F. Henville | Mr. S. P. Sheldon |
| Lieut.-Colonel William Howing, M.B.E. | Mr. F. B. Henderson | Mr. A. Shields |
| Mr. Harold E. Box, F.R.E.S. | Mr. C. E. Hitchins | Dr. A. E. Slinger |
| Mr. A. C. Broughton, M.Mech.E. | Mr. Laurie Inniss | Mr. F. Stell |
| Miss D. Burslem | H.E. Sir Wilfrid Jackson, K.C.M.G. | Mr. C. L. Swaby |
| Mr. H. C. Costelloe | Mr. E. Scott Johnston | Lady Swettenham |
| Mr. S. O. Dasant | Mr. A. B. Killick, B.Sc. | Mr. J. B. L. Todd |
| Mr. Robert Arthur, Hotel York, Berners Street, W.1. | Mr. J. Stanley Matthews | Mr. C. O. Waterman |
| Mr. David N. Barr, Liguanea, Chaffers Mead, Ashgate, Surrey. | Mr. F. W. Milling | Mrs. H. A. Williams |
| Captain P. Blagrove, M.C., 52, Lexham Gardens, W.8. | Mr. A. C. O'Dowd | Mr. R. O. Williams |
| Captain J. O. Cuttridge, M.B.E., 20, Beaumont Street, Oxford. | Mr. H. F. Pantin | His Hon. Mr. A. Alban Wright, C.M.G. |
| Mr. E. M. Eldridge, Conway Court Hotel, 42-44, Gloucester Terrace, W.2. | Mr. John Pendrich | Dr. W. Harold Wright |
| Mrs. W. Gordon Gordon, Kerrow, Cannich, By Beauly, Inverness-shire. | Mrs. L. A. Pilgrin | Dr. L. R. Wynter |
| Mr. R. L. Gwatkin, c/o Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), 54, Lombard Street, E.C.3. | | |

Shipping Arrangements

THE following table showing the principal outward and homeward sailings on the West Indian route has been compiled by the West India Committee from information supplied by the several companies:—

Depart	Packet	From	To
June	3 Jamaica Progress	London	Jamaica.
"	5 Bayano ..	Avonmouth	Jamaica.
"	7 Cordillera	Dover	Barbados & Trinidad.
"	7 Erin	London	Jamaica.
"	10 Costa Rica	Dover	B'dos, T'dad & J'ca.
"	10 Jamaica Pioneer ..	London	Jamaica.
"	12 Ariguani ..	Avonmouth ..	Jamaica.
"	14 Ingrid Horn	Dover	Trinidad.
"	14 Siris	London	B'da, B'mas & J'ca.
"	16 Inkosi	London	B'dos, T'dad & D'ra.
"	17 Pomona ..	London	Jamaica.
"	17 Reina del Pacifico	Liverpool	Bermuda & Bahamas.
"	19 Cavina ..	Avonmouth	Jamaica.
"	20 Casanare	London	Jamaica.
"	21 Stuyvesant	Dover	B'dos, T'dad & D'ra.
"	24 Jamaica Producer	London	Jamaica.
"	24 Simon Bolivar ..	Dover	B'dos, T'dad & J'ca.
"	25 Cuba	Southampton	Barbados & Trinidad.
"	26 Carare	Avonmouth	Jamaica.
"	26 Erria	Southampton	Jamaica.
"	27 Dintedyk	London	Bermuda & Jamaica.

HOMeward

Due	Packet	From	To
June	4 Cuba	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.
"	4 Reina del Pacifico	Bahamas & Bermuda	Liverpool.
"	5 Ariguani ..	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
"	5 Heinz Horn	Trinidad	Dover.
"	5 Simon Bolivar	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.
"	6 Jamaica Pioneer	Jamaica	London.
"	8 Stuyvesant	D'ra, T'dad & B'dos.	Plymouth.
"	12 Casanare ..	Jamaica	London.
"	12 Cavina ..	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
"	13 Pomona ..	Jamaica	London.
"	14 Waldiraut Horn.	Trinidad	Dover.
"	19 Carare	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
"	19 Socrates ..	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.
"	20 Jamaica Producer	Jamaica	London.
"	22 Caribia ..	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.
"	26 Amerika	Jamaica	London.
"	26 Camito	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
"	26 Eros	Jamaica	London.
"	26 America	Jamaica	London.
"	26 Camito	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
"	26 Eros	Jamaica	London.



Round the Markets

A Steadier Cocoa Market



May 30th, 1939.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE. To-night's exchange rates and those of a fortnight ago are shown below:—

	May 15th	May 30th	\$ value	4/3.2
Canada	4.70	4.69	\$	4/3.3
U.S.A.	4.68	4.68	Fr.	-/1.4
France	176.75	176.72	Gu.	2/3.6
Holland	8.70	8.71		

Gold per fine oz. 148/5½ the same as a fortnight ago.

STOCKS AND SHARES. To-day's prices with rise or fall since last issue are shown below:—

Div. for latest year		Price	Rise or fall.	
2½	Consols (yield £3 11s. 9d. per cent.)	69½	70½	+3
3½	War Loan	95½	96½	+3½
15	Angostura Bitters	1½ (nom.)	1½	-½
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref	1½ (nom.)	1½	-½
5	Antigua Sugar Factory			
40	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	26/6	27/3	+2/-
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	42/3	43/3	
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	36/-	37/-	+9d.
10	Booker Bros. McConnell	2½	2½	-½
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	26/-	27/-	+9d.
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	6d.	9d.	
1	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	177½	2/-	
6	Caroni Ltd. 5% Pref.	1	1	+½
15	Corentyne Sugar Co.	8/-	8/6	-3d.
5	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	1/6	2/3	
7½	Kern River Oilfields	4/3	4/6	+3d.
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	6d.	1/-	
12½	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	1½	1½	+½
2½	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	15/6	16/3	
6	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	7/9	8/6	+10½d.
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	2/1½	2/7½	+4½d.
27½	Trinidad Leaseholds	4½	4½	
12	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	48/3	49/-	+2/10½d.
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/-	5/6	
8½	United British Oilfields 6/3	13/-	13/6	+6d.

SUGAR. In the home market there has been good business in refined, but no sales of raws are reported during the fortnight. The nominal value of Preferentials is 11/6, a decrease of 6d. on the price reported in last issue, and non-Preferentials 7/9 c.i.f. for June shipment. London Granulated shows a decline of 3d. per cwt. to 24/6.

Mauritius sold 7,000 tons for July shipment at 11/4¼ and about 15,000 tons, August-September at 10/6¼ to 10/7½ c.i.f. United Kingdom.

A small business was done in West Indian Crystallized from 21/3 to 22/- per cwt. Sellers are now quoting 21/6 to 22/9.

In the Canadian Market a parcel of B.W.I.'s for August shipment was sold to coast refiners at 2.15 c.i.f. Buyers' ideas of price at the moment are generally too low to attract sellers.

RUM. Idle conditions have prevailed in this market and with practically no business transacted values are nominally unchanged at 4/3 to 4/9 for the 1939 crops according to marks. 8/9 to 9/3 is quoted for available rum, according to quality.

COCOA. The market has been steadier, with the terminal market prices improved by 3d. Ordinary Plantation Trinidad remained stationary at 37/- c. & f. prompt shipment and a little trading has been done at this price. Fine Estates have been sold up to 54/- London, while first marks "to arrive" are offered at 40/- for May-June shipment c. & f. Continent.

Business has passed in new crop Grenada at 35/- to 36/- for good to fine.

West African cocoa is quoted at 20/6 c.i.f. Continent for June-July shipment.

ARROWROOT. The fixed rates are unchanged at 3d. to 3½d. for good and 4d. to 4½d. for superfine.

BALATA. There has been no business to report and prices remain unchanged at 1/9 to 1/9½ for spot sheet.

BANANAS. The fine weather has brought a slight improvement in the demand for Jamaicas. Prices have risen to £19 15s. delivered London and £19 10s. delivered nearest station Provinces. Brazilians remained in fair demand with prices down 10/- to £15 10s. delivered both London and Provinces.

Imports into the United Kingdom for the fortnight ended May 13th amounted to 860,784 bunches consigned by the following countries: Jamaica, 546,974; Colombia, 205,985; Brazil, 66,725; Honduras Republic, 28,571; Canary Islands, 10,179; and Gold Coast, 2,350.

COPRA. The market has been rather dull; the value for July for West Indian f.m.s. is quoted at £11 12s. 6d.

COTTON. West Indian Sea Island Cotton has been firmly held, but no business has been reported.

DESICCATED COCO-NUT is steady. Spot medium has remained unchanged at 19/3 and fine advanced by 3d. to 19/-. For June-July shipment the quotation is 17/6.

GRAPEFRUIT. Imports into the United Kingdom for the fortnight ended May 13th amounted to 103,197 cwt. consigned by the following countries: Palestine, 62,085; U.S.A., 17,723; Brazil, 12,199; Jamaica, 5,306; Trinidad, 2,628; and other countries, 3,256.

HONEY. Supplies of Jamaica were scarce and new crop parcels coming forward are being absorbed by the consumers at prices ranging from 29/- to 40/- for the dark liquid to set smooth pale to white. Fair average quality of honey without guarantee of colour was in demand at prices round 28/- per cwt. c.i.f. London.

LIME PRODUCTS. **Lime Oil.** The value of Hand-pressed remains at 25/- to 27/6 according to quality. Distilled is firm, the quotation remaining at 11/6 per lb. ex wharf. **Lime Juice.** There is still no demand for concentrated. Raw is quiet and unchanged at 1/9 to 2/3.

ORANGE OIL. The value of both Sweet and Bitter remained at 5/6 per lb.

SISAL. Rather steadier conditions prevailed in this market last week, but the demand was moderate with not much inclination on the part of buyers or sellers to operate. To-day's quotations for c.i.f. optional ports are No. 1 African June-August and/or July-September shipment £16 12s. 6d.; August-October, £16 15s.; No. 2 June-August and/or July-September, £15 12s. 6d.; August-October, £15 15s.

(Continued on page 247)

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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Telephone :
ROYAL 1188
Telegrams :
CARIB, LONDON

14, TRINITY SQUARE,
LONDON, E.C.3.
June 14th, 1939.

A Diamond Jubilee

IN the Commercial News Room in Port-of-Spain at 8.30 in the morning of March 14th, the hour at which sixty years ago it was their invariable custom to meet to exchange views and transact business in the days before the advent of the telephone and automobile, a group of Trinidad merchants passed a resolution in favour of the establishment of a Chamber of Commerce. At the general meeting of the Chamber so formed, held in the same premises on March 14th, 1939, that historic and significant event was simply but none the less effectively commemorated, MR. S. H. BANNING, the president, reading out, in the course of an appropriate speech, the names of the founders—HON. LEON AGOSTINI, HON. T. A. FINLAYSON, M. KAVANAGH, W. HOVATSON, E. H. FITT, ADOLPH WUPPERMAN, J. H. ARCHER, C. LEOTAUD, W. MURRAY, HUGO HOFFMAN and W. NORMAN—the members present standing silently in their places as a mark of respect.

For many years chambers of commerce have exercised a powerful influence on the economic life of our West Indian Colonies. As early as 1766 there was a Society of Merchants of Kingston, Jamaica, acting in a corporate capacity. In 1839 there was a Kingston Chamber of Commerce, and a Jamaica Chamber of Commerce existed a year later. A Jamaica Society of Agriculture was formed in 1885 which, after it had opened a Merchants Exchange, became the Royal Jamaica Society of Agriculture and Commerce and Merchants Exchange known to-day as the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce. As befits that ancient and loyal Colony, Barbados also has a Chamber of Commerce of great age, dating indeed from 1825.

It was with such stout links as these that the late SIR EDWARD DAVSON formed the Associated West Indian Chambers of Commerce of which the Trinidad Chamber, as SIR GEORGE HUGGINS his successor recorded at the meeting referred to above, acts as godfather. But our purpose here is to congratulate the officers and members of the last named body, as we do very warmly, upon its "Diamond Jubilee." As MR. BANNING truthfully said, the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce has survived the test of time and the co-operative spirit, the quality of service and its tenacity of purpose have not been lessened with the passing years. When speaking of the past men are fond of quoting the well-worn cliché "There were giants in those days." That is perfectly true, but it is equally a fact that there are giants in these days too and it was encouraging to learn from SIR GEORGE HUGGINS's speech that so many

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young men should have been present at the meeting which he addressed. To them is handed the oriflamme and we feel confident they may be counted upon to hold it on high.

Barbados Historic Parliament

BARBADIANS are justly proud of their ancient institutions. On the 26th of this month will be celebrated the 300th anniversary of the establishment of their House of Assembly. Elsewhere in this issue we publish the first instalment of an article on this event from the pen of MR. E. M. SHILSTONE. In it the claim of the Barbados House of Assembly to rank only after the British House of Commons and the Bermuda House of Assembly among the representative institutions of the Empire is examined with great care and conclusively proved. To use the words employed by an old historian, the House of Assembly just "broke out" in 1639, during the governorship of CAPTAIN HENRY HAWLEY.

MR. SHILSTONE writes with an especial authority on this subject, he is not only the honorary secretary of that excellently conducted Barbados Museum and Historical Society, but he was formerly Deputy Clerk of the House of Assembly.

We commend to our readers MR. SHILSTONE's article as a careful piece of interesting historical research on a very topical subject.

A year ago the CIRCULAR was endeavouring to find traces of a portrait of CAPTAIN HENRY HAWLEY, but it would seem that no such painting now exists.

Trinidad's Five Year Plan

SIR ARNOLD MUSTO, C.I.E., M.Inst.C.E., has been appointed by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago as Chairman of the Town Planning and Housing Commission of that Colony and Technical Consultant to the Government, his appointment being for a period of three years. Sir Arnold plans to sail for Trinidad in the Inanda on July 14th.

This is not the first appointment to be made under Trinidad Five Year Development plan. Mr. W. H. Watkins, the architect, who won the competition for the design of the new St. George's Hospital in London, sailed for Trinidad at the end of May and is already in the island. He has been engaged to design the reconstruction of the Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain, and to design the new Colonial Hospital to be situated at St. Fernando.

From a Londoner's Notebook

THE wreck of the submarine *Thetis* is by far the most tragic disaster that any of the services has suffered since the war; not only is the loss of life double that in the destruction of the *R101* in 1930, but the circumstances of long-drawn agony were much more terrible than the sudden death of the airmen. The *Thetis* was a new ship undergoing her "acceptance trials" before being taken over by the Admiralty; she therefore had on board, besides her proper complement, a number of the most distinguished officers of the submarine service, and about twenty civilian employees of her builders, Messrs. Cammell Laird. She dived at 1.40 in the afternoon of June 1st, intending to remain submerged for three hours; but at the time she should have reappeared she was reported missing.

* * *

As we now know, one of the torpedo tubes was opened, for a reason not yet ascertained, and let in the sea, flooding two compartments in the bows before the watertight doors could be shut. This was enough to sink the submarine; and she was found next morning with a few feet of her stern projecting above the water. But, since four of the hundred men on board escaped by rescue apparatus, and reported that the others were about to follow them, high hopes were raised that all would soon be saved. Indeed, it was widely reported that they had actually been rescued. It was these false hopes that made doubly terrible the following twenty-four hours, when no more men emerged, and all efforts of rescue from without were thwarted by the adverse conditions of the tide. It was known that the air in the submarine could not sustain life for more than 36 hours; and with this grim time-limit overhanging the operations, the utmost efforts that the Navy could bring to bear were insufficient. The tide, in fact, only allowed of work for one hour in six. In the event, as all the world now knows, 99 men suffered a dreadful death.

* * *

The harrowing of public feelings has been very terrible, and not unnaturally has produced a crop of charges, levelled at the Admiralty or at the builders, that there was culpable negligence in sending the submarine to sea, or that possible means of rescue were omitted. But there is, at present, no evidence at all that anyone was to blame. An inquiry is to be made by a special tribunal with a Judge (Mr. Justice Bucknill) as president; and a wise decision has been taken that it shall be held in public. But the cause of the disaster cannot be adequately investigated until the wreck has been raised; and so far the *Thetis* obstinately resists salvage.

* * *

Meanwhile, the feelings of the country are shown by the large response to the Lord Mayor of London's appeal for a fund to aid the dependents of the dead men.

* * *

Lord Halifax has made an important speech in the House of Lords, in which he referred to one of the most

dangerous features of the international situation. This is the prospect that the German people may drift to the conclusion that Great Britain has abandoned all desire for an understanding. This, Lord Halifax assured them, was not so. We must proceed with the strengthening of our military and diplomatic position; but we have no desire to block legitimate German aspirations. The policy of "appeasement" is not abandoned because we have had to put ourselves on guard; it is ready to be resumed as soon as Germany is ready for an amicable settlement, and will give some security for the fulfilment of her word.

* * *

The negotiations with Russia still hang fire, and the chief Foreign Office expert in the question involved, Mr. Strang, has been sent to join the British Ambassador in Moscow and help to hasten a conclusion. The obstacle now is that Russia wishes the proposed alliance to guarantee the Baltic states, but these states, apprehensive of being involved in the quarrels of larger Powers, are not very anxious to be guaranteed. The British Government is reluctant to force a guarantee on those who do not want it, and thus a partial deadlock has been reached. It is not likely to prevent the conclusion of the alliance, but has produced a very undesirable delay.

* * *

On the appointed day, June 3rd, over 220,000 young men registered themselves for compulsory military training, and of these, only 3,775 put themselves down as conscientious objectors. There is no doubt that this call to serve their country is welcomed as an opportunity rather than a burden by the vast majority of those to whom it is addressed.

* * *

A considerable controversy has been raised by the application of the followers of the religious revivalist, Dr. Frank Buchman, to be legally registered as a company under the title of "The Oxford Group." The movement has of course, nothing to do with Oxford, and there has been a general outcry from Oxford men, led by the Hebdomadal Council of the University and by one of its members in Parliament, Mr. A. P. Herbert, against their singular claim. But the President of the Board of Trade has granted the application.

Few but the staff of St. Thomas's Hospital, the patients and their visitors, can have enjoyed the view of the Houses of Parliament, of which an illustration faces this page. The Palace of Westminster like many other London buildings looks best from the river which, indeed, the older buildings faced when the Thames was far more of a highway than it is now.

Facing page 251 we reproduce photographs by Mr. A. J. Young and Mr. W. Minshall, which give some indication of the greatly increased convenience to passengers arising from the use of the Deep Water Wharf at Port-of-Spain, which is due to be opened formally in August.



HOSPITAL PATIENTS IN THE SUN—HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT IN THE BACKGROUND



FIRST PASSENGERS TO EMBARK FROM NEW WHARF



THEIR DEPARTURE ON S. S. INKOSI

TRINIDAD'S DEEP WATER HARBOUR

Tercentenary

of the

Barbados House of Assembly

Growth of Representative Government

By E. M. SHILSTONE, M.B.E., F.S.A.

Sometime Deputy Clerk of the Barbados House of Assembly

THE key to a true understanding of the Constitution of Barbados and its development is the historical fact that Barbados is an English settlement.

Of course in a political sense it is now a British Colony; but at no time during the first eighty years following the settlement begun in 1627 could it possibly have been designated British, even in the political sense, because until the union of England and Scotland in 1707 there was no Great Britain in a constitutional sense.

The settlement made in 1627 was maintained over a long period by Englishmen and Englishmen alone. Such Scots and Irish as came to form part of the population were brought to the island in the capacity of indentured servants, and possessed no political rights. The few foreigners—mainly Portuguese Jews—who found their way to the island were, from a political standpoint, negligible; and the African portion of the population were slaves and mere chattels in the eyes of the law. Thus the political and social status of the Colony was cast in a purely English mould, and as Froude, the historian, wrote, after his visit to the island in 1886, "on no one of our foreign possessions is the print of England's foot more strongly impressed than on Barbados."

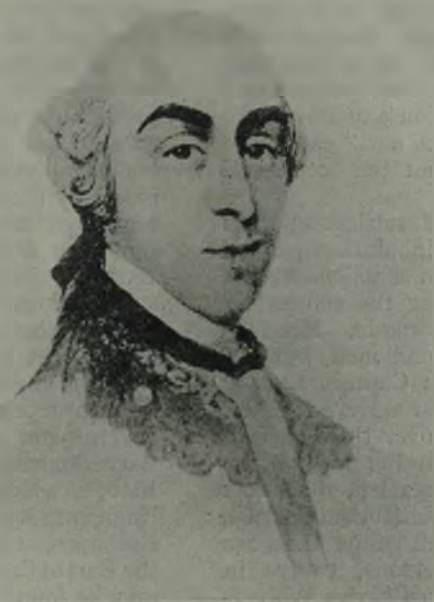
The foundation of the Constitution may be said to have been laid in the Letters Patent of July 24th, 1627, by which King Charles I constituted James Hay, Earl of Carlisle, the absolute proprietor and Lord of Barbados and certain other islands included under the title of the Province of Carloliola. By that document, the property in the island was conferred upon the Earl to be held of the King by knight service, with royalties and jurisdiction similar to those of the Bishop of Durham

within the County Palatine of Durham. Carlisle was invested with authority to make laws with the consent, assent and approbation of the majority of freeholders of the Province; and the Letters expressly laid it down that the people of the province were to be of the King's allegiance, and as free as they that were born in England. They were to possess and enjoy all the liberties, franchises and privileges of the Kingdom as liege people of England. It followed as a matter of course that in this essentially English settlement the Constitution of England, as it then existed, was copied, in the same way as the common law and such of the statute laws of England as were not obviously unsuited to local conditions were held to prevail.

The famous Declaration by the Governor, Council and Assembly, put forth on February 18th, 1651, in protest against the Navigation Act that had been passed by the English Parliament on October 3rd, 1650, asserts that "the Government here in subjection is the nearest model of conformity to that under which our pre-

decessors of the English nation have lived and flourished for above a thousand years." And that English Constitution as it existed in 1627, with subsequent modifications by local usage and statute—all continues to this day. As an eminent authority on West Indian affairs, Sir Charles Lucas, has written "the Barbadians are for all practical everyday purposes a small self-governing community, with unbroken tradition of English liberty and English constitutional rights."

In the early years of the Colony's existence, its destinies were presided over by a Governor appointed by the Proprietor, and a Council nominated by the Governor. No express mention of either of these



SIR JOHN GAY ALLEYNE

1st Baronet

Speaker of the House of Assembly, 1767 to 1797

elements of the government occurs in the Carlisle charter, but the right conferred on Carlisle as Lord Proprietor necessarily included a right to delegate his power to subordinates. The appointment of the Governor was confirmed by the King; and the Council was chosen by the Governor. Mention of the "Council" appears in the record of Wolverstone's assumption of office under his Governor's commission from Carlisle dated March 29th, 1628. It is there stated that "a convenient number of persons not exceeding twenty were to be chosen by the Governor to be his Council."

The representative element undoubtedly became a part of the machinery of government at a much earlier date than some historians and lawyers have supposed. Much of what was written in the XVIII and early XIX centuries about the early history of the island was based on vague and loose tradition or else was pure guesswork. Only in the latter part of the XIX century and onwards have the records been systematically and intelligently explored, and it is only now possible to discover the origin of the House of Assembly with any certitude.

As some commentators have pointed out, in the old Colonial system assemblies were not formally instituted but grew up of themselves because it was the nature of English men to assemble. Thus, the old historian of the Colonies, Hutchinson, writes under the year 1619. "This year a House of Burgesses *broke out* in Virginia." Barbados belonged to the old Colonial system, and although the exact date on which a House of Burgesses, or Assembly of the freeholders "broke out," cannot be precisely fixed, it is fairly certain that the occurrence took place in the summer of 1639.

During the early years of the English settlement there are records of gatherings of all the inhabitants, of all the freeholders, or of all the planters on occasions when a decision of great importance requiring the consent or approval of the Colonists was to be made. Meetings of the kind were not infrequently summoned, but one or two instances will suffice. When Captain Charles Wolverstone assumed office as the first Governor under Carlisle, in the hour of his triumph over the Courteen settlers he called an assembly of all the freeholders. The original document dated September 4th, 1628, now in the possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society, records "It is thought fitting by all of us that are assembled" that certain named persons, twelve in number, "be assistance unto Captain Charles Wolverstone" for the administration of justice and the execution of the functions of Justices of the Peace. Again the first laws made by Carlisle's Agents, Mole and Haver-camp, were framed with the consent of the assembled planters, who promised to pay the Proprietor one-twentieth of their produce and subscribed their names to an agreement to that effect. No greater importance can be attached to these gatherings than to describe them only as primary meetings of the freeholders or the planters and not of an elected body; and it must be admitted that although on certain occasions representative freeholders appear to have been summoned to determine the will of the majority of the Colonists, yet in those early years the laws would seem to have been made by the Governor under the authority of the clause in the Charter empowering ordinances to be made by the Lord Proprietor or his officers. Thus, in

practice, the Governor and Council were the only executive, judicial, and legislative authority.

Shortly before the death of the Earl of Carlisle in 1636, his proprietorship in Barbados passed to the trustees to whom he had conveyed the same upon trust for the benefit of his creditors. The Government was continued under the trustees by Captain Henry Hawley who had been granted the governorship for a term of years by the Earl. The young Earl of Carlisle in the course of his struggle with the trustees for control, sent over Captain Henry Huncks to displace Hawley as Governor, Hawley being dismissed by the trustees journeyed to England and obtained a Commission from the King to go the round of the plantations to inquire into the excessive output of tobacco to the prejudice of other staple crops; in which Warrant Hawley was styled Lieut.-General and Governor of Barbados. Although he had lost the confidence of the trustees and the young Earl, when Hawley arrived at Barbados on June 17th, 1639, ahead of Huncks, he was able to prevail on the planters, with a great flourish of his Commission bearing the King's signature. Then assuming the powers of the Governor, Hawley called in all commissions, filled all the offices with his own supporters, released from prison all the offenders against the proprietary government, and "settled a parliament" composed of members of council and of burgesses. When Henry Huncks arrived, he found Hawley in full possession of the government and supported by a formidable party. Hawley would not allow Huncks to read his Commission from the Proprietors, and in his usual violent manner he drove Huncks from the island by threatening to pistol him. From all available records it would seem that these events took place sometime during the latter half of the month of June, 1639.

The House of Burgesses summoned by Hawley is without doubt the first elected assembly of representatives of the freeholders, and from that time the island has continuously enjoyed representative government. That a representative element of the people in the government of the island had been established in Barbados was recognised in England as early as January, 1640, in which month and year reference is made in the English Privy Council to the "Council and Burgesses of Barbados, their representative Body." Evidence of the Earl of Carlisle's recognition of the House of Assembly may be found in a document recorded in the archives of Barbados bearing date February 3rd, 1640, whereby the Earl appointed William Povey secretary-clerk of the Council and clerk of the General Assembly, and the collection of words, Governor, Council, and Assembly, occurs in two places in the document.

Hawley's government lasted for another year until he yielded to Commissioners despatched by the King to settle the matter, and Huncks was reinstated. But even then, the planters disputed with Huncks for the liberties granted by Hawley to be confirmed, and the assembly continued to function as at least an advisory body, until the regime of Governor Bell commenced in June, 1641. There is no evidence that during the short period between the first summoning of the Burgesses and the changes made in the constitution by Governor Bell, the House actually took part in the machinery of law making.

(To be concluded)

Colonial Empire

The Secretary of State's Review

IN opening the debate on the Colonial Office Estimates Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, after expressing appreciation of the virtue of short speeches, said that he was afraid that it would be impossible in a quarter of an hour to give anything but the scantiest of sketches of the administration of our Colonial Empire, which is composed of some 50 different territories distributed all over the earth and inhabited by 60,000,000 people of different races and different civilisations. Therefore, he must ask the indulgence of the Committee and he hoped the Committee would not grudge the time. For British democracy has no greater responsibility than the government of this vast non-self-governing Empire overseas.

We were accustomed to speak with pride of our capacity and our achievement in Imperial Government. Certainly, we have had a triumphant success in our rule of the Dominions. We guided their affairs until our government reached the glorious climax of being able to extinguish itself. The Dominions have each become nations of their own; their peoples are the undisputed masters of their own destinies, although they remain associated with us under the British Crown. Under our influence, the peoples of India and Burma have advanced far along the same constitutional road, and without doubt the evolution of the British Commonwealth of free nations is one of the happiest and wisest and most beneficent political achievements of all time.

Are we going to be equally justified in our government of the Colonial Empire?

After pointing out the great diversity of peoples and conditions met with in the Colonies and the corresponding intricacy of the problems which arose, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald stated that although the ultimate responsibility for Colonial policy rests with the Government in London, a great deal of discretion and a great deal of responsibility must necessarily rest with the administrators overseas.

Mr. MacDonald characterised as a journey of conspicuous importance the visit to the West Indies of the Royal Commission under the chairmanship of Lord Moyne. The members of the Commission had now returned from their wide tour through the Spanish Main, but were still hearing evidence in London, and he looked forward to receiving their report later in the year.

SOCIAL SERVICES

After emphasising the Government's concern in the genuine advancement of the best interests of the peoples of the Colonies, Mr. MacDonald said that the conspicuous loyalty of the people of the Colonies to the British connexion is an eloquent testimony of their own sense of comfort in their association with us, but there is no room for complacency about our achievements. Far from it. We have still a very long way to go, if we are to attain our objectives. Indeed, in

some cases we have not achieved all that we might have achieved. We have to be more conscious than ever before of our duty to the Colonies. We have to press ahead at a quickening pace with the work of giving them adequate social services. His predecessor had appointed an experienced, able, and enlightened labour adviser to the Secretary of State. Now they had established in the Colonial Office a separate social services department. In all Colonies, the extension of these social services was going ahead, and the Government of Trinidad and Northern Rhodesia had given examples of the spirit which animates Colonial Governments to-day in working out and getting accepted by their legislatures "five-year plans" of social and economic development.

It must be recognised, however, that social betterment in the Colonies was hampered by certain difficulties. The ability to improve conditions must depend largely on the economic and financial capacity of a Colony to expand and develop social services.

AGRICULTURAL WELFARE ESSENTIAL

Most of them were producers, wholly, or almost wholly, of agricultural goods. Their economic strength was dependent—he thought in many cases too dependent—on the export of a comparatively small number of primary goods. Hon. Members were aware of what had been the fate of these agricultural exports in recent years. In some cases owing to the world supply exceeding the active world demand, prices had fallen to a very low level. In other cases, the prices of these commodities had only been maintained at reasonable levels by severe restriction of production. In either event the revenue which the Colonial Governments got from their own principal resources was severely restricted and their power to improve health, education and other social services, was by so much limited. One of the fundamental requirements for the general progress and happiness of the peoples of the Colonial Empire is a constant buttressing and strengthening of those agricultural industries which provide the bulk of Colonial exports. Their crops should be rendered as immune as possible from the assaults of various devastating plagues and diseases. Methods of cultivation should be as up-to-date as possible, so that the quality of Colonial produce can compare with that from any other part of the world. Organisation, production and marketing in the Colonies should be efficient, so that the Colonial producers did not lose any advantage on that score. This statement indicates the immense amount of work which our agricultural officers and others are doing in all these fields.

In this brief review, he could only pick an example here and there of the kind of work which was being done.

RESEARCH IN THE WEST INDIES

In the field of research the agricultural scientist is performing miracles. A great many people in Trinidad and many producers were dependent on the production of cocoa. But the fell disease called witch-broom had come to threaten the cocoa industry in that island. Therefore, this year an expedition went to South America to search for a naturally resistant strain of cocoa. In the upper reaches of the Amazon River they discovered plants which seemed to be immune. The seeds were collected and packed into an aeroplane by which they were flown to the West Indies. Satisfactory germination of the seeds was secured, and he hoped that by means of the plants which will be raised, the cocoa industry in Trinidad could be saved from its latest enemy.

Predators have been transported from Fiji to Jamaica to control the banana weevil which was attacking the banana trees there. Fly parasites which had been protecting the sugar-cane in the West Indies from stem borers were now making a voyage from the Spanish Main to Mauritius to protect the sugar-cane there from the same deadly peril, and suitable insects of prey have been deported from the East Coast of Africa to the Seychelles in order that they may destroy the enemies of the coco-nut trees.

NEED FOR LOCAL FOOD CROPS

After dealing with other matters, Mr. MacDonald returned to the question of the main export industries of the West Indies and expressed the opinion that in some cases almost too much importance had been attached to them. The labouring population of the Colonies had been engaged in growing sugar, or coco-nuts, or bananas or other produce for export. They had not given enough of their time to growing food for consumption in their own home market. With the money earned from their labour in growing export crops they have bought their foods from merchants—tinned vegetables, tinned meat, tinned milk, tinned fruit. That was not a sound policy. In periods when the export crop was meeting with hard competition from the rest of the world and prices fall, then the wages of the working people become more scanty and their purchasing power is reduced. He was certain that one of the things which we had to do in various Colonies was to make the people somewhat less dependent on the return from export crops. We should encourage them to grow more of their own foodstuffs and to produce more nourishing varieties of local foodstuffs for their own consumption, so that they can have fresh vegetables, fresh meat, fresh milk and fresh food.

JAMAICA'S EFFORT

By far the most ambitious experiment being tried in that direction was, he said, in Jamaica. Since he announced the project in the debate of twelve months ago, the Jamaican Government had been able to raise approximately £700,000 by way of loan for the financing of a great extension of land settlement in the island. A new Land Settlement Department has been created to administer the scheme. Some nine properties, covering more than 12,000 acres, had already been approved for acquisition, and another 10 properties are at present under examination. So far 664 families, which included 3,320 people, had been settled under the

scheme, but admittedly the slowest moment in the progress of such a scheme came in the initial stages, and he was confident that the substantial beginning in the first twelve months would be multiplied as the next few years go on.

Mosquitoes Limited

SOME years ago, as regular readers of the CIRCULAR may recall, we published particulars of a machine, which, it was claimed, would materially reduce the mosquito population of the area in which it was installed.

An amusing reference to this, or a similar, apparatus, is made in his recent book* by Stephen Lawford. The author, at the time of the incident he relates, was on the staff of the League of Nations, and working in Greece in connexion with the refugee problem. He says:—

"I was persuaded in a weak moment by a voluble enthusiast to help with the financing of an experimental machine, the object of which was to kill the mosquitoes, which caused malaria. This machine consisted of a Ford chassis, from which protruded an enormous funnel like a gramophone horn. Behind the funnel there was an apparatus for producing suction, and behind this a searchlight.

The searchlight attracted the mosquitoes, which were then sucked by a sort of vacuum-cleaner arrangement into a lethal chamber. . . . He started off by telling me there were fifteen or sixteen kinds of mosquitoes, and that only one variety was malaria-carrying, and, as he succinctly put it, only the woman of that was fatal! Even this woman, he went on, waving his hands, had to have bitten somebody who already had malaria, and yet, he said triumphantly, the disease spreads like bad news.

He was an excellent Greek, and I shall never forget the proud moment when our machine really did suck in mosquitoes. Some cold scientific brain from Geneva appeared, however, delivered statistics and lectures on methods of fixation of mosquito density in swampy areas, and proved that if the machine worked for the rest of the century, it would have made no impression at all upon the problem."

Improving Tropical Crops

The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, still devotes much attention to collecting and distributing to various parts of the Empire plants required by plant breeders and other workers who are attempting to raise improved varieties of economic crops or who are dealing with disease resistance problems. The Annual Report for 1938 shows that during the year many such introductions have been made to the West Indies. East African bananas received from Amani have after two years quarantine at Kew been sent to Trinidad and Jamaica. Seeds of wild types from Assam, North Borneo, Nigeria, New Guinea and Burma have also been sown at Kew to raise plants for later despatch. To British Honduras good varieties of cassava from Malaya have been sent. Sweet potatoes from India have gone to Barbados and seeds of *Erythrina lithosperma* from Ceylon to Trinidad to be tested as a shade tree for cacao. In the reverse direction rooted cuttings of selected types of cacao from Trinidad are being used at Kew to supply bud wood for stocks—raised from Nigerian seed—so that plants may be sent out to improve the quality of Nigerian cacao.

*YOUTH UNCHARTED. By Stephen Lawford. Ivor Nicholson and Watson Ltd., London.

Jamaica in 1938

Review by the Canadian Trade Commissioner

THE following interesting account of conditions in Jamaica has been summarized from the report by Mr. F. W. Fraser, Canadian Trade Commissioner, which was published in the Commercial Intelligence Journal, Ottawa, for May 20th, 1939.

The year 1938 was a remarkably good one for Jamaica in many ways. The total values of both imports and exports, considerably above those of 1937, were the third highest on record. The heavy imports were largely due to the uncertainty of the European situation while the expansion in the export trade was attributable to better prices realized by bananas and to larger and therefore more valuable shipments of bitter oranges and pimento.

Total Government revenue set a new record, but was appreciably exceeded by expenditure and a further excess is expected for the current year. In taxation, too, a new record was reached, and this will be exceeded in the near future. This condition of public finance is a consequence of the strikes and disorders which occurred intermittently in Kingston and other parts of Jamaica between May, 1938 and February, 1939.

The Government and the municipal bodies, who were and are large employers of labour, increased rates of wages and of salaries of subordinate staff, at a total cost of approximately £200,000 annually, which of course is a permanent extra charge upon public funds. The Government, too, in order to relieve unemployment and effect a more balanced economy, has undertaken an ambitious scheme of land colonization to cost £650,000. It has likewise provided emergency relief for the unemployed; to maintain public order during the period of unrest £70,000 has been spent.

AGRICULTURE

The average rainfall (59.95 inches) during 1938 was almost 14 inches below that of the preceding sixty years. There was a consequent decrease in the yield of most crops, but this was more than offset by the retarding of the spread of banana "leaf spot," and by a higher sucrose content of sugar-cane.

Bananas. It is not reassuring to note that the total export of bananas during the present year is estimated at 18,000,000 stems as compared with 27,000,000 and 24,000,000 in 1937 and 1938 respectively. It is anticipated that the earnings of the state-owned railway, which derives most of its revenue from the haulage of this fruit, will consequently decrease during the current fiscal year by £58,000. On the other hand, there has lately been a well-marked tendency towards the production of heavier fruit, which commands better prices, and the working arrangement between the three shipping companies, now in its third year of operation, has eliminated uneconomic competition with its attendant waste. The average f.o.b. price per 100

stems shipped rose from 193/- in 1933 to 245/- in 1938.

Sugar. The West Indies Sugar Co. Ltd., a local subsidiary of Tate and Lyle Ltd., continued to develop the sugar estates they purchased some time previously. They have built not only a large and modern sugar factory but also residences for their staff, labourers' cottages, a recreational centre, and a hospital—in fact, a small town complete with a police station, which they have presented to the Government.

Notwithstanding the International Sugar Agreement of 1937 the average f.o.b. price per ton of sugar declined appreciably during 1938, but was slightly better than that of 1936. The Jamaican sugar industry, which has received considerable financial aid from the public for many years past, has been much improved, but further improvement and modernization must be effected if the industry is to survive and be able to pay a reasonable price for cane to farmers, who are now more interested than formerly in supplying this product to the factories.

Citrus Fruit. The citrus industry continued to receive all possible assistance and encouragement from the Department of Agriculture, whose Marketing Division has taken the lead in increasing exports of limes. This division operates a refrigeration unit in Kingston, where it packs and ships, on the growers' behalf, a considerable variety of tropical fruit and vegetables. Originally established as an experiment, this packing and marketing service has since become so important a feature of Jamaica's economy that the Government intends to make it a separate department. It has had signal success in marketing locally grown corn and potatoes, and in helping to reorganize the co-operative branches of the citrus and coco-nut industries.

Tobacco. Progress is reported in tobacco cultivation, which receives a fair measure of state aid, marketing being regulated by law. The output of cigar leaf tobacco has been raised and the quality bettered. Since 1936, when the scheme was launched, there has been a steady increase in the acreage planted in tobacco the 1938-39 crop being estimated at 250,000 lb. Preliminary experiments in growing and curing Virginia tobacco, which is in much greater demand than the cigar type, are said to have been sufficiently encouraging to justify the Government's development scheme being continued for three years longer than originally planned.

Land Settlement. Following disorders in May and June, 1938, the Government decided to undertake an extensive agricultural land settlement scheme at a total cost of £650,000. A separate department has since been organized to carry on this work which, although by no means novel—the Government has been buying large estates and selling them in small lots to peasant farmers for many years—is much more

ambitious in scope than anything of its kind so far attempted.

LOCAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Condensed Milk. The establishment of manufacturing industries in Jamaica is a hardy annual of newspaper and political discussion, and during the past decade several enterprises have been launched. The only step of this kind taken during 1938 was the acceptance by the Government of a scheme to build a condensed milk factory, submitted by an internationally famous organization interested in this commodity. According to present plans, the factory will begin operations a year or eighteen months hence.

It is intended to give the producers a monopoly of the local market, with the result that the import trade in condensed milk will gradually cease. Imports are now prohibited except under Government quota, and the Government will be able, under law, to fix not only wholesale and retail prices of the local product but also the prices to be paid by the factory to the dairymen for fresh milk.

The purpose of the scheme, from the Government's viewpoint, is to aid local dairymen and stockbreeders; from the entrepreneurs', to recover the considerable loss of import trade which they have sustained in recent years on account of foreign competition. Imports of condensed milk in 1938 totalled 8,984,270 lb. valued at £119,258 c.i.f.; in 1937 the total was almost 1,000,000 lb. greater.

Private financial interests plan to erect a modern abattoir in Kingston, with perhaps a meat cannery attached.

PUBLIC SERVICES

Transport. Of special interest are the recommendations lately made to the Government by an expert adviser, that the passenger transport system in Kingston and its suburbs should be publicly owned and operated. The electric tramway service, in use for more than forty years, is shortly to be discontinued, and it is suggested that the existing gasoline-driven motor buses and equipment should be acquired and operated by the official body. Those vehicles would be gradually replaced with Diesel-engined buses, an English make being mentioned in the expert's report. The capital cost of this scheme is estimated at £150,000, to be raised on loan.

Health. Among the public improvements effected during 1938 was the enlargement of the Kingston Public Hospital's accommodation and equipment and the installation in the Kingston municipal area of a modern water-filtration plant with a daily capacity of eight million gallons. The building of the King George V Jubilee Memorial Tuberculosis Hospital is now almost finished. Housing improvement in slum areas was begun.

" I EAT my peas with honey
I have done so all my life ;
It makes the peas taste funny,
But keeps them on the knife."

—A favourite motto of Lord Halifax, quoted by Sir Arthur Richards, Captain General of Jamaica, at the Mayoral Banquet in Kingston on January 21st.

Tropical Troubles

A Plea for the Hospital for Tropical Diseases

ALIGHTING from a taxi, on an evening in December, at the portals of an old converted building in Gordon Street, near Euston Station, the first thought to cross the traveller's mind was " Abandon hope all ye that enter here " ! The place was the Hospital for Tropical Diseases, London; the traveller, a patient whose visits to the tropics had been many. Depressing invalidism was having its effect, but the pessimism was quickly dispelled when, duly installed, the patient received his first ministrations from a matter-of-fact but pleasant and attractive nurse ! His illness had been diagnosed as one common to residents in the torrid zone. Valuable research work had recently succeeded in isolating the particular germ, establishing a standard method of eliminating the trouble and effectively preventing operative measures which prolongation of the conditions sometimes necessitated.

A fortnight's treatment ensured relief, and the patient left the hospital a better man !

It is remarkable how little the layman knows of tropical troubles, and how liable he is to infection from food, water, or other carrying agent. It would astound many living in the Colonies if they knew the number of people unconsciously harbouring " strange guests " gathered during their sojourn. A thorough vetting on each visit to the homeland has proved, in many instances, to be a complete revelation to the individuals concerned. It is safe to say that the capacity and efficiency of many employers and employees in the tropics to-day have been restored and maintained as the result of regular visits to Specialists associated with the Hospital for Tropical Diseases, who have the knowledge and the methods to ascertain quickly and definitely whether the bill of health is clean.

How many sufferers from malaria know the story of the mosquito and the extent of the research work for prevention and cure of the scourge in many of the tropical Colonies? The death roll on plantations has been reduced to normal, and the abandonment of some estates avoided, by the labours of Medical Officers whose knowledge gained at the London School of Tropical Medicine, and practical training and experience at the Hospital for Tropical Diseases, enabled them to adopt the necessary measures to eradicate or control the carrier.

Already the work at the hospital has increased to such an extent as to make it incapable of meeting the demand made upon it. Clearly, therefore, it is of Imperial importance that the Empire should possess a hospital worthy of itself, and that all Colonials, in their own interests, should help to maintain such a valuable institution.

This article is written by one who has experienced the suffering and the cure, and, realising the necessity, seeks to draw the attention of everyone interested in the Dominions and Colonies to the urgent need for whole-hearted support in money, effort and publicity, for the establishment of an up-to-date Tropical Hospital in London in keeping with the magnitude of the Empire service it gives.



British Guiana's Hinterland



Report of Development Committee

THE committee appointed by the Government to advise what steps are practicable to expedite the development of the economic resources of the interior of the Colony have now reported. The Hon. B. R. Wood was chairman and the members comprised the Hon. F. J. Seaford, Hon. M. B. G. Austin, Hon. J. Eleazar, Hon. A. G. King, Mr. R. G. Humphrey, Mr. R. V. Evan Wong and Mr. H. E. Turner.

In a majority report, the Committee find themselves able only to make general recommendations.

(1) That a policy be adopted of more active sympathy and encouragement towards all those who work and are willing to work in the interior.

(2) That an organised and comprehensive economic survey be carried out to ascertain the resources and potentialities of the Interior and methods of transportation.

They recommend that immediate steps be taken by Government to carry out an aerial survey of the Colony, and that an economic survey should be initiated as soon as possible afterwards in all areas found to offer promise. These economic surveys should consist of geological mapping of all areas found likely to attract miners and pork-knockers.

Comprehensive soil surveys should be made to find out the immediate and prospective suitability of the land for permanent agricultural settlement.

An organisation of the rivers should also be undertaken with the object of improving them as lines of transportation.

The rivers if capable of substantial improvement at reasonable cost offer the most promising means of improving transport to the interior. All possible assistance to the cattle industry in Rupununi to enable stock owners to fence in their areas. A stock farm agricultural station should be established at a suitable central point in the Rupununi. Cattle trails should be improved and more pasture provided along them.

The Report further recommends the maintenance on at least its present scale of the existing organisation for examination and improving the Colony's forests and finding markets for its forest products. In the view of the signatories the most active assistance possible should be given towards the establishment of a wood-pulp industry from Wallaba.

THE MINORITY REPORT

The Hon. J. Eleazar signs the above report subject to a number of observations.

He complains that the witnesses examined, being themselves the transportation agents under the existing systems of transportation were to a man opposed to railway construction to the interior. In Mr. Eleazar's view the question is not "Will a railway pay?" but "Is it worth it?"

He therefore recommends immediate action on the following lines:—

(1) Topographical survey of the interior embracing its forestal, mineral, agricultural and pasturing resources.

(2) Extension of the West Coast Railway to a point beyond Bartica (Monkey Jump the narrowest part of the Essequibo River), bridging the river at this point and continuation of the Denham Road thus bringing the Kaieteur within a day from Georgetown. The line should be constructed with a view to its continuation to the Brazilian Frontier as necessity and experience should demand.

(3) Converting the trail from Hyde Park to the Rupununi Savannah into a motor road thus embracing the whole tract of country between the Corentyne and the Essequibo Rivers and bringing the savannah within a day from Georgetown.

(4) A network of roads converging on (1) and (2) as necessity should arise.

Trinidad Chamber of Commerce

Sixty Years' Service

When Mr. S. H. Banning presided at the ordinary general meeting of the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce on March 14th he mentioned that on that very date in 1879 it had been resolved at a meeting of merchants held in the Commercial News Room to form a Chamber of Commerce. The members present stood as a mark of respect while the names of the eleven foundation members were read out. Mr. Banning said that the present oldest member, Mr. Arthur Wight, who had joined the Chamber forty-three years ago, was unable to be present but they had with them their esteemed past president, Sir George Huggins, who had succeeded Mr. William Gordon Gordon in the chair about twenty years ago. With a background of sixty years' service to the commercial community, and to the Colony as a whole, the Chamber stood unique in length of service among similar organizations in existence.

Beet Sugar in Canada

We are informed that the Canada and Dominion Sugar Company have decided to erect a beet sugar factory in Manitoba to compete in the Western Provinces with the beet factories in Alberta, and it is expected that the factory will be erected in time for next year. The plant is expected to use 200,000 tons of beets in the first year, and this means displacing say 12,000 to 15,000 tons of imported sugar.

The Birthday Honours

K.C.M.G. for a Governor

THE list of Birthday Honours, published on June 8th, contained the following names of West Indian interest :—

K.C.M.G.

MAJOR ERIC NORMAN SPENCER CRANKSHAW, C.M.G., C.B.E., secretary to the Government Hospitality Fund.

MR. EUBULE JOHN WADDINGTON, C.M.G., O.B.E., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Barbados.

After holding various appointments in East Africa, Mr. Waddington became Colonial Secretary of Bermuda in 1932, of British Guiana in 1935 and was promoted Governor of Barbados in 1938.

Knights Bachelor

MR. CHARLES GERAHTY, Colonial Legal Service, Chief Justice, Trinidad.

Mr. Gerahty has been Chief Justice of Trinidad since 1937, at an earlier period he was Attorney General of that Colony.

PROFESSOR JOHN GRAHAM KERR, I.L.D., F.R.S., J.P., M.P., for the Scottish Universities since June, 1935. For political and public services in Scotland.

A governor of The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.

MR. GEORGE LAURIE PILE, C.B.E. For public services in Barbados.

Mr. Pile is President of the Legislative Council of Barbados.

DR. THOMAS DRUMMOND SHIELS, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., chairman of the Joint Standing Committee for Educational Work of Non-Political Empire Societies in London.

Dr. Shiels will be remembered as having been Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1930-31.

C.M.G.

CAPTAIN JOHN HUGGINS, M.C., Colonial Administrative Service, Colonial Secretary, Trinidad.

Capt. Huggins has been Colonial Secretary of Trinidad since 1938. He served with distinction during the Great War and afterwards held appointments in the civil service in the Malay States.

O.B.E.

MR. ARCHER CUST, Secretary, Royal Empire Society.

MR. MALCOLM BUCHANAN LAING, Commissioner of Labour and Local Government, British Guiana.

MR. CLEMENT MALONE. For public services in the Leeward Islands.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL AND BREVET-COLONEL CHRISTOPHER BELL SHERRIFF, T.D., Territorial Army Reserve of Officers, late Officer Commanding 7th Battalion The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's), Territorial Army.

M.B.E.

MISS ANNIE BAINES, Matron, General Hospital, Bahamas.

MRS. JESSIE INNES MASSON. For public and social services in Trinidad.

MR. WALTER JOHN PALMER. For social services in Jamaica.

The Colonial Police Medal for meritorious service has been awarded to : MR. LEONARD BELFRON, Sergeant of Police, Trinidad ; MR. EVANS COX, Sergeant-Major, Fire Brigade, Trinidad ; MR. ARTHUR JOHNSTON,

Sergeant-Major of Police, Trinidad ; MR. JAMES ROMAIN KILGOUR, Sergeant-Major of Police, Trinidad ; MR. JOHN STRANG McBEATH, Superintendent of Police, Bermuda ; MR. CLEOPHAS SANDY, Sergeant-Major of Police, Trinidad ; and MR. FITZ-HERBERT WOODS, Sergeant-Major of Police, Trinidad.

Education in the West Indies

Mr. J. Pipe, formerly Vacation Course Lecturer in Jamaica, gave an interesting survey of education in the British West Indies at the meeting of the Education Circle of the Royal Empire Society on May 12th. The meeting was presided over by Sir Charles ORR, formerly Governor of the Bahamas. After sketching the general conditions in the West Indies and touching on the opportunities for higher education, Mr. Pipe dealt in more detail with the elementary schools, concluding with these words :—

"On the whole, it may be stated that with ill-equipped teachers and small grants for equipment and buildings, primary education is very poorly served. It has been called a tragic circle of poverty and inefficiency. It is fair to add that generally speaking the West Indians have acquired the white man's outlook on life as distinguished from that of the "coloured people" of the Cape Town District. In the West Indies all the minor trades which meet common household requirements have sprung up. But the almost complete absence of artistic handicrafts marks, to me, the lower level of civilization. In craft work a great field awaits the educationist for development.

"Political matters are strained. In some cases it appears that primary teachers are becoming leaders of political discontent. Several trade unions and other societies on curious lines have been formed and a feeling is growing that something is happening underneath the surface, something not good for law and order nor good for the British Empire.

"There is much unemployment, much illiteracy, much disease. Towards curing these and some of the political ills, a sound education system would do much. But it must be coupled with steps to cope with the intense poverty and malnutrition which exist. With more leadership, these will do much to restore and maintain confidence and balance. They will ultimately give contentment and happiness to our West Indian brother. He is a likeable fellow and will prove himself a faithful friend.

The subsequent discussion was of some importance and showed the keen interest being taken in the subject. Among those who spoke was Lady Davson, who stressed the importance of technical education and gave instances where this had been freely offered but was rejected in favour of a more bookish type which was of far less practical importance.

Mr. W. G. Freeman gave an amusing instance where the education received in the industrial schools or reformatories was looked upon as the high-road to success, it being the only one of its kind available. Others who spoke included Mr. W. M. MacMillan, author of a well-known book on the West Indies.

Columbus at San Salvador

First Landing in the New World

AT the request of the Bahamas Government, Mr. Norman Wilkinson, O.B.E., president of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, has completed a picture depicting the landing of Columbus at the island of San Salvador in the Bahamas on October 12th, 1492. In the offing are the three caravels "Santa Maria," "Nina," and "Pinta," while in the foreground Columbus kneels in thanksgiving upon the white sand. Mr. Wilkinson flew in a Bahamas airways amphibian from Nassau to San Salvador where he spent several days to make this painting.

This picture, along with twenty other studies of the Bahamas by Mr. Norman Wilkinson, were shown at the Bahamas Government Information Bureau at 28, Berkeley Square, on Thursday, June 1st, in the presence of Sir Harry Cordeaux, a former Governor of the Bahamas, Lady Cordeaux, Sir Charles Orr, another former Governor, and the Hon. Robert W. Taylor, the present treasurer-general.

Others invited were: The Earl and Countess of Athlone, Lt.-Gen. Sir Tom Bridges, former Governor of South Australia, Lord Donegall, Lt.-Col. Ivan Davson, Miss Rosita Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Oakes, Sir Herbert Morgan, K.B.E., Sir R. Winfrey, Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mrs. Arthur Glasgow, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Humphrys, Mr. Harold Beckett, of the Colonial Office, Mr. J. Gordon Miller, Capt. C. H. Frisby, V.C., the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair Pooley, Mrs. R. W. Taylor, Miss Karri-Davis, Lady Sheridan of Kenya, and Lady Gainsford, Mr. Ivor Lamb, and Mr. and Mrs. Bull.

After being on show at 28, Berkeley Square for several days, the Columbus picture is to be shipped to the World's Fair, New York, where it will be displayed in the Colonial Section of the British Pavilion.

Lest We Forget

On June 1st, at Catterick, the Duke of Gloucester presented new colours to the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, formerly the 27th Regiment, which has close ties with St. Lucia. It was recalled how on May 24th, 1796, the 27th Regiment stormed and captured Morne Fortune. As a mark of the Regiment's gallant conduct Sir Ralph Abercromby ordered the French garrison to lay down their arms to the 27th Regiment and directed that the King's colour of the 27th Regiment be hoisted at the Fort for one hour prior to the hoisting of the Union Flag.

No doubt the Governor of St. Lucia, mindful of what the 27th Regiment did for the Colony in 1796 will have arranged for the fitting observance of this 250th anniversary at the commemorative obelisk which was raised near White's Redoubt on Morne Fortune in 1932.

Jamaica's New Stamps

By PHILATELIST

THE Jamaica issue of King George VI stamps, which I have not had an opportunity of previously describing, are a fine looking set, and by now all keen philatelists will have incorporated them in their collections.



The Colony has for many years issued pictorial stamps and several of the old designs are included in the new set; these include the 2d. (Coconut Palms at Columbus Cove), 2½d. (Wag Water River, St. Andrew), 6d. (Priestman's River, Portland), and the 5/- (Isle of Wood and Water).



There are only five entirely new designs, and three of these, the 3d. (blue and green), 4d. (brown and green), and 1/- (green and brown) are devoted to the banana, citrus and sugar

industries respectively. The other two show an aerial view of Kingston Harbour (9d. lake) and Bamboo Walk (2/- blue and brown).

For the accompanying illustrations we are indebted to Stanley Gibbons Ltd.



Colonial Appointments

RECENT promotions, transfers and re-appointments in the Colonial Service include those of the following:—

Agricultural Service

WILLIAMS, R. O. (Chief Horticultural Officer, Palestine), Deputy Director of Agriculture, Trinidad.

Legal Service

PRETHEROE, E. O., M.C. (Crown Council, Nigeria), Attorney General, British Guiana.

Police Service

STOURTON, I. H. E. J. (Chief of Police, Bermuda), Superintendent of Police, Zanzibar.

COPLAND, J. J. (Registrar), Magistrate, St. Lucia.

First appointments include the following:—

NORMAN, F. A., Labour Adviser, Jamaica.
 POSTLETHWAITE, F. G. H., Assistant Draughtsman, Public Works Department, Jamaica.
 RAE, W. S., Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, British Honduras.

Agricultural News

By "AGRONOMIST"

IN the annual report for 1938-39 of the St. Lucia Banana Association, published in the St. Lucia Gazette of May 20th, the chairman, Mr. Gregor McG. Peter, states that on the whole, very rapid progress was made during the year, but towards the close circumstances beyond their control caused a bad set-back from which they had not yet recovered. In November, landslides and abnormal rains, amounting to as much as 63 inches in some districts, completely blocked main roads, shipments fell from 23,183 stems in October to 6,501 in November. It is feared that the excessive flooding and movements of land in the growing areas will cause a decided increase in Panama disease, the total incidence of which according to a survey made during the year is at present 2.95 per cent. On the other hand, St. Lucia is fortunate in being the only banana producing island in the British West Indies in which *Cercospora* leaf spot disease has not yet appeared. The Canadian Banana Co. have insisted on a higher standard of fruit, with the result that the percentage of rejects has increased. To some extent the higher proportion of bruised fruit—the major cause of rejection—is due to the damaged roads. Proper care, however, is often lacking and special attention is directed to careless handling, indifferent wrapping, bad driving and even allowing passengers to ride on top of loads of bananas. It is suggested that a travelling Government Officer should be appointed to visit and advise growers, paying particular attention to the points which cause rejects.

Plastics in Sugar Mills

Oil-less bearings are often necessary in sugar mills and refineries to avoid contamination of the sugar by oil and grease and in such cases lignum vitae is commonly used. Mr. H. A. Johnson records in Facts about Sugar for May, how sugar got into the bearing of a screw conveyor, caramelized and caused a rapid wear of the lignum vitae and also clogging of the screen. Experiments were made with Micarta—a laminated plastic—and bearings of this material have been proved to last about a year compared with three or four months for lignum vitae. Caramelization was also greatly reduced thus lowering the cost of maintenance. It is suggested that many other uses will be found for laminated plastics in sugar mills and refineries.

"Good Old Days" of Sugar

In opening the annual congress of the South African Sugar Technologists' Association at Durban, in April. Mr. W. A. Campbell, managing director of the Natal Sugar Estates, recounted an amusing story of many years ago. A native-owned mill got into difficulties, and expert white supervision was obtained but the control was vested in a committee representing the owners. When, as reported in the South Africa Sugar Journal for April, the mill ran smoothly for a few hours

without a stoppage the committee would swarm down from their kraals and order that crushing ceased. As oxen needed rest so they considered did machinery. Large quantities of beer were then sent for and the committee would sit round, together with the mill hands which were on duty, and partake liberally of the beverage.

Moth-Borer Control in St. Kitts

In a previous note (CIRCULAR 1060 of May 18th) I drew the attention of sugar planters to the papers presented by Mr. H. E. Box to the Congress of the International Society of Sugar-Cane Technologists on the campaigns against moth-borer (*Diatraea spp*) in Antigua, St. Kitts and St. Lucia. The original Cuban flies (*Lixophaga*) were liberated in St. Kitts early in 1932 on two estates; Mansion on the windward and Wingfield on the leeward side of the island. They survived and established themselves and more of the flies were bred, liberated and surveys made to ascertain to what extent they were effective in parasitising the moth-borer. The evidence gained in 1935 and again in 1936 showed that *Lixophaga* was thoroughly established in every estate in St. Kitts. By 1938 the percentage of joint infestation had fallen to 5.1 from 55 estates, compared with 20.6 from 47 estates in 1932. Mr. Box sums up in these words, "The introduction of *Lixophaga* in St. Kitts has produced results which might be cited as a textbook example of 'Biological Control,' and as with *Metagonistylum* (Amazon Fly) in St. Lucia has assured the reduction of *Diatraea saccharalis* to the status of a comparatively minor pest."

Role of the Cuban Fly in Antigua

The Cuban Fly (*Lixophaga*) has proved very useful in Antigua, but not to the same degree as in St. Kitts. Mr. Box attributes this to various causes. In the first place, before any control was attempted, the infestation with moth-borer (*Diatraea saccharalis*) was only about half that in St. Kitts, due to parasitism with the fungus (*Cordyceps barberi*). The Cuban Fly had thus only about half as many moth-borer larvae on which to work. In Antigua the cane fields do not form an almost continuous belt as they do in St. Kitts and so the uniform distribution of pest and parasite is more difficult and the Cuban Fly cannot spread so rapidly. However, Mr. Box says that after some seven years' observation he is convinced that although complete biological control has not been secured the carefully organized campaigns of artificially rearing and distributing the Cuban Fly (*Lixophaga*) constitute a satisfactory alternative means for reducing losses due to the moth-borer and for maintaining infestations at a low level. He recommends that until a parasite better suited to Antigua conditions can be introduced, this method should be continued without interruption, since the cost is small by comparison with the proven benefits.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"MUZZLE darg no ketch rat."

* * *

THROUGH pressure of other duties, Mr. Edward Henry Herbert has retired from the secretaryship of The West Indies Sugar Co. Ltd. The Board have appointed Mr. Horace Alan Walker as secretary.

* * *

RECENTLY a consignment of a considerable quantity of passion fruit from Jamaica arrived in this country in excellent condition. This delicacy of the connoisseurs only requires to be more widely known to make an instant appeal.

* * *

A MEETING has been held in Port-of-Spain of the recently formed Trinidad and Tobago Limes Association Ltd. of which all growers of limes are invited to become members. The Association is immediately concerned with the sale of green limes in the United Kingdom and Canada.

* * *

MR. C. J. BAILEY, the Senior Partner of Messrs. E. D. and F. Man Ltd., has retired after fifty years service. The business of the firm which has been in existence since 1784 will be carried on by Mr. C. E. F. Dumas, Mr. G. D. Hodge, Mr. C. W. Hodge and Mr. W. F. Clatworthy.

* * *

We were very interested to see Mr. George G. Brown in the West Indian Stand at Lords on the Saturday of the Middlesex match. In spite of the fact that Mr. Brown is in his 90th year he watched the cricket with keen interest and when congratulating Mr. "Jeff" Stollmeyer on making a century told him he knew his great-grandfather.

* * *

THE Parker Gallery of 2, Albemarle Street includes in its quarterly list of recent acquisitions a portrait of Peter Beckford (d. 1710) Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Jamaica, who distinguished himself at the French invasion, 1693, fortified Port Royal and commanded the Corps of Volunteers at the expedition against Hispaniole.

* * *

THE marriage took place on May 25th in the Temple Church of Mr. Charles Michael Hughes, eldest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Hughes of Kingsbury Croft, Marlborough, Wilts., and Miss Marcia Trotter, elder daughter of Mr. H. A. Trotter, a former deputy

chairman of the West India Committee, and Mrs. Trotter, of 2, Culford Gardens, S.W. The Master of the Temple officiated, assisted by the Rev. A. Selwyn.

* * *

WE have been sent a copy of "The West Indies To-day," published by the International African Service Bureau, price 6d. This little brochure attempts in the small space of 46 pages to deal with such large problems as population, occupation, government, historical background, social conditions, economics and the political situation in the British West Indies. Stress is laid on the aspirations of employees.

* * *

CAPTAIN R. H. PORTAL will be in command of H.M.S.

York when she returns to the America and West Indies Station after her refit at Chatham for which she returned from the Caribbean in April. He enjoys the distinction of having been the youngest captain in the Service when he was promoted in 1934. Lately Deputy Director of the Air Material Department at the Admiralty Captain Portal was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry as an air observer at the Dardanelles in 1915.

* * *

TRAINING for technical work on sugar estates is an important part of the activities of the Mauritius College of Agriculture. The annual report for 1938 shows that

during the year ten students were successful in the final examination for the diploma in sugar manufacture of the City and Guilds of London Institute.

* * *

THE Right Rev. the Bishop of Antigua took the chair at the Annual Festival Meeting of the Diocese of Gambia-Rio Pongas (which includes the West Indies Mission to West Africa) held at the S.P.G. House, Westminster. Pleasure was expressed that the Bishop was able to be present as Antigua has always been one of the strongest supporters of the Mission. The Bishop referred to the many fine missionaries who had gone out from Antigua and from other of the Islands. The people of his Diocese still support "their mission" with great enthusiasm in spite of their own poverty and many needs. Lady Bertram who had recently returned from spending several months at Government House, Bathurst, gave her impressions of Gambia and of what the Church is doing there. She emphasised the need of work amongst women and girls.



WEST INDIAN FRUIT FOR THE ROYAL TRAIN
Oranges and Uglis were supplied by the Citrus Co. of Jamaica Ltd., and Grapefruit by the British Honduras Citrus Association, Ltd.
The above illustration is reproduced by courtesy of "Canada's Weekly."

Colonial Sugar Committee

Revised Quotas for the Current Year

THE West India Committee has received the following information, dated June 2nd, from the Secretary of the Colonial Sugar Committee. Steps have now been taken, with the approval of the International Sugar Council, to allocate the amount of approximately 47,000 metric tons due to the Colonial Empire in respect of their share of the 100,000 metric tons estimated as purchased by the United Kingdom Government for war stocks during the second quota year.

This increase in quotas had to be based on the original quotas for the current year, that is new basic quotas less 4.2 per cent. not the revised quotas, viz. the new basic quotas less 2.6 per cent. the increase of 1.6 per cent. having been made in anticipation of formal approval by the Council which has not yet been received. The total available for the Colonial Empire was thus in round figures 958,000 long tons plus 46,000 long tons, i.e. 1,004,000 long tons.

The opportunity was also taken to reallocate the shortfalls of Colonies unable to produce their full quotas.

The position, after allocating the additional 46,000 long tons and reallocating the shortfalls, is as follows:—

Colony	Original Quotas i.e., basic quotas less 4.2 per cent.	Shortfalls	Increases	New quotas
Barbados . .	109,200	—	19,800	129,000
British Guiana . .	166,700	—	8,800	175,500
East Africa . .	23,950	7,800	—	16,150
Fiji . .	129,300	4,300	—	125,000
Jamaica . .	82,400	—	17,600	100,000
Leeward Islands . .	51,250	—	3,700	54,950
Mauritius . .	252,000	—	20,250	272,250
Trinidad & Tobago	132,200	10,000	—	122,200
Windward Islands	10,050	1,400	—	8,650
British Honduras	960	660	—	300
	958,010	24,160	70,150	1,004,000

At its meeting on the 10th to 12th of May the Executive Committee of the International Sugar Council recommended to the Council that the Empire quotas should be revised to accord with revised estimates of Empire requirements for the second quota year. The effect of this revision would have been to increase the Colonial Empire quota by a little over 120,000 long tons, a quantity in excess of the maximum amount of sugar available for exportation during the quota year. The Council were therefore informed that if the quota was increased in this way 10,000 tons of the increase would be surrendered.

The recommendation received 75 votes out of the 95 votes cast, but as two countries demanded, as they were entitled to, that the Council should be summoned to consider the matter, the proposal has been deferred to a meeting which has been summoned for June 12th.

Colonial Governments have been instructed to inform the sugar producers of the position, and to notify them privately that they should endeavour to fix shipping for the additional quantity of sugar which

will be available if the quotas are increased, but should not actually sell the sugar until the quota is increased.

If producers find it impossible to fix shipping for all the sugar which they have available, the United Kingdom representative on the Council will ask for the increase in quota to be reduced accordingly, so that the balance of quota may be carried forward to the next quota year.

Antigua's New Hotel

AN estate of 185 acres on the extreme north shore of the island has been purchased by a newly formed company—Antigua Beach Hotel Ltd.—for the purpose of erecting a country hotel to be called The Antigua Beach Hotel, about six miles from the City of St. John. The road, which passes through very pleasant scenery, is now being reconstructed as the result of a grant from the Colonial Development Fund.

The hotel building, which is already under construction, will crown the summit of a hill, rising to 100 feet, and overlooking an excellent bathing beach accessible by various paths. One portion of this beach is open to the full sweep of the Atlantic, while the remainder is sheltered by a coral reef. This sea frontage, which is over a mile in length, offers every advantage to the fisherman.

The hotel is surrounded by an area of attractive country which will be developed for various outdoor amusements, such as golf and riding. Tennis courts are also to be included in the immediate grounds.

The main entrance to the hotel is approached by a private drive which winds by easy gradient up the leeward slope of the hill. It is planned to lay out tropical gardens on either side of this road. Conforming to the shape of the hill-top, the building, which will be two-stories high, is being constructed in the form of an L, each arm 100 feet long. In the hotel itself there will be 22 bedrooms, each with private toilet, shower bath, and verandah commanding a view of the sea. It is planned to add to the capacity of the establishment with cottage units, if at a later date this course appears justified. The dining-room and other public rooms are designed to accommodate more than twice the number of resident guests at present provided for, thus allowing for special entertainments and possible expansion.

Those associated in the formation of the hotel company are Mr. B. O. Breton, of Victoria, British Columbia; Messrs. Geo. W. Bennett, Bryson and Co., Ltd., of Antigua; Mr. F. R. Anjo, of Antigua; Mr. Robert Bryson, of London, England, and Mr. Philip Heal, of Victoria, British Columbia. The project has been assisted by a loan of £10,000 from the Colonial Development Fund.

It is doubtful if any more healthy spot could be found in the Tropics. A cool breeze continually blows off the Atlantic Ocean, and mosquitoes and other insects are seldom found in this part of the island.

It is hoped that the hotel will be ready for business early in December of this year. Mr. J. W. E. Crewdson, formerly of the Antigua Public Works Department, is in charge of construction.



West Indies Cricket Tour



The Side Shows its Mettle at Lords

A POOR start was made against Glamorgan at Cardiff on May 27th. On the first day, facing a home score of 377, the West Indies fared disastrously; they lost half their side for 44 and wound up 330 in arrears with five wickets to fall.

The second day's play on Bank Holiday witnessed a reversal of fortunes. A steady innings by E. A. V. Williams and a partnership of 101 between him and Constantine ended in the addition of 206 runs for the last five West Indies wickets. The result was that the West Indies were no more than 124 runs behind on the first innings and Glamorgan finishing the day with eight men out for 142 had lost much of their advantage. Caribbean players bowled and fielded with great vigour.

Set 382 runs to get on the third day, the West Indies failed by a margin of 73 runs—a disappointing result for their supporters. They began by losing four wickets for 49 but Sealey effected a recovery by hitting nine 4's and Grant and Cameron also had a fine partnership. Scores:—

GLAMORGAN			
First Innings		Second Innings	
Dyson, l.-b.-w. b. Williams	1	c. Barrow, b. Constantine	34
Davies (E.), b. Cameron	25	c. and b. Cameron	5
Brierley, b. Williams	9	c. Grant, b. Martindale	8
M. J. Turnbull, l.-b.-w. b. Constantine	60	c. Stollmeyer, b. Constantine	36
Davies (D.), b. Williams	23	c. Grant, b. Cameron	26
Smart, c. Barrow, b. Martindale	27	b. Cameron	10
W. Wooller, c. Headley, b. Grant	111	c. Sealey, b. Constantine	14
Jones (E. C.), c. and b. Martindale	39	l.-b.-w. b. Constantine	3
Davies (H.), c. Grant, b. Clarke	64	b. Martindale	3
J. C. Clay not out	2	not out	11
Judge, c. Williams, b. Grant	2	b. Constantine	3
Byes 5, l.-b. 7, w. 1 n.-b. 1	14	Byes 4, l.-b. 2, n.-b. 1	7
Total	377	Total	157

WEST INDIES			
First Innings		Second Innings	
I. Barrow, c. Dyson, b. Clay	8	b. Judge	0
V. H. Stollmeyer, c. Dyson, b. Judge	2	l.-b.-w. b. Wooller	8
H. P. Bayley, run out	12	b. Wooller	1
E. A. Williams, b. Judge	96	b. Clay	3
C. E. Clarke, c. Judge, b. Clay	0	not out	4
J. E. D. Sealey, b. Wooller	14	c. Jones, b. Davies (E.)	58
J. H. Cameron, l.-b.-w. b. Clay	16	c. Judge, b. Wooller	46
G. Headley, c. Davies (H.), b. Davies (E.)	20	c. Davies (H.), b. Wooller	19
L. N. Constantine, c. Davies (E.), b. Judge	63	b. Davies (E.)	19
R. S. Grant, not out	6	c. Smart, b. Judge	43
E. A. Martindale, c. Davies (D.), b. Judge	5	l.-b.-w. b. Wooller	2
Byes 6, l.-b. 5	11	l.-b. 4, w. 1	5
Total	253	Total	208

BOWLING ANALYSIS									
GLAMORGAN. First Innings				WEST INDIES. First Innings					
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
Martindale	17	0	84	2	Cameron	9	1	38	1
Williams	15	2	44	3	Clarke	15	0	97	1
Constantine	13	0	74	1	Grant	23	0	16	2
Sealey	3	0	10	0					
Second Innings				WEST INDIES. Second Innings					
Martindale	11	2	26	2	Constantine	16	3	49	5
Williams	4	1	19	0	Sealey	1	0	1	0
Grant	4	0	14	0	Cameron	18	5	41	3
WEST INDIES. First Innings				WEST INDIES. Second Innings					
Judge	13.3	0	57	4	Davies (E.)	10	1	46	1
Wooller	18	4	57	1	Smart	4	0	23	0
Clay	16	4	59	3					
Judge	10	1	52	2	Clay	12	0	53	1
Wooller	13.1	0	69	5	Smart	1	0	3	0
Davies (E.)	9	1	26	2					

Umpires: Dolphin and Elliott

ESSEX DEFEATED

The next match starting on May 31st was against Essex at Chelmsford. It was notable for a great bowling performance by Constantine, who in Essex's first innings claimed five wickets for 20 runs, completely deceiving the batsmen by clever variation of pace and spinning the ball.

The hero of the West Indies first innings was undoubtedly Headley who obtained a faultless 116, hit all round the wicket. Essex again collapsed in the second innings and the 134 runs required were obtained by the visitors but in doing so they lost eight wickets. Altogether there were fourteen l.-b.-w. decisions at Chelmsford. This match was the first win against a County side. Scores:—

ESSEX			
First Innings		Second Innings	
Eastman, b. Martindale	32	c. Williams, b. Martindale	17
Avery, l.-b.-w. b. Constantine	24	l.-b.-w. b. Williams	55
Wade, l.-b.-w. b. Constantine	12	b. Clarke	55
O'Connor, b. Constantine	2	l.-b.-w. b. Constantine	9
Nichols, c. Barrow, b. Constantine	42	l.-b.-w. b. Constantine	6
Taylor, b. Constantine	1	l.-b.-w. b. Constantine	2
J. W. A. Stephenson, c. Williams, b. Cameron	3	not out	18
J. N. Dennis, b. Constantine	2	b. Constantine	0
D. F. Cook not out	26	b. Clarke	25
Smith (P.), c. Barrow, b. Constantine	0	c. Headley, b. Constantine	0
Smith (R.), c. Grant, b. Cameron	8	c. Grant, b. Constantine	3
Byes	6	Bye 1, l.-b. 2, n.-b. 1	4
Total	158	Total	194

WEST INDIES			
First Innings		Second Innings	
J. B. Stollmeyer, l.-b.-w. b. P. Smith	41	b. Taylor	34
H. P. Bayley, l.-b.-w. b. R. Smith	9	l.-b.-w. b. R. Smith	3
G. Headley not out	116	not out	48
J. E. D. Sealey run out	1	l.-b.-w. b. P. Smith	9
R. S. Grant run out	1	b. P. Smith	2
L. N. Constantine, st. Wade, b. Taylor	8	b. Nichols	14
J. H. Cameron, l.-b.-w. b. P. Smith	8	l.-b.-w. b. Nichols	0
I. Barrow, b. Taylor	12	run out	12
E. A. V. Williams, b. P. Smith	21	c. Wade, b. P. Smith	0
E. A. Martindale, l.-b.-w. b. Eastman	1	not out	8
C. B. Clarke, b. P. Smith	0		
Byes 2, l.-b. 4, n.-b. 1	7	Byes	4
Total	219	Total (8 wkts.)	134

BOWLING ANALYSIS									
ESSEX. First Innings				ESSEX. Second Innings					
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
Martindale	11	1	49	1	Constantine	14	0	49	7
Williams	3	0	27	0	Grant	1	0	4	0
Cameron	13.3	3	23	2					

Constantine bowled one no-ball.

WEST INDIES. First Innings									
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
Nichols	5	0	14	0	Smith (P.)	19.7	2	78	4
Smith (R.)	8	3	32	1	Taylor	8	0	59	2
Stephenson	5	1	16	0	Eastman	4	1	13	1
Second Innings				WEST INDIES. Second Innings					
Nichols	15	3	50	2	Smith (P.)	14.7	1	41	3
Smith (R.)	2	1	4	1	Taylor	4	0	28	1
Stephenson	2	0	7	0					

Smith (R.) bowled one no-ball.
Umpires: Hendren and Tarbox

A GREAT VICTORY

The game at Lords against Middlesex started on June 3rd. The tourists batted first and the 665 runs that they compiled is the highest score ever made by a

West Indies touring team. The previous record was 558 made against an English side at Folkestone in 1933.

It might have been mentioned in last issue that in their match against Oxford University at the end of May the present side created a record in being the first West Indies touring team to have three batsmen score individual centuries in the same innings.

This performance was again achieved against Middlesex the batsmen concerned being J. B. Stollmeyer (117), Headley with a remarkable double century (227) and Sealey (181). Middlesex could only reply with 183 and 254 on the second.

This match gives far more hope than previous results had justified for success in the Tests. Scores:—

WEST INDIES. First Innings		MIDDLESEX	
H. P. Bayley, c. Compton, b. Smith	19	Robertson, l.-b.-w. b. Constantine	33
J. B. Stollmeyer, l.-b.-w. b. Smith	117	Brown (S. M.), st. Barrow, b. Cameron	47
G. Headley, c. Hulme, b. Edrich	227	Edrich, b. Constantine	1
J. E. D. Sealey, c. Price, b. Compton	181	Compton (D.), l.-b.-w. b. Constantine	13
I. Barrow, c. Price, b. Sims	25	The Rev. E. T. Killick, c. Sealey, b. Cameron	2
L. N. Constantine, c. Killick, b. Compton	4	Hulme, st. Barrow, b. Cameron	0
E. A. Martindale, c. Price, b. Compton	10	Price, not out	59
E. A. V. Williams, run out	12	Sims, b. Constantine	8
R. S. Grant, c. Sims, b. Gray	49	E. A. Ingram, b. Cameron	6
J. H. Cameron, run out	5	Smith (J.), b. Cameron	3
C. B. Clarke, not out	8	Gray, c. Sealey, b. Cameron	1
Byes 7, l.-b. 9, n.-b. 1	17	Byes 5, l.-b. 5	10
Total	665	Total	254

WEST INDIES. First Innings		MIDDLESEX. First Innings	
Smith	34	Constantine	12
Gray	20.6	Cameron	14.7
Sims	32	Grant	4
Ingram	19	Clarke	12
		Headley	2
		Sealey	4

Umpires: Walden and Parker

AVERAGES TO DATE.
The following were the averages at the conclusion of the week ending June 10th. It should be noted that Headley comes third only to W. R. Hammond and Gimblett with his fine batting average of 78.40. It is rather remarkable that Williams who owes his inclusion in the team to his bowling skill should have the second highest average.

BATting		Highest Times		Aver.
Innings	Runs	score	not out	
G. Headley	13	784	227	78.40
E. A. V. Williams	7	261	126*	52.20
J. E. D. Sealey	13	502	181	38.61
J. B. Stollmeyer	8	289	117	36.12
L. N. Constantine	12	306	63	27.81
J. H. Cameron	13	330	106	25.38
H. P. Bayley	10	193	104	24.12
K. H. Weekes	7	150	64	21.42
R. S. Grant	10	157	43	19.62
L. G. Hylton	5	78	55	15.50
G. Gomez	8	111	30	15.85
V. H. Stollmeyer	6	93	36	15.50
I. Barrow	12	152	26	12.66
E. A. Martindale	12	122	39	12.20
C. B. Clarke	8	59	45	11.50
T. Johnson	3	4	2*	4.00

* Signifies not out

BOWLING

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Aver.
G. Headley	5	1	12	1	12.00
L. N. Constantine	216.6	30	767	50	15.34
J. H. Cameron	160.6	27	480	27	17.77
L. G. Hylton	114.4	11	425	18	23.61
J. E. D. Sealey	36	4	120	5	24.00
C. B. Clarke	148.6	12	666	24	27.75
T. Johnson	80.2	12	279	10	27.90
E. A. Martindale	182.6	15	746	25	29.84
E. A. V. Williams	74.4	9	317	10	31.70
V. H. Stollmeyer	6	1	33	1	33.00
R. S. Grant	27.3	4	111	3	37.00

Also bowled: J. B. Stollmeyer, 12—0—83—1.

Cocoa Contracts Alterations

The Cocoa Association of London announces in its Monthly Report for May that the following recommendations from the Contracts and Regulations Committee have been approved by the Board and will come into force on July 1st, 1939:—

Contract Forms Nos. A.1, A.2 and A.8
To add to Quality Clause:
"Should any parcel contain 50 per cent. or more of defective beans, buyers may reject or accept at a fair allowance. Should any claim for rejection be upheld sellers shall replace and for this purpose may claim four weeks' extension of the contract period."

Contract Forms A.2 and A.8
To alter in the Weights Clause:
The limit of twelve weeks allowed to buyers in which to supply particulars of delivered weights is reduced to six weeks.

Palestine's Citrus Industry

In a previous issue of the CIRCULAR, reference was made to an informative article by R. O. Williams, on Citrus Cultivation in Palestine. Additional information concerning the industry is given in the International Review of Agriculture for December, 1938, by A. Pascual. Besides giving an account of agricultural operations, there are many details of interest concerning production and marketing. It is stated that in the 1938-39 season the citrus fruit crop is estimated to total 14 million boxes, and that substantial increases in production are foreshadowed during each of the next four years. The crop starts to come forward in November, but 90 per cent. of the oranges and grapefruit is shipped from December to May.

In nearly all areas there are co-operative societies which deal with the production and sale of the fruit; these are grouped in a Federation affiliated to the Citrus Fruit Exchange. By this system competition is eliminated, and costs of transport and advertising are reduced. The exchange controls one-half of the total output, and 85 per cent. of the Jewish crop. Transport arrangements to avoid delays and consequent loss and damage to the fruit, form the greatest problems of the industry. The Jaffa Citrus Exchange is studying the possibility of employing vessels equipped with refrigerating plant to carry the produce, and the first chilled consignments that were made gave encouraging results as the fruit arrived in a very satisfactory condition and without the usual losses of 5 per cent. to 7 per cent. It should be mentioned that the normal period which elapses between gathering and the arrival of the fruit in England is from 25 to 33 days.

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



The British Guiana "Child of the Forest"
Dry Weather in the Leewards — Chambers of Commerce



ANTIGUA

IMPROVED Harbour Light. Miss Helen Goodwin informs us that a new acetylene light has been installed in the lighthouse at Sandy Island at the entrance to St. John's Harbour. This light gives 22 flashes a minute, and is a great improvement on the former steady light tended by a lighthouse keeper.

Weather. Antigua is still distressingly dry. There have been a few light showers, and all appearances of heavy rain, but it has not yet come.

The Hon. L. I. Henzell. The official notice of the resignation of Mr. L. I. Henzell as a member of the General Legislative Council of the Leeward Islands and of the Legislative Council of Antigua is accompanied by a letter from Sir Gordon J. Lethem, in which he refers to the appreciation by the whole community of Mr. Henzell's services and adds his personal appreciation and personal gratitude as Governor.

BARBADOS

Fresh Milk for School-children. A message to the Legislative Council by the Acting Governor suggests the advisability of substituting fresh milk for the condensed milk now supplied to school-children. The cost of supplying 22,500 children with $\frac{3}{8}$ ths. of a pint of fresh milk daily is estimated at £13,400 compared with £6,000 now being spent on condensed milk.

Search for Moth-Borer Parasite. The Entomologist of the Department of Agriculture is visiting Brazil in order to obtain a "dry area" variety of the Amazon Fly, a larval parasite of the sugar-cane moth-borer. The Director of Agriculture desires the co-operation of planters and supplies of "dead hearts" are asked for so that larvæ of the moth-borer will be available for rearing broods of the parasite.

Mr. A. F. Nichols. Hearty congratulations are offered by The Harrisonian to Mr. A. F. Nichols on his appointment as Director of Agriculture in the Seychelles. Mr. Nichols, who was educated at Harrison College, Barbados and the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture was formerly in the Agricultural Department of St. Lucia.

BRITISH GUIANA

Trial of a "Child of the Forest." An extraordinary story was told at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court when Alfred, an Aboriginal Indian boy thought to be about 15 years of age was tried for the murder of Jonah, the "medicine man," of the Akaowaio tribe of which both were members. The story given in Court was to the effect that Donis, the elder brother of the accused, was taken ill and went for treatment to the "medicine man." Jonah, it was stated, had boasted of having taken the lives of several of his

tribesmen by means of supernatural powers. When Donis lay dying he directed his younger brother that, when he was dead, Alfred was to kill the "medicine man." This instruction Alfred duly carried out with a gun. After over four hours consideration the Jury returned a special verdict by eleven to one of guilty of manslaughter, with a strong recommendation for mercy. After a long legal argument, the next day on the finding of the Jury the trial Judge placed Alfred on a bond "to do no evil for two years against the law." Warning him of the seriousness of his offence, His Honour told him to inform his tribesmen that if any one of them killed another they would possibly be hanged for breaking the law. "Go in peace and break the law no more" were the Judge's final words to the boy.

Leonora Enquiry Commission. The report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the recent disturbances at Leonora estate, in West Demerara, which resulted in the death of four persons and injury to a number of others, has been published as Legislative Council Paper No. 19/1939. The report is a very full and comprehensive one, and in it the Commissioners express the conclusion that the District Superintendent of Police, under the circumstances and in the manner in which he acted, was justified in giving the order to fire which resulted in the casualties among the crowd.

Mr. G. A. R. Benson. The Georgetown Chamber of Commerce has placed on record its appreciation of the help and co-operation afforded the mercantile community during his term of office as Surveyor of Customs. Mr. Benson has retired after 38 years in the Government service.

JAMAICA

Chamber of Commerce. Mr. G. G. R. Sharp, managing director of the Citrus Company of Jamaica and Mr. W. C. Buie, manager of T. Geddes Grant Ltd. have been co-opted to fill the two vacancies on the Council of the Chamber.

Revised Customs Law. A Bill has been published, prior to discussion in the Legislature, to institute a newly framed Customs Law. The Journal of the Chamber of Commerce states that the Bill is the result of much intensive work undertaken with the object of arriving at a more or less uniform customs law for the British West Indies.

Preserving Wooden Buildings. The Jamaica Gazette recommends builders to make themselves acquainted with a new illustrated publication by Mr. W. H. Edwards, the Government Entomologist, entitled "The Preservation of Wooden Buildings in the Tropics." It can be obtained from the Government Printing office, Kingston, price 2/6.

MONTSEERRAT

Weather and Crops. Mr. J. C. Llewellyn Wall writes, under date May 26th, drought conditions were very bad up to the beginning of May, and seriously affected the establishment of the cotton crop throughout the island. The tomato season has now ended with a total of approximately 33,000 crates shipped to Canada. Prices were good at the beginning, but gradually got quite low towards the end. Economically conditions are bad, and the drought has made these conditions worse especially in the northern district.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS

Executive Council Appointments. The Hon. H. B. Henville has been appointed an Unofficial Member of the Executive Council for three years, from March 3rd, and the membership of the Hon. B. B. Davis has been extended for a further period of three years from June 2nd.

ST. LUCIA

Chamber of Commerce Formed. At a meeting of the St. Lucia Agricultural and Commercial Society held on April 18th and presided over by H.E. the Governor a resolution was passed changing the name of the society to the Chamber of Commerce.

ST. VINCENT

Major the Rev. T. G. Rochfort-Wade. The Government Gazette of May 23rd contains the announcement of the Administrator's deep regret at the death of Major Wade, Headmaster of the St. Vincent Grammar School and Officer Commanding the St. Vincent Volunteer Force. His Honour states that during his service in the Colony Major Wade devoted himself wholeheartedly to his duties as Headmaster and as Commanding Officer of the Volunteer Force. The Colony has greatly benefited from his work, and he will be much missed both in his public and private capacity.

TOBAGO

Chamber of Commerce. The report adopted at the third annual general meeting and published in The Tobagonian for May, affords evidence of the active interest taken by the Chamber in many matters of importance to Tobago. Chief amongst these is the question of communication with Trinidad, and the continued representations of the Chamber led to the appointment of a Government Committee whose recommendations, when carried out, will result in a big step forward in the development of Tobago.

Cold Rum Tea

At a time when cool thirst quenchers are in great demand, the following suggestion from the Good Food page of the Evening Standard will doubtless be gratefully received.

Make a pot of tea and strain into a basin. Add cold water and 6 lemons and 2 oranges, sliced thinly. Add a wineglassful of rum and sugar to taste. Lastly, put in plenty of ice.

University Expedition to Jamaica

AN expedition from the University of Cambridge will be visiting Jamaica this summer during August and September in order to study shore line processes and Cay formation. This expedition has been financed by the Royal Society, the Royal Geographical Society, Gonville and Caius and St. Catherine's Colleges, Cambridge, Manchester University, and other sources. The personnel of the Expedition consists of Dr. V. J. Chapman, University Demonstrator in Botany and Fellow of Gonville and Caius, who is the leader. He will pay particular attention to the part played by the mangroves in shore line and reef development and he also proposes to carry out a detailed study of the aerating roots of one mangrove species.

In this work he will have the co-operation of Mr. J. A. Steers, Dean and Fellow of St. Catherine's and University Lecturer in Geography, who will work on the physio-graphical side of the problem. Mr. Steers will have the help of Mr. J. A. Lofthouse, a research student of the same college, who is coming out as the surveyor. Mr. Steers proposes to carry out his work with a view to comparing the Cays and reefs with those of the Great Barrier Reef. This comparison should be extremely interesting because Mr. Steers was a member of the Great Barrier Reef Expedition. The present expedition has another old member of the Barrier Reef party in Mr. J. Colman of the University of Sheffield, who will be in charge of the zoological side, especially in the relation of the fauna to Cay formation. He will be assisted by Mr. Crisp, a research student of St. Catherine's College.

This party will spend all its time on the coast or at San Pedro and Morant Cays. Another party of botanists will visit the Rain Forest for a month and then spend the rest of the time collecting in various parts of the Island. On this party there will be Dr. H. Hamshaw Thomas, Reader in Plant Morphology and Fellow of Downing College, who is proposing to examine the rich fern flora with a view to morphological contributions to the evolution of the fern group. Mr. Philipson, who is on the staff of the British Museum, will also be going to the Rain Forest. He has been appointed to complete Fawcett and Rendle's "Flora of Jamaica" and he will stay on for another four months after the main party has returned. The third member of the Rain Forest party is Mr. R. K. Sporne, a research student of Downing College, who is carrying out a morphological study of so-called primitive flowers in order to ascertain what light, if any, they throw on the problem of the origin of the flowering plants.

During the time it is out there the Expedition will collect material for the Jamaica Institute, and it will enjoy facilities that have been provided for it by the Department of Science and Agriculture. The preliminary arrangements in Jamaica have all been carried out by Mr. B. O. Parks, Managing Director of the Jamaica Times, Ltd., to whom the expedition already owes a great debt.

MAY we send your friend a specimen copy of THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR?

The West Indies at Westminster

House of Commons Questions

Constitution of Trinidad

In reply to MR. JAGGER, who asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he had considered a memorandum from the Trinidad Workers United Front Committee embodying proposals for a reform of the island's constitution; and what action he had taken, or proposed to take, with regard to the matter. MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD said he had recently received the memorandum, but had not yet been able to consider it in detail. In any case he would wish to await the Report of the West India Royal Commission before envisaging any revision of the constitution of Trinidad.



British Guiana (Jewish Refugees)

MR. R. ROBINSON asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies (1) what immediate steps were being taken to give effect to the recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee for the settlement of Jewish refugees in British Guiana;

(2) Whether the understanding with the Anglo-American Committee precluded the entry of settlers to the interior of British Guiana other than those approved of and settled by that committee?

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD replied that as he had stated on May 26th, he understood that the appropriate refugee organisation in this country was actively engaged in considering, in conjunction with the United States Committee, detailed proposals for a scheme of refugee settlement. Pending the receipt of these proposals, he did not feel able to consider any other schemes for settlement within the Colony.

Sugar Duty

MR. DENVILLE asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what was the basis of extraction of sugar on which the new scale of Customs Duty on raw sugars was based, and in particular what was the normal yield in good refining practice as estimated by His Majesty's customs of sugar and molasses from a cwt. of raw sugar polarising exceeding 96 degrees and not exceeding 97 degrees, on which duty is chargeable, at the full rate, of 10s. 5.4d., and what would be the drawback payable on such sugar and molasses when exported; and what was, in the case of such sugar, the amount allowed per cwt. to give effect to the principle that the refiner should be recouped for expenses involved in payment of duty on his raw material?

SIR J. SIMON replied that as the answer was necessarily technical and elaborate, and required study for its complete comprehension, he would circulate it in the Official Report.

Following is the answer:—

The basis of the new full rates of Customs duty on raw sugar is the scale contained in the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1901, and repeated in the Sixth

Schedule to the Sugar Industry (Re-organisation) Act, 1936, representing the estimated yield of refined sugar extractable in ordinary refining practice from raw sugar at the various degrees of polarisation, including sugar at 96-97 degrees of polarisation. Drawback on the exportation of sugar refined from raw sugar polarising at 96-97 degrees on which duty was paid at the new full rate, is payable at the rate of 11/8 per cwt., and on the exportation of molasses produced in the refining of such sugar, at rates varying from 2/9½ to 8/9 per cwt. according to the sweetening content of the molasses. The amount allowed in the 1901 scale to give effect to the principle that the refiner should be recouped for expenses involved in the payment of duty on his raw material cannot be stated, as the detailed calculations on which that scale was based are not now available.

Refugees and existing Rights

MR. R. ROBINSON asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies (1) whether, in view of the anxiety felt by existing interests in the interior of British Guiana, he would give an undertaking that the exclusive permissions and other rights and concessions already granted to them would be continued.

(2) Whether the granting of agricultural rights in the interior of British Guiana to the Jewish Refugee Committee precluded the granting of further mineral rights to British subjects prepared to undertake prospecting and development.

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD stated that as regards minerals, there was no question whatever of the cancellation of existing rights. The continuation of those rights on the expiry of the periods for which they were granted and the grant of new rights would be considered on the receipt of applications, but in considering such applications regard would be had to the offer which had been made to the refugee organisations of full facilities for the settlement of refugees in that area of the Colony, and to the response which they make to that offer.

The Banana Duties

The Jamaican Legislature resolved on May 17th, according to the Kingston correspondent of The Times, that the Government should invite Mr. Malcolm MacDonald to recommend the doubling of the duty on foreign bananas imported into Great Britain, as it was essential to maintain the Colony's primary industry. It was stated that the cost of production there was always above that of competing countries owing to the higher standard of living demanded in Jamaica.

The Colonial Secretary said that the Government warmly supported the resolution and had already approached Mr. MacDonald on the same subject, but no reply had been received.

Sea Island Cotton

Origin of the "Montserrat" Strain

"A CORRESPONDENT" living in Montserrat and having an intimate knowledge of that island's cotton industry, writes—

IN THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR of March 11th and 25th, 1937, a valuable record appeared, contributed by Mr. W. N. Sands, of the development of The Sea Island Cotton Industry in the West Indies, covering the period 1900 to the end of 1918.

An account of the work done in Montserrat may be of interest for the strain known as "Montserrat" is now cultivated throughout the Leeward Islands and is under trial for adoption or crossing, in other islands. The strain shows exceptional qualities of strength, regularity of length, medium fineness and high yield.

At the opening of the century economic conditions in Montserrat were at a very low ebb, but the introduction of cotton turned the tide once more towards prosperity and cultivation was rapidly taken up by both the estates and the large peasant population. It was exceedingly fortunate for the island, in these circumstances, that there should have arrived, from Kew in 1904 as Curator of the Botanic Station Mr. William Robson. His influence and leadership in developing the new industry and introducing measures of control were of inestimable benefit. By his indefatigable energy, keen observation and careful methodical application Robson produced the pure "Montserrat" strain. Under the advice and guidance of Dr. S. C. Harland the strain was brought to the high level which places it as the most valuable in the islands and to the market generally to-day.

In 1909, a small sample of seed of unknown origin was received by Robson from Mr. J. R. Bovell, Superintendent of Agriculture, Barbados. Some years later it became known that the seeds had been sent to Mr. Bovell by a firm of spinners, Messrs. William Heaton and Sons, who had found them in a lot of particularly desirable Carolina cotton. So the "Montserrat" strain may be regarded as the return of "bread cast upon the waters" in 1785, when, as Mr. Sands relates, seed of a superior kind of West Indian cotton was sent from the Bahamas to the United States.

On the first plantings showing marked vigour and qualities suitable for Montserrat conditions Robson pursued the selection and re-selection of the strain until, in the season 1915-16, he produced what he named the H.23 strain and Dr. Harland confirmed his view that this was an exceptionally good strain. From that time Montserrat cotton has been recognised as of particular value to the spinning trade, and, as mentioned before, has been adopted for cultivation throughout the Leeward Islands.

There is no doubt that the lamentable, early death of Robson in 1923 was a heavy loss to Montserrat and caused a halt in the further development of the strain, but in spite of many vicissitudes Montserrat cotton has maintained its position. Pure strain seed is now produced at the Cotton Breeding Station in Montserrat and the work is financed by the local Government

and the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association (Inc.) formed in 1932. The breeding work is carried on under the direction of the Cotton Adviser to the Commissioner of Agriculture.

From small beginnings the importance of cotton to the island of Montserrat to-day may be realised from the following figures. During the last five years the area planted has approached 4,500 acres, and an average yield of about 700,000 lb. of lint obtained, reaching a maximum in 1935 of over 1,000,000 lb. It should not be forgotten that the creation of, and the existence of, the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association during its first critical years was very largely due to the initiative, energy and sacrifice of Montserrat cotton growers. The work carried on by the Association is of vital importance to the Sea Island Cotton industry not only in the West Indies, but in its various applications in the United Kingdom and throughout the Empire.

Trinidad Oil

The following are the latest figures for oil produced in Trinidad. They have been supplied to the West India Committee by the companies concerned:—

Trinidad Leaseholds Ltd.

May, 427,032 barrels (April, 415,762 barrels). Purchased from other companies, May, 567,246 barrels (April, 504,057 barrels).

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.

May, 46,840 tons (April, 44,750 tons).

The United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd.

May (four weeks ending May 29th), 253,700 barrels. (April four weeks ending April 24th, 251,300 barrels).

Kern Trinidad Oilfields Limited.

May, 82,160 barrels (April 80,746 barrels).

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.

The directors on June 8th declared an interim dividend of 12½ per cent. (7½d. per share) less income tax at 2/9.35 in the £, in respect of the year ending September 30th next, payable on July 17th to shareholders registered on June 19th. This is at the same rate as a year ago.

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.

The directors have declared an interim dividend of 7½ per cent. in respect of the year ending June 30th, 1939, payable May 26th. After deduction of Trinidad and United Kingdom Income Tax, this will represent 1s. 1.3901d. per share.

Quicker Banana Discharge

The Port of London Authority has installed at the Banana Berth, Royal Albert Docks, short rubber band conveyors connected with the ship's port doors and market waggons on the quayside. It is stated in the P.L.A. monthly for May that by this method, which is additional to the mechanical elevators, the unloading of the fruit is appreciably accelerated.

The Colonial Forest Service List (price 6d.) of which the second edition has recently appeared contains biographical notes on the holders—some 180 in number—of what are termed "scheduled officers." Trinidad and Tobago have four such officers, British Guiana and British Honduras three each and Jamaica one.

Social Policy in Antigua

The Governor's Statement

IN his address to the Legislative Council of Antigua on April 19th His Honour the Administrator, Mr. J. D. Harford, gave an account of the recent labour disturbances, reference to which was made in the CIRCULAR of May 4th. He emphasized that the essence of the use and display of force by the Government on this occasion was not a menace, but re-assurance. No further activities by intimidators had been reported, but Government action was made difficult by the fact that no specific demands were known and no leaders or representatives of the cane cutters were to be found. As regards Bendal's factory, agreement had been reached and work resumed with an increase in wages.

A committee had been set up to inquire into the wages and conditions of dock labour, and the porters and watermen had resumed work pending its report.

The Administrator communicated a statement on the social policy of the Government sent him by H.E. the Governor, Sir Gordon J. Lethem, which read as follows:—

I take the opportunity of your meeting of the Legislative Council to record the attitude and action of Government in regard to the conditions and earnings of labouring classes in the last three years. That these conditions and earnings are to be deplored has been stated by no one in stronger terms than by the Government itself. To the Under-Secretary of State on his visit to Antigua in February, 1936, the fact is recorded by me in the following words: "I regret to say that my impressions of conditions are very, very unfavourable. . . . The causes of the present unsatisfactory conditions are deep seated. . . . As regards the economic situation . . . in Antigua the position is already serious and a possible source of trouble later. . . . The provision of means, if progress is to be quick enough to secure the future of the islands in any conceivable time, raises very big questions. I fear that it is necessary to take the view that such policy is essential on political and humanitarian grounds as well as economic."

It is, however, much more important to put energy into steady and continuous effort for the betterment of these conditions than to trumpet continuously the disgraces of the islands. The task requires not only time but the making of a solid basis on which to build. That basis was considered by Government firstly to require—I speak as directly responsible for the policy of Government in Antigua laid down in 1936 and followed since—not artificial increase of wages taken out of a struggling industry, which would effect little or nothing of permanent good—but greater security of rights in land and greater assistance in its cultivation, for the peasantry. There was early in 1936 a proposition on foot which helped this object indirectly, that is the reconstruction of roads and extension of cane railways. This was pursued and the first funds for a five year programme obtained by August, 1936.

From that date there followed a continuous effort which secured—by August, 1937—the establishment on a firm footing of a peasant agricultural department for ten years, and of the means to begin a fully planned development of land settlement, now launched for good. The aims in view were a broader and surer foundation of living than wage earning only, a wider variety of crops and a better supply of food. Further, the Masters and Servants Ordinance was repealed, and security of land tenure to small renters established by law.

There has been an apparent rise in general prosperity of the labouring classes since 1936. Upwards of £100,000 has been expended or secured for these special objects and greatly increased employment given. But it has been and is the conviction of Government that this policy will only fully succeed if the present backbone of the sugar industry, the scientific cultivation of the sugar on the estate system, remains strong. Without that strength the economic condition of Antigua will quite certainly worsen, whatever steps be taken to bolster up the condition of the peasants or labourers. The evidence is clear before us in other islands.

The next most necessary step towards general prosperity is, therefore, a rise in value of exports: this means principally a rise in the price of sugar in shops in England. It cannot be secured by Colonial governments alone and everything possible has been and is being done to persuade the Imperial Government of the necessity. The appointment of the Royal Commission was the first essential action, and we await the result.

Government is concerned as to the welfare of the community as a whole and, therefore, of the sugar industry as a whole. Government is in no way concerned to support direct or indirect compulsion on labourers to work for low wages, or to prevent the increase of wages where such can be paid, but again it has no right to interfere to force a rise of wages unless and where wages are—in the words of the Minimum Wage Act—"unreasonably low."

The constructive action required is, however, clear. The Antigua Council agreed to the appointment of a Labour Officer last year. There is the further need of organisation, whereby demands for wages and disputes arising therefrom can be settled in an orderly and definite manner between the parties directly concerned. Supplementary to that there is required organisation to enable Government effectively to inquire, arbitrate, and if necessary interfere and enforce, in the case of clearly unsatisfactory conditions in any industry or in any part of it. In my address to the Federal Council in November last I spoke of the coming introduction of the necessary legislation. The drafts are now circulated to members of all presidential councils, and Government is prepared for enactment at the first opportunity.

PASSENGERS



To and from the WEST INDIES and BRITISH GUIANA

Harrison Line

Home arrivals from British Guiana and the West Indies
in the s.s. Inkosi, at London, May 30th :—

Mr. W. H. Allen	Miss M. G. Drennan	Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Linley
Mr. & Mrs. H. Andrade	Mr. T. Duncanson	Mrs. G. Lynch
Mr. J. C. Annan	Miss R. Duncanson	Mrs. P. McEwan
Mrs. F. C. Bartholomew	Capt. R. W. Ewbank	Miss J. B. McLelland
Mrs. E. Batten	Mr. & Mrs. C. F. Farrar	Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Murray
Miss J. Batten	Mrs. E. Grant	Mr. P. S. Peberdy
Mr. J. Baxter	Mr. H. Hadden	Miss Perkin
Mr. & Mrs. R. St. J. Birch	Mrs. D. Harding	Mr. & Mrs. J. Phillips
Miss S. B. Browne	Maj. & Mrs. C. Heath	Mr. & Mrs. R. Pringle
Mrs. M. Burslem	Miss E. M. Heath	Mrs. G. Smith
Miss D. Burslem	Miss A. B. Howe	Miss J. G. Smith
Mrs. E. Chase	Miss E. Iredale	Mrs. A. V. Stallmeyer
Dr. E. M. Chenery	Mr. & Mrs. J. Jardine	Miss P. Young
Miss A. M. Clarke	Mr. & Mrs. G. Langdale	Mr. & Mrs. W. Young
Mr. G. Clements	Mr. A. Lawrie	

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Sailings to the West Indies, in the s.s. Costa Rica, from Dover,

June 10th :—

Mr. N. Balani	Mr. W. Davis	Mr. E. Rycroft
Mr. G. Bassett	Mr. & Mrs. M. Dolman	Dr. F. Salisch
Mr. & Mrs. J. Billamy	Mr. R. Dolman	Mr. D. Scott
Miss N. Billamy	Mrs. D. Dunne	Mr. T. Sefton
Mr. W. Blades	Mr. W. Dunne	Mr. K. Sirjanam
Miss H. Bourne	Mr. T. Durham	Mr. & Mrs. D. Smith
Mr. C. Bourne	Misses I. & L. Fischer	Mr. R. Thompson
Mrs. M. Brackenreed	Mr. J. Goldie	Mr. K. Tolain
Miss B. Brackenreed	Mr. A. Guincheux	Mr. K. Taak
Mr. J. Brackenreed	Mr. & Mrs. H. Heath	Mr. J. Tudor
Miss V. Camacho	Mr. & Mrs. J. Kneggs	Mrs. H. Wardrop
Mr. & Mrs. J. Cohen	Mr. A. Oldham	Mr. J. Wigley
Miss M. Cohen	Mr. & Mrs. E. Poltzer	Mr. T. Wildman
Mr. A. Davies		

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in the s.s. Simon Bolivar
(Captain H. Voorspuij), at Plymouth, June 4th :—

Mr. W. C. Adair	Mr. E. C. Fisher	Miss L. R. Northcroft
Mr. J. P. Alcazar	Mr. O. Fordham	Miss M. E. Pereira
Mr. E. Alvarez	Mr. C. Franklin	Mr. & Mrs. J. Pickering
Mrs. A. Baxter	Mr. C. J. Franklin	Miss E. L. Pickering
Mr. E. Baxter	Miss A. G. de L. Franklin	Miss S. C. Pickering
Miss F. Baxter	Mr. R. N. Gittens	Mrs. R. A. Potter
Miss A. M. Baxter	Mr. L. B. Grace	Miss H. A. Potter
Miss R. Baxter	Miss M. Gregory	Mr. T. S. Roberts
Mr. A. G. Blair	Mrs. M. Hanes	Mr. C. P. Roberts
Mrs. C. H. Boxell	Mr. R. J. Harrison	Mr. G. Rodrigues
Mr. E. H. Brown	Mr. S. R. Heard	Mr. R. H. Saunders
Mrs. D. G. Callan	Mr. & Mrs. W. Hughes	Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Scott
Mr. A. J. Carrington	Mr. & Mrs. A. de L. Inness	Mr. A. J. Scott
Mr. & Mrs. J. Cathcart	Miss D. M. Inness	Mr. R. I. Scott
Mr. E. L. Dolhin	Mr. E. F. Jardine	Mrs. M. H. Signett
Mr. R. A. Donaldson	Mr. H. I. Jeffers	Mr. & Mrs. L. C. Trew
Mr. A. S. Duncan	Miss A. Jeffers	Mr. J. Ventress
Mr. & Mrs. C. R. Dyer	Mr. S. J. Kerr	Lady Wellington
Miss J. Dyer	Miss C. E. Mackenzie	Prof. C. W. Wardlaw
Mr. O. T. Faulkner, c.m.g.	Mr. & Mrs. A. Maclean	Mr. D. A. Weir
Mrs. Faulkner	Mr. & Mrs. A. Macmillan	Mr. A. H. Wight Junr.
Mr. H. G. Faulkner	Miss E. A. Macmillan	Mr. M. H. Wright
Mr. A. W. Faulkner	Mrs. E. W. Martin	Mr. T. Younger
Mr. T. Ferguson	Mrs. S. M. McGraw	
Mrs. C. Fisher	Mr. & Mrs. D. Newman	

French Line

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in the s.s. Cuba (Captain
E. Plocque), at Plymouth, June 16th :—

Mr. C. Austin	Mr. & Mrs. J. Ferreira	Mrs. E. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. V. Berry	Mr. & Mrs. Fisher	Mr. G. Taylor
Mr. H. Brown	Mr. C. Gibbons	Mr. & Mrs. A. Thomas
Mrs. R. Cox	Miss G. Groce	Dr. C. Trechmann
Miss V. Cox	Mr. H. Hart	Mr. & Mrs. N. Vaughan
Maj. & Mrs. E. de Ville	Mrs. L. Hoj	Miss C. Vaughan
Col. W. Dickins	Mrs. C. Johnson	Mr. & Mrs. R. Vervuurt
Miss H. Douglas	Mr. C. Lankester	Mr. J. Vervuurt
Mrs. L. Duncan	Miss A. Osborne	Mr. G. Vervuurt
Mr. G. Duncaan	Mr. F. Parsons	Miss C. Vervuurt
Mr. C. Dupigny	Mr. J. Quinlan	Miss E. Wilson
Mr. & Mrs. E. Eager	Mr. & Mrs. G. Skinner	Mr. D. Wylie
Mr. J. Eager		

Booker Line

Sailings to British Guiana, in the s.s. Arakaka (Captain W.
Walker), from Liverpool, May 25th :—

Mr. G. Bacs	Mr. R. Baldwin	Mrs. B. L. Miller
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Home arrivals from British Guiana, in the s.s. Amakura
(Captain Thomas Jones), at Liverpool, June 8th :—

Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Cowan	Mr. & Mrs. F. W. Green	Mr. & Mrs. J. King
Dr. & Mrs. H. J. Dias	Mr. J. G. Inglis	Rev. & Mrs. L. J. Rowe

Hamburg-America Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in the m.v. Cordillera (Captain R.
Cammann), from Dover, June 7th :—

Mr. & Mrs. J. Ainsworth	Mrs. L. Gooding	Mr. F. Allum Poon
Miss M. Ainsworth	Mr. Griffin	Mr. & Mrs. D. Ross
Mr. I. Arscott	Mrs. E. Hausz	Mr. & Mrs. J. Sternberg
Mrs. C. Bremner	Miss E. Hislop	Mr. N. Sternberg
Miss M. Byrne	Mr. A. Mitchell	Miss H. Sternberg
Mrs. M. F. Critten	Mr. C. Mootoo	Mr. H. Stiasny
Mr. S. J. Edgar	Mr. & Mrs. J. Morland	Mr. F. Volbracht
Mr. & Mrs. J. Elkeles	Mrs. E. Orth	Miss E. Wagner
Misses B. & I. Elkeles	Misses A. & B. Orth	Miss E. L. Wilson

Fyffes Line

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Bayano (Captain J. A. Wallis,
D.S.C.), from Avonmouth, June 5th :—

Mrs. B. Blackwell	Mrs. O. C. Jones	Mr. & Mrs. D. J. Walker
Mr. S. Brown	Mr. F. Roper	Miss G. Worthington
Rev. N. C. Dunning	Mr. D. J. Walker	

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Ariguani (Captain R. A.
Thorburn, R.D., R.N.R.), from Avonmouth, June 12th :—

Mr. & Mrs. A. L. Denson	Miss M. S. Young	Mr. W. Yuill
Mr. & Mrs. P. Steele		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Bayano (Captain
J. A. Wallis), at Avonmouth, May 29th :—

Mrs. I. M. Ashwell	Mr. D. Macfarlane	Mr. D. Setton
Mrs. M. A. Awde	Mr. J. S. Machin	Miss E. Sharp
Mr. & Mrs. A. Dolphy	Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Mais	Miss C. M. Shoubridge
Sir Robert & Lady	Mr. F. Prentice	Mr. R. L. Siau
	Miss I. Prentice	Mr. B. Tabbush
Mr. & Mrs. C. N. Hislop	Mr. & Mrs. F. Riley	Mr. & Mrs. N. Tawil
Mr. J. Lawson	Capt. & Mrs. Sandberg	Mr. C. J. Townsend

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Ariguani (Captain
R. A. Thorburn), at Avonmouth, June 5th :—

Mrs. F. M. Bennett	Mr. A. L. Howitt	Miss E. J. Scott
Miss M. Bennett	Mr. & Mrs. W. Hutchings	Mr. H. P. Sheldon
Mr. J. F. Bodenham	Mr. & Mrs. F. Jones	Miss K. M. Usher
Mr. & Mrs. J. Caithness	Mr. H. Kesterton	Miss D. V. Verley
Mr. & Mrs. T. Carter	Mr. & Mrs. W. R. Lane	Col. & Mrs. R. F. Wall
Mrs. R. G. Colquhoun	Mrs. S. A. Miller	Miss N. E. Wall
Mrs. M. S. DePinna	Mr. & Mrs. W. O. Mills	Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Willis
Dr. Farquharson	Miss P. E. Moss	Mr. T. Woods
Mrs. F. W. Hendriks	Mr. U. L. Pinto	Mr. C. E. Wolfe
Mrs. C. E. Heyliger	Mr. T. W. Scott	Miss M. Hope Wortley

Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Jamaica Progress
(Captain A. McCole), at London, May 30th :—

Mrs. M. Harrison	Mr. T. A. Sherriff	Miss G. M. Verity
Mr. F. G. Joy	Mrs. R. E. Upstone	Mr. R. Verity
Mr. & Mrs. T. L. Lyons	Mrs. D. J. Verity	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Jamaica Pioneer
(Captain B. W. Smith), at London, June 7th :—

Miss E. Constantine	Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Kneale	Mrs. A. Nixon
Mrs. R. Henton	Misses A. & M. Kneale	Mrs. M. Roper
Mrs. A. Horniball	Maj. Moulton-Barrett	Mr. A. Sawyer

Standard Fruit & Steamship Co.

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Eros, from London, May 24th :—

Mr. A. E. Brett

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Erin, from London, June 9th :—

Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Adams	Dr. & Mrs. J. Lannaman	Mrs. N. M. Spooner
Mrs. M. Hodge	Miss M. Lannaman	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Erin, at London,
May 29th :—

Mr. & Mrs. L. Asbenheim	Mr. C. H. Burns	Miss N. Lannaman
Capt. & Mrs. J. Blagrove	Mrs. T. Ince	Capt. G. Lindsay
Mrs. B. E. Blayfir	Dr. & Mrs. L. Lannaman	Mr. K. W. Street

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Casanare, at Liverpool,
June 12th :—

Mr. B. A. Kirkham	Miss E. H. Scholes
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ROUND THE MARKETS

(Continued from page 272)

cwt. consigned by the following countries: Palestine, 53,659; Brazil, 23,314; U.S.A., 7,672; South Africa, 5,934; Jamaica, 1,906; Portuguese East Africa, 1,050; Argentina, 321; Trinidad, 166; other countries 440.

HONEY. Supplies of Jamaica are scarce and new crop parcels coming forward are being absorbed by the consumers at prices ranging from 29/- to 37/6 per cwt. for the dark liquid to the set smooth pale to white. Fair average quality without guarantee of colour is still in demand around 28/- per cwt., c.i.f. London.

LIME PRODUCTS. Lime Oil. The value of Hand-pressed still remains at 25/- to 27/6 per lb. according to quality. Distilled is steady at 11/6 per lb. ex wharf. **Lime Juice.** There is still no demand for concentrated. Raw remains quiet and unchanged at 1/9 to 2/3.

ORANGE OIL. The value of Sweet remains unchanged at 5/6 per lb. but Bitter has advanced 6d. to 6/- per lb.

SISAL. Conditions are exceptionally dull and prices are being forced down by the lack of demand. Available supplies are not large but sufficient for sellers to find difficulty in disposing of them without cutting prices. To-day's quotations for c.i.f. optional ports are No. 1 African, June-August shipment, £16; July-September, £16 2s. 6d.; August-October, £16 5s.; No. 2, June-August, £15; July-September, £15 2s. 6d.; and August-October, £15 5s.

SPICES. Pimento. A fair business has been transacted during the month at prices around 71/- to 72/- per cwt. A few parcels have been sold on the spot in London at 7½d. down to 7¼d. **Ginger.** The market continues quiet and unchanged. Old crop parcels on the spot in London have been sold at prices ranging from 27/6 to 30/- for the mixed small to bright No. 3. New crop No. 3 is firmer, buyers quoting 25/6 and sellers asking 26/- c.i.f. London for prompt shipment from Jamaica. African is quoted at 16/3 c.i.f. for May-June shipment from the Gold Coast. **Nutmegs.** A few sales of West India sorts are being made on the spot in London. Wormy and broken are still quoted at around 2¾d.; sound unassorted at 4½d. to 4¾d.; sound 80's at 5½d. to 6d. **Mace.** There is no change to report in this market. The present value on the spot in London is still 1/6 per lb. for the mixed red to pale. Fine pale is quoted at 1/8.

THE Annual Financial and Mining Review of Canada's Weekly, which is now to hand, presents a number of authoritative articles on the Dominion's economic position by experts, including the Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Finance; Ian Mackenzie, Minister of National Defence; Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Transport; Mr. S. J. Hungerford, chairman and president of Canadian National Railways; and Sir Edward Beatty, who occupied a similar position in the Canadian Pacific Railway; Mr. S. G. Dobson, president of the Canadian Bankers' Association, and other authorities.

BIRTH

WENHAM. — On June 6th, 1939, at Sibyllegatan 43/45, Stockholm, to Maud (nee von Bahr), wife of J. H. Wenham, of Winkworth Hanger, Hascombe—a son.

Visitors from Overseas

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Antigua | Mr. H. C. Costello | Mr. John Pendrich |
| Mr. R. Arbutnot-Leslie | Mr. S. O. Dasent | Mrs. L. A. Pilgrim |
| Mr. Lewis Ashenheim | Mr. E. A. St. C. Davson | Mr. G. R. Reid, LL.B., J.P. |
| Dr. C. E. S. Bailey, M.B., Ch.B. | Mr. T. Duncanson | Mr. R. E. Rhodes |
| Mr. D. P. Beardmore, M.B., Ch.B. | Hon. E. W. Evans, C.M.G. | Mr. A. Ridehalgh |
| Stewart | Captain S. M. Gilbert | Mr. D. Foster Ross |
| Captain W. M. Beresford, M.C. | Mr. G. Gleadow | Mr. F. J. Seaford, O.B.E. |
| Mr. H. Duncombe | Illis Honour Mr. J. D. Harford | Mr. S. P. Sheldon |
| Bindley | Sir Charlton Harrison, C.I.E. | Mr. A. Shields |
| Mr. L. C. Bovell-Jones | Mr. C. F. Henville | Dr. A. E. Slinger |
| Lieut.-Colonel William Bowring, M.B.E. | Mr. C. E. Hitchins | Mr. F. Stell |
| Mr. Harold E. Box, F.R.E.S. | Mr. Laurie Inuiss | Mr. C. L. Swaby |
| Mr. A. C. Broughton, M.I.Mech.E. | H.E. Sir Wilfrid Jackson, K.C.M.G. | Lady Swettenham |
| H.E. Sir Alau Burns, K.C.M.G. | Mr. H. Israel Jeffers | Mr. J. B. L. Todd |
| Miss D. Burslem | Mr. E. Scott Johnston | Mr. C. O. Waterman |
| Mr. J. W. Cathcart | Mr. A. B. Killick, B.Sc. | Mrs. H. A. Williams |
| | Mr. J. Stanley Matthews | Mr. R. O. Williams |
| | Mr. F. W. Milling | His Hon. Mr. A. Alban Wright, C.M.G. |
| | Mr. A. C. O'Dowd | Mr. W. Harold Wright |
| | Mr. H. F. Pantin | Dr. L. R. Wynter |
- Mr. Robert Arthur, Hotel York, Berners Street, W.1.
 Mr. L. E. Ashenheim, Dorset House, Gloucester Place, N.W.1.
 Mr. David N. Barr, Liguanea, Chaffers Mead, Ashstead, Surrey.
 Captain P. Blagrove, M.C., 52, Lexham Gardens, W.8.
 Mr. A. P. Blair c/o Joseph Stephenson & Co. Ltd., 83, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.
 Captain J. O. Catteridge, M.B.E., 20, Beaumont Street, Oxford.
 Mr. E. M. Eldridge, Conway Court Hotel, 42-44, Gloucester Terrace, W.2.
 Mr. C. Farrar c/o Henry K. Davson & Co., Ltd., 79, Mark Lane, E.C.3.
 Mr. O. T. Faulkner, C.M.G., Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Broadway Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1.
 Mrs. W. Gordon Gordon, Kerrow, Cannich, by Beauly, Inverness-shire.
 Mr. R. L. Gwatkin c/o Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), 54, Lombard Street, E.C.3.
 Mr. F. B. Henderson, c/o Aluminium Union Ltd., The Adelphi, Strand, W.C.2.
 Mr. A. de L. Inuiss, Conway Court Hotel, 42/44, Gloucester Terrace, W.2.
 Major E. F. Moulton-Barrett, M.C., The Royal Automobile Club, Pall Mall, S.W.1.
 Mr. G. G. R. Sharp, Cumberland Hotel, Marble Arch, W.1.

Shipping Arrangements

OUTWARD			
Depart	Packet	From	To
June 17	Inkosi	London	B'dos, T'dad & D'ra.
" 17	Pomona	London	Jamaica.
" 17	Reina del Pacifico	Liverpool	Bermuda & Bahamas.
" 19	Cavina	Avonmouth	Jamaica.
" 20	Casanare	London	Jamaica.
" 21	Stuyvesant	Dover	B'dos, T'dad & D'ra.
" 24	Jamaica Producer	London	Jamaica.
" 24	Simon Bolivar	Dover	B'dos, T'dad & J'ca.
" 25	Cuba	Southampton	Barbados & Trinidad.
" 26	Carare	Avonmouth	Jamaica.
" 26	Erria	Southampton	Jamaica.
" 27	Dinteldyk	London	Bermuda & Jamaica.
" 30	Heinz Horn	Dover	Trinidad.
July 1	Jamaica Planter	London	Jamaica.
" 3	Camito	Avonmouth	Jamaica.
" 5	Caribia	Dover	Barbados & Trinidad.
" 5	Eros	London	Jamaica.
" 8	Jamaica Progress	London	Jamaica.
" 8	Socrates	Dover	B'dos, T'dad & J'ca.
" 10	Bayano	Avonmouth	Jamaica.
" 12	Lombardy	London	B'da, B'mas & J'ca.
" 12	Stuyvesant	Dover	B'dos, T'dad & D'ra.

HOMEWARD			
Due	Packet	From	To
June 19	Carare	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
" 19	Socrates	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.
" 20	Jamaica Producer	Jamaica	London.
" 22	Caribia	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.
" 26	Amerika	Jamaica	London.
" 26	Camito	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
" 26	Eros	Jamaica	London.
" 27	Jamaica Planter	Jamaica	London.
" 27	Mimi Horn	Trinidad	Dover.
" 29	Cottica	D'ra, T'dad & B'dos	Plymouth.
" 29	Inanda	D'ra, T'dad & B'dos	London.
" 30	Colombia	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.
July 2	Orbua	J'ca, B'mas & B'da	Liverpool.
" 3	Bayano	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
" 4	Colombie	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.
" 4	Jamaica Progress	Jamaica	London.
" 8	H. C. Horn	Trinidad	Dover.
" 10	Ariguani	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
" 10	Erin	Jamaica	London.
" 11	Jamaica Pioneer	Jamaica	London.

THE Blue Star Line inform us that they are inaugurating a service of cargo and passenger steamers to Barbados and Trinidad from the Continent and the United Kingdom.



Round the Markets

Jamaica Bananas in Demand



June 13th, 1939.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE. To-night's exchange rates and those of a fortnight ago are shown below:—

	May 30th	June 12th	\$ value	4/3.2
Canada	4.69	4.69	£	4/3.3
U.S.A.	4.68	4.68	Fr.	-11.4
France	176.72	176.75	Gu.	2/3.2
Holland	8.71	8.81		

Gold per fine oz. 148/4 against 148/5½ a fortnight ago.

STOCKS AND SHARES. To-day's prices with rise or fall since last issue are shown below:—

Div. for latest year		Price	Rise or fall.
2½	Consols (yield £3 13s. 6d. per cent.)	67½	68
3½	War Loan	94½	94½
15	Angostura Bitters	1½	1½
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref	1½	1½
5	Antigua Sugar Factory	7	7
40	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	26/9	27/6
8½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	42/-	43/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	36/3	37/3
10	Booker Bros. McConnell	47/-	48/-
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	26/-	27/-
1	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	1/-	1/4½
6	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/9	2/-
15	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	22/3	23/3
5	Corentyne Sugar Co.	8/-	8/9
7½	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	1/6	2/-
12½	Kern River Oilfields	3/9	4/1½
2½	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	6d.(nom.)	1/1-
6	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	1½	1½
27½	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	15/-	16/-
12	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	7/-	7/9
7½	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	7/3	7/-
8½	Trinidad Leaseholds	4½	4½
12	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	47/9	48/6
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	5/-	5/6
8½	United British Oilfields 6/8	12/3	12/9

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

	Preferential.	General.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sugar—n.e. 96°	6 5.2*	10 2.0
Cocoa	11 8	14 0
Coffee	4 8	14 0
Bananas	Free	2 6
Grapefruit		5 0
Honey		7 0
Rum	3 12 10	3 15 4
Tobacco (Unmanufactured)	9 5.5	11 6
Cigars	16 2½	1 0 1

*With Certificate 3/5.2 per cwt.

All other articles referred to in this Summary (except cotton) are duty free if consigned from and grown, produced or manufactured in the Dominions or the Colonies, but are subject to a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* if of foreign origin.

	CANADA.	Preferential.	General.
	per 100 lb.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sugar not above 16 D.S. 96°	28.712c.	\$1.28712	\$1.28712
" " " 16 Over 98°	35.606c.	\$1.47606	\$1.47606
" above 16 D.S. 96°	99.00c.	\$1.74	\$1.74
" " 16 " Over 99°	\$1.09	\$1.89	\$1.89
Cocoa		Free	\$2.00
Grapefruit			\$1
Coffee, imported direct		lb.	3c.
Arrowroot			1½c.
Pineapples in tins			5c.
Ginger and Spices, unground		Free	12½ per cent.
Nutmegs and Mace whole or unground			20 per cent.
Oranges			35c.

*And above 16 D.S. when imported by a refiner for refining.

SUGAR. In the home market there has been very little business done in refined. No sales of raws are reported during the fortnight. The nominal value of Preferentials is 11/- for June shipment and 10/9 for July. That for non-Preferentials is 7/3 for June shipment and 7/- for July. London Granulated also shows a decline of 3d. per cwt. to 24/3.

Mauritius sold 2,000 tons basis 99 for September-October shipment at 10/5 and a cargo 8,600 tons for August shipment basis 11/- c.i.f. for the Canadian market. Importers of West Indian Crystallised have

advanced prices by 9d. per cwt. Only a small business was done at prices ranging from 21/6 to 23/- per cwt. Sellers are now quoting 21/9 to 23/-.

In the Canadian market at the beginning of the period a parcel of Queenslands was sold for August shipment at 2.25c. c.i.f. Montreal. Subsequently a cargo of Mauritius 99's for August-September shipment was placed at 2.30c. and two cargoes of Queenslands August and September at 2.17½c. c.i.f. Montreal.

RUM. The Lane reports the market as still in a dead state. With practically no business transacted, values are nominally unchanged at 4/3 to 5/-, according to marks, for the 1939 crops.

COCOA. The market has been steady with the terminal market prices remaining practically unchanged. Ordinary Plantation Trinidad is offered at 40/- c. & f. prompt shipment and a small trade has been done at this price. Fine estates have been sold up to 54/- London, while first marks "to arrive" are quoted at 40/- for June-July shipment c. & f. Continent.

Business has passed in new crop Grenada at 36/- to 37/6 for good to fine, there being further sellers at the price.

West African cocoa is quoted at 20/1½ c.i.f. Continent for June-July shipment. Business has been done to-day at 20/-.

ARROWROOT. The fixed rates are unchanged at 3d. to 3½d. for good and 4d. to 4½d. for superfine.

BALATA. There is still no business to report and prices remain unchanged at 1/9 to 1/9½ for spot sheet.

BANANAS. There is a good demand for Jamaicas and prices have risen by £1 to £20 15s. delivered London and £20 10s. delivered nearest station Provinces. Brazilians remain in fair demand with prices at £16 delivered both London and Provinces.

Imports into the United Kingdom for the fortnight ended May 27th amounted to 915,790 bunches consigned by the following countries: Jamaica, 607,777; Colombia, 205,775; Brazil, 73,217; Honduras Republic, 20,313; Canary Islands, 6,279; Gold Coast, 2,390; and Madeira, 39.

COPRA. The market has remained dull; the value of West Indian f.m.s. on the spot is £11 10s. whilst forward shipments are quoted at £11 12s. 6d. London or Liverpool option.

COTTON. A retail business has taken place in West Indian Sea Island Cotton at steady rates.

DESICCATED COCO-NUT is very steady. Spot medium has advanced 3d. to 19/6 and fine by the same amount to 19/3. The quotation for June-July shipment has also increased 3d. to 17/9.

GRAPEFRUIT. Imports into the United Kingdom for the fortnight ended May 27th amounted to 94,462

(Continued on page 271)

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

Vol. LIV. JUNE 29th, 1939. No. 1063.

Telephone :
ROYAL 1188
Telegrams :
CARIB, LONDON

14, TRINITY SQUARE,
LONDON, E.C.3.
June 28th, 1939.

A Notable Gesture from Jamaica

AS will be seen from our Homeward Mail column the Legislative Council of Jamaica, on May 25th, took a decision which may have important results. By twenty-two votes to two, the Council approved of the proposal for a payment of an annual contribution not exceeding £2,000 for the next five years to the West India Committee for the purpose of helping towards the establishment of West End ground floor offices in London with a special Jamaica section. Subsequently a vote for £1,500 was actually passed.

The necessity of Jamaica's being directly represented in London has been much canvassed in recent years and early this year a special Trade Commissioner Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of the Director of Agriculture. It so happened that while this Committee's deliberations were proceeding, the Chairman of the West India Committee and MR. ALEXANDER ELDER, a member of the Executive, visited the island and advantage of their presence was taken to consult them. Two other members of the Executive, MR. R. L. M. KIRKWOOD and MAJOR NATHAN, who were in the island at the time, were also able to furnish information and views. It was felt that the establishment of a fully equipped and adequately staffed Jamaica House in London would be extremely costly and the offer was made, as has been done before in the past, that the West India Committee should put their long and comprehensive experience and existing organisation at the disposal of Jamaica for this purpose. The proposal commended itself to the Trade Commissioner Committee, more especially as the West India Committee had in any case to find new offices in September and were prepared, should Jamaica be willing to utilise their services, to move to the West End of London even at some inconvenience to the members of their directing body. Accordingly, on May 25th, the Colonial Secretary moved the vote we have already mentioned in favour of the West India Committee for the purpose of maintaining one or two officers and special rooms, including a section of street window, devoted exclusively to Jamaica. At considerably less expense than a fuller scheme would involve they could try the experiment for a period of five years. MR. G. A. JONES, Director of Agriculture, who seconded the motion, explained that a special committee of the West India Committee would be set up comprising influential members of the Executive interested in Jamaican affairs and this Committee would look after the Trade Commissioner activities. A similar arrangement within the framework of the

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West India Committee had worked extremely well in another colony and there was no reason to doubt that it would be equally beneficial to Jamaica. Pressed as to the name of the other colony, MR. JONES stated that he had been referring to Trinidad and Tobago.

Such opposition as manifested itself came from MR. J. A. G. SMITH and MR. CAMPBELL. The former said that while he had always hoped for the appointment of a Trade Commissioner, he could not agree with what was now being done. MR. SMITH seemed to think that Trinidad's chief industry was in connexion with asphalt but, seeing that the Colony was developing citrus cultivation, he was afraid of a clash between colonies exporting the same product. On the other hand, strong support came from MR. ALLAN, the member for Portland, who pointed out how essential it was to get Jamaica's representation started at once. MR. EHRENSTEIN also had a good word to say for the work done by the West India Committee and for the site in Norfolk Street, near Australia House, which, given Jamaica's support, was being chosen for its new premises.

The result of the division we have already mentioned must be considered satisfactory and in the nature of a vote of confidence. There is little doubt that although, as was pointed out during the debate, the West India Committee has always endeavoured to assist Jamaica whenever called upon to do so and in many cases has been highly successful in its representations on Jamaica's behalf, yet much more could be done to bring Jamaica's products, amenities and possibilities to the notice of the public in England given the necessary staff and adequate accommodation. Trinidad has long seen the necessity of having its own Standing Committee and special executive officer within the framework of the West India Committee and the time of the latter is very fully occupied—in fact, more than occupied—in answering inquiries and protecting the interests of the Colony he represents. Jamaica will no doubt find she can be put on the London map in the same way and if, as we confidently expect, the scheme is found to work satisfactorily, there is no reason why it should not be extended as experience may direct.

We do not believe that to start a separate Jamaica House in London, even in a very modest way, could be effectively contrived under an annual cost of some six thousand pounds and to do so would bring about the very overlapping which some of the honourable members of the Legislative Council feared. We see no reason to think that the Council will ever regret the decision they have taken and we believe that the Colony with its exceptional range of interests will be a very considerable gainer as a result.

From a Londoner's Notebook

THE King and Queen have had a triumphant homecoming, worthy of comparison with the inspiring receptions they have enjoyed at every stage in their Canadian and American tour. It seemed as if London, usually a little *blasé* through familiarity with the presence of royalty, had been put on its mettle, and had to show the Empire what it could do. The result was a demonstration such as I have only seen once before, and that was at the Silver Jubilee of King George V. In the evening the crowds packed the great open space under the windows of Buckingham Palace and cheered and cheered again until the King and Queen came out on the balcony to acknowledge the acclamation.

* * *

There is universal gratitude to Their Majesties, who, it is realized, have accomplished an immense work for imperial unity, and have won their success, not through elaborate organization or propaganda, but solely by the compelling force of their own personality and charm.

* * *

The day after their return, the King and Queen were entertained to luncheon by the City of London at the Guildhall. Replying to the toast of his health, proposed by the Lord Mayor, the King made the longest speech of his reign and perhaps the most eloquent. He said that he had brought back two main impressions from his historic journey. The first was that "the strength of human feeling is still the most potent of all the forces affecting human affairs." The other was of the immense and expanding power of the long English tradition of ordered freedom all over the North American continent—as much in the United States as in Canada.

* * *

The speech was cheered to the echo; and a word or two of affectionate praise for the Queen was taken up by the company with such enthusiasm that His Majesty was interrupted for several minutes.

* * *

The young men immediately liable for six months service in the militia have now been registered, and the first batch of 34,000—about a sixth of the whole—begin their training on July 15th. There has been a most gratifying report on their medical examination, which is in remarkable contrast to that rendered when compulsory service was instituted during the war and we found ourselves incurring the reproach of being "a C3 nation." This time more than 83 per cent. of the 200,000 men examined have been placed in the highest grade of physical fitness, and 9 per cent. in the second. The number found totally unfit for service is infinitesimal.

* * *

A considerable debate is raging between the universities, the schools, and the War Office about the treatment of those recruits who are in the midst of higher education. The normal age of enrolment—20 to 21—would cut a university career in half. But there are objections both to sending boys of 18 straight from school to associate with young men two years older who have been out in the world since they were

fifteen, and to putting the period of training at the end of a university course, when the young graduate should be looking for employment. For the moment, the new militiamen are to be given their choice, whether to do their service before or after going to the university; but a systematic solution of the problem remains to be worked out.

* * *

A favourite cry of the Labour Party is that conscription of manpower ought to be accompanied by conscription of wealth. So far as it is reasonable, it should be met by the announcement of an Armaments Profits Duty. This tax will be levied only on substantial firms receiving £200,000 a year or more for Government contracts arising out of rearmament. From these the Exchequer will take 60 per cent. of their increased profits above the level of an ordinary year. It is a substantial levy; but the indications are that it will be cheerfully paid in the national cause.

* * *

For many weeks past London has been irritated—rather than seriously troubled—by the violent acts of the secret gang calling itself the Irish Republican Army. The worst series of outrages up to date occurred on the night of Saturday, June 24th, when half-a-dozen bombs were exploded between 10 o'clock and midnight, just as the streets of the West End were crowded with people coming out of theatres and cinemas. One damaged a restaurant in Piccadilly Circus; most seemed to be aimed at banks in the area between Aldwych and Park Lane, which includes the main amusement centres of London. Nineteen people were injured, few of them seriously; and happily no one was killed. A young man seen running away from the scene of an explosion was chased by an infuriated crowd and narrowly escaped lynching; but on being rescued by the police and examined he proved to have no connexion with the outrages.

* * *

The manager of the damaged restaurant observed that his diners continued their meal unperturbed on learning that the alarming noise was "only a bomb." This is the average Londoner's usual reaction to this sort of nuisance.

Our Illustrations

The unusually comprehensive illustration of New York's celebrated sky-line facing this page is reproduced from photographs taken by Lieut.-Colonel Ivan Davson. Lost in the reign of King George III, New York was recaptured by his great-great-grandson, King George VI. During their recent visit, the first to be paid by a reigning British monarch to the United States, Their Majesties King George and Queen Elizabeth won the hearts of an entire Republic.

Dawn in the Bahamas! The striking representation facing page 275 is from a photograph by Mr. Stanley Toogood of Nassau and represents typical Bahamian fishing craft greeting a typical Bahamian sunrise.



PTURED BY OUR KING AND QUEEN!

[See page 274



NEW YORK—RECAPTURED BY OUR KING AND QUEEN!

[See page 274





Tercentenary of the Barbados House of Assembly

Growth of Representative Government

By E. M. SHILSTONE, M.B.E., F.S.A.

Sometime Deputy Clerk of the Barbados House of Assembly

(Continued from page 252 and concluded)

WHEN Philip Bell came as Governor, the settlement was fourteen years old; the number of inhabitants had increased to over ten thousand; and it was impossible that such a body of Englishmen, amongst whom were men who had left their native land in search of liberty and freedom, could any longer submit to be ruled by the Council of the island—a mere nominee chamber. Moreover, events that were taking place at home lent them support and encouragement. A Parliament had been summoned in England after eleven years of arbitrary government, and the Long Parliament had declared beyond all doubt the illegality of ship money and the like taxation without Parliamentary sanction. Pym had made his famous speech in the Commons during the Short Parliament which contained the memorable words: "The powers of Parliament are to the body politic as the rational faculties of the soul to man."

Governor Bell, "a wise, honest, and just man" organized the new government in accordance with the demand for popular representation. The six large parishes into which the island had been divided were split up into a larger number of parishes, and two burgesses were elected for each parish. The new chamber was recognised as a part of the legislative machinery with definite powers and rules of procedure. Unhappily there is no complete record of the names of members of those early assemblies.

The life of the Assembly was not limited to a period of one year, at least up to the year 1650, when a general petition was presented to the Governor from each parish, wherein the petitioners asserted their right according to the privilege of English freeholders to elect a new Assembly once a year "none having sat so long as the Assembly that now is." Bell granted a new Assembly, but it is not clear from the records that its life was then limited to one year. In 1653 Governor Scarle reported that the Assembly consisting of twenty persons of good affection to the Commonwealth had been nominated, and having met demanded that they might be established and confirmed by law for one whole year, and so successive representatives to be chosen yearly; the new assembly to sit before the old one was dissolved. But Scarle reported that he had not granted their desire for a stated parliamentary session of one year, although it appears from that time to have been the customary duration. The annual election of

representatives in the lower House to meet in General Assembly however became an established fact by the year 1660 when an Act of the Legislature was passed (August 6th) limiting the duration of the Assembly to one year. And so it continued up to the legislative session which expired in 1938, the life of the present House of Assembly and future Houses having been extended to two years by a recent Statute.

For more than forty years after the establishment of the representative body, the franchise and other matters connected with elections depended almost entirely on custom, that is the common law, after the true English way in such affairs. An early Act, undated, prescribed the minimum number of members for each parish—"two at least," and the Act of 1660 limited the duration of the Assembly to one year; but these were the sole statutory enactments of a constitutional nature until 1677, when a short Franchise Act was passed.

The great bulwark of our constitution—Magna Charta of Barbados—is "The Charter of Barbados or Articles of Agreement made and concluded on January 11th, 1652, by and between the Commissioners of Lord Willoughby on the one side and those of the Commonwealth on the other, for the rendition of the island" at the end of the blockade of Barbados by the Parliament fleet. Of the twenty-three articles of this document the vital ones are numbers 3 and 19. No. 3 forbids any tax or levy to be laid on the inhabitants without their consent in a General Assembly; and No. 19 stipulates that the Government of the island shall be by a Governor, Council, and Assembly, according to the ancient and usual custom here, the last named body to be chosen by the free and voluntary election of the freeholders of the several parishes. This Charter was confirmed by the English Parliament on August 18th, 1652.

At the Restoration the rival claims to the proprietorship were again reviewed and eventually adjusted by the end of 1662, King Charles II became invested with all the Patent rights; and it was then decreed that the revenues of the Colony were to be applied in satisfaction of the outstanding claims of the original Patentees, of Lord Willoughby as lessee, and of the Carlisle creditors; the entire revenue to ultimately revert to the Crown on the several claims being satisfied.

It is clear from the foregoing summary of the events and circumstances preceding the summons in regular

form of a General Assembly in Barbados consisting of the Councillors nominated by the King and of the representatives elected by the people, that the constitutional rights of the Colony depended on no formal Act of the English Government, which tacitly acknowledged the existence of the Assembly. Like many other institutions of the same nature, having once "broken out" it gradually developed as the demand for it became more pronounced. It undoubtedly had the germ of its existence in the Carlisle Patent; it owed its evolution to the bold measures and illegal action of Henry Hawley; the growth of its importance and authority was sustained by the patent granted to Lord Willoughby as Governor of the Province of Carlisle by which its power to control taxation was conceded; and finally its recognition by the English Parliament became complete by the confirmation of the Charter in 1652.

The term "general assembly" is now often, but erroneously used to denote the House of Representatives. There is no historical foundation for such a limited use of the words, since in a strict sense the expression means the assembly of the whole legislature in session. Moreover, it will be remembered that petitions to the House are still addressed to "the Speaker and other honourable members of the House of Assembly in general assembly assembled."

WHO WAS CAPTAIN HENRY HAWLEY?

He was a son of James Hawley, of Brentford, and brother-in-law of Sir Richard Peers, who was Governor of Barbados in 1631. Hawley first came upon the scene as one of the four Commissioners appointed by Lord Carlisle to inquire into contentions among the inhabitants of the island of Nevis. The ship Carlisle carrying the Commissioners called at Barbados, where Commissioner Hawley was to take steps to establish the Carlisle interests which were still in conflict with those of the first settlers under Sir William Courteen. The Commissioners were entertained by Governor John Powell, who as head of the planters had displaced Wolverstone and was then in command. The Commissioners in return invited Powell to come on board their ship and eat a "kettle of breems" at breakfast. The Governor and his secretary "not thinking any harm did goe," but were seized and chained to the mast and remained in that condition for a month or more until they were subsequently taken by Spaniards at Nevis. Hawley went on shore and proclaimed Sir William Tufton as Governor and himself as Deputy Governor. Supported by the Wolverstone party he quickly subdued the planters and swore them to obedience. Leaving a deputy Governor in charge, Hawley sailed on to Nevis. Thus ended the contest between the Carlisle and Courteen factions, and thenceforth the island belonged to Carlisle as Lord Proprietor.

It would appear that Governor Tufton failed to give satisfaction to Lord Carlisle, and in March, 1630, Hawley, who had escaped from the Spaniards, was again appointed as Governor of Barbados to depose Sir William Tufton "by force if need be."

The deposed Governor remained in the island as a private planter, but he was later seized by Hawley on a charge of sedition, and brought to trial before a packed court martial. Although there was no real evidence of his guilt, the court found him guilty of the

charge and he was ordered to be shot, while three others who had been charged with the same offence were hanged. "The people of the Island do generally say Sir William Tufton had severe measure," is the record of one chronicler, and other witnesses described Hawley's action as sheer murder. This "fire-eating" Captain Hawley justly earned the reputation for carrying the day by terrorism, and his regime was one long record of courts-martial, hanging and flogging, and the branding and cropping of ears of delinquents.

THE GOVERNOR'S DOWNFALL

Hawley's methods proved too much for the young Earl of Carlisle and the Trustees of his father's will, and they dismissed him from the Government. We have already seen by what means Hawley in 1639 secured a commission from the King to go out to the Colonies and regulate the production of tobacco, and his subsequent dealings with Henry Huncks. The pursuit of his usual high-handed line of action eventually brought his downfall. Amongst other charges preferred against him to the King was that of his having ordered the discontinuance of the prayers which were usually said in church for Lord Carlisle, and of his having acted "in a most irreverent and saucy manner." In March, 1640, he formally resigned the Government into the hands of Commissioners appointed by King Charles, and signed a document acknowledging the Earl of Carlisle's authority and jurisdiction. This document and another signed by Hawley's principal abettors is recorded at length in a volume still preserved in the Record Office in Barbados. His adherents declared in their "submission" that "partly by their own ignorance and want of due consideration but chiefly and most specially by the subtle and sinister practizes of Capt. Henry Hawley Or. late Governor wee have perpetrated and committed a most grievous and transcendant offence both against His Sacred Majesty and against Or. Honble. Lord and Patron, James, Earl of Carlisle, Lord Proprietor of this island," and they did "humbly cast themselves at the feet of His Sacred Majesty humbly craving his grace and pardon." Hawley was sent to England in the custody of one of the Commissioners, but afterwards returned to Barbados and actually became a member of Council during the Commonwealth period and at the Restoration. He lived to a ripe old age, and eventually came to his end in 1677 by falling down stairs in a tavern and dying of broken ribs. It is perhaps fitting that the career of such a colourful figure in the early history of the island should be associated with an event of the importance of the birth of the representative element in the legislature of the Colony.

It would be impossible in a short article on the origin and development of the Assembly to record the names of all those who have taken a prominent part in the life of the Chamber over a period of three hundred years. There have been sixty-six occupants of the Speaker's chair many of whom were men of outstanding ability.

The House seems to have functioned without a Speaker until 1652 when Colonel Thomas Modyford was elected its first Speaker. He served in that capacity until 1654, and was again elected in 1661. He had deserted from the Royalist cause in 1652, and had pursued a course of intrigue in the struggle with the

Commonwealth government, eventually in 1660 obtaining his long coveted Commission from the Commonwealth Parliament as Governor of Barbados. He had hardly assumed the government when King Charles ascended the throne, and with the hope of retaining his Commission he turned royalist again, but although at first the King consented not to remove him, the forces of Lord Willoughby prevailed, and he was displaced in favour of Humphrey Walrond, his old enemy during the troublous times of the Protectorate. Arrested on a charge of high treason and divers other crimes in 1661, Modyford barely escaped conviction through the influence of his cousin, the Duke of Albemarle, who also secured for him the appointment as Governor of Jamaica in 1664. A baronetcy was conferred on Modyford, and he left Barbados with 1,000 settlers to establish them in his new government.

TURBULENT SPEAKERS

Samuel Farmer, who succeeded Thomas Modyford as Speaker in 1663, was a Barbados planter. He was Speaker when Lord Willoughby as lessee of the island and the successor in title to Carlisle, obtained a Commission as Governor from the King. Willoughby assumed office in August, 1663, and then commenced his despotic rule over the Barbadians which lasted until his death. During 1664 and 1665 he legislated by Ordinances in Council, and the Assembly were not summoned from December, 1663 until June, 1665, and then they were dissolved after three days. When finally want of money compelled the Governor to summon a new House in 1665, the anger of the country had been thoroughly roused against him, and the Assembly refused to grant supplies until the grievances were redressed. Farmer, in his capacity of Speaker, presented a "Petition of Right" from the House, in which various violations of the personal freedom and rights of property were recited. The House refused to proceed with any other business until their Petition was answered, and were accordingly dissolved. Willoughby proclaimed martial law and declared that any person procuring signatures to any Petition against his actions should be adjudged an enemy to the public peace. The public were amazed at his despotism and decided to send Farmer as a delegate to England to lay their cause before the King. Next day Farmer and three other members were lodged in gaol, two of them being later released on giving bonds for good behaviour; but Farmer declared, "I'll be damned and rot where I am before I'll acknowledge any such thing." Thereupon he was deported for trial by the King in Council, and was kept in prison awaiting trial for three months, but on being given a hearing he was practically acquitted and obtained permission to return home. The expenses of his defence were enormous, and left him a man of broken fortune.

The next Speaker was John Jennings, also a man of turbulent disposition, who soon fell under Willoughby's displeasure and suffered torture at his hands. Willoughby's next dispute with the House arose over his demands for a levy of half a million pounds of sugar to provide the means of fortifying the island against foreign invasion. The House refused to vote supplies and resolved "that the King out of ye 4 and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ought to beare that charge and their reason

was because the makers of that Act had soe intended." They were referring to the levy of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on all the produce of the island which had been granted to the King by the planters when he purchased the proprietorship of the island from the Carlisle creditors and other claimants. The dispute led to a demand by the House that Willoughby's Letters Patent and other state documents should be enrolled among the public records. Willoughby's anger was thoroughly roused, and he took steps to subjugate the Assembly to his will. The House refused to vote any supplies unless they could maintain a measure of control over expenditure, and Willoughby accordingly dissolved them. At the next general election Jennings took the opportunity of discussing the situation with the "gentlemen freeholders" in the parish of Saint Philip, and said that Willoughby had led the late Assembly along with noting but lies; and of the Declaration denouncing the Assembly's action, which Willoughby had caused to be read in all the churches, "Jennings scoffingly said hee never before did see or read such a bundle of stufte, and also said that a curse did now follow my Lord Willoughby, wch would never depart from him or his, and ye Ld. Willoughby was madd or had a fitt of goutte when he dissolved yee late Assembly." Jennings was indicted at the ensuing Court of Grand Sessions for these and other "horrible, scandelous and seditious words," and the jury having convicted him, the Court ordered him to be publicly disgraced, flogged, and imprisoned. The terms of the sentence were that on two separate days between eleven and two o'clock he was to ride bare-headed upon an Assenegro with his face to the animal's tail and with a paper on his breast declaring his offence for speaking scandalous, mutinous and rebellious words against the Governor; the journey to commence from Mr. John Fenwick's house down the main street of the town to "ye stepping stones," and thence to the exchange, where he was to stand in the pillory for one hour, and then to receive five stripes on his bare back at the hand of the common hangman, and be taken to the gaol and be imprisoned during the Governor's pleasure.

MORE RECENT HISTORY

Until the middle of the XVII century no Speaker had occupied the chair of the House for more than a few years. Sir William Gibbons, Bart., was the first to attain any length of service, holding the office for seventeen years between 1742 and 1759. Sir John Gay Alleyne, Bart., was elected to the office in 1767, and for thirty years he held the chair as Speaker until 1797, with the exception of a break of one year (1771) when he went to England for reasons of health. The record is held by Sir Frederick Clarke, K.C.M.G. late Speaker of the House, who with unbroken continuity was elected Speaker on thirty-six occasions, serving in that capacity from 1898 until 1934. He had been a member of the House since 1887, thus breaking all such records of the House, having sat longer consecutively than any other member in the three hundred years of the Assembly, and having occupied the honourable position of Speaker for a greater length of time than any previous holder of the office. This is not only a record for the Barbados House of Assembly, but also for any other representative body in the world.

Windwards and Dominica

Findings of the Recent Conference

A CONFERENCE was held in St. Lucia from the 9th to the 12th of May of representatives of the Windward Islands and also of Dominica which will become a Colony of the Windward Islands next year. Each of the four colonies was represented by an official and two unofficial Members of Council.

The official summary of the proceedings of the Conference which has now been published indicates the wide range of subjects dealt with. The following are the more important findings of the Conference on which agreement was reached.

That negotiations be opened with the Trinidad Government for the appointment of a Forestry Officer for the Windward Islands under the Trinidad Department.

That civil service leave conditions and salary be made uniform and interchange of officers encouraged.

A central institute for technical training in arts and crafts was considered desirable and a Borstal Institute a necessity.

It was agreed that an additional ship was required on the Canada—West Indies route and that the Island Legislatures should be asked to vote an increased subsidy if necessary. The early establishment of an air transport shuttle service was also regarded as desirable.

The Conference was sympathetic to the suggestion that immigration restrictions between the Windward Islands should be removed.

A series of recommendations were made with the object of securing uniformity throughout the group of the qualifications for registration of medical practitioners and for admission of barristers and solicitors.

Unification is the aim of findings with respect to the Judiciary, the Police, Customs and Medical departments, and the Standing Rules and Orders of the Legislative Councils.

On constitutional questions the Conference agreed that whilst each of the islands should retain its Legislative Council and its independence in matters of finance and local autonomy they should all be "merged into a single government for such purposes as may be decided upon by the different units comprising the Federation." It also was of opinion that the Governor should not usually preside over the Island Legislatures but should preside over the proposed Federal Council. Until such a Council comes into existence it was agreed that a Conference should be held annually.

Jamaica Banana Exports

Of a total of 23,698,197 stems exported from Jamaica in 1938, as many as 21,382,166 came to Europe, the balance going to Canada.

The quantity of the fruit handled by the United Fruit Co. and Elders & Fyffes, Ltd. amounted to 14,797,531 stems, the Jamaica Producers' Association shipping 4,803,966 and the Standard Fruit Co. 4,096,700.

Empire Fruit

Producers in Conference

THE Empire Fruits Council, formed in 1936 to deal with all matters concerning the marketing of fruits and other matters in which its members are interested, was also entrusted with the responsibility of calling Empire Fruit Conferences when considered desirable.

The need for such a Conference has arisen owing to the new Trade Agreement between the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Under this agreement the United Kingdom import duties on apples and pears from the United States of America have been substantially reduced, while canned grapefruit and grapefruit juice, both of which were subject to an *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent., will come in free.

In a letter appended to the published Agreement (Cmd. 5882), Mr. Cordell Hull the United States Secretary of State, writing to the British Ambassador, says that Empire fruit growers have co-operated through the Empire Fruits Council to secure the orderly marketing of apples, and that the attention of United States exporters would be called to the desirability of their co-operating also, and that whilst no similar action has yet been taken regarding citrus fruits, Mr. Cordell Hull indicated the advantage which would result by steps being taken to secure the orderly supply of citrus fruits to the United Kingdom.

The Empire countries represented at the Conference are the United Kingdom, Jersey, Guernsey, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the West Indies. The delegates for the last mentioned are Mr. Alexander Elder, Mr. J. M. Pringle and Mr. W. G. Freeman.

On Tuesday, June 20th, the delegates and guests dined together at the Carlton Hotel, Mr. G. M. Dykes, Chairman of the Conference presided and amongst the guests were Sir Edward Harding, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions, the Hon. Walter Nash, New Zealand Government Minister of Finance, Customs and Markets and Lieut.-Colonel Ivan Davson, Chairman of the West India Committee.

At the inaugural meeting on the morning of June 21st, the members of the Conference had the advantage of hearing from Mr. R. H. Franklin, the Head of the Trade Relations and Statistical Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, a very clear exposition of the manner in which orderly marketing and stable prices can be secured by international regulation, as for example in the supply of beef to the United Kingdom. Later on the same day Mr. Peacock, the Chairman of the National Farmers' Union, dealt ably with the benefits resulting from the work of Commodity Councils.

The Conference has since been closely engaged with two main problems, one how to develop still further a satisfactory system of regulating Empire supplies to the United Kingdom. The second, the possibility of establishing some international organization to secure co-operation with foreign countries. Other subjects to which attention has been given include advertising campaigns, widening the scope of the Imperial Fruit Show, and the interests of the producers of canned fruit.

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 M.V. REINA DEL PACIFICO (17,707 tons) - 26 AUG.
 T.S.S. ORDUNA (15,507 tons) - - - - 7 SEPT.
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 * Omits Bahamas

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The Royal Mail Line

A Centenary History

IN the early years of the reign of Queen Victoria the West India Committee gave birth to two Corporations which were destined to influence profoundly business and social life in the Caribbean Colonies.



Bound for the Crimea—R.M.S.P. Trent, 1854

They were the Colonial Bank (recently the subject of an informative but, unfortunately, anonymous volume) and the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, whose story is now told with enthusiasm by Mr. T. A. Bushell.*

The father of the Company was James MacQueen. Born in Lanarkshire in 1778, that worthy Scot became manager of an estate in Grenada at the early age of 19. MacQueen was a great traveller. He had visited nearly all the West Indian islands and ports on the Spanish Main before he returned to Glasgow in 1821 and, embarking upon journalism, became editor and part proprietor of The Glasgow Courier. Sixteen years later he propounded his first plan for a steam packet

* "ROYAL MAIL." A Centenary History of the Royal Mail Lines 1839-1939 by T. A. Bushell, A.M.Inst.T., London, Trade and Travel Publications Ltd., price 10/6.

service between England and the West Indies. At that period mails were carried across the Atlantic, entirely under sail, in "coffin ships" of the Navy based on Falmouth, while the larger islands in the Caribbean were served inter-colonially by old ten-ton brigs fitted with steam engines of 100 horse power. The discomforts with which passengers—who can only have been few—had to put up must have been appalling. The saloons in these vessels measured only 13 ft. by 10 ft. and were innocent of any effective means of ventilation. Mails were stowed in the cabins and under the saloon table. Small wonder that the West India merchants should have lent their powerful support to MacQueen's scheme. In a memorial which they submitted to the Treasury they described the arrangements for carrying letters between England and the West Indian Colonies as inadequate and unsatisfactory and expressed the view that MacQueen's plan was calculated to secure a rapid, frequent and regular communication of correspondence at an expense as small as could be reasonably expected.

As a result of the activities of MacQueen and the Committee, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company was Incorporated by Royal Charter on September 26th, 1839, with a Board of which the Chairman, John Irving, and five of his colleagues were Members of the West India Committee.

A substantial subsidy was provided by the Treasury, and on December 16th, 1841, the R.M.S.P. Forth amid great rejoicings sailed from Southampton and inaugurated the new service. She was rapidly followed by other vessels. Some were specially built for the route. Others were purchased. They were greatly superior to the old brigs, but comparing conditions on board with those which prevail on the fine steamers of the Line to-day, one concludes that passengers must have been easily pleased.

The cook's fires and the ship's company's lights had to be extinguished by 9.0 p.m. and the fires and lights in the saloon and in all cabins by 11.0 p.m. It was the duty of the midshipman of the watch to see that this regulation was complied with

and he had to report accordingly. The lower scuttles had to be fastened in by 8.0 p.m. so that the lower deck could not have been a very comfortable place during nights in the tropics! Candles appear to have been the principal illuminants and lights were set in the bulkheads between alternate cabins in such a manner as to be accessible on the outside only. The steward, or quartermaster, was thus able to extinguish all lights at the appointed hour. Each lantern served two cabins and there was a very strict rule that no light be put in the lantern of any cabin where the bedplace or bedding was likely to come into contact with the glass.

Rats were always troublesome. They ate the mail bags (which were made of hide) and "gnawed the corks out of many champagne bottles." The introduction of canvas mail bags overcame the first difficulty, as they did not "by their smell prove so attractive to vermin." Later a regulation was issued enjoining every commander to see that he had one or more cats on board before sailing from Southampton.

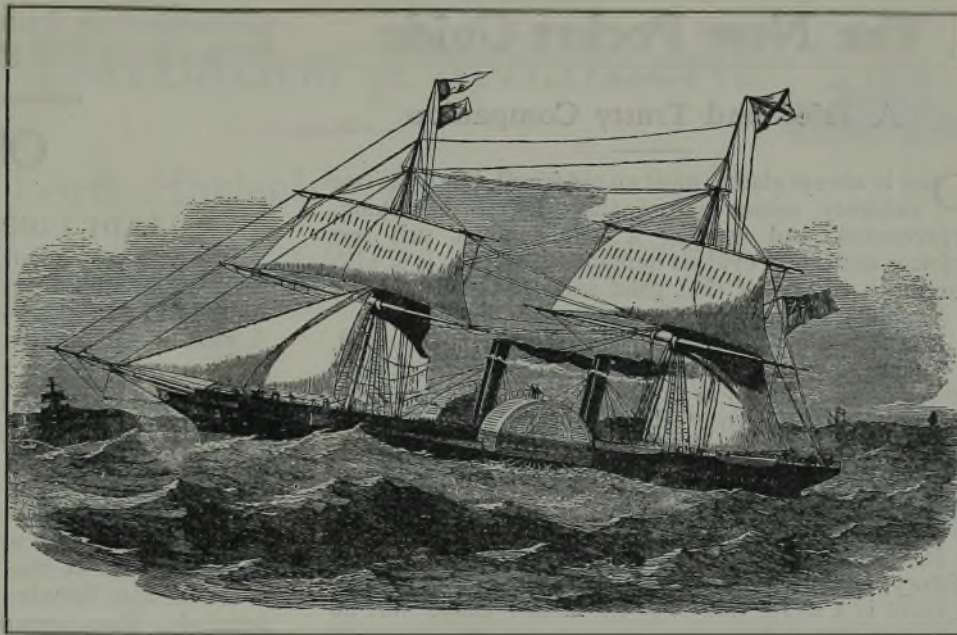
The transfer stations in the West Indies were successively Samana Bay, Turks Islands, St. Thomas, Barbados and Trinidad.

Too often writers of books recording the history of great Corporations deal only with successes and never with failures. Mr. Bushell makes no such mistake. He tells us of the inevitable setbacks due to shipwrecks, hurricanes and earthquakes as well as the pageantry of our pioneer shipping company. He writes of the amazing development of the Royal Mail Company under the new regime at the beginning of the present century and he may be pardoned for only making brief reference to the circumstances which led to the downfall of the old Company and the rise of Royal Mail Lines, phoenix-like from its ashes. They are best forgotten. The Royal Mail served the West Indies well from 1841 to 1915 when, owing to exigencies of the war, their contract with the Government was finally terminated.

MacQueen dreamt of a shipping system far greater than that which was brought into operation during his life-time; but it is common knowledge that during the Chairmanship of Sir Owen Phillips, later Lord Kylsant, the flag of the Company which was already being carried to South America became familiar on the North Atlantic route, the Australian route and, indeed, in almost every part of the world. Many of the famous "A" steamers remaining in commission bear witness to his enterprise.

The pages of Mr. Bushell's book teem with the names of ships and their commanders which will be affectionately remembered to-day. Of course Robert Woolward is mentioned and of course Captain Jellicoe of the "Don," father of Admiral Jellicoe of Jutland fame, and it is worth noting in future editions that the father of Admiral of the Fleet Lord Chatfield, Minister for Co-ordination of Defence, was Chairman of the R.M.S.P. Company from 1898 to 1902.

Mr. Bushell tells many amusing anecdotes of which



"La Plata"

[from Illustrated London News, 1852

the following are typical examples:—

During a fire drill in R.M.S. Eden the leather hose was found to be split down the rivetting, and the following conversation took place:—

Chief Officer: "Did you keep the hoses well oiled?"

Carpenter: "Yes, sah, I oil dem most auspiciously."

Chief Officer: "Then why did they burst?"

Carpenter: "Can't say, sah, unless it is dat de hose locker am too ambiguous to de steam pipe."

Throughout the rest of his service that carpenter was known as Mr. Ambiguous Brown.

After the earthquake in Jamaica, an old negro said to Captain W. S. Mason, "Dis quake is very funny; I can understand why God mash de niggahs' house, but why He mash His own house I don't know." He was referring to the fact that all the churches in Kingston were badly damaged.

Readers who are members of the West Indian Club will learn probably for the first time how they nearly lost their future Hon. Secretary, the jocund and popular Captain F. F. C. Messum, who was in the Trent when she ran on to the Salmedina Bank off Cartagena. He was proceeding to that city in a sloop when he was thrown overboard by the boom into a shark-infested sea from which he was rescued by some Colombians in a canoe.

"Royal Mail" is profusely illustrated, and the author is certainly indebted to Mr. G. Mylne Mitchell, the General Manager of Royal Mail Lines for the loan of some interesting drawings of ships from the sketch book of his father, Captain J. Sumpter Mitchell, who served in many of them.

This delightful book has one serious fault. It has no index.

A.A.

Miss Mona Rigsby of Trinidad who has been called to the Bar by the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple is believed to be not only the first Trinidad-born woman to achieve this distinction, but at twenty-one to be the youngest woman barrister-at-law. Her father is Alderman Murchison Rigsby, a solicitor and conveyancer of Port-of-Spain. She came to England in 1935 and hopes to return soon to Trinidad.

The New Pocket Guide

A Tried and Trusty Companion

ONE is always glad to meet an old friend, but when one suddenly comes across that friend flourishing, rejuvenated, and wearing a new summer suit one rejoices at his own evident happiness. And so it is with the ninth edition of that tried and trusty companion, "Aspinall's Pocket Guide to the West Indies."*

After a rest of four years he has smilingly re-appeared, a trifle stouter, perhaps, as might be expected, but with scores of new anecdotes to tell you, and plenty of new pictures to show you. His wealth of West Indian information is as extraordinary and detailed as ever, but told in such an entertaining way that he never bores you. One feels that he is indeed the real "Guide, philosopher and friend."

How it is possible to compress so much West Indian history, folklore, and "tips for travellers" into so small a space is a secret that only the author knows, but he has managed to do it, and here we have once more, in one volume, a whole library of learned books about each of the West Indian islands—to say nothing of the mainland territories.

He roams from one place to another, tells us what to do and see, explains high politics, the intricacies of commerce, and even the best way to make "swizzles." In fact there is nothing that appertains to the West Indies that is not clearly and concisely set down.

The illustrations, 23 full plates, are of choice and varied character. They range from such human figures as a delightful Rowlandson caricature of a bum-boat woman, bead-sellers of Antigua, or a water-carrier of Barbados, through historical scenes of "The Battle of the Saints," "Nelson's Quarters at Jamaica," etc., to such a modern touch as "H.M.S. Renown in the Panama Canal." Some of the best ones are from the author's own photographs. There are also seventeen very clear, coloured maps; and—an unusual but very useful feature in such a book—eleven plans, so that the lost traveller in the principal cities of the larger islands need have no qualms when accompanied by his "pocket guide." The whole edition is in clear print and on good paper, and Messrs. Methuen, the publishers, are to be congratulated on producing such a comprehensive volume for ten shillings and sixpence. It is an amount that will be well invested, not only by the tourist and new-comer to the Caribbean, but also by all those who have the best interests of the West Indies at heart.

No one but Sir Algernon Aspinall, with his profound and intensive knowledge of West Indian affairs, acquired through forty years experience of them, could possibly have written such a work. He has brought to us in this book the real "atmosphere" of those sun-bathed lands across the sea, and a glance at his volume inspires a nostalgia to see them once again among all who have ever visited them. To those who know them not it is a beckoning finger which cannot be disregarded. And

* THE POCKET GUIDE TO THE WEST INDIES. By Sir Algernon Aspinall, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. London. Methuen & Co., Ltd., 1939. 20 illustrations, 11 plans and 18 maps. 6½ in. by 4 in. Obtainable from the Publicity Department of the West India Committee. Price 11/- post free.

the various ways of getting there, whether by steamship or by air, are fully set out in excellent appendices.
R. St.-J.

Obituary

LADY CONSTANCE LUBBOCK

It is with very great regret that we have to announce the death at Stoke Poges on June 20th of Lady Constance Ann Lubbock, widow of Sir Nevile Lubbock, K.C.M.G. A memoir will appear in next issue.

MR. JOHN PENDRICH

We much regret to announce the death in London on June 21st of Mr. John Pendrich, manager in Trinidad for Furness Withy & Co., Ltd.

Mr. Pendrich, who was 57 years of age, was born in Edinburgh, and first went to Trinidad at the age of 20, on transfer from the Glasgow, to the Port-of-Spain, office of The Trinidad Shipping & Trading Company Limited. That Company was acquired by Furness Withy & Co., Ltd. in 1920, and some years later Mr. Pendrich became the general manager.

He was identified with many interests in the West Indies, was a director of several companies, and was a valued member of The Trinidad Chamber of Commerce of which body he was president in 1933/4 and 1934/5.

His charming manner endeared him to all, and he will be sadly missed by his very many friends overseas and at home. The esteem in which he was held was rendered evident by the many beautiful floral tributes, which came from among others:—

Mrs. J. Pendrich (widow); Mr. and Mrs. A. McKay; Mr. and Mrs. J. Tait; Mrs. W. Pendrich, Mr. J. and Miss W. Pendrich; Miss B. P. Pendrich; Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Lloyd and family; Lord and Lady Essendon; the directors of Furness Withy & Co.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Miller; the staff of Caroni Limited; attorneys and staff, Trinidad agency, Furness Withy & Co., Ltd.; directors and staff of The Trinidad Trading Co.; members of The Trinidad Chamber of Commerce; The Trinidad Lake Asphalt Operating Co.; The Trinidad and Tobago Standing Committee of the West India Committee; Iris and Mercedes Herrera; members of The Royal Prince of Wales Lodge 867 E.C.; Mr. and Mrs. S. Banning; Mr. and Mrs. A. Elder; Mr. and Mrs. A. Kerr; Mr. and Mrs. R. Millar; Captain and Mrs. A. Phinney; Mr. and Mrs. L. Rostant; Mr. and Mrs. R. Cansdell; Mr. and Mrs. G. Wright; Mr. and Mrs. W. Boyd; Mr. G. Martin; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Van de Burgh; Mr. W. M. Ross; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Kennedy; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Baddeley; Mr. and Mrs. W. Bryden; friends on New York staff of Furness Withy & Co.; Mr. and Mrs. H. Smurthwaite; Mr. A. Cory Davis and family; Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Rees; Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Forster; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Walker; Mr. S. A. Bacon; Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Chalmers; Mr. and Mrs. D. Andrews; Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Marriott; Mr. and Mrs. J. White; Mr. and Mrs. H. Buckland; Mrs. Bowie; Mr. A. and Miss L. Cochrane; Mrs. Elder and family; Mr. and Mrs. Nicol.

Among those at the funeral in Glasgow were:—

Mrs. J. Pendrich (widow); Mrs. A. McKay (sister); Mr. A. McKay (brother-in-law); Mrs. J. Tait (sister); Mr. J. Tait (brother-in-law); Mrs. William Pendrich (sister-in-law); Mr. J. Pendrich (nephew); Miss W. Pendrich (niece); Mr. H. M. Dickson (representing Lord Essendon and the directors of Furness Withy & Co.); Mr. Geo. F. Chalmers (representing Mr. J. Gordon Miller and Caroni Limited); Mr. A. H. G. Cochrane and Miss L. Cochrane; Mr. Thomas Prentice; Mr. R. S. Allan (representing Messrs. Prentice Service & Henderson); Mr. A. B. Macfarlane; Mr. J. C. Murray; Mr. J. Weir; Mrs. Elder; Mrs. McMillan; Mrs. Tweedale; Mr. D. McLean; and Miss H. McInnes.



The Barbados Parliament



Lord Harlech's Broadcast

The following is extracted from Lord Harlech's broadcast account of the Tercentenary of the Barbados House of Assembly in the Empire Programme at 1.30 a.m. on June 27th. The full talk will be printed in the Listener on July 6th.

TO-DAY the ancient colony of Barbados celebrates the three-hundredth anniversary of its elected legislature—the House of Assembly. The British House of Commons is the oldest elective legislature in the Empire. The legislature of Bermuda is the second and Barbados the third.

While many other West Indian islands have been Spanish or British the English have occupied Barbados continuously since 1627 and Barbados is proud of being called "Little England." Every inch of its cultivatable land has been fully occupied for generations. Compared with other West Indian islands, it has a far larger proportion of inhabitants of European race, and both white and coloured Barbadians have a local patriotism and a pride in their island home, which is as distinctive and deep as that of any part of the Empire.

Representative institutions were introduced in the island by the third Governor, Mr. William Hawley, in June, 1639. The names of the original twenty-two elected members are known, and some of these names survive either as the names of existing Barbadian families or as place names to this day. The original assembly was set up at a time when the struggle between King Charles I and Parliament in England was nearing the crisis which led to our great Civil War. As in England, so in Barbados, political opinion in the latter's infant Parliament was sharply divided between Royalists and Republicans. In Barbados the Royalists were in a majority and in 1652 Cromwell sent a fleet to blockade the island and the Royalists were forced to surrender. The Articles of Capitulation on that occasion are known to this day as the "Charter of Barbados." They provide that the Government of the island should be by "a Governor, a Council and an Assembly according to the ancient and usual custom of the island." One may observe in passing that this "ancient and usual custom" was then only thirteen years old. "The Governor was to be appointed by the States of England and from time to time received and obeyed in Barbados." The Council was to be chosen by the Governor, and the Assembly to be elected by a free and voluntary election of all freeholders. They also declared that "No taxes, customs, impositions or excise should be laid, and no levy made, on the inhabitants without the consent of the elected Assembly." In 1652 a "speaker" was chosen for the first time and in 1660 the system of annual general elections was instituted. This is a feature peculiar to Barbados, and has lasted until quite recently, when, by a quite new Act just passed, the life of the Assembly has been extended to two years.

With the restoration in 1660 there began a long struggle between the Barbados Assembly and the

Governors appointed from England. By 1710 the Assembly, in addition to the power of the purse, had acquired the sole power of appointing the Colonial Treasurer, the Storekeeper controlling the Island Armoury and Magazine, the Harbour Master and the Controller of Customs. The Treasurer is still the Appointee of the elected Assembly and not of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

In the nineteenth century the struggle for and the problems arising out of slavery emancipation initiated by Parliament in England led to no little conflict between the executive and the Barbados Assembly. This was further complicated in the 1870's by the attempt of the Government in England to bring about a federation of Barbados and the neighbouring British West Indian Islands—always an unpopular idea in Barbados. The struggle led to rioting, and an attempt was made by the Colonial Office to suppress the Assembly which was not summoned for a whole year in 1877. But eventually the local constitutionalists, led by a very able man of colour, Sir Conrad Reeves, triumphed. This settlement was accompanied by a series of social reforms, the need for which had been the basis of criticism in London, and by an act widening somewhat the basis of popular representation, and to-day there are between 6,000 and 7,000 registered electors. The franchise was extended so as to include more coloured people. Voting by secret ballot was introduced for the first time, and an arrangement whereby four members of the Assembly were to be chosen by it at the beginning of each session to advise the Governor on the administration of affairs. These four, together with the principal executive officers of the Government, form a sort of Cabinet.

In the old days the Assembly had no fixed place of meeting. It met indifferently in a tavern, in the house of one of its members or even at the Freemason's lodge. Then for some time it met in the town hall of Bridgetown. Since 1874 it has found a regular home in the fine range of public buildings then built.

In these days in which we are now dangerously living, any parliamentary institution that has three hundred years' life and tradition behind it has a survival value that the whole British Empire as well as Barbados may well be proud of. It is an outstanding example of the age-old English love of representative government.

There is a story—probably apocryphal—that in the early days of the Great War in 1914 the Assembly in Barbados sent a telegram to the British Government with the words "Carry on, Barbados is behind you." As an old Secretary of State for the Colonies in Downing Street, I say to-night, "Carry on Barbados, England is behind you."



The West India Committee



Annual Election of Officers

LIEUT.-COLONEL IVAN DAVSON, presided over the 424th meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee on June 15th, 1939, and there was also present Mr. H. J. J. Freeman (Treasurer), Mr. J. du Buisson, Mr. Alexander Elder, Mr. W. G. Freeman, Mr. F. A. Greenaway, Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques, Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, Admiral Sir Alan Hotham, Mr. Bryan King, Major A. A. Nathan, Mr. E. J. King (Secretary), Mr. G. Norman Knight (Asst. Secretary) and Mr. T. Souness (Executive Officer of the Trinidad and Tobago Standing Committee).

The meeting proceeded to the election of the Officers for the ensuing year. Lieut.-Colonel Ivan Davson was, on the motion of Admiral Sir Alan Hotham, seconded by Mr. H. J. J. Freeman, unanimously elected Chairman of the West India Committee.

Mr. J. Gordon Miller, who was unable to attend, was, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. H. J. J. Freeman, unanimously elected Deputy-Chairman, subject to his consent to continue to hold the office.

The election of the following four Treasurers was moved by Admiral Sir Alan Hotham, seconded by Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques, and carried unanimously: Sir Alfred Sherlock, Mr. Thomas Greenwood, Mr. H. J. J. Freeman and Mr. Christopher W. Gurney.

The following seven candidates were elected to membership of the West India Committee (making a total of 53 elected during the current year):—

Name	Proposer and Seconder
THE REV. CANON C. M. M. HOWELL, A.Mus.L.C.M., F.I.G.C.M. (Antigua)	{ Mr. R. S. D. Goodwin, O.B.E. Mr. S. L. Athill
BLUE STAR LINE LTD. (London)	{ Mr. Harold L. Q. Henriques Mr. J. Alan de Pass
MR. HENRY PATERSON (London) GIBBORNE	{ Messrs. A. I. Zaitzeff & Co. Messrs. E. D. & F. Man
MR. W. S. ADPAR JONES (London)	{ The Lord Glenconner Mr. Alexander Elder
HON. FRANK WILFRED (Barbados) HOLDER	{ Messrs. Wilkinson & Gaviller Mr. J. W. Pearl
MRS. J. M. ROBERTSON (Country)	{ His Grace the Duke of Atholl, K.T., G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. Captain James A. Goodwin
MR. DAVID HENEAGE (London)	in place of Messrs. Fortnum and Mason

Letters were read from His Grace the Duke of Atholl and the Rt. Hon. Lord Olivier, thanking the West India Committee for their re-election as Vice-Presidents at the Annual General Meeting, and one was read from Sir Algernon Aspinall, thanking the Committee for his election to that post.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS

The Secretary was instructed to convey the Committee's congratulations to members of the West India

Committee who had been honoured by His Majesty the King in the list of Birthday Honours, namely:—

K.C.M.G.	His Excellency Mr. E. J. Waddington, O.B.E.
Knight Bachelor ..	G. Lauric Pile, Esq., C.B.E.
C.M.G.	Captain John Huggins, M.C.
O.B.E.	Lieut.-Colonel (and Brevet Colonel) C. B. Sherrif, T.D.

The Chairman announced that negotiations were proceeding satisfactorily in regard to the Committee's new quarters. The premises at 40, Norfolk Street, Strand, near Australia House, were considered very suitable and though many points of detail had still to be decided it was hoped to have completed the move by September Quarter-day. The thanks of the meeting were expressed to the Premises Sub-Committee for their work in this connexion.

JAMAICA TRADE REPRESENTATION

Much satisfaction was expressed at the announcement from the Chair that the Legislative Council of Jamaica had approved a proposal for an annual contribution not exceeding £2,000 for the next five years to the West India Committee for the purpose of establishing a Jamaica Section which would fulfil, as far as possible, the functions of a Trade Commissioner's office for the Colony. One or two officers would be maintained exclusively to work for Jamaica and special rooms, including a section of window suitable for display, would be provided. It was agreed that the new premises in Norfolk Street would be well situated and in all respects suitable for this purpose. Proposals had been submitted to Jamaica as to how the subvention could best be used in the interests of the Colony, and a reply was awaited.

THE BANANA INDUSTRY

The Chairman reported that at the instance of the Associated West Indies Chambers of Commerce, the Committee had taken up the question of assistance to the banana industry in view of its serious position as a result of Leaf-Spot and other diseases. Officials of the Jamaica Producers Marketing Co., Ltd., had attended a meeting of the Royal Commission and the matter had also been discussed with the Colonial Office. It was agreed to give any further assistance that the Committee could.

WAR RISKS INSURANCE

It was reported that the West India Committee had made successful representations regarding the increase from 1s. to 2s. 6d. on risks covering voyages between the British West Indies and Canada and that the War Rating Committee of Lloyds had restored the old rate. At first, British Guiana had not been included, and further representations had been made successfully

to secure this. The restoration of the old rate, however, had only been made with effect from June 9th and loss had therefore been caused to producers who had already shipped the bulk of their sugar. This had formed the subject of a further letter to the Colonial Office asking that the alteration should be made retrospective.

THE LATE SIR ELIOT DE PASS

An offer from Mr. Harold de Pass and his family for the loan for 25 years to the West India Committee of an oil portrait of his late father, Sir Eliot de Pass, Chairman and subsequently President of the West India Committee, was gratefully accepted.

Other matters discussed included the question of securing more effective West India representation in the Houses of Parliament and correspondence with shipping companies with a view to the inclusion of St. Vincent in itineraries of cruising ships. The Chairman said this was one example of much useful and little-known work done by the Committee.

It was reported that the Pilgrim Trust had made a grant to the Committee towards the cost of cataloguing its Library.

The Sugar Duties Debated

THE increased duties and drawbacks on sugar, molasses, glucose and saccharin were debated on the resumed consideration of the Finance Bill in the House of Commons on the 22nd June.

MR. BARNES based his opposition on the grounds that sugar was an essential item in the diet of the people and not a luxury and it was an important ingredient in such foods as jams, preserves and confectionery. In this connexion he contended that sugar was sold in the grocer's shop with a narrower margin of profit than almost any other article, which meant that any increase in duty passed automatically to the customer.

Thirdly, it was an inopportune moment at which to increase the duty, since world conditions had tended to increase the price of sugar for months past.

The burden of taxation on sugar was now eight times more than it had been before the war, and the commodity was bearing more than its average share of taxation.

He was supported by MR. GRAHAM WHITE, MR. TOMLINSON, VISCOUNTESS ASTOR and others.

Captain Crookshank reminded members that the sugar used as an ingredient for manufactured articles like jam, cakes, chocolates, pastries, temperance drinks, beer and the rest, was only about half the total quantity consumed and he much doubted whether the extra duty of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. a lb. was going to have anything but a completely negligible effect upon them and their prices.

The short answer to the amendment was that if it were accepted it would mean a loss, estimated at £4,000,000 this year and £4,500,000 in a full year.

MR. ASSHETON said that it must be borne in mind that the price of sugar was lower here than in almost any other country. In France the tax was 4d. a lb. in Germany 7d. and about the only country where sugar was cheaper was Palestine.

The clause imposing the new duties was passed by 209 votes to 130.

Letters to the Editor

Asphalt or Pitch Lake?

(From Mr. Percy E. Spielmann, Ph.D., B.Sc., A.R.I.S., F.I.C., A.Inst.P.)

To the Editor,
THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR.

SIR,

I am very pleased to see in your issue of May 4th that you consider the conclusions of my study of the discovery of the Trinidad Asphalt Lake to be convincing; and I repeat my hope that the finding of some forgotten records may fill the gaps I have indicated in the Lake's history.

In these days of increasingly scientific and exact examination and re-examination of problems and details, I would express the hope that the name "Pitch Lake" will disappear. Disentanglement of doubtful and overlapping terms and the adoption of the clarified nomenclature in Standard Specifications is rapidly proceeding, nationally and internationally.

"Pitch" nowadays is being reserved exclusively for the coal tar product, with the exception of "Petroleum Pitch" (and "Petroleum Coke") which seem to be so deeply involved in the industry as to be ineradicable. It requires only a trifling mental attention to change from "Trinidad Pitch Lake" to "Trinidad Asphalt Lake;" and by so doing, the name will take its place neatly in the accepted nomenclature, and one less clash of meaning of terms will have disappeared.

Yours obediently,

76, Cranmer Court,
Sloane Avenue, S.W.3.

PERCY E. SPIELMANN.

19th June, 1939.

New Steamship Service

DEAR SIR,

The object of the present is to let you know that we have now completed our plans to run a regular fortnightly service to Barbados and Trinidad from the continent and U.K. The ships will be 15 knot cargo motor vessels of 10,000 tons deadweight, with accommodation for 12 passengers.

These vessels will make the voyage from the U.K. to Barbados in 11 days and will accept cargo with transhipment at the above port for other islands.

The passenger accommodation though limited is both luxurious and up-to-date—all cabins having private bathrooms and running hot and cold water.

By inaugurating this service we shall be offering British merchants another opportunity of shipping their continental purchases by vessels flying the Red Ensign. The Blue Star flag is, of course, not unknown in West Indian waters, the "Arandora Star" having made periodic calls at most of the islands.

Yours faithfully,

BLUE STAR LINE LIMITED.

40, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.

1st June, 1939.

Agricultural News

By "AGRONOMIST"

THE exports of bananas from Brazil have increased almost continuously since the war. Returns in Weekly Fruit Intelligence Notes show that since 1932 the annual output has grown from below seven million to over eleven million bunches. The variety grown is the Cavendish or Canary banana and whilst common throughout Brazil the commercial plantations are situated on the coast between Rio de Janeiro and Sao Francisco. The biggest producing area is Santos in the State of Sao Paulo. Whilst Argentina takes by far the largest part of the exports nearly 2,000,000 bunches on an average reach the United Kingdom.

Molasses Manuring in Java

As a contribution to knowledge of the value of molasses as a manure in the tropics it is interesting to note that it has been shown in Java that molasses applied before planting gives excellent results with rice. The effect lasts for more than one year and sugar cane planted to follow rice, as is the custom in Java, shows an increment although only the one original application of molasses was made. In a note on experiments made some years ago at the Sugar Experiment Station, Java (*International Review of Agriculture*, May T. 197) it is stated that "the effect of molasses-manuring, broadly speaking, was pronounced on soils with an insufficient water supply. Molasses is said to increase the moisture retention capacity of the soil."

The Manuring of Fruit Trees

Members of the Empire Fruit Producers' Conference who visited East Malling Research Station last week were impressed by the practical value of the results which have been obtained there on the manuring of fruit trees. As growers in the West Indies know, this presents a much more complex problem than was at first thought. The early experiments with apples were commenced some twenty years ago when as one of the staff said they did not really know whether apples benefited from manuring or not. Plots were laid out and large differences hoped for from the various manurial dressings which were applied. The results were not as anticipated and the visitors were shown the modern and much more complicated layout, dating from 1931, from which it is hoped definite data for the guidance of the growers will be obtained.

Water Culture Check

The field manurial experiments at East Malling are supplemented and checked by water cultures. The visiting fruit growers were shown apple trees bearing their first crop, which have been grown entirely in water to which nutrient materials have been added. The main object is to ascertain exactly what the tree takes up during growth. This is effected by starting the tree with a solution of known composition: After ten days the solution which the plant has not absorbed

is drawn off and replaced by a fresh supply. Analysis of the drawn off solution compared with its original composition, shows exactly what the plant has taken up.

There is no idea of growing apples commercially in water cultures. Valuable information is being obtained as to exactly what nutrient elements the trees require, which is not possible in field experiments where although one may add potash, phosphates, etc. to the soil there is no absolute proof that the plant has used them. They may have entered into combination with some other body in the soil and never reached the plant at all. These water culture experiments are affording definite evidence of the seasonal demands of trees, particularly with regard to nitrogen. Work on similar lines with say sugar cane if it has not been done already might throw light on the question of when is the best time to add quick acting nitrogenous manures.

Rice and its Uses

Some of the numerous uses made of rice are enumerated in the recently issued volume on Grain Crops in the Commodity Series of the Imperial Economic Committee. Rice is of the first importance as the staple diet in most tropical Asiatic countries and as a supplementary foodstuff in many temperate regions. The smaller broken grains, sometimes called separations, are used in making rice flour and starch and in the brewing and distilling industries, and as stock feed, for which purpose rice bran and polish are also employed. Other uses of rice polish are as a filler for sausages and for the manufacture of buttons. In countries such as India and China which produce and consume both rice and wheat, the two grains are to a certain extent competitive and a high price for rice may cause some change over to maize and millets, but generally speaking, the competition between rice and other cereals is not very considerable.

Nitrogen in Tropical Soils

A paper on New Aspects of Nitrogen Fixation and Conservation in Tropical Soils (*International Review of Agriculture*, May 1939, T. 161-173), by G. T. Kalé is of practical interest and value. After presenting a lengthy summary of the results of research by various workers the author concludes that whilst the importance of bacterial activity in the soil is not denied . . . in tropical countries the nitrogen changes are due more to light and heat than to bacteria. Eighty per cent. of the nitrate accumulation is known to take place in the upper 3½ inches of the soil and that owing to the high temperatures very few bacteria can exist during the hot season in the surface layer of tropical soils. Results obtained by Dhar and his co-workers in India lead him to suggest that manuring with materials such as molasses will become highly important in agricultural practice in tropical countries and that a stage has been reached when all the practical possibilities for their findings should be investigated.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"BEFO' face and behind back, no one t'ing."

* * *

IN addition to his interests in Jamaica, the Duke of Atholl is on the boards of a number of companies and is vice-chairman of Bovril Ltd.

* * *

AT the 42nd meeting of that company held recently, His Grace stated that the world was in a terrible state, morally, financially and commercially, but the company's product had won right through at every point during those difficult times because it was a genuine article, it was easy to handle, it kept well, and incidentally, he supposed, it was about the greatest comfort in times of adversity.

* * *

MR. ROBERT GARVIN, M.A., LL.B., the recently appointed Industrial Relations Officer of Trinidad and Tobago, arrived at Port-of-Spain in the s.s. Colombia on May 26th.

* * *

CAPTAIN ROBERT JOHNSTONE of Trinidad arrived on June 17th for a three months' trip in the home country. He is acting as coach to the Trinidad shooting team who will be arriving at the end of the month for the Bisley meeting in the middle of July.

* * *

TRINIDAD'S record at Bisley has been a fine one. They have won the Junior Kolapore Cup twice and twice have been runners-up. They have also won the MacKinnon Cup. In the event of Asst. Superintendent J. Reid being able to obtain the necessary leave, the present team, which is captained by Lieut. A. Nuttall, will be the finest ever to have left the Island. The other members are E. Carrington, and Supt. Sergt. E. Barrow and E. Crookes both of whom shot in 1936 (when Trinidad won).

* * *

THE INTERNATIONAL SUGAR COUNCIL at its meeting of June 24th, re-elected General Sir Hugh Elles, Chief British Delegate, as chairman, and Dr. G. H. C. Hart, Head of the Netherlands Delegation, as vice-chairman for the third quota year beginning September 1st, 1939.

* * *

MR. F. G. POSTLETHWAITE has been appointed Assistant Draughtsman of the Public Works Department of Jamaica. Mr. Postlethwaite was formerly Assistant Engineer of Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd. and resided in that Colony from 1937 to 1938. His present appointment is for three years.

* * *

CANDIDATES elected to membership of the West India Committee after this month pay only half the usual subscription for the remainder of the current year, that is to say twelve shillings and sixpence in the case of individuals and £1 11s. 6d. in the case of firms, companies and associations.

THE Compagnie Général Transatlantique announce that in future their passengers will be landed on the homeward voyage at Southampton instead of Plymouth. The alteration will be inaugurated with the voyage of H.M.S. Cuba, leaving Southampton on August 25th and arriving back at the same port on October 4th.

* * *

THE engagement is announced between James Terence Trimble Robinson, of Leaseholds Limited, Pointe-a-Pierre, Trinidad and Elizabeth Gwendoline, elder daughter of Mr. S. E. Appleton (now of 9, South Parade, Southsea) and the late Mrs. Appleton, formerly of Bushey, Herts. and Arcadia, Tobago and granddaughter of the late Sir Josiah Rces, Chief Justice of Bermuda from 1878 to 1899.

* * *

SOME misunderstanding has been caused by the announcement that Jamaica's allocation of £750 to the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture was reduced to £150, when the estimates were adopted. We understand, however, that Jamaica has not made an annual contribution before to the funds of the College, and this sum of £150, therefore, represents a new contribution and not a reduction.

* * *

VISITORS to the West Indies and British Guiana Court at the Glasgow Exhibition will recall the helpfulness and extensive knowledge of West Indian conditions shown by Mr. Douglas Grant, who was in charge there on behalf of the West India Committee. Mr. Grant, who has since been working in the Committee's rooms in connexion with the work of the Trinidad and Tobago Trade Representation has now accepted an opening as office manager with H. E. Robinson & Co. of Port-of-Spain.

* * *

Mr. Grant's previous experience has been chiefly in the banking world. He was four years with the Bank of Nova Scotia in Kingston, Jamaica, and afterwards served the Royal Bank of Canada in most of the West Indian colonies for 20 years. From 1934-6 he was inspector and assistant to the supervisor of the British and French West Indian branches of the bank. He and Mrs. Grant propose to sail on July 5th.

* * *

CAPTAIN ARTHUR EVANS, M.P., will soon no longer be known by that title as he is shortly to be gazetted Honorary Colonel of the 74th Anti-aircraft Battalion of the Royal Engineers. In addition to his seventeen years' work as a Member of Parliament, he has seen much military service since the days in August, 1914, when he enlisted as a private soldier at the age of fifteen and eleven months. After being commissioned on his seventeenth birthday, he was twice discharged during the Great War on account of physical disability. In 1931, he was A.D.C. and Political Private Secretary to the late Admiral-of-the-Fleet Earl Jellicoe on his Canadian tour.

The Sugar Council

Empire Quotas Increased

The following communication has been received from the International Sugar Council: The meeting of the Council held on June 14th gave further consideration to the recommendation made by the Executive Committee at their meeting on 10th to 12th May that part of the additional sugar required during the current quota year should be obtained by allowing the British Dominions and Colonies to increase their quotas for that year by the 153,265 metric tons adjustment which they claimed under Article 14 of the International Sugar Agreement, instead of deferring that adjustment to the third year. The Council unanimously decided to approve the above recommendation.

The division of the 153,265 metric tons between the two British Dominions and the British Colonial Empire is as follows—

	Metric Tons
Union of South Africa	14,570
Commonwealth of Australia	28,330
British Colonial Empire	110,365

Of this quantity 11,000 metric tons allotted to the British Colonial Empire will not be available for shipment.

The Council also granted under Article 24 (b) of the Agreement an additional quota of 7,000 metric tons to Haiti for the current year.

Trinidad and Jamaica

H.M. Destroyers

It will not be long before the British Navy again includes an H.M.S. Trinidad and an H.M.S. Jamaica, in the order of their laying down. Both will be cruisers of 8,000 tons, mounting twelve 6 in. and eight 4 in. guns and will be of the same class as the "Fiji," which was launched on May 31st. The new H.M.S. Trinidad was laid down on April 21st, 1938, and is due to be launched about the end of September. Being laid down exactly a year after her sister ship, H.M.S. Jamaica will not therefore be launched until the autumn of 1940. It takes about a year, as a rule, after launching, before one of His Majesty's ships of this size is put into commission. There are to be altogether nine ships in the Fiji class, namely Fiji, Kenya, Mauritius, Nigeria, Trinidad, Ceylon, Gambia, Jamaica and Uganda. The first five were in the 1937 Programme, the remainder in the 1938 Programme.

The Navy has previously boasted three ships named after Jamaica, but only one previous H.M.S. Trinidad. The first "Jamaica" was a sloop built at Deptford in 1710 and wrecked in the West Indies five years later. The second, also a sloop, Deptford-built, was launched in 1744 and was equally unfortunate, for she was lost off Jamaica in 1770. The third had a different history. She was a French ship of 300 tons which was captured in 1796 during the wars of the French Revolution, and renamed after the Isle of Springs. She was sold in 1814.

The last H.M.S. Trinidad was a destroyer, of 1,075

tons, completed in 1918, in time to put in one month's useful service with the Grand Fleet before the war ended. She was sold in 1932, to be broken up. Through the efforts of the West India Committee, the Admiralty agreed that the Ship's Plate presented by the colony of Trinidad and Tobago, should be returned to the Colony, subject to its being available for any future ship of the same name. It has accordingly been kept in Government House.

Colonial Sugar Committee

Revised Quotas for Second Quota Year

THE following information dated June 21st has been received from the Secretary of the Colonial Sugar Committee. The International Sugar Council approved the revised Empire quotas recommended by the Executive Committee. The effect of the revision is that a further 110,365 metric tons of sugar was allocated to the Colonial Empire quota. As this amount was in excess of the maximum quantity of sugar available for exportation from the colonies during the quota year the Council was informed that 11,000 metric tons of the increase would be surrendered.

The revised quota for the Colonial Empire for the second quota year amounts to approximately 1,102,000 long tons, made up as follows:—

	Approximate long tons
Original quota	958,000
Share of 100,000 metric tons estimated as purchased by United Kingdom for War Stocks during second quota year	46,000
	<i>metric tons.</i>
Increase due to revision of estimates of Empire require- ments.. .. .	110,365
Less surrendered	1,100
	99,365 =
	<u>1,102,000</u>

The additional amount of sugar now available has been allocated to the colonies in accordance with the amount of sugar each Colony has available for shipment before the 31st August next as follows:—

Colony.	Previous Allocation.	Additional sugar available for shipment.	Revised quotas.
Barbados	129,000	20,500	149,500
British Guiana	175,500	12,500	188,000
East Africa	16,150	3,000	19,150
Fiji	125,000	5,000	130,000
Jamaica	100,000	12,000	112,000
Leeward Islands	54,950	4,500	59,500
Mauritius	272,250	37,750	310,000
Trinidad	122,200	Nil	122,200
Windward Islands	8,650	Nil	8,650
British Honduras	300	Nil	300
Reserve for contingencies	—	—	2,698
	<u>1,004,000</u>		<u>1,101,998</u>



West Indies Cricket Tour



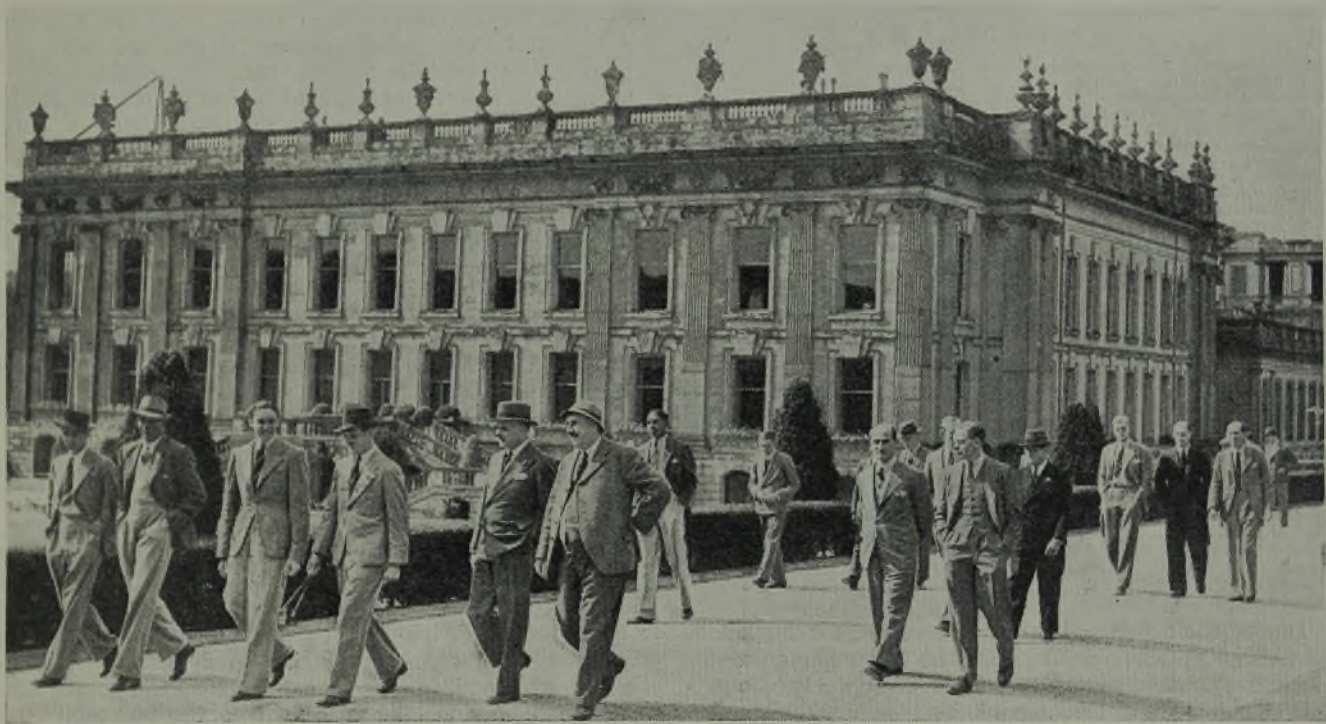
Headley's New World Record

THREE changes were made for their match against Northamptonshire which started on June 7th and Gomez, Weekes and Hylton took the places of Rolph Grant, the captain, I. Barrow and E. A. V. Williams. J. H. Cameron acted as captain.

The home side were dismissed for the modest score of 107 in the first innings, Hylton taking five wickets for 35. The tourists replied with 382, to which Cameron contributed 73, Weekes 64, Headley 63 and Hylton 55.

Northamptonshire was dismissed for 299 in the

WEST INDIES			
First Innings		Second Innings	
H. P. Bayley, b. Merritt	31	not out	11
J. Stolmeyer, b. Merritt	21	c. and b. Timms	6
G. Headley, b. Timms	63		
J. E. D. Sealey, b. Merritt	4		
G. Gomez, run out	27	not out	8
K. H. Weekes, c. Timms, b. Partridge	64		
L. N. Constantine, c. Nelson, b. O'Brien	20		
J. H. Cameron, b. Nelson	73		
E. A. Martindale, c. Davis, b. Partridge	0		
L. G. Hylton, st. James, b. Nelson	55		
C. B. Clarke, not out	1		
Byes 16, l.-b. 6, n.-b. 1	23		
Total	382	Total (1 wkt.)	25



The Team Entertained at Chatsworth

second innings, leaving the West Indies 25 to make to win, which was done with the loss of one wicket. This was the fourth victory of the tour. Scores:—

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE			
First Innings		Second Innings	
Greenwood, c. Martindale, b. Hylton	3	c. Weekes, b. Martindale	0
Davis, b. Hylton	2	c. Headley, b. Martindale	21
Brookes, c. Headley, b. Constantine	30	c. Hylton, b. Clarke	93
Timms, l.-b.-w. b. Constantine	12	c. Headley, b. Martindale	5
R. P. Nelson, b. Martindale	18	c. Hylton, b. Cameron	48
James, b. Constantine	0	l.-b.-w. b. Constantine	10
O'Brien, b. Hylton	19	l.-b.-w. b. Hylton	14
Merritt, l.-b.-w. b. Martindale	18	b. Constantine	0
Dunkley, b. Hylton	1	c. Constantine, b. Hylton	56
Partridge, b. Hylton	0	c. Gomez, b. Clarke	20
Buswell, not out	2	not out	1
Byes 1, l.-b. 1	2	Byes 22, l.-b. 5, w. 1, n.-b. 3	31
Total	107	Total	299

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. First Innings			
O.	M.	R.	W.
Martindale	9.6	1	37
Hylton	13	1	35
Constantine	4	0	16
Cameron	4	0	16
Second Innings			
O.	M.	R.	W.
Martindale	14	0	72
Hylton	18	1	69
Constantine	15	1	48
Constantine bowled one wide, Constantine, Hylton, Martindale each one no-ball.			
WEST INDIES. First Innings			
O.	M.	R.	W.
Buswell	14	1	76
Partridge	20	2	61
Nelson	11.6	1	34
Buswell bowled one no-ball.			
Second Innings			
O.	M.	R.	W.
Partridge	4	1	10
Timms	4.2	1	12
Nelson	1	0	3
Umpires: Newman and Hendren			

THE DRAW AT DERBY

A game of fluctuating fortunes followed. The home county led by 45 runs in the first innings. Thanks to some excellent bowling by Clarke, Martindale and Hylton, who were well backed up in the field, Derbyshire could only compile 104 in the second innings.

Set 150 runs to make to win, the West Indies nevertheless contrived to lose five of their wickets for 20 runs. Any chance of a sensational victory for either side was destroyed by a stoppage for bad light and a stand by Grant and Barrow. Scores:—

DERBYSHIRE		Second Innings	
Smith, l.-b.-w. b. Clarke	64	l.-b.-w. b. Hylton	14
R. H. R. Buckston, b. Martindale	18	b. Martindale	12
Pope (A. V.), l.-b.-w. b. Constantine	2	c. Constantine, b. Martindale	1
Alderman, b. Constantine	90	c. Constantine, b. Hylton	25
Townsend (L. F.), l.-b.-w. b. Clarke	0	b. Hylton	3
Pope (G. H.), c. Barrow, b. Grant	35	c. Constantine, b. Martindale	1
Rhodes, c. Constantine, b. Martindale	21	b. Clarke	18
T. D. Hounsfield, b. Clarke	56	b. Clarke	7
Elliott, b. Martindale	1	not out	8
Copson, run out	8	c. Grant, b. Clarke	0
Pope (H.), not out	5	c. Gomez, b. Hylton	5
Byes 2, l.-b. 3, w. 2, n.-b. 2	9	Byes 8, l.-b. 2	10
Total	309	Total	104

WEST INDIES		Second Innings	
V. H. Stollmeyer, l.-b.-w. b. Copson	1	b. Copson	0
H. P. Bayley, c. Smith, b. Copson	44	l.-b.-w. b. Copson	5
G. Headley, l.-b.-w. b. Copson	38		
K. H. Weekes, c. Elliott, b. Pope (A.)	31	c. Elliott, b. Pope (G.)	6
G. Gomez, b. Pope (H.)	55	l.-b.-w. b. Copson	6
J. N. Constantine, c. Townsend, b. Pope (A.)	16	c. Alderman, c. Copson	1
I. Barrow, c. and b. Pope (H.)	18	run out	15
R. S. Grant, b. Copson	19	not out	15
E. A. Martindale, b. Copson	18		
L. G. Hylton, b. Copson	10		
C. B. Clarke, not out	3		
Byes 6, l.-b. 5	11	Byes 2, l.-b. 4	6
Total	264	Total (6 wkts.)	54

BOWLING ANALYSIS									
DERBYSHIRE					WEST INDIES				
First Innings					First Innings				
	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Martindale	18	1	86	3	Grant	9	0	27	1
Hylton	11	0	54	0	Clarke	8.2	0	42	3
Constantine	11	2	91	2					
Second Innings					Second Innings				
Martindale	11	2	38	3	Clarke	4	0	10	3
Hylton	14.5	0	46	4					
First Innings					First Innings				
Copson	19.4	1	73	6	Pope (A.)	15	0	66	2
Pope (G.)	25	2	92	0	Pope (H.)	7	0	22	2
Second Innings					Second Innings				
Copson	6	1	19	4	Pope (H.)	2.7	1	7	0
Pope (G.)	8	3	12	1	Rhodes	1	0	2	0
Pope (A.)	4	0	8	0					

During their visit to Derby the team were entertained by George Fletcher & Co., Ltd., the sugar plant manufacturers, and were taken to see Chatsworth House, seat of the Duke of Devonshire.

The photograph reproduced was taken in front of Chatsworth House and shows from left to right, I. Barrow, L. G. Hylton, J. Stollmeyer, G. Gomez, Cecil W. Murray (Director of George Fletcher & Co.), F. G. Cradock Hartopp (agent to the Duke of Devonshire), C. B. Clarke, R. Matthews (secretary of the Derby and District Association of the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation), D. Burns Campbell, Peter Murray (from Barbados), Claude George (from Trinidad), Jack Kidney, Ian Gordon (from Trinidad), C. Dowding (from Barbados) and Theodore Gittens (from Barbados). Since the photograph was taken, Peter Murray has gone out as a junior engineer on the staff of Messrs. Booker Bros., McConnell & Co., Ltd., in British Guiana while Gittens sails shortly to join the staff of Messrs. Law & Connell of Barbados, also as junior engineer.

THE FIRST TEST MATCH

The first Test Match was played at Lord's on June 24th, 26th and 27th. After a magnificent start in the first innings the West Indies were defeated by eight wickets. The match was notable for two brilliant centuries by George Headley. Only five other batsmen have ever performed this feat in a Test Match and only one other, Sutcliffe, has achieved it twice (Headley made two centuries against England in Georgetown in 1930). Headley is the only batsman ever to have made two centuries in a Test Match at Lord's. A fuller account of the play and scores will appear in our next issue.

A Bahamas Benefactor

Sir Harry Oakes's Baronetcy

A MAN with the profile of Dante, with the figure of a Napoleon (in his younger days), and with the modesty of, well—no public man one could name—such is Sir Harry Oakes about whom people are asking since his name figured in the Birthday Honours' list.

His dislike of publicity is genuine. Even his most intimate friends would be unable to name the considerable charitable gifts he has made in this country and in the Bahamas, where he has established his residence.

It is said that Sir Harry's contributions to St. George's Hospital, London amount to £80,000 and there are those who insist that £100,000 is the correct figure.

In the Bahamian capital, Nassau, his benefactions are better known. Only a month or so ago it was announced that he is building a modern school with playgrounds for the people who live in the poor district of Gambier, on the island of New Providence. Gambier is named after the famous Admiral, a former Governor of Bermuda, who afterwards was made Lord Gambier.

One hears that Sir Harry has now undertaken the running of the polo fields and the golf course, which he intends to make as good as any to be found in the West Indies. Already the two polo fields, one on his property and the other facing Hog Island, within a short distance of the ocean, are being used continuously, besides the space within the Montagu Park Race Track. Incidentally, Sir Harry made a sporting gesture when he withdrew his horses from the competitions on the race track to give other contestants a better chance, after his high-class animals had shown their quality.

Not content with good works, donations to charitable objects and encouragement of enterprise at home and abroad, Sir Harry, as a member of the Assembly, representing New Providence West, takes his legislative duties seriously and rarely misses a sitting of the Chamber. He is less vocal than some of his fellow members but his judgment is the more highly regarded.

In spite of all these activities, Sir Harry finds time to develop his large estates, a few miles out of Nassau, driving with his own hands the vast tractors that clear the scrub and convert virgin jungle into fruitful fields and solid highways.

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



The Governor of Trinidad Returns — Representation of Jamaica
in London — Postal Facilities in British Guiana



BRITISH GUIANA

LABOUR Department. From a letter from our correspondent dated May 27th we learn that the Hon. M. B. Laing, Commissioner of Labour and Local Government, is at present on leave of absence in the United Kingdom. Mr. W. A. Macnic, District Commissioner, Berbice, has been appointed to act as Commissioner of Labour and Local Government, while Mr. W. Roberts, Inspector of Labour, will act for Mr. Macnic in Berbice.

Sentence on Aboriginal Indian. Unlike a somewhat similar case to which reference was recently made (CIRCULAR of June 15th), an Aboriginal Indian named Bagit has been tried in the Supreme Criminal Court for the murder of Moses a "medicine man" of the same tribe, and sentenced to seven years penal servitude. In a statement from the dock the accused, who did not deny the crime, said through an interpreter that the murdered man had killed his wife, father, brother, sister and uncle, and also a child. Mr. Vincent Roth, a former Government official who has had 30 years experience of the Aboriginal Indians, gave evidence for the defence and told the Court of the different methods adopted by these "medicine men" to kill persons. The case has aroused a considerable amount of feeling locally, the sentence being regarded as wholly wrong, and a numerous signed petition for Bagit's pardon has been forwarded to the Governor.

Sugar Estate Overseers. Mr. C. J. and Mr. R. J. Stewart, sons of the late Mr. J. R. Stewart, C.M.G., Administrator of St. Kitts, arrived in the Colony on May 19th to take up appointments on the overseeing staffs of Port Mourant and Rosehall estates, respectively. Both men have been trained in radio broadcast engineering and have erected a radio station in St. Kitts for the Caribbean Broadcast Service.



Return of Sir Hubert and Lady Young

Small Packets Service. A cheap, small packets service has lately been inaugurated at the General Post Office in Georgetown by means of which it is possible to send to most countries abroad postal packets containing dutiable articles at cheap rates of postage—

1 cent. per oz. subject to a minimum weight of 12 oz. The only restrictions are (1) that the contents should be susceptible of easy examination by the Customs, and (2) that the weight should not exceed 2 lb. A small *green label* customs declaration obtainable at the post office must be affixed. There will also be a *green label letter post* offering the same facilities without restrictions up to 4 lb., at the usual rates of postage, i.e., 4 cents. for the first ounce and 3 cents. per oz. additional Empire rate, and 6 cents. for the first ounce and 3 cents. per oz. additional foreign rate.

Roller Skating Rink.

To meet a rapidly increasing and highly dangerous practice of children roller-skating on the street pavements and smooth oiled roads in Georgetown, the Recreation Grounds Committee of the Town Council are arranging for the provision of a skating rink in the city to which all such skating can be confined. At the same time the Committee is considering the question of additional playgrounds for children.

JAMAICA

Mr. R. W. Manley, K.C., has been appointed legal adviser to the Jamaica Trades Union Council of which the secretary is Mr. F. A. Glasspole.

Trade Representation in England. In the Legislative Council on May 28th the Colonial Secretary moved the approval of a message from the Governor regarding the establishment of a Jamaica or British West Indian House in London and recommending that Jamaica should increase its contribution to the

West India Committee to/from £1,500 to £2,000 per annum for the next five years so that the West India Committee might establish a West End office in London with one or two officers and special rooms including a section of street window devoted exclusively to Jamaica.

He referred to the report of the Committee on Trade Commissioners in United Kingdom of which the Director of Agriculture was chairman. If the Council approved the proposals in principle the details would be worked out in conjunction with the West India Committee who were giving up the lease of their existing premises in Trinity Square which was not a very suitable place for a Jamaica window display, and were prepared, with the necessary support, to move to new premises in the Strand. They could try this experiment for a period of five years and if they were not satisfied at the end they could either say they preferred to handle the matter themselves or alternatively intimate they did not wish to go on with the proposal at all. Mr. G. A. Jones, in seconding, referred to conversations with Lieut.-Colonel Ivan Davson and Mr. Alexander Elder, during their recent visits to the Colony. There were considerable advantages in starting the scheme this way rather than in a bigger way. The main advantage was the economy of the arrangement and making the fullest use of the organisation, which the West Indies had in London, in the West India Committee.

The arrangement had worked extremely well in regard to another colony.

Mr. J. A. G. Smith regarded the proposed vote as a waste of money; he was aware that the West India Committee had done very good service for Jamaica but they could not get this development through the West India Committee. What would happen if there were a clash between colonies over the same product? He was supported by Mr. Campbell.

There spoke in favour of the motion Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Allan and Mr. Ehrenstein. The last said that for many years Jamaica had been diffident about assisting the West India Committee because it was felt that the Committee was not doing enough work for Jamaica. Although Jamaica was paying, in proportion, a much smaller subvention than those received from other colonies, yet whenever the island required the services of the Committee the Committee was willing to serve Jamaica.

Mr. Little wanted the arrangement watched by Government to avoid a mix-up with other West Indian islands.

On a division the motion was passed by 22 votes to 2.

Estimates. On the consideration of the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure in the Council, on June 1st the Colonial Secretary moved that the contribution to the West India Committee be increased from £300 to £1,500. Mr. Allan: Are you safe by fixing it at that amount? I think it was proposed to provide £2,000? The Colonial Secretary thought it was decided that they would put in the minimum amount and if more were required they could come back to the House. The vote was agreed to.

A vote of £150 was on the same day passed as a contribution towards the maintenance of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad.

Crop Results. According to the latest report of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), up to May 13th, 97,846 tons of sugar were manufactured. Banana exports

for the year to May 13th amounted to 6,374,146 stems, compared with 7,248,075 stems for the corresponding period of 1938. A satisfactory citrus season is now over.

ST. LUCIA

Crop Prospects. Mr. E. T. Ward, the Agricultural Superintendent, reports that all the sugar factories were working and the yields generally satisfactory. The crop was estimated at 8,350 tons. A fair crop of green limes was in prospect. The production of bananas continued low, and future prospects were occasioning some pessimism. An inspection of 57,757 plants showed that 2.9 per cent. had Panama disease.

The Weather had been warmer and the rains generally favourable.

TOBAGO

Harbour Improvements. Mr. E. J. Boyle, the Acting Resident Engineer of the Port-of-Spain Deep Water Harbour Scheme has been over in connexion with the erection of a breakwater at Scarborough. The work is expected to start soon and the project when completed will add very much to the comfort of passengers in rough weather and also greatly facilitate the embarkation of the large number of cattle, goats and other live-stock which Tobago exports to Trinidad.

TRINIDAD

The Governor's Welcome. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Young were given an enthusiastic welcome then they landed at the Lighthouse Jetty on May 26th after an absence of six months due to Sir Hubert's illness.

In the photograph on the preceding page, Sir Hubert and Lady Young are shown shaking hands with members of the Legislative Council, including Sir Lennox O'Reilly, K.C., and the Hon. E. Vernon Wharton, who have their backs to the camera.

Local Teak for Government House. The opportunity was taken during Sir Hubert Young's enforced absence from the Colony to carry out very necessary repairs and redecoration at Government House and also to effect various improvements. An attractive new feature is provided by the use of teak for the parquet flooring of the entrance hall. The timber was supplied by the Forest Department from 25-year-old trees in their plantation at Mount Harris in the Central Range Reserve.

Mr. W. D. Lambie. His Majesty's Trade Commissioner who has made an extensive tour of Bermuda, Barbados, the Windward and Leeward Islands has returned to Trinidad. During his tour Mr. Lambie discussed with a large number of business men and officials, matters concerning trade with the United Kingdom.

Horticultural Club. This year the Horticultural Club celebrates its Silver Jubilee, and in appreciation of his services since its foundation Mr. T. I. Potter, the Vice-President, has been elected an honorary member.

This year's Flower Show promises to be unusually attractive as Mr. G. A. Durity, the President, has announced that through the courtesy of Pan-American Airways and the Royal Dutch Line there will be exhibits of cut flowers from Jamaica, British Guiana and Barbados. It was also hoped to show cut flowers from Caracas and Brazil.

The West Indies at Westminster

House of Commons Questions

A West Indies University

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD informed Mr. David Adams on June 22nd that consideration would be given to the question of establishing a university for the West Indies in connexion with any recommendations which might be made by the Royal Commission on the subject of education in the West Indies.



order to encourage the colonisation of British Guiana, he would cause an invitation under the auspices of the Crown Agents to be issued to the British investing public to form a joint stock enterprise designed to provide the capital required for developing the natural resources of the interior of British Guiana, under a trading charter granted and controlled by Parliament?

Replying on behalf of Mr. Malcolm MacDonold, who was absent at Geneva, SIR THOMAS INSKIP said that pending the receipt of proposals which were now under consideration by the appropriate Refugee Organisations for the settlement of refugees in British Guiana, His Majesty's Government did not feel able to consider any other schemes for settlement within the colony.

Rum Imports

SIR JOHN SIMON, Chancellor of the Exchequer, informed MR. EVANS on June 15th, that the quantity of rum imported into the United Kingdom during the year ended March 31st, 1939, had been 1,547,220 proof gallons. Included in the unenumerated spirits, of which 329,912 proof gallons were imported during that period was an unspecified quantity of imitation rum.

Education in Jamaica

In reply to MR. BEN RILEY on June 14th, SIR THOMAS INSKIP said that school attendance in Jamaica was compulsory in Kingston and certain other urban areas between the ages of eight and fourteen years. It was not compulsory in the rest of the island. Accommodation in primary schools was not fully adequate for the number of children eligible to attend. In 1937, the latest year for which figures were available, the average attendance in primary schools was 61 per cent. of the total roll in the compulsory areas, 54 per cent. in the non-compulsory areas, and 55 per cent. in the whole island. The average attendance represented approximately 67 per cent. of the number of children for whom accommodation was available.

Cement Manufacture in Jamaica.

Replying to Mr. David Adams on June 22nd, MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD stated that the Government of Jamaica was fully alive to the necessity for further employment, and would no doubt regard sympathetically any proposals for the establishment of a cement industry which promised to be beneficial to the Colony. It would seem, however, that this was a matter for private enterprise.

SIR THOMAS INSKIP, replying to MR. BEN RILEY on June 21st, said that an average school attendance of 55 per cent. in Jamaica could not be considered to be satisfactory, although the figures were improving and the average monthly attendance in 1938 had been 4,698 higher than in 1937.

Jamaica Constitution

SIR THOMAS INSKIP, in reply to MR. RILEY, who had asked about proposed changes in the constitution of Jamaica, said that by a resolution passed by the Legislative Council of Jamaica on the 11th April, a committee of the council was appointed to draft proposals for modifying the constitution of the Colony. The report of the committee with the Governor's comments upon it, had not yet been received and he was, therefore, not in a position to make any statement on the matter.

Economic conditions were the main cause of irregular attendance and of non-attendance. The provision of better and more adequate school accommodation was a necessary prelude to the extension of compulsion. Within its financial resources the Government of Jamaica was doing what it could to extend facilities and ensure their being used.

Governors of British Guiana

SIR NICHOLAS GRATTAN-DOYLE asked on June 21st how many Governors of British Guiana had been appointed since 1918; and would the Secretary of State for the Colonies consider arranging that changes should be made less often so that Governors might avail themselves of opportunities for promoting the progress of the Colony?

The Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs (SIR THOMAS INSKIP) who replied in the absence of Mr. MacDonold in Geneva, said: There have been six appointments. His right hon. friend was well aware of the importance of continuity of policy in the development of any Colony.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonold was aware that school children in Jamaica were obliged to purchase their own school books and stationery. The free issue of books by Government, although recognised to be desirable, had so far been precluded on account of expense. The Colonial Secretary would prefer to await the report of the Royal Commission before considering any changes in the educational system of Jamaica which were likely to involve heavy expenditure.

Development of British Guiana

SIR NICHOLAS GRATTAN-DOYLE asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on June 14th whether, in

Sugar Retail Prices Compared

MR. ERNEST BROWN, Minister of Labour, on June 13th supplied to Mr. R. Morgan the following statistics



showing the retail price of sugar in this country, after allowance had been made for the effect of the increased sugar duties, as compared with the retail prices in the other principal sugar consuming countries. He said that at 1st May, 1939, the average retail price of granulated sugar in Great Britain and Northern Ireland had been 2½d. per lb., as compared with 2½d. per lb. at 1st April, before the increase of ¼d. per lb. in the sugar duty. As regards oversea countries, the latest particulars given in the official publications of the countries concerned were summarised below, in so far as the particulars were available for dates on or after 1st April, 1939. For Italy, the figure was the maximum retail price fixed for Rome by the competent authorities.

Country.	Kind of Sugar.	Approximate Retail Price per lb. d.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Granulated	2½
Belgium (Average for Country).	White lump (<i>Sucre blanc scié range</i>).	3.6
Canada (Average for Dominion).	Granulated	3.2
	Yellow	3.2
Denmark (Copenhagen)	Crushed lump (<i>Stødt Melis</i>).	2.2
Estonia (Talinn)	Powdered (<i>en poudre</i>)	2.9
Finland (Average of 36 localities).	Refined lump (<i>Raffine, en morceaux</i>).	4.2
	Crystallised (<i>Cristallise</i>)	3.0
France (Paris)	Lump (<i>Sucre scié</i>)	4.0
Germany (Berlin)	Coarse, crushed household (<i>Melis, gemahlter, Haushaltszucker</i>).	6.9
Germany (Vienna)	Lump (<i>Wurfelzucker</i>)	7.6
Italy (Rome)	Granulated (<i>Semolato</i>)	8.0
Japan (Tokyo)	Refined	2.9
	Centrifugal	2.4
Norway (Oslo)	Refined (<i>Raffinade</i>)	4.1
	Moist (<i>Farin</i>)	3.7
Palestine (Average for urban households)	Granulated	2.0
Sweden (Average for Country).	Lump (<i>Socker, bit.</i>)	2.7
Switzerland (Berne)	Crystallised (<i>Sucre, cristallisé, blanc</i>).	2.7

Parliament and the Colonies

More Attention Desirable

Continuing the Debate on the Colonial Office Estimates on June 6th, SIR EDWARD GRIGG said that the speeches which had been addressed to the Committee since the Secretary of State sat down had shown a rather critical tone, and he found himself in sympathy with that tone. It was quite natural that his right hon. friend, in his most interesting review of the Colonial Empire, should take, on the whole, the rosier possible view of what we were doing at the present time. No one could complain of that, but he fancied the spirit and the mind of the country in its anxiety lest we should not be carrying out this task to the best of our ability, had been very truly represented by the critical speeches that had been made. Our record in some directions was admirable, but in other directions it was far from admirable; it was, he thought, definitely weak.

There was no doubt that the House of Commons wanted to play a much greater part in helping the Colonial Empire to sound and successful administration; and unless the House played its part the stimulus and initiative would never be given. He was not disparaging either the Colonial Office or our great Colonial Service.

Sir Edward said that the Secretary of State had emphasised the fact, that the interest of the House in Colonial questions was shown by the number of questions he had to answer on Wednesday afternoon, and the supplementary questions which his replies invariably evoked. That was not a satisfactory manner of dealing with the matter and Sir Edward was of opinion that they had to find something more effective and continuous so that these Colonial questions might be more deeply and more continuously explored than they could be by question and answer.

The method of committees with official responsibility had been applied to the Estimates. Why could they not develop that system in regard to the Colonial Empire?

Continuing, Sir Edward said that foreign affairs were frequently debated, but Colonial affairs, apart from question and answer, were debated only once a year. It created a false impression in the world and in the Colonies for which they are responsible when they paid so very little attention to them. Those living in the Colonies feel that attention is paid to them only when there is some row, when the State searchlight is projected on their part of the Empire for a short time and they stand out in much prominence, which they do not like, until the searchlight is switched somewhere else. That was not the way to deal with the administration of the Colonial Empire, and he hoped the Secretary of State would ask the Prime Minister and the Government to go into this question and enable the House, through the medium of a committee, or a better medium if there were one, to play a more continuous part in inspiring and stimulating the discharge of our responsibilities towards the Colonial Empire.

SIR R. G. C. GLYN who spoke earlier in the debate had already begged the Secretary of State to devise some way by which Members of Parliament might be able, not only once a year, but at all times of the year, to collaborate with him and with those excellent officials overseas who must often be discouraged by incorrect reports spread about and the little praise they got for their hard work.

The suggestion was also supported by COLONEL C. E. PONSONBY, who said that a committee would be useful to the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Office and to the Colonial Empire.

Duty on Palestine Grapefruit

The Importers' Advisory Committee of the National Federation of Fruit and Potato Trades dealt at its April meeting with the question of the duty on Palestine grapefruit. According to a report in *Fruitation* a letter had been received from the Board of Trade stating that no reduction in the duty could be made on account of the Ottawa Agreements and "most favoured nation" rights. It is understood that the subject will be further discussed at the next meeting of the Committee.

Trinidad and Tobago

Domestic Exports in 1938

Exports of domestic produce during the year for the previous year, an increase of \$2,210,919 or amounted to \$33,741,592 as compared with \$31,530,673 7 per cent. The most important items were:—

Commodity.	Unit.	QUANTITY.		IN QUANTITY.		VALUE.		IN VALUE.	
		Jan.-Dec., 1937.	Jan.-Dec., 1938.	Increase.	Decrease.	Jan.-Dec., 1937.	Jan.-Dec., 1938.	Increase	Decrease.
				%	%	\$	\$	%	%
Petroleum—									
Crude Oil	I. Gal.	21,753,223	22,945,116	5.5	—	489,737	571,160	16.6	—
Fuel Oil	"	336,305,827	384,732,041	14.4	—	9,040,654	11,348,699	25.5	—
Gas Oil	"	26,403,924	27,173,343	2.9	—	1,093,318	1,297,535	18.7	—
Kerosene	"	4,218,725	3,693,074	—	12.4	420,796	357,804	—	14.9
Motor Spirit	"	104,611,997	134,903,479	28.9	—	7,766,341	9,987,296	28.5	—
Road Oil	"	1,044,756	1,145,264	9.6	—	84,422	93,034	10.2	—
Cocoa—Raw	Cwt.	234,452	378,897	61.6	—	3,086,995	2,369,286	—	23.2
Coffee—Raw	"	15,651	6,140	—	60.8	134,758	40,504	—	69.6
Sugar	"	2,854,937	2,405,163	—	15.7	6,115,294	4,957,963	—	18.9
Molasses	"	532,356	303,016	—	43.1	220,576	139,441	—	36.8
Rum	P. Gal.	157,460	84,389	—	46.4	89,859	59,314	—	33.9
Bitters	"	10,689	11,071	3.6	—	112,977	114,788	1.6	—
Asphalt	Ton	90,872	85,089	—	6.4	1,194,914	1,131,078	—	5.3
Grapefruit	No.	4,062,033	6,405,142	57.7	—	187,579	318,243	69.6	—
Copra	Cwt.	154,259	83,818	—	45.7	542,801	194,224	—	64.2

The following statement shows the Total Export of Domestic Produce, distinguishing the countries of destination, for the year ended 31st December, 1938.

Countries of Destination.	Total Domestic Exports.	
	Year ended 31st December, 1938.	
	\$	\$
United Kingdom	15,351,229	
Canada	2,438,967	
British Guiana	334,066	
British West Indies	1,566,077	
Other parts of British Empire	1,053,012	
Total Empire Countries		20,743,351
France	79,345	
Germany	375,514	
Netherlands	154,347	
United States of America	1,360,709	
Venezuela	51,802	
Other Foreign Countries	7,031,159	
Total Foreign Countries		9,052,876
Total Exports		29,796,227
Ships' Stores (including stores shipped for the Admiralty and for use of aeroplanes)		3,945,365
Grand Total including Ships' Stores		33,741,592

Rum-Fizz

The above is the title of a beverage that will, we hope, be in everyone's mouth before long. It was adopted by the Rum Propaganda Committee to designate a long iced drink of rum and ginger ale with a slice of lime or lemon.

The Committee met to decide details for popularising rum in the summer months as part of the new all-the-year campaign. The Chairman, Sir Alfred Sherlock, welcomed Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood who was attending a meeting of the Committee for the first time.

World Oil Production

Appended to the annual report of the Shell Transport and Trading Company Ltd. is the following table showing the world's production of the various petroleum products in 1937 and 1938:—

	1938	1937
	metric tons	metric tons
United States	170,432,000	178,809,000
Russia (incl. Sakhalin)	30,112,000	28,396,000
Venezuela	28,107,000	27,771,000
Iran	10,358,000	10,330,000
Netherlands East Indies	7,394,000	7,262,000
Roumania	6,871,000	7,457,000
Mexico	5,523,000	6,835,000
Iraq	4,368,000	4,337,000
Colombia	3,118,000	2,932,000
Trinidad	2,583,000	2,262,000
Argentina	2,425,000	2,322,000
Peru	2,222,000	2,428,000
British India and Burma	1,458,000	1,456,000
Bahrein	1,135,000	1,061,000
British Borneo	914,000	793,000
Canada	898,000	398,000
The German Reich	609,000	486,000
Poland	550,000	540,000
Japan (incl. Taiwan)	350,000	368,000
Ecuador	296,000	283,000
Egypt	226,000	170,000
Albania	95,000	88,000
France	72,000	72,000
Other Countries	160,000	60,000
	280,276,000	286,916,000

These returns show that in 1938 the Empire's contribution to the world's supply of oil was 5,853,000 tons or a very little over 2 per cent. of the total. Trinidad is by far the most important Empire source.

PASSENGERS



To and from the **WEST INDIES**
and **BRITISH GUIANA**

Harrison Line

Sailings to the West Indies and British Guiana, in the s.s. *Inkosi*, from London, June 17th :—

Mr. M. D. Barrett	Mr. H. G. Clements	Mr. I. A. McBride
Mr. A. Brown	Mr. & Mrs. F. H. Collier	Mr. J. McBride
Miss S. M. Brown	Mr. A. S. D'Andrade	Mr. P. K. Murray
Lieut. J. E. Carter	Miss K. J. Edmonds	Mr. W. A. Robbie
Mr. G. O. Case	Maj. & Mrs. H. E. Green	Miss P. G. Stephens
Mr. J. F. Cash	Mrs. K. M. Mayes	Mr. & Mrs. R. O. Williams

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Sailings to the West Indies, in the s.s. *Cottica*, from Dover, June 21st :—

Miss M. Bayley	Mrs. W. Delph	Mr. W. Mook Sang
Mr. H. Benz	Mr. E. Glaisher	Miss P. Schulz
Mrs. E. Breen	Mr. J. Hunter	Mr. E. Shepherd
Mr. L. Bury	Mr. T. Kistoo	Mr. R. Thorpe-Manktelow
Mr. R. Connolly	Mr. B. McDougall	

Sailings to the West Indies in the s.s. *Simon Bolivar* from Dover, June 24th :—

Mr. E. Armstrong	Mr. T. Hort	Miss J. Pacey
Mr. R. Bates	Miss H. Ince	Mrs. A. Presnail
Mr. T. Cavaghan	Miss G. Jenkins	Mr. J. Ralph
Mr. E. Clarke	Miss D. Mandeville	Mr. C. Roberts
Mr. H. Clarkes	Miss P. Marais	Mr. G. Robinson
Mr. A. Connor	Mr. H. Massiah	Mr. & Mrs. G. Scott
Mr. R. De Ugarte	Miss D. Matthews	Mr. & Mrs. W. Seel
Mr. L. Douglas	Mr. R. Napier	Mr. E. Speed
Mr. E. Edkin	Miss B. Nurse	Mrs. B. Walker
Mr. & Mrs. D. Eyre	Mr. J. Othertson	Mr. C. W. Wardlaw
Mr. Faye	Mr. S. Oxley	Mr. S. Wareham
Miss L. Herbert	Mr. J. Oxley	Mr. R. Williams
Mr. J. Hick	Mr. & Mrs. F. Pacey	Mr. H. Wooldridge
Mr. F. Hollis		

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in the s.s. *Cottica*, at Plymouth, June 8th :—

Miss E. Barnes	Miss F. Ellwood	Mr. T. Pearce
Mr. O. Bennett	Mr. C. Fernandes	Miss B. Pearce
Mr. A. Bowker	Miss E. Fraser	Rev. & Mrs. R. Petty
Mr. J. Brown	Mrs. P. Gonsalves	Mr. & Mrs. L. Pullen
Rev. T. Byrom	Mr. & Mrs. A. Grace	Miss M. Rodriguez
Mr. G. F. Correia	Mr. & Mrs. M. Laing	Mr. & Mrs. J. Schulz
Mr. R. Cumming	Miss J. Lalbaharisingh	Miss G. Smith
Misses A. & H. de Freitas	Mr. P. MacFarlane	Mr. L. Willems
Mr. J. de Silva, Jun.	Mr. J. Martinho	Mr. C. Wornor
Mr. J. de Sousa	Dr. & Mrs. E. Maskell	Mr. A. Wood
Miss R. Darley	Mr. J. Mills	

Home arrivals from the West Indies in the m.s. *Socrates*, at Plymouth, June 19th :—

Mr. J. H. Clark	Mr. & Mrs. M. McMullen	Mr. & Mrs. S. Stone
Mr. Dickson	Mr. F. E. Preston	Mr. L. Truscott
Mr. & Mrs. R. Johnstone	Mr. & Mrs. C. K. Smith	

French Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in the s.s. *Cuba* (Captain Plocque), from Southampton, June 25th :—

Mr. J. W. Alcorn	Mrs. I. H. Frew	Miss J. M. Roy
Mrs. R. M. Booth	Mr. F. A. Galbraith	Miss M. Wachtel
Mr. R. Christie	Mr. W. J. Gardner	Mr. & Mrs. P. Ward
Mr. M. C. Davie	Mrs. V. Jenkins	Mr. J. Ward
Mr. D. De Neergaard	Mr. A. Lawrence	Mr. P. Ward
Mr. E. De Neergaard	Mr. L. J. Marciano	Mr. A. M. Wilson
Miss J. Drummond	Mr. & Mrs. B. Maxwell	His Hon. A. A. & Mrs. Wright
Mr. J. E. Fabelle	Mr. V. Perloff	Miss J. M. Wright
Rev. J. G. Fitzgerald	Mr. G. Reid	

Horn Line

Sailings to Trinidad in the m.s. *Ingrid Horn* from Dover, June 14th :—

Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Potter	Miss M. Potter	Mr. L. A. Pounds
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Home arrivals from Trinidad, in the m.s. *Heinz Horn*, at Dover, June 20th :—

Mr. J. F. Bell	Miss A. Boucher	Mr. G. D. Rayner
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Fyffes Line

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. *Cavina* (Captain W. T. Forrester, O.B.E.), from Avonmouth, June 19th :—

Miss W. B. Ash	Mrs. P. M. McCarthy	Mr. H. Williams
Mrs. A. L. Greig	Miss P. E. Moss	Miss M. A. Williams
Mr. E. D. Leaf	Miss G. K. Wesleygammon	Mr. W. Yuill

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. *Carare* (Captain W. B. Lister), from Avonmouth, June 26th :—

Miss D. R. Clacken	Mr. M. Garcia	Miss A. Knecht
Mrs. I. Davidson	Rev. B. G. Griffith	Mr. R. Nunez
Mrs. W. Easton	Rev. & Mrs. A. S. Herbert	Rev. E. A. Payne
Mrs. A. H. Finn-Kelcey	Mr. & Mrs. J. Holdsworth	Mrs. E. G. Platt
Miss H. J. Fraser	Miss J. R. Irwin	Mr. W. D. Roche

Home arrivals from Jamaica in the s.s. *Carare* (Captain A. W. Legge) at Avonmouth, June 6th :—

Mr. & Mrs. P. L. Boylan	Miss M. P. Hugo	Miss L. M. Roberts
Miss S. Boylan	Mrs. G. J. Hutchings	Miss Salmon
Mr. O. K. Chambers	Mrs. A. R. Kindersley	Mr. W. Sangster
Mrs. E. Chapman	Mr. A. W. Legarde	Mr. R. H. Sennett
Mr. & Mrs. W. Charnley	Mrs. E. S. Lovelock	Capt. W. D. Stavert
Mr. N. A. Crosswell	Mr. H. A. Marcus	Mr. F. A. Stevens
Miss M. Ellerby	Dr. J. R. McCrindle	Mr. H. A. Tate
Mrs. F. E. Few	Mr. & Mrs. R. K. Nunes	Miss J. K. Tate
Mr. & Mrs. D. Gardiner	Mr. & Mrs. G. L. Plant	Mr. H. E. Vendryes
Mr. C. E. Grace	Miss A. Plant	Mr. & Mrs. V. R. Webb
Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Hill		Misses A. & P. Webb

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. *Cavina* (Captain W. T. Forrester), at Avonmouth, June 11th :—

Mr. & Mrs. W. Adam	Miss V. M. Earle	Mr. & Mrs. J. McFarlane
Miss S. A. Adburgham	Mrs. E. M. Galindo	Miss M. J. McFarlane
Mr. D. W. Blakeley	Rev. W. J. Goundry	Miss D. McGregor
Mrs. E. Calder	Mr. J. J. Guilfoyle	Mr. R. Melhado
Mr. F. Carter	Mr. J. H. Halpin	Mr. J. A. Mollison
Miss O. K. Clarke	Mr. G. Kerr	Mr. W. A. Moore
Mr. & Mrs. P. M. Cooper	Miss D. M. Mair	Mrs. A. M. Oakley
Mr. B. D. Cooper	Mrs. W. V. Marshall	Mrs. M. Surridge
Maj. E. Dalziel		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. *Camito*, at Avonmouth, June 26th :—

Miss W. Birbeck	Mr. & Mrs. F. Mount	Miss J. C. Stewart
Mr. J. Clark	Miss H. Norton	Mr. & Mrs. H. Trehearne
Mr. D. Harpley	Dr. & Mrs. J. Oag	Miss M. Valverde
Mrs. E. Knox	Miss H. Parker	Mrs. A. Walker
Mr. F. Lawrence	Miss M. Sharp	Miss E. Whitbourne
Miss E. Lewis	Miss M. Sherlock	

Jamaica Banana Producers Co.

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. *Jamaica Producer* (Captain P. D. Allen), at London, June 20th :—

Mr. W. R. Bayley	Sir Charlton Harrison	Mrs. D. Parker
Mrs. E. I. Bronstorpe	Mr. W. McLelland	Miss J. Parker
Mr. F. L. Bronstorpe	Miss G. M. Morrison	Dr. W. Parker
Mr. W. de M. Clarke	Mr. E. K. Munro	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the *Jamaica Planter* (Captain J. T. Allan), at London, June 27th :—

Mrs. M. Bird	Mrs. A. Keeling	Miss D. Nockles
Miss M. Bird	Miss A. Keeling	Miss I. Stavert
Mr. & Mrs. H. Duffus	Mrs. N. Kirke	Mrs. M. Watson
Mr. C. Graunum		

Standard Fruit & Steamship Co.

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. *Casanare*, from Liverpool, June 21st :—

Miss K. Huddle	Mrs. F. A. Thomas
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Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. *Eros*, at Liverpool, June 25th :—

Mr. A. E. Brett	Misses P. & R. Riddell	Maj. W. Turner
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Booker Line

Sailings to Demerara, in the s.s. *Amakura* (Captain William McKenzie), from Liverpool, June 24 :—

Mr. P. Craik	Rev. & Mrs. E. Herdson	Mr. A. Simpson
Mr. W. T. Fitzpatrick	Mr. J. Langham	Mr. A. Taylor



Round the Markets



Sugar Sales at Good Prices

June 27th, 1939.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE. Last night's exchange rates and those of a fortnight ago are shown below:—

	June 12th	June 26th	£ value
Canada	4.69	4.69	4/3.2
U.S.A.	4.68	4.68	9 .. 4/3.3
France	176.75	176.72	Fr. .. -/1.4
Holland	8.81	8.82	Gt. .. 2/3.2

Gold per fine oz. 148/6 against 148/4 a fortnight ago.

STOCKS AND SHARES. To-day's prices with rise or fall since last issue are shown below:—

Div. for latest year		Price	Rise or fall.
2½	Consols (yield £3 13s. 9d. per cent.)	67½	67½
3	War Loan	94½	94½
15	Angostura Bitters	1½	1½
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref.	1½	1½
5	Antigua Sugar Factory	—	—
40	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	25/3	26/-
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	42/-	43/-
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref. ...	36/6	37/6
10	Booker Bros. McConnell	2½	2½
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	1½	1½
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	1/1½	1/4½
1	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/7½	2/-
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	22/3	23/3
15	Corentyne Sugar Co.	8/-	9/-
5	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	1/6	2/-
7½	Kern River Oilfields	3/6	3/9
12½	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	3d (nom. 9d.)	—
2½	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	1½	1½
2½	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	14/3	15/3
6	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	6/9	7/6
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	1/-	2/-
27½	Trinidad Leaseholds	—	—
12	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	45/9	46/9
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	4/10½	5/4½
8½	United British Oilfields 6/8	12/-	12/4½

SUGAR. The Board of Trade Returns for May are as follows:—

Imports of Unrefined tons	Month of May		January-May	
	1938	1939	1938	1939
Union of South Africa ..	—	—	66,901	35,938
Mauritius	9,138	18,315	147,374	151,358
Australia	—	—	143,929	156,659
Fiji	—	—	16,211	14,133
British West Indies	30,689	60,067	60,121	118,305
British Guiana	5,825	12,298	26,983	42,532
Other British Countries ..	588	200	4,969	4,925
Poland	—	—	9,579	—
Dutch East Indies	—	190	11,047	17,354
U.S.A.	1,060	1,657	8,282	7,517
Cuba	45,217	42,191	153,600	243,864
St. Domingo	53,810	43,828	126,525	135,558
Peru	—	100	28,660	17,567
Other Foreign Countries	13,802	3,027	29,112	46,420
Total ..	160,129	181,873	836,272	992,130
Imports of Refined	4,578	3,221	14,833	14,267
Total Imports	164,707	185,094	851,105	1,006,397
Consumption tons	Month of April.		January-April.	
	1938	1939	1938	1939
Refined	2,911	2,960	9,948	10,506
Unrefined	199,667	223,498	767,249	833,874
Total ..	202,578	226,458	777,197	844,380
Stocks	Month of April.		January-April.	
	1938	1939	1938	1939
Home Grown	113,350	141,950	—	—
Foreign Refined	1,150	2,300	—	—
Foreign Unrefined	308,500	375,950	—	—
Total ..	423,000	520,200	—	—

In the home market good business has been done in refined. 40,000 tons of raws have been reported sold during the period at prices ranging from 7/4½ to 7/9.

The value of August shipment Preferentials is 12/- and non-Preferentials 8/3. London Granulated shows a rise of 3d. per cwt. to 24/6, the value a month ago.

Mauritius sold 3,250 tons of August shipment at 11/1 to 11/1½ and 14,000 tons September/October at 10/6½ to 10/7½. There have been small sales of West Indian Crystallised at prices ranging from 21/6 to 23/9 per cwt.

Sales in the Canadian market include a cargo of Queenslands and a cargo of Natalas for August/September shipment at 2.16½c. c.i.f. Montreal. Later parcels of B.W.I./Demeraras for August shipment were sold at 2.20c. c.i.f. Montreal and for November/December shipment at 2.10c. c.i.f. coast.

RUM. Sales during the past fortnight have been very slow and the results from the summer publicity which has been started as part of the new all-the-year campaign are awaited.

The Board of Trade Returns for May are as follows:—

	proof gallons	Month of May.		January-May.	
		1938	1939	1938	1939
Imports	205,372	193,458	776,740	421,079	
Exports	19,418	25,094	104,370	136,953	
Home Consumption	31,760	40,414	137,247	175,894	
Stock (April 30th)	4,809,000	5,040,000	—	—	

COCOA. The market generally has been much easier with terminal prices nearly 1/- lower. Ordinary Plantation Trinidad, however, is offered at 41/6 c. & f. Continent. Fine estates have been sold up to 54/- spot London, while first marks "to arrive" are quoted at 41/- (cable reply) for June/July shipment c. & f. Continent, there being no outright offers at this price.

Business has passed in new crop Grenada at 37/- to 39/- for good to fine, an improvement of 1/- to 1/6 on the price quoted in last issue, while over a thousand bags of old crops have fetched 35/- to 37/-. Only very small parcels of this grade are now available.

West African cocoa is quoted at 19/3 c.i.f. Continent for prompt shipment.

The Board of Trade Returns for May are as follows:—

Imports from	cwt.	Month of May.		January-May.	
		1938	1939	1938	1939
British West Africa	100,272	313,138	642,922	1,968,905	
British West Indies	7,211	2,753	57,727	17,240	
Other British Countries ..	794	147	13,592	9,947	
Venezuela	1,791	259	4,689	1,594	
Ecuador	1,317	7,388	1,438	7,548	
Other Foreign Countries	52,218	2,625	84,423	22,229	
Total ..	163,603	326,510	804,791	2,027,403	
Exports	2,399	3,461	30,574	39,336	
Home Consumption	119,665	161,316	589,339	705,290	
Stock (April 30th)	735,000	2,335,000	—	—	

ARROWROOT. The fixed rates are unchanged at 3d. to 3½d. for good and 4d. to 4½d. for superfine.

BALATA. The market remains unchanged and idle. Prices are quoted at 1/9 to 1/9½ for spot sheet.

BANANAS. The demand for Jamaicas remains good with prices unchanged at £20 15s. delivered London and £20 10s. delivered nearest station Provinces. Brazilians remain in fair demand with prices at £16 10s. delivered London and £16 delivered Provinces.

Imports into the United Kingdom for the fortnight ended June 10th amounted to 1,097,390 bunches consigned by the following countries: Jamaica, 852,626; Colombia, 176,770; Brazil, 55,273; Canary Islands, 9,798; Costa Rica, 2,272; Gold Coast, 523; Sierra Leone, 53; Madeira, 44; and Nigeria, 31.

COPRA. The value has eased. The price of f.m.s. on the spot is £10 15s., as against £11 10s. a fortnight ago, and the same figure is quoted for forward shipments.

COTTON. A few small sales of West Indian Sea Island Cotton have taken place during the fortnight at steady prices.

DESICCATED COCO-NUT on the spot is quoted at 19/3. For July-August shipment the quotation is 17/9.

GRAPEFRUIT. Imports into the United Kingdom for the fortnight ended June 10th amounted to 82,031 cwt. consigned by the following countries: Brazil, 27,818; Palestine, 16,017; South Africa, 15,779; U.S.A., 11,620; Portuguese East Africa, 4,185; Argentina, 3,454; British Honduras, 1,454; Trinidad, 473; Southern Rhodesia, 322; and other countries, 909.

HONEY. The market is quiet with spot quotations for Jamaica unchanged at 29/- to 37/6 per cwt. landed terms for the dark liquid to set smooth pale.

LIME PRODUCTS. **Lime Oil.** Handpressed is scarce at present and the value has increased by 2/6 to 27/6 to 30/- per lb. according to quality. Distilled remains steady but quiet and unchanged at 11/6 per lb., sellers on the spot. **Lime Juice.** Concentrated is still not in demand. Raw is quoted nominally at 1/9 to 2/3 according to quality.

ORANGE OIL. The value of Sweet remains unchanged at 5/6 per lb. Supplies are small but the market is quiet. There are no supplies of Bitter which is still valued at 6/- per lb.

SISAL. The market is quiet but steady at lower levels. No. 1 has declined to £15 15s. to £16; No. 2 to £14 12s. 6d. to £14 15s. Both relate to July/September to October/December shipments, c.i.f. optional ports.

SPICES. **Pimento.** The spot market in London is quiet with small sales passing at 7½d. per lb. ex store Business "to arrive" on the usual c.i.f. terms is quiet yet steady. Price quoted for July/August shipment from Jamaica is 66/- per cwt. and for July shipment 68/- per cwt. **Ginger.** Business "to arrive" on c.i.f. terms has been very slow. Sales have been made at 25/- for the No. 3 F.A.Q. new crop, June/July shipment, the closing price being 25/- sellers, 24/6 buyers. **Nutmegs.** Worny and broken are quoted at 2¾d.; sound unassorted at 4½d. to 4¾d.; sound 80's at 6d. per lb., landed terms London. **Mace.** The market remains quiet and unchanged. The present value on the spot in London ranges from 1/6 to 1/7 per lb. for the mixed red to pale. Fine pale is still quoted at 1/8.

WANT.

SCOTSMAN, 29, Public School education, five years Continent, fluent French, German, Spanish, for all purposes, three years' administrative experience Near East, South America, seeks opening where ability could be used to advantage; excellent references.—"P. J. R.," c/o THE CIRCULAR.

Visitors from Overseas

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Mr. William P. C. Adam | Mr. J. W. Cathcart | Mr. J. Stanley Matthews |
| Captain G. R. Alston, | Mrs. Esther Chapman | Mr. F. W. Milling |
| M.C. | Mr. H. C. Costelloe | Mr. A. C. O'Dowd |
| The Right Rev. The | Mr. S. O. Dasant | Mr. H. F. Pantin |
| Lord Bishop of Antigua | Mr. E. A. St. C. Davson | Mrs. L. A. Pilgrim |
| Mr. R. Arbutnot-Leslie | Mr. T. Duncanson | Mr. G. R. Reid, LL.B., |
| Mr. Lewis Ashenheira | Hon. E. W. Evans, C.M.G. | J.P. |
| Dr. C. E. S. Bailey, | Captain S. M. Gilbert | Mr. R. E. Rhodes |
| M.B., Ch.B. | Mr. G. Gleadow | Mr. A. Ridehalgh |
| Mr. D. P. Beardmore- | His Honour Mr. J. D. | Mr. D. Foster Ross |
| Stewart | Harford | Mr. F. J. Seaford, O.B.E. |
| Captain W. M. Berestord, | Sir Charlton Harrison, | Mr. S. P. Sheldon |
| M.C. | C.I.E. | Mr. A. Shields |
| Mr. H. Duncombe | Mr. C. F. Henville | Dr. A. E. Slinger |
| Bindley | Mr. C. E. Hitchins | Mr. C. Kenneth Smith |
| Mr. L. C. Bovell-Jones | Mr. Laurie Inaiss | Mr. F. Stell |
| Lieut.-Colonel William | Mr. E. C. Jackman | Mr. Stanley S. Stone |
| Bowring, M.B.E. | H.E. Sir Wilfrid Jackson, | Mr. C. L. Swaby |
| Mr. Harold E. Box, | K.C.M.G. | Lady Swettenham |
| F.R.E.S. | Mr. E. Scott Johnston | Mr. J. B. L. Todd |
| Mr. A. C. Broughton, | Mr. Robert Johnstone | Mr. C. O. Waterman |
| M.I.Mech.E. | Mr. A. B. Killick, B.Sc. | Mrs. H. A. Williams |
| H.E. Sir Alan Burns, | Mr. R. T. Lloyd-Dolbey | Mr. W. Harold Wright |
| K.C.M.G. | Mr. T. L. Lyon | Dr. L. R. Wynter |
| Miss D. Burslem | Mr. L. Lywood | |
- Mr. Robert Arthur, Hotel York, Berners Street, W.1.
 Mr. L. E. Ashenheira, Dorset House, Gloucester Place, N.W.1.
 Mr. David N. Barr, Liguanea, Chaffers Mead, Ashtead, Surrey.
 Captain P. Blagrove, M.C., 52, Lexham Gardens, W.8.
 Mr. A. P. Blair c/o Joseph Stephenson & Co. Ltd., 83, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.
 Captain J. O. Cuttidge, M.B.F., 20, Beaumont Street, Oxford.
 Mr. E. M. Eldridge, Conway Court Hotel, 42-44, Gloucester Terrace, W.2.
 Mr. C. Farrar c/o Henry K. Dawson & Co., Ltd., 79, Mark Lane, E.C.3.
 Mr. O. T. Faulkner, C.M.G., Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Broadway Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1.
 Mrs. W. Gordon Gordon, Kerrow, Cannich, by Beauly, Inverness-shire.
 Mr. K. L. Gwatkin c/o Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), 54, Lombard Street, E.C.3.
 Mr. F. B. Henderson, c/o Aluminium Union Ltd., The Adelphi, Strand, W.C.2.
 Mr. A. de L. Inaiss, Conway Court Hotel, 42/44, Gloucester Terrace, W.2.
 Mr. H. I. Jeffers, Grafton Hotel, Tottenham Court Road, W.1.
 Major E. F. Moulton-Barrett, M.C., The Royal Automobile Club, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
 Mr. G. G. R. Sharp, Cumberland Hotel, Marble Arch, W.1.
 Mr. J. B. L. Todd, Downan, Ballantrae, Ayrshire.

Shipping Arrangements

OUTWARD			
Depart	Packet	From	To
June 30	Waldraut Horn	Dover	Trinidad.
July 1	Jamaica Planter	London	Jamaica.
" 3	Camito	Avonmouth	Jamaica.
" 5	Caribia	Dover	Barbados & Trinidad.
" 5	Eros	London	Jamaica.
" 8	Jamaica Progress	London	Jamaica.
" 8	Socrates	Dover	Barbados & Trinidad.
" 10	Bayano	Avonmouth	Jamaica.
" 12	Heinz Horn	Dover	Trinidad.
" 12	Lombardy	London	B'da, B'mas & J'ca.
" 12	Stuyvesant	Dover	B'dos, T'dad & D'ra.
" 13	Orbita	Liverpool	B'da, B'mas & J'ca.
" 15	Inanda	London	B'dos, T'dad & D'ra.
" 15	Jamaica Pioneer	London	Jamaica.
" 17	Ariguani	Avonmouth	Jamaica.
" 17	Canada	Southampton	Jamaica.
" 19	Erin	London	Jamaica.
" 19	Mimi Horn	Dover	Trinidad.
" 22	Colombia	Dover	B'dos, T'dad & J'ca.
" 22	Pomona	London	Jamaica.
" 24	Cavina	Avonmouth	Jamaica.
" 25	Lochkatrine	London	Bermuda & Jamaica.

HOMEWARD			
Due	Packet	From	To
June 30	Colombia	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.
July 2	Orbita	J'ca, B'mas & B'da	Liverpool.
" 3	Bayano	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
" 4	Colombie	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.
" 4	Jamaica Progress	Jamaica	London.
" 8	H. C. Horn	Trinidad	Dover.
" 10	Ariguani	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
" 10	Erin	Jamaica	London.
" 11	Jamaica Pioneer	Jamaica	London.
" 17	Cavina	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
" 17	Pericles	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.
" 18	Pomona	Jamaica	London.
" 20	Cordillera	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.
" 20	Van Rensselaer	D'ra, T'dad & B'dos	Plymouth.
" 23	Orduna	J'ca, B'mas & B'da	Liverpool.
" 24	Carate	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
" 24	Europa	Jamaica	London.
" 25	Casanare	Jamaica	London.
" 25	Jamaica Producer	Jamaica	London.
" 26	Inhosi	D'ra, T'dad & B'dos	London.

BIRTH

DENSHAM.—On June 15th, 1939, at Mandeville, Jamaica, to Joyce (nee Tyler), wife of Basil Densham—a daughter.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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Telephone :
ROYAL 1188

Telegrams :
CARIB, LONDON

14, TRINITY SQUARE,
LONDON, E.C.3.

July 12th, 1939.

The Canadian Sugar Tariff

EACH succeeding trade agreement between Canada and the British West Indies since the first memorable pact of 1912 has seen closer relations established and the reciprocal conferment of more substantial advantages. It is to be hoped that the forthcoming revision of the terms between these two parts of the Empire, whose close commercial connexion seems almost axiomatic, will prove no exception.

The situation, however, will have to be carefully watched if the West Indies are not to come worst out of the bargain. Thus, the Canadian market is a most important one for West Indian sugar, the chief industry of the Caribbean Colonies. A hint that some modification was sought in the sugar preference given by the Dominion was contained in the Governor-General's speech from the Throne on the occasion of the opening of the Canadian Parliament at the beginning of this year. "I may mention ahead," declared LORD TWEEDSMUIR, "that negotiations will shortly be entered upon, leading to a new agreement which will be mutually beneficial to the West Indian Colonies and to Canada. In connexion therewith the Tariff Board has been directed to make careful examination of the Sugar Preference and Duties."

For the purpose of this careful examination the Tariff Board is now in session. The only public hearings were held on June 8th and 9th for the purpose of studying in detail "the operation in Canada of the Sugar Refining Industry, particularly as regards the relation thereto of the Customs Duties applicable to the raw and refined product." The Canadian interests concerned, including manufacturing confectioners, fruit preservers and spirit distillers, were all represented, but in the main the proceedings seem to have resolved themselves into a direct conflict between the beet growers and the refiners having exclusively cane interests.

Surprisingly enough, the case of the West Indian sugar planter was not presented. It may have been felt that the inquiry was a domestic matter for the Dominion, in which it would be presumption for outside interests to obtrude. The members of the Board made it plain, however, that they would welcome a statement of the West Indian case. Apart from any official evidence that may now be tendered, it is fortunate, therefore, that a member of the Executive of the West India Committee, MR. HAROLD DE PASS, is already in Canada and will be in a position to furnish cogent arguments for the retention of the present sugar regulations, while another member, MR. R. L. M. KIRKWOOD, general manager of the West Indian Sugar Co.,

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also hopes shortly to be in the Dominion and will be able to reinforce his contentions.

The demand to be resisted is two-fold. In the first place, there has long been on foot on the part of certain manufacturers and other interests in the Maritime Provinces an agitation for the removal of the Dutch Standard and the Anti-Dumping Duty. The immediate effect of their disappearance would be to facilitate the entry into Canada of white and other Cuban sugars. The West India Committee has not always seen eye to eye with the Canadian refiners, nor in the past has it been found a staunch defender of the Dutch Standard. But the relations between the West Indian growers and their principal customers in the Dominion have become closer, and it must not be forgotten that only very recently the refiners yielded valuable concessions in the direction of rendering the standard contract more equitable. At the present juncture the interests of planter and refiner appear almost identical. "When folks are banding, feeble is he that hath no brother."

The second attack springs from a different quarter. From Quebec, from Manitoba, from Alberta are heard insistent claims for the extension of the beet industry. They are based on grounds that seem stronger politically than economically. The GREENE report made it abundantly clear that Canada can never hope to produce beet as cheaply as tropical cane is produced. The chief plank in the Beet Industry's platform is to point to the 260,000 Canadians already employed in connexion with beet sugar production. The growers have hitched their wagon to the star of expansion and believe that within ten years fifty per centum of the sugar consumed in Canada will be of refined beet.

In resolutely opposing such a development the West Indies will be on strong ground. They have but to point out not only the greatly increased price the Canadian consumer would be called upon to pay for his sugar, but also the grave effect that would result to the National Steamship Line, whose ships would be depleted of a large proportion of their principal freight on the homeward journey, not to mention the decreased demand for Canadian products in the West Indian Colonies.

We trust that these considerations will be borne in mind by the members of the Tariff Board and that they will pause before deciding to recommend any measures that will have the effect of whittling down the benefits at present enjoyed by West Indian producers. In our view, such measures would be a retrograde step in Canada-West Indies trade relationships, and, equally with any move for Cuban reciprocity, would be repugnant to the whole spirit of the Ottawa Agreement as well as the objects of the International Sugar Agreement.

From a Londoner's Notebook

VERY appropriately, the first major public function discharged by His Majesty the King since his return from Canada enabled his people in the mother country to show him that they have not been idle during his absence. In representative detachments 20,000 men and women, from the Navy, the Army and the Air Force, the nursing services, and all the manifold branches of civilian defence, marched past the King, the Queen and Queen Mary in Hyde Park. Every person on parade was a volunteer. There is good reason to suppose that this impressive demonstration has been marked and inwardly digested in certain foreign countries that need not be named—not, of course, by the peoples, who are allowed to hear very little about it, but by the governments. After the parade His Majesty, through the Prime Minister, addressed a message to the nation, in which he said, "Our civil defence force is now established. All our preparations are designed not to provoke war but to preserve peace."

* * *

The Hyde Park demonstration had been closely preceded by a powerful speech from Lord Halifax, made at the annual dinner of the Institute of International Affairs, but evidently intended to be studied by any foreign nation contemplating aggression. The Foreign Secretary covered the whole ground of British foreign policy, and left no excuse for doubting the inflexible resolution of the British government and people to fulfil all their present engagements, if necessary by force of arms. In particular, Lord Halifax made it quite clear that, should Germany attempt without the consent of Poland to alter the present status of the Free City of Danzig, and should Poland find it necessary to resist, then Great Britain, which guarantees the independence of Poland, would go to war in her defence. So, as M. Daladier has proclaimed, would France.

* * *

So firm a declaration of policy was the more welcome because it came in the midst of a particularly anxious time. German Nazis of military age were known to be flocking into Danzig, ostensibly as tourists; there were reports of extensive new fortifications and imports of guns into the city; and it was strongly rumoured that the Nazi government of Danzig might at any moment declare its own incorporation in the Reich, and thus force Poland, if she declared war to prevent it, into the apparent position of an aggressor. In fact, what seemed quite likely to be a critical week-end passed without disturbance; and, if any *comp* was contemplated, it may well be that the firm front shown in Great Britain checked it. But the threat to world peace in this quarter of Europe is still very dangerous, and most critical events are sure to occur before the summer is out.

* * *

We shall all feel strengthened for the diplomatic ordeals that lie ahead when the "peace front" has been extended by the admission of Russia. At present these

long-drawn negotiations still hang fire. The Soviet wishes to add the small states along the Baltic to the list of countries guaranteed by the proposed alliance. In that event, we have suggested that Russia ought to guarantee certain small countries in the West of Europe, such as the Netherlands and Switzerland. But the small countries in both east and west are rather shy of accepting such guarantees, fearing the penetration of their domestic affairs by the influence of the Soviet system. To clear up these difficulties the negotiations have still some way to go. At the same time, the common interest of the three Powers is becoming more and more apparent, and nothing has happened to suggest any disagreement in principle as opposed to detail. The consolidating of the alliance seems to be only a matter of time; but, in the precarious state of Europe, time counts for much.

* * *

At the time of writing, the public inquiry into the loss of the submarine *Thetis* has been in progress for a week. It would be improper at this stage to make any remark on the controversial issues that have emerged. But two points have been established beyond doubt by the evidence of the only four survivors out of the 103 officers and men on board. The first is the superb courage and coolness shown by all the doomed men as their hopes of rescue dwindled and disappeared. Secondly, we know how the submarine met her end. She was flooded through one of her torpedo tubes. The two ends of a torpedo tube are closed, respectively, by a bow cap and a rear door, both of course capable of being opened or shut; but naturally both must not be opened at the same time, for that would let in the sea. In order to submerge the submarine the commanding officer decided that number 5 torpedo tube should be filled with water, and ordered the torpedo officer—one of the survivors—to discover whether it was so filled. Routine tests gave the apparent result that the tube was not full, and the indicators showed that the bow cap was shut. Lieutenant Woods, the torpedo officer, therefore thought it safe to open the rear door and inspect the interior of the tube. Too late he realised that not only was the tube full of water, but the bow cap was open; there was an overwhelming inrush of water, and before it could be stemmed by the shutting of watertight doors, so much of the submarine was flooded that she went straight to the bottom. This was the immediate cause of the appalling tragedy. But how the bow cap came to be open in spite of the fact that the indicator showed "shut" is still an unsolved problem.

* * *

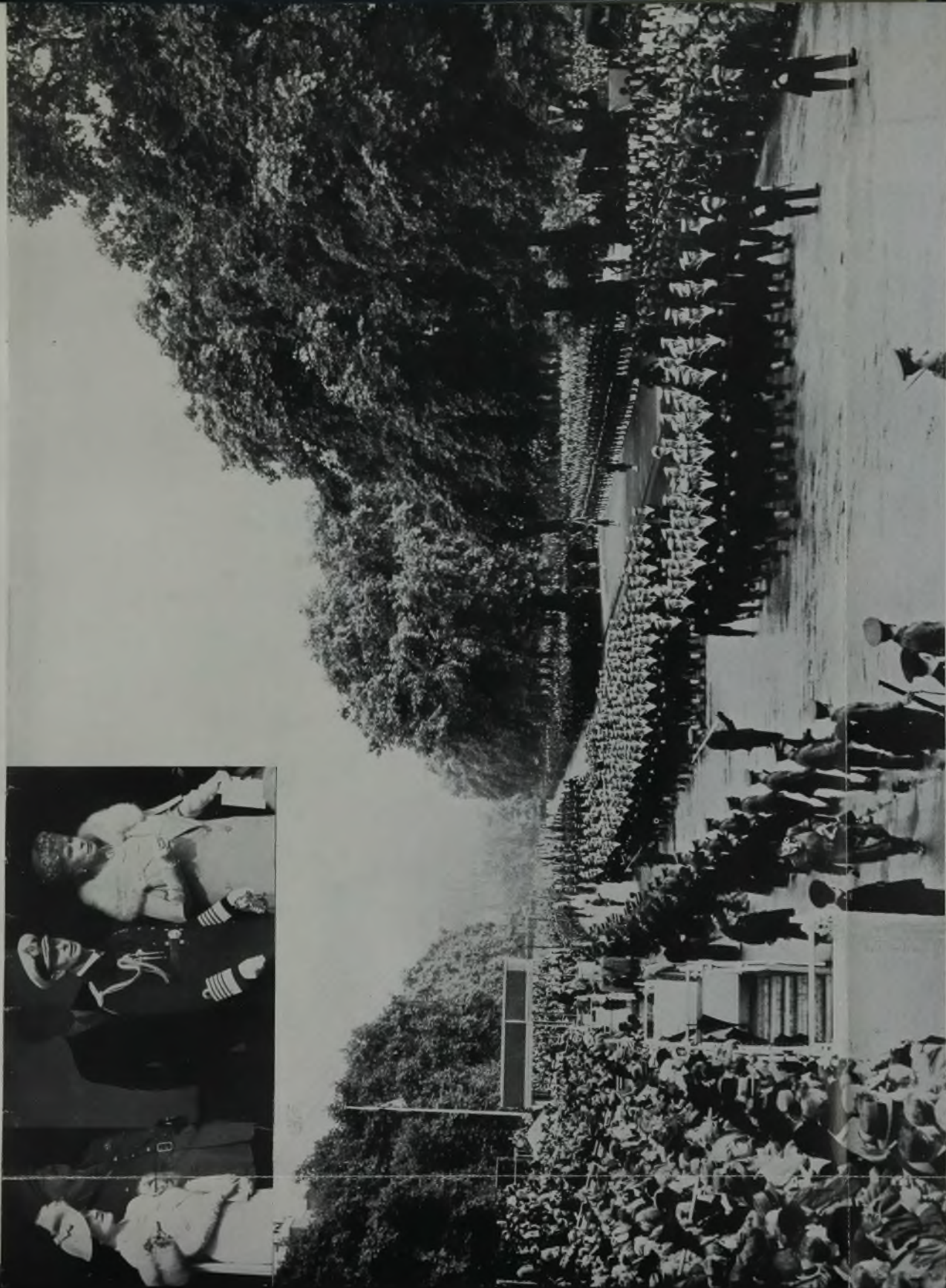
For the solution we may have to wait for the salvage of the *Thetis*, with which, owing to unfavourable weather, scarcely any progress has yet been made.

This is a favourable time to become a member of the West India Committee.



INGTON COLLEGE, BARBADOS

[See page 301



THE KING REVIEWS HIS VOLUNTEERS—NATIONAL RALLY IN HYDE PARK

[See opposite page



TWO VIEWS OF CODRINGTON COLLEGE, BARBADOS

[See page 301





The West Indian Club



West India Committee Chairman Entertained

LIEUT.-COLONEL IVAN DAVSON, O.B.E., chairman of the West India Committee, was the guest at dinner of the West Indian Club on June 28th when a large number of members assembled under the presidency of Sir Alfred Sherlock, chairman of the Club, at the headquarters in Whitehall Court, London, S.W. Apologies for absence were announced from Lord Olivier, Sir William Goode, Mr. J. Gordon Miller (deputy-chairman of the West India Committee) and Mr. G. Norman Knight.

The chairman, proposing the health of the guest of the evening, said that their gathering was more intimate than usual as the Club was entertaining one of its own members and most of the members were also members of the West India Committee. If they were not, they should be. (Laughter). It was fitting that he, as chairman of the Club, should extend a very hearty welcome to Colonel Davson, chairman of the Committee.

Colonel Davson needed no introduction. His family had been established in British Guiana for over a century. The name of Davson was one of the most honoured throughout the West Indies. Not only was Colonel Davson appreciated for himself. His father was chairman of the Committee before him. His brother, the late Sir Edward Davson, was remembered for what he did, not only for the West Indies but for the whole Colonial Empire. All deplored his comparatively untimely death just when his influence for good was at its highest.

Colonel Davson occupied the chairmanship of the West India Committee with dignity and ability. The position was one which required very special qualifications. It was one in which he tried to serve the best interests of the Colonies which the Committee represented. The position called for great self-sacrifice and the expenditure of a great amount of time. It necessitated also a very complete study of the problems of the West Indies.

He (Sir Alfred) had often thought that the West Indian Islands, British Honduras and British Guiana did not give sufficient thanks to the Committee for all that they did. This was the right time for them to come to the Committee and ask for help in solving some of their difficult problems, for at no time was the home country so sympathetic towards the troubles of the entire Colonial Empire.

Colonel Davson had shown himself extremely shrewd in his guidance of affairs; extremely energetic and full of enthusiasm in furthering the cause which he really believed in. "We look to him to draft our memoranda and to lead us in our deputations," said the chairman. As an instance of Colonel Davson's energetic action Sir Alfred recalled that as far back as 1923 when the West Indian sugar industry was in a very bad way and the Canadian Government was threatening to put on an anti-dumping duty Colonel Davson went to Ottawa, saw the Canadian Minister of Finance, Mr.

Fielding and, as a result of the amazing figures and strong arguments which he produced, the anti-dumping Bill was set aside. It was due to his initiative that the special preference on sugar was given to the West Indies. That was a thing for which everybody should be intensely grateful.

He also admired Colonel Davson for the things which he had left undone. For instance, he might have gone into Parliament and talked about things which he did not understand (laughter) whereas he had stuck to the problems of the West Indies which he thoroughly understood. They wished him everything that was good. "Long life to the House of Davson." (Applause).

COLONEL DAVSON'S REPLY.

Colonel Davson, replying to the toast which was honoured cordially, said that the compliment paid by the Club was a compliment to the West India Committee as well as to himself. He was especially pleased that the dinner should be presided over by the chairman of the Club, and at the presence of the president of the Club (Sir Algernon Aspinall) and Mr. Jupp, the deputy-chairman, who had done so much to help the West Indian Cricket team.

The occasion of the dinner was perhaps appropriate because, this year, he (Colonel Davson) was completing thirty years' service on the Executive of the West India Committee. The last fifteen at least of those years seemed to have consisted of a long succession of deputations to Ministers from the Chancellor of the Exchequer downwards, of service on departmental committees, and of assistance in the preparation of information for successive Commissions that had proceeded to the West Indies on one subject or another.

The big campaigns had usually related to sugar although unstinted attention was also given to other products of the West Indies. Sugar had always been a political article and it seemed likely to remain so. He remembered a deputation to Mr. Pethick-Lawrence, then Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury. The members of the deputation represented the sugar producers of the Colonies and Dominions, the sugar refiners and the sugar manufacturers, and Mr. Pethick-Lawrence started the proceedings by saying that any claim that could bring together all branches of the sugar industry must obviously be irresistible (Laughter).

He felt it a matter of regret that the proposals for the reform of West Indian currency had not gone through, as, had they done so, the West Indies would by now have had at their disposal a central fund corresponding to those possessed by other important Colonies in the Empire. But the Treasury, who stood to lose what the West Indies stood to gain, were naturally not enthusiastic, and a departmental committee had failed to move them. Mr. Beckett, whom he was glad to see present, had been a very helpful member in the West Indian interest, although that was before he had had any

connexion with the West Indies Department of the Colonial Office.

Speaking of British aviation in the West Indies, Colonel Davson said that here again the reluctance of the Imperial authorities to provide the funds for its development had been the chief obstacle. He was hopeful, however, that in the near future a larger view would be taken. It was largely owing to aviation that, as chairman of the West India Committee, he had been able to visit the West Indian Colonies fairly extensively. Within the last three years he had visited them all but one. It was still a disadvantage that visits to the smaller islands were limited to the amount of time which the steamers remain in the several ports, and this scarcely sufficed for making contacts with the prominent representatives or for an understanding of local conditions. He felt sure that the coming of aviation would be of particular benefit to the smaller Colonies.

Touching on his recent visit to the West Indies, Colonel Davson said that while there he had suggested to the general manager of the "Lady" ships that since they called at the Bahamas and at the more southern Colonies the two services should be combined so as to give people in the rather hotter southern Colonies a chance of spending a summer holiday in the Bahamas. The general manager replied that if one looked at the map it would be seen what a great detour the boats serving the Southern Colonies would have to make. Hence it would be difficult to combine the two services.

In the Bahamas which he visited flowers were plentiful but a little too expensive for constant use in the exchange of courtesies. That, however, did not matter as the people there "said it" with sponges. The presentation of a sponge implied no aspersion on the facial appearance of the recipient. (Laughter).

Colonel Davson, referring to his recent enjoyable visit to Jamaica, paid a tribute to the enterprise of those who were endeavouring to foster local air services.

Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques proposed the health of the chairman which was honoured cordially.

Among those present were :—

Sir Algernon Aspinall (president), Mr. A. L. Jupp (deputy-chairman), Mr. Alexander Elder and Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques (hon. treasurers), Mr. A. W. Armour, Mr. H. Beckett, Mr. E. Carter Braine, Mr. A. C. Broughton, Mr. J. A. Calder, Mr. R. E. Cook, Mr. A. Farrar, Mr. Cecil Farrar, Mr. C. F. Farrar, Mr. N. Farrar, Mr. Harold J. J. Freeman, Mr. A. Gomes, Mr. G. Grant, Mr. Thomas Greenwood, Mr. F. B. Henderson, Mr. R. L. Henderson, Mr. C. E. Hitchens, Mr. G. R. Hunte, Mr. R. W. Jerratt, Mr. E. Scott Johnston, Mr. Edward J. King (secretary of the West India Committee), Mr. J. Lagden, Captain J. F. L. Lamport, Mr. Mason, Mr. Allan E. Messer, Mr. M. S. Moody Stuart, Major A. A. Nathan, Mr. N. Neuerburg, Mr. A. C. O'Dowd, Mr. E. Palmer, Major Kenneth Previte, Sir Alexander Roger, Mr. E. A. Ryder, Mr. Dudley I. Scard, Mr. N. P. Sherlock, Mr. Robert W. Smith, Mr. W. A. B. Smith, Mr. E. C. Stenbridge, Major R. W. Turner, Mr. H. A. Walker, Mr. P. Wilcox, Mr. R. K. Winter, Mr. A. I. Zaitzeff, Captain F. F. C. Messum (hon. secretary) and Mr. G. J. Dent (assistant hon. secretary).

The Annual West Indies At Home was held at the Apothecaries Hall, Water Lane, on Thursday, June 29th, preceded by a service at the historic church of St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, of which the Rev. J. R. Sankey is vicar. The sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of Antigua.

Lady Lubbock

CONSTANCE ANN LUBBOCK, whose lamented death on June 20th at the age of 84 was recorded in last issue of the CIRCULAR, was the youngest of the 12 children of Sir John F. W. Herschel, the first baronet (who lies in Westminster Abbey) and grand-daughter of Sir William Herschel, both distinguished astronomers.

Gifted with a brilliant intellect, she was one of the first women to enter Girton in 1874. After graduating there with honours in Natural Science in 1878 she became Science Tutor in charge of the new chemical laboratory. She was one of the first Girtonians to marry and we read in *The Times* that her marriage in 1881 to Nevile Lubbock caused a pleasing stir in the female academic world.

Thereafter her interest was focused on her husband and his work for the West Indies, the persistent nature of which must surely be too well known and appreciated in those Colonies to need description. She accompanied him on his visits to the Caribbean in 1882, 1889 and 1897—the year of the "Norman" Royal Commission—and in 1884 and 1891 to the United States where he discussed the prospects of reciprocity with the West Indies, a policy rejected by Her Majesty's Government, which at that time was devoid of any other for assisting the West Indies in their struggle against the foreign sugar bounties.

Lady Lubbock's interest in West Indian affairs was recognised by the West India Committee on November 25th, 1903, when, on the occasion of the presentation to him of his portrait (painted by Sir Hubert von Herkomer, R.A.) at a banquet given in his honour, Sir Nevile, on behalf of his wife, accepted from the members a handsome diamond crescent tiara. The painting now hangs in the Committee rooms having been transferred by Lady Lubbock to the Committee by deed of gift shortly after the war.

Until the close of her active life Lady Lubbock followed closely, and with marked sympathy, the fortunes of the West Indian Colonies. Only last August in a letter published in *The Times* she wrote of the beginnings of the prosperous cane-farming industry in Trinidad. Her main object was, as she subsequently told the writer of this memoir, to remove the general impression which seemed to prevail that the planters were entirely indifferent to the well-being of their labourers.

Lady Lubbock had six daughters and a son. After Sir Nevile's death in 1914 and the loss of her son, Lieut.-Commander Alexander Nevile Lubbock, R.N., who was drowned at sea whilst serving in the Oronsay in 1918, she went to live at Slough, where her grandfather had carried out his researches which resulted inter alia in the discovery of the Planet Uranus, and at the age of 78 she published *The Herschel Chronicle* which was very favourably reviewed.

Lady Lubbock was very modest and never obtruded her great learning upon friends and visitors. Her knowledge of Latin and Greek was profound, and it is indeed said that she read Homer at the age of 8.

She leaves her daughters, Mrs. Bertram Hambro, Mrs. Edward Boyd Maxwell, Mrs. Paul Cairn Vellacott, Mrs. Christopher Carlile, Mrs. Frederick G. Bonham Carter and Miss Mildred Lubbock, besides many friends and acquaintances, to mourn her loss. A.A.

Soldier-Poet who Founded a College

How Codrington's Dream Came True

By E. C. STEMBRIDGE

FOUNDERS are traditionally pious. The men who in the dark ages bequeathed their wealth to set up schools and colleges and charities have received full credit for their good intent.

Piety, however, was but one of the many qualities of Christopher Codrington. The man whose prophetic vision and whose wealth brought into being what is still the most important educational establishment in the West Indies was notable, not only for benevolence, but for attainments which ranked him among the most accomplished men of his age. A Fellow of All Souls at 22, it is on record that he devoted himself to modern languages, literature, history, divinity, logic and physics. His brilliance as a wit and a poet was acclaimed by his contemporaries.

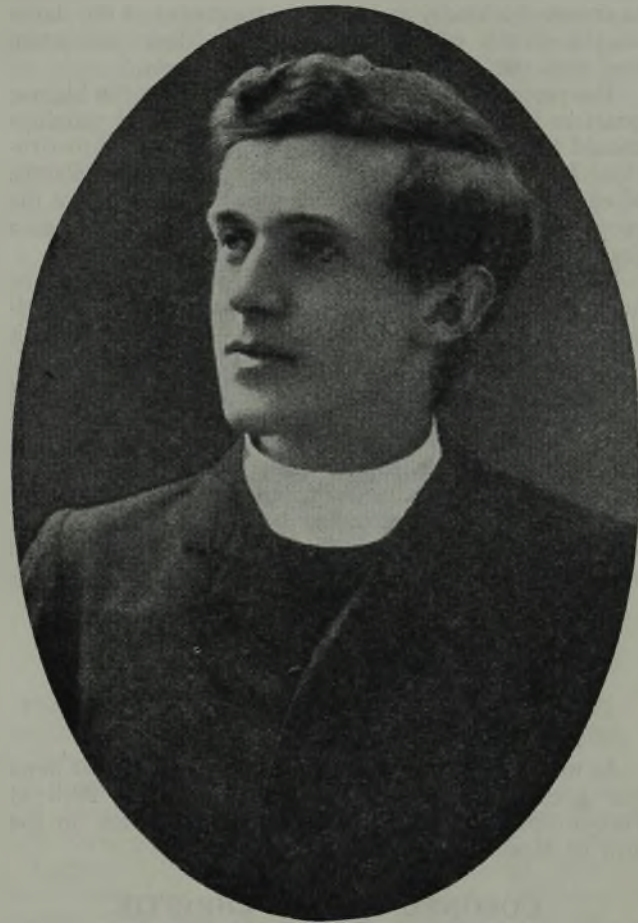
Codrington, however, was a man not only of learning but of action. One does not usually associate the cloistered seclusion of the scholar with the stern activities of the "tented field." The life of contemplation appears far removed from "war's alarms." The equipment of the student seems to have little in common with military capacity. Yet Codrington's career ran contrary to average human experience. He showed that he could leave the College for the Camp; could lay down the pen and take up the sword, and find a new opening for his versatility. He was destined to distinguish himself in a campaign against the French in the Netherlands, and while still a young man of thirty to become Captain-General of the Leeward Islands.

But the life of learning and the advancement of religion and philanthropy proved paramount in their claims, and ultimately he relinquished his military office to devote himself once more to that studious occupation which had engaged his earlier years. A review of his many-sided career would suggest that it covered a long period. One reads therefore with surprise that he died at 42. Truly, "We live in deeds not years."

Remarkable men sometimes spring from remarkable stock. It was so in the case of Christopher Codrington. His forbears were fired by that spirit of adventure and exploration so much in evidence at that time. Long seated in Gloucestershire, they had already played a prominent part in the public life of that county, when a member of the family—Christopher, grandfather of the founder of the College, emigrated to Barbados at the beginning of the reign of Charles I. There he acquired wealth and there he died in 1685.

Of his two sons, Christopher, the elder, was several times Speaker of the House of Assembly, and became Captain-General of the Leeward Islands. This Christopher in turn left a son—a third Christopher destined to become the most famous of them all. Born in Barbados in 1668, he went to Oxford where he distinguished himself in the manner and to the degree already noted. The last six years of his life were spent

on his estates in Barbados. During those years, years of contemplation and study, he doubtless pondered deeply over the project for which he had made provision in his



Canon John Cecil Wippell, M.A., B.D.
The present Principal of Codrington

will—the establishment of a College for the training of medical missionaries.

CODRINGTON'S WILL

He died on Good Friday, April 7th, 1710 in the mansion which was to become the residence of the Principal of the College. Six years later his body was carried across the Atlantic and placed in the ante-chapel of All Souls, Oxford.

By his will, Codrington bequeathed two sugar estates consisting of three windmills with the necessary

buildings for the cultivation of sugar, 315 negroes and 100 head of cattle to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in trust for the maintenance of a convenient number of professors and scholars "all of them to be under the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, who shall be obliged to study and practise physic and chirurgery as well as divinity; that by the apparent usefulness of the former to all mankind they may both endear themselves to the people and have the better opportunities of doing good to men's souls, whilst they are taking care of their bodies."

The bequest, it will be noted, included slaves. The question of emancipation had not then been raised and slavery was not then repugnant to the Christian conscience. But the S.P.G. we are told, at once took steps to ensure the kindly and humane treatment of the slaves on the estates which thus came into their possession, and sent out a Catechist to instruct them.

The project of a college excited interest in the highest quarters in England and it was arranged that warships should transport timber for the building of the institution from Tobago, St. Vincent and other islands. More than a century, however, was to elapse before the project was realised, the college being first opened as a grammar school. That was in 1745.

The late Dr. T. Herbert Bindley, for many years the honoured Principal of the college, states in his "Annals of Codrington College, Barbados," to which one is indebted for many of the facts set forth in this article: "The fact is that the West Indian population was not sufficiently large or sufficiently educated to respond at this time to the advantages offered by an academical institution in their midst, such as the founder had intended. He was a century and a half in front of his age. And so the training of boys was the first step, as the society saw, which necessarily preceded the education of young men."

(To be continued)

Obituary

MR. ERNEST GOMEZ

As we go to press we learn with deep regret that news has been received of the death on June 26th at Port-of-Spain of Mr. Ernest Gomez, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Gomez & Miller.

COLONEL GEORGE CHRISTIE

Colonel George Christie, who died, we regret to announce, on June 14th, was the son of William Christie of Temple Hall, Jamaica.

Born in 1841, he was the oldest officer in the British Army, and the last gazetted soldier to have been a Mutiny combatant. His uncle, John Christie, was in the Victory with Nelson, in the famous pursuit of Villeneuve to the West Indies and back, which culminated in the battle of Trafalgar.

MRS. MOFFETT POTTS

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Moffett Potts, which occurred on Tuesday, July 4th, at Eastbourne, from heart failure. Mrs. Moffett Potts was the youngest daughter of the late Robert Milner, of Kidling-

ton, Oxfordshire, and St. Vincent, West Indies, and of the late Mrs. Milner, and was the sister of Lady Hudson, G.B.E. (formerly Viscountess Northcliffe), and Mrs. T. H. O'Brien. Mrs. Moffett Potts is survived by her three sons.

MR. JAMES B. STIVEN

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. James B. Stiven in Kingston, Jamaica, on June 1st.

Born in Dundee in Scotland 74 years ago, Mr. Stiven first went to the Dutch East Indies, and thence to Jamaica, where he established himself in business. For many years he was a member of the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce, and served that body both as a member of the Council and as a vice-president. He was a Justice of Peace for Kingston.

He is survived by a widow, two sons and a daughter, to whom we offer our sincere sympathy.

MR. REGINALD VICTOR BUTT

We much regret to announce the death on July 2nd of Mr. R. V. Butt.

Born in Wolverhampton in 1875, Mr. Butt joined the Colonial Bank (now Barclays, D. C. & O.) in 1903, after seven years on the staff of Lloyds Bank. From that date until 1916 he served in Trinidad, becoming successively Secretary of the General Superintendent's Department and Accountant. For seven years he was Inspector for the West Indies, afterwards being appointed Manager in Trinidad in 1923. From 1927 until four years ago, when he retired, Mr. Butt was Manager in Jamaica.

He was married in 1904 to Miss Anne Marie Cipriani of Trinidad. To the widow and the three sons and daughter of the marriage we offer our deep sympathy.

HONOURABLE GEORGE WILLIAMS, O.B.E.

We deeply regret to announce the death on June 30th of the Honourable George Williams, O.B.E., at his home Mount Pleasant, St. Lucia.

Mr. Williams, who was 64 years of age, was born in that island, where he began his career in the Civil Service.

Later, he started business on his own account in St. Lucia, specialising in dry goods, and the name of George Williams and Co. became known throughout the island as one of the foremost of its kind.

After the disastrous fire of 1927, which very nearly destroyed the business premises of Castries, Mr. Williams practically retired from business and had only a few special agencies which he held until his death. The principal of these was the Coaling Agency of Messrs. James Burness and Son.

Apart from business interests, Mr. Williams gave of his best for the well-being of St. Lucia, his island home, of which he was most proud, and for many years was a member of the Legislative Council and Chairman of the Town Board.

In 1934 he was honoured with the O.B.E., and in 1937 represented St. Lucia at the Coronation of King George VI.

He leaves a widow and three sons to mourn his loss. To them the CIRCULAR offers its deep sympathy.

Air-mail Development

Transatlantic Service Inaugurated

A DEVELOPMENT which may prove of far-reaching importance to those who have to communicate with the British West Indies took place on June 29th, when Pan-American Airways inaugurated their regular Trans-Atlantic service from New York to Marseilles. The company proposes to maintain a weekly schedule of two trips in each direction, one by the Northern route—Southampton, Foynes (Ireland), Botwood (Newfoundland), Shediac (New Brunswick), New York—and the other by the Southern route—Marseilles, Lisbon, Azores, New York, as above. Mails are taken by both routes, but at present passengers only by the Southern. It is hoped passengers will be taken also on the Northern route (Southampton—New York) from July 26th.

The inauguration of the Northern route was completed on July 9th when the Yankee Clipper arrived at Southampton from New York in 27½ hours. Her actual flying time was 19 hours 34 minutes. The Clipper carried 550 lb. of mail.

This mail service should provide a much speedier means of communication between this country and the West Indies than the present whole or partial surface routes. It may not be long before members will be asking that their CIRCULARS should be sent by this method (but not at the present subscription!)

Imperial Airways will also be running a Transatlantic service from Southampton to New York, and this is due to start, according to Sir Kingsley Wood, the Secretary of State for Air, next month (August).

According to our information, a Pan-American Air-liner leaves Marseilles for America each week on Sunday at 7 a.m., arriving in New York on Tuesday morning at the same hour. The quickest surface route takes 4½ days, the time taken by such ships as the Queen Mary and the Normandie.

By the Northern route, the time is even shorter. The Air-liner leaves Southampton on Wednesday at 2 p.m., and arrives in New York the very next day at the same hour. This appears to be exactly a day of 24 hours, but actually the journey takes, owing to the difference of time in the two countries, 28 hours. By the Northern route in the reverse direction, the Air-liner leaves Port Washington, New York, on Saturday at 7.30 a.m., and arrives in Southampton on Sunday at 1.0 p.m.

Connexions with Jamaica, Trinidad and Barbados from New York will be easy via Miami, reached by Eastern Airways. There are three services every week from Miami to Kingston via Havana and Cienfuegos. As regards Barbados and Trinidad, taking the Southern Air-liner route, the connecting service leaves Miami at 7.30 a.m. on Wednesday, the day following the arrival of the Transatlantic Air-liner in New York, and arrives in Trinidad at 3.15 p.m. on the Thursday. The Colony can therefore be reached from Marseilles in about three

days and 8½ hours. The K.L.M. connecting service leaves Trinidad at 9 a.m. on the Saturday morning, so that the inhabitants of Little England should receive their European mails in not more than 6 days, a clear saving of about 3½ days over the fastest direct steamship route.

The Air-mail postage from the United Kingdom to New York costs 1s. 3d. per half ounce. The cost per half-ounce for postage to the British West Indies other than the Windward Islands (which are not yet provided for) is as follows:—

		s.	d.			s.	d.
Bahamas	..	1	8	Leeward Islands	..	2	0
Bermuda	..	1	9	Trinidad	..	2	0
Jamaica	..	1	9	Barbados	..	2	3
British Honduras	..	2	0	British Guiana	..	2	9

Letters should be marked "Via North Atlantic Air Route," and bear an air-mail label.

Following their representations, which were previously reported in the CIRCULAR, the West India Committee has now been informed by the Postmaster-General that, since the 30th June last, air-mail correspondence for Barbados has been accepted for transmission by sea to New York and thence by air via Trinidad.

The postage rate is 1/- per half ounce for letters, and 6d. for post cards. The latest time for posting in the United Kingdom is normally the same as for ordinary correspondence for the United States of America. Transmission by this method takes 8 to 12 days.

The Caribbean Lodge

There was a very representative gathering at the Installation Meeting of the Caribbean Lodge (No. 4826) at Freemason's Hall, on July 4th.

Bro. Victor L. G. Gerrard was duly installed as the W.M. for the ensuing year by W. Bro. J. Lagden. The W.M. then proceeded to invest his Officers: W. Bro. J. Lagden, I.P.M.; Bro. J. G. S. Comfort, S.W.; Bro. Victor Lee, J.W.; W. Bro. F. A. Windridge, treasurer; W. Bro. A. L. Jupp, secretary; W. Bro. H. S. Bell, D.C.; Bro. G. J. Dent, S.D.; Bro. E. Palmer, J.D.; W. Bro. G. Parrott, Almoner; W. Bro. W. F. Clatworthy and Bros. C. W. Murray, J. Norman Rose, H. L. Q. Henriques and H. N. G. Clarke, Stewards. Previously to the Installation, Mr. Walter Ernest Gough was initiated in Freemasonry.

At the banquet which followed the ceremonies, the Rt. W. Bro. F. A. Mackey, D. G. M. of British Guiana, responded to the toast of Grand Lodge Officers and W. Bro. W. H. Allan of Barbados was among those who responded for the visitors. Rt. W. Bro. Mackey belongs to the Union (No. 247) and Concord (No. 3,508) of British Guiana, and W. Bro. Allan to the Albion of Barbados (No. 196), the oldest Lodge but one in the Colonial Empire.

Why Not Invest Within the Empire?

The Lesson of Lost Foreign Investments

FRESH from his first-hand experience in the British West Indies as a member of the Royal Commission, Mr. Ralph Assheton, M.P., addressed on June 22nd an important letter to *The Times* which not only formed the subject of one of "The Thunderer's" leading articles on the same date, but provoked an extremely valuable correspondence for a fortnight thereafter.

"Investing Imperially," was Mr. Assheton's theme. He pointed out that unless we paid more attention to using our capital resources to developing our Empire wisely, we should not deserve to keep it, nor should we be able to deny the suggestion made in foreign countries that we were dogs in the manger.

There followed these telling figures:—

"The total nominal amount outstanding of foreign stocks and bonds, and foreign railway securities in the Official and Supplementary Lists is £3,354,646,172, and the market valuation at March 24, 1939, was £620,768,432. On the basis of that valuation not far off £3,000,000,000 has been lost by the investing public in foreign investment—a great deal of it irretrievably.

"On the other hand, the total nominal amount outstanding of Dominion, Provincial and Colonial Government stocks and Dominion and Colonial railways is £1,176,099,675, and the market valuation at the same date was £1,047,709,838. It is true that this shows some depreciation and mistakes have been made, but very little of the capital has been irretrievably lost, and a valuation taken at a more favourable period might easily show no loss at all, taking the list as a whole."

Mr. Assheton added that the figures quoted did not include commercial investments other than railways, nor did they include our investments in India or in the U.S.A., and ended with this significant statement:—

"For various reasons, many of which could not have been foreseen, a vast sum of money has been lost in foreign investments; how much better if some of it had been invested (even lost!) in our own Empire. Let us learn our lesson and invest more of our savings imperially in the future."

He was followed by Mr. Herbert Daw, who asked, why cry over the spilt milk of capital invested abroad and suggested that, in sharing in the development of the Empire, we should feel we were doing so not only for our personal benefit, but for that of British subjects overseas.

On June 27th appeared a letter from Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood, who urged that there would not be any difficulty in obtaining British capital for investment in the Colonies, provided Government would give a clear lead on Colonial policy. He instanced the West Indian citrus industry:—

"Some years ago West Indians were encouraged to grow citrus; now, in the interests of Palestine, they are being discouraged from growing citrus. Again, one of the leading citrus

growers in Jamaica quite recently erected a small factory for canning citrus and exporting to this country with the idea of gaining the necessary experience for large-scale operations. He invested £4,000 in this venture as well as a good deal of time and energy, but, as he put it, "no sooner was the last nail driven than Government removed the 15 per cent. preference on Empire canned citrus in accordance with the terms of the recent Anglo-American Trade Treaty."

"Again, West Indian cocoa planters have suffered not so much from "witch-broom" disease as from the competition of our own West African Colonies, where the standard of living is much lower than the still very low standard prevailing in the West Indies."

"The big incentive to Colonial investment would be—and should be—this country's undertaking to develop and expand trade with the Colonial Empire in a planned and orderly, and above all preferential, manner. Provided that Government indicate that this is to be done, plenty of capital will certainly be forthcoming."

"It is rather significant that exports from Japan into the British West Indies during the last four years total approximately £1,250,000, while West Indian exports to Japan are negligible; yet the population of the British West Indies is less than 7 per cent. of the total population of our Colonial Empire."

Lord Trenchard, who followed next day on this subject of our failure to invest in the Colonial Empire, without which there could be no general advance in the standards of life and social services of the inhabitants therein, thought that the cause of this "rather pitiful record" was that those with money to invest and the experience to do so beneficially were not encouraged, and almost discouraged from putting it in Imperial enterprise.

A letter from Mr. J. Wardlaw Milne on June 30th argued that schemes of land settlement must be married to the production of the land and the development of industry, soundly backed financially and carefully worked out in full consultation with those who thoroughly knew the conditions in the parts of the Empire selected.

Nutrition in the Colonies

The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, will give the "Empire Exchange" talk that listeners to Daventry will hear on July 31st. He will discuss the recently-published Report of the Committee of the Economic Advisory Council on Nutrition in the Colonial Empire.

It was in April, 1936, that the Colonial Secretary, then the Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, requested officials in all the Colonies to send him reports on nutrition in their districts. To sift and cohere the replies, which were found extremely interesting, the Prime Minister set up a Committee of some fifteen to twenty experts—doctors, educationalists, agriculturalists, and one anthropologist—under the chairmanship of Earl De La Warr. The Committee's Report, as Lord Dufferin and Ava will point out in his talk, is not only of interest to specialists.

Trinidad and Tobago

New Tourist Literature and Accommodation

THE brightly coloured and very attractively illustrated 16-page pamphlet issued by the Tourist and Exhibitions Board of Trinidad and Tobago should greatly facilitate the efforts of those who are seeking to bring the land of the humming bird to the

publications were designed and printed in Canada. As shown by the illustrations on this page, active steps are being taken to ensure that those who come to the Colony to enjoy its many attractions shall be able to do so in comfort. In March of last year the

work of demolishing the central section of the Queens Park Hotel in Port-of-Spain was begun. The new block which has taken its place is seen framed by one of the giant Saman trees which are such an ornamental feature of the Queens Park Savannah. The trunk and branches of the tree are festooned by the curious cactus known locally as mistletoe or old man's beard and other tropical epiphytes.

The lower illustration is one of the hotel, the construction of which was completed early this year, at Macqueripe Bay, the well known and very popular bathing resort. The two illustrations are from photographs by Mr. W. Minshall, secretary of the Tourist and Exhibitions Board of Trinidad and Tobago.



Queens Park Hotel

notice of tourists. Almost every phase of the attractions in Trinidad and Tobago is depicted, with a description of the charms of the two islands tellingly presented in the letterpress. An inset eight page leaflet provides a most useful list of hotels and other accommodation with charges, general information regarding the Colony, shopping guide, recommends places of interest to visit, supplies a map of Port-of-Spain and a list of taxi fares and winds up with all the necessary shipping information. A small folder has also been produced and widely distributed to arouse interest and to invite applications for the booklets containing fuller information about an ideal holiday resort. All three



Macqueripe Hotel

An Old West Indian Firm

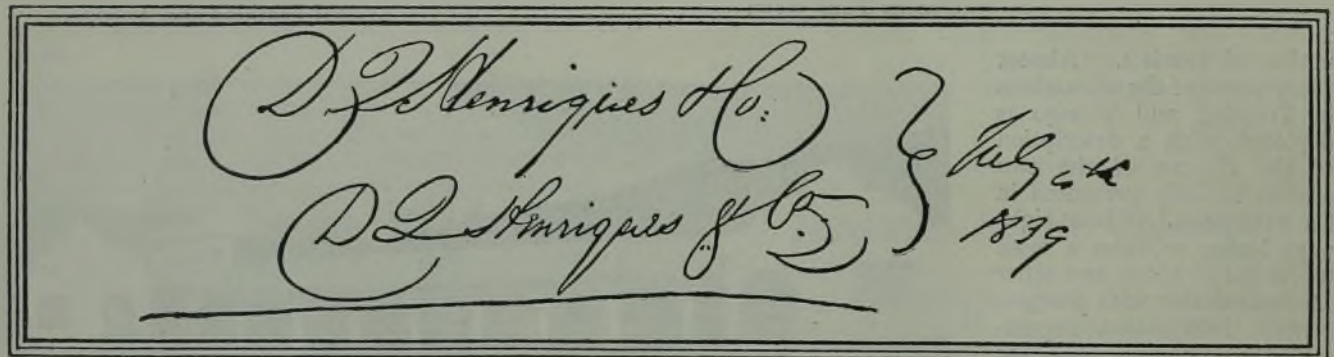
Centenary of a Bank Account

On July 10th the old West Indian house of D. Q. Henriques and Co. Ltd. celebrated the centenary of the opening of their account with Messrs. Lloyds Bank Ltd. City Office. This interesting anniversary recently came to light through the discovery of the signatures, photostatic copies of which appear below, of the partners in the records of the bank, or rather of their predecessors, Messrs. Barnetts Hoare and Co., dated July 10th, 1839. The account has remained with Lloyds Bank Ltd. up to the present day—a unique record of long co-operation, particularly when it is realised that the tradition and the name of Henriques has been associated with the firm from generation to generation.

The early history of the firm is lost in oblivion, but it is known to have existed in 1810. In about the year 1830 Jacob Quixano Henriques, who was born in Spanish Town, Jamaica, came to England and became associated with his brother David in the business, trading under the name of Henriques Brothers.

In the year 1881, David Quixano Henriques, who had been in partnership with his father Jacob, took over the full reins of office under the style of D. Q. Henriques and Co., until his death in 1912. Mr. D. Q. Henriques was well known as a director of the Colonial Bank. Some West Indians will remember also Mr. Herbert Bailey, who was a partner in the firm at that time.

Only a few months before he died, Mr. D. Q. Henriques took his son Harold into partnership, who was joined subsequently in 1913 by Mr. Edward Reginald Wood, both partners becoming directors of the Company that was formed in 1931 under its present style of D. Q. Henriques and Co. Ltd.



Colonial Appointments

During June the Crown Agents for the Colonies have made the following first class appointments in the West Indies :—

EYRE, D., Traffic Superintendent, Transportation Department, Trinidad Electricity Board.

O'FARRELL, A. C., Assistant Engineer, Dominica.

EVANS, M. H. L., Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, British Guiana.

Bowring—Paterson

The marriage took place at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street, London, on Saturday, July 1st, of Miss Beryl Bowring, daughter of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Bowring, of Chelston, Barbados, and of Mr. W. A. Paterson, son of the late Mr. James Paterson and of Mrs. Paterson, of Yoker, Scotland.

The Rev. G. A. Ward-Jackson performed the ceremony. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of cream slipper satin embroidered with pearls, and an old Honiton lace veil, an heirloom of the Bowring family, held in place by a pearl Juliet cap. The bridesmaid, Miss Helen Ward-Jackson, an old school-friend of the bride, wore a dress of powder blue crepe. Mr. Hugh Ross was best man.

After a honeymoon in Scotland, Mr. and Mrs. Paterson will return to Barbados at the beginning of November. Mr. Paterson is a science master at Harrison College. Many West Indians were among the guests, who included :—

Mrs. F. Austin and Miss Austin, Mrs. James Austin, Sir Edgar Bowring and Mrs. Munn, Dr. Harold and Mrs. Bowring, Mrs. Eric and Miss Bowring, Mr. and Mrs. Cyril and Sonia Bowring, Mrs. Bull, Dr. and Miss Constad, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Darnley Da Costa, Mr. D. Da Costa, Colonel Dickens, Mrs. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Farrar, Mrs. Fellowes, Mr. and Mrs. Griffith, Miss Garraway and friend, Major and Mrs. Hodson, Dr. and Mrs. J. Haslam, Mr. and Mrs. Jester, Captain and Mrs. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Milton, Mr. and Mrs. McLay, Mr. and Mrs. Murray and Miss Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Paterson, Mrs. A. J. Power, Miss Puxley, Lady Reckitt, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Ross, Miss F. Smith, Colonel and Mrs. Stanwell, Mr. Basil Skinner, Miss Thorne, Mrs. G. H. Windeler, Miss West, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wright, Mrs. Ward-Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Wilson and Miss Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Wilson, Mr. Clive Wilson, Lieut.-Commander Rex Young.

The Committee's Visitors

Recent visitors to The West India Committee Rooms have included the following : Mr. William P. C. Adam, Major G. R. Alston, Lieut.-Colonel William Bowring, Mr. C. F. Henville, Mr. Robert Johnstone, Mr. J. Knox, Sir Norman Lamont, Mr. F. A. Mackey, Mr. C. C. Skeete, Mr. N. Stafford Solomon.

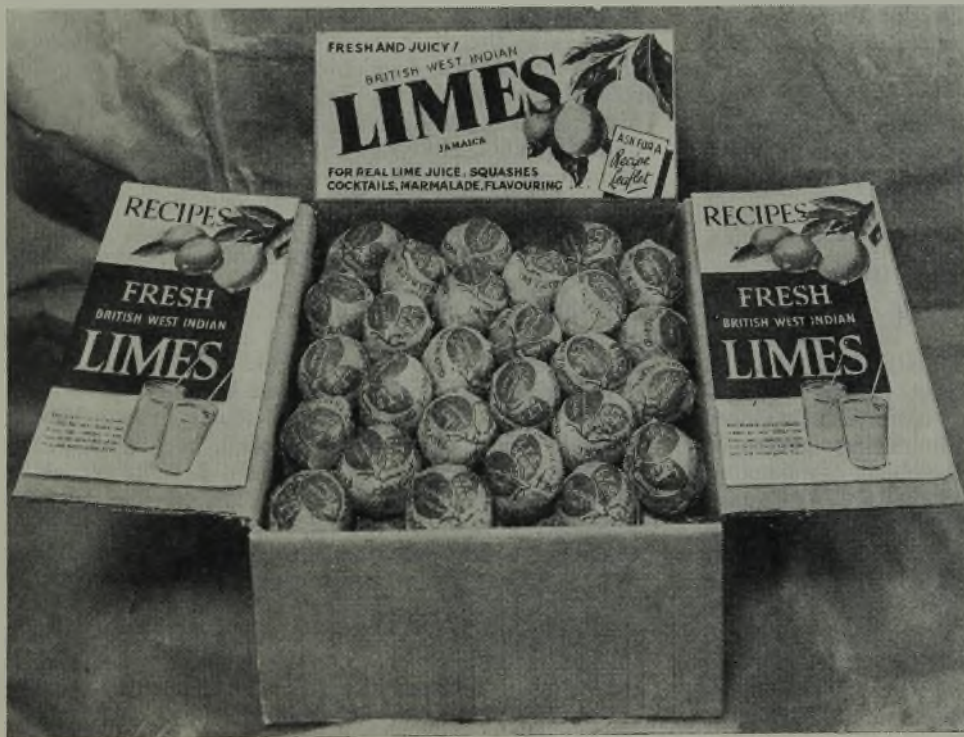
Members are invited to propose new members.

Popularising the Lime

WITH the object of increasing the present limited demand for limes a scheme has been adopted and is being financed by the Colonial Empire Marketing Board to broaden the market by encouraging sales to the general public through the retail greengrocer. The first essential appeared to be to offer the limes to the retailer in packages not only smaller than the usual wooden cases, but also directly suitable for making an attractive window display. The accompanying illustration shows the type of package which is being used. Each holds 80 to 100 graded limes, weighing about 9 lb. The label at the head of the case, with its attractive dark green and yellow colouring, has space for adding the name of any particular Colony under the word "limes." In the cases now being distributed "Jamaica" appears here as can be seen, but St. Lucia, Trinidad, etc. would be substituted as necessary. Each box as distributed to the retailer contains a supply of leaflets, also printed in green and yellow, which can be displayed as in the illustration and freely distributed to the public. These leaflets contain hints on the general uses of limes and recipes ranging from rum punch and cocktails to marmalade and salad dressings.

The immediate programme in the London district involves about 5,000 initial calls, and then about 2,000 follow up calls per fortnight for about four months.

The Jamaica Government Marketing Division of the Department of Agriculture have organised the repacking, at their Cold Store in London, of selected limes from wooden cases into the new packages—which are their own production—and they were also mainly responsible for the preparation of the labels and the leaflets.



Jamaica's Sugar

The CIRCULAR is indebted to Mr. D. J. Verity for the following notes under date June 9th:—

Since writing last on April 12th, the sugar crop has made considerable progress and is now finished, or just about to close, in several districts. Twelve factories have completed the campaign, and four others will do so within the next week. The crop estimate revision at the end of April showed an increase over the estimate at the end of March, going up from 119,456 tons to 121,005 tons. However, at the end of May the revision was in a downward direction in most cases, and the estimate now stands at 118,212 tons, of which 86 tons are muscovado sugar. The decrease is reported to be due principally to cane estimates (in some cases chiefly farmers' canes) not being realised, and to a drop in sucrose content owing to rains.

We are all anxiously awaiting the outcome of the session of the International Sugar Council which is to commence on the 13th, the results of which will have so much influence on the future. In any case, everyone is thankful for the release of reserve sugar already obtained.

Mr. F. A. Norman, the first Labour Adviser to the Government of Jamaica, arrived in the Island on the 4th inst. His long experience will stand him in good stead, although he will no doubt meet many new problems and unaccustomed difficulties during his term of service here.

Grenada

Trade in 1938. The recently published Returns of Imports and Exports show that the total value of the domestic exports was approximately £272,000 in 1938, compared with £362,000 in 1937 and £258,000 in 1935. The quantity of cocoa exported, 85,376 cwt., was the highest for the last five years but its value was only £127,000 compared with £160,000 for 64,265 cwt. in the previous year. The value of the exports of nutmegs and mace only amounted to £114,000 as against £167,000 in 1937. Amongst other products 14,650 bunches of bananas valued at £11,100 showed a marked advance on 16,449 bunches worth £1,414 in 1934, but a heavy set back from 151,610 bunches of the value of £14,650 in 1937. The exports of fresh limes have fallen from £660 in 1934 to a mere £14 in 1938. On the other hand the exports of lime oil, 12,978 lb., were the highest for the five years as regards quantity, although their value £9,735 was about £100 below that of the 11,030 lb. in 1935.

Agricultural News

By "AGRONOMIST"

A CENTURY ago there was practically no international trade in fertilizers and apart from bones, which came in from the Continent, British farmers depended entirely on such materials as farm-yard manure, lime, soot, sea-weed, etc., to keep up the fertility of their soils. Until about 1840 fertilizer practice was based entirely on tradition and practice. Then came Liebig and Lawes to direct it on scientific lines. The occasion of the Royal Agricultural Society's Centenary Show at Windsor held last week was very appropriately taken to publish "A Century of Fertilizer Progress," by E. H. Tripp and S. W. Cheveley (The Dangerfield Printing Co., price 1/-) which contains much matter of interest and value to agriculturists the world over.

Carriacou Cotton Industry

As a result of proposals made last year to establish a Central Ginnery at Carriacou it has been decided to introduce legislation to create a Board which would be empowered to arrange under contract for ginning, baling and marketing all cotton grown in the island. The Government has invited tenders for dealing with the cotton crop, estimated at 250,000 lb. per annum, in a Central Ginnery situated at Hillsborough, and equipped to the satisfaction of the Board of Control.

Cacao Moth (Ephestia) Investigations

The results obtained in investigations into The Sources of Ephestia infestation of Stored Cacao in Ceylon are dealt with by Mr. M. Fernando in the Tropical Agriculturist for March. Many authorities have considered drying floors as potential seats of Ephestia infestation, but it is demonstrated that in Ceylon the drying floors of both estates and small holders are free from the pest. Ephestia infestation is shown to occur in the stages subsequent to the drying floor, including the warehouses of petty dealers, estate agents and exporters.

Preparation of Fruit Juices

Fruit juices are rapidly increasing in importance. The fruit grower in most countries has difficulty in disposing of fruit below a certain standard and the establishment of a profitable outlet in the form of natural juice would simultaneously assist the producer and provide nourishing and stimulating beverages for the consuming public. With the object of hastening the development of a healthy industry in Empire countries the Imperial Bureau of Horticulture and Plantation Crops has issued Technical Communication No. 11 on Fruit Juices and Related Products. The authors are Mr. V. L. S. Charley, Fruit Products Officer at Long Ashton Research Station, Bristol University, and Dr. T. H. J. Harrison, Fruit Officer in London of the Commonwealth of Australia. In Part I (10 pages) the economic and nutritional aspects are dealt with.

In the United States development has been so rapid that whilst in 1929-30 the output of citrus juices was 212,000 cases, in 1937-38 it amounted to no less than 11,688,000 cases; a case contains 3.375 American gallons. Of the 1937-38 output grapefruit juice was approximately three-quarters of the total.

Part II (70 pages) on the Technique of Production deals with apple juice in great detail, and then briefly with other fruit juices such as grape, grapefruit, soft fruits, also cider, fruit wines and fruit brandies. The publication, which is well illustrated and has a copious bibliography, contains so much general information on essentials as to render it of great service to all interested in the utilisation of fruit for the preparation of juices and related products.

Need to Investigate Root Systems

"The study of the root systems of crops grown in the tropics and sub tropics is a branch of agricultural research which has not received the attention which it deserves; in fact, so little information has been published on the subject that one is forced to fall back on inferences rather than to depend on concrete knowledge." In an article on Roots published in the Empire Cotton Growing Review for July Mr. H. C. Sampson formerly Economic Botanist at Kew proceeds after these opening words to deal with some cases in which it is known that environment profoundly influences the root systems of trees. He mentions the case of the Saman tree which develops so magnificently in parts of the West Indies, and does no harm to surrounding vegetation whereas in the drier parts of India it is a menace to arable agriculture, developing a wide spreading, surface root system which may rob the soil of moisture for a distance of 60 to 70 yards. Mr. Sampson urges the importance of studying the root systems of tropical plantation crops which are interplanted with shade trees and cover crops so that one may appreciate what amount of competition exists between the shade tree and the crop. He suggests that in heavy soil the roots of the shade trees may assist in draining the soil and thus provide a suitable environment for the roots of the crop, and that "this may explain why it is that shade trees in cacao are advocated in Trinidad, whereas in the neighbouring island of Grenada it is grown without shade." The probable value of shade trees in helping to drain heavy cacao soils has often been discussed in the West Indies, but as Mr. Sampson rightly says we have very little definite information on the question. Reference is made in the paper to the valuable results which have been obtained at the East Malling Fruit Research Station on the root systems of apples and other fruit trees and bushes. The present writer was very interested to learn whilst at East Malling recently that investigations are soon to be undertaken on the competition between the roots of orchard trees and cover crop plants.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"MISCHIF come by de poun' an' go by de ounce."

* * *

THE Bishop of London, who, at the age of 81, is shortly retiring, plans to devote the rest of his life to foreign missions. His first journey will be to the West Indies in September.

* * *

THE present inquiry of the Imperial Shipping Committee into West Indian shipping services will be the last to be presided over by Sir Halford Mackinder, who has been the Committee's chairman since its formation in 1920.

* * *

SIR HALFORD will be succeeded by Sir William Clark, who in the autumn will vacate the post of High Commissioner for H.M. Government in South Africa. From 1928 to 1934 Sir William was High Commissioner in Canada.

* * *

"RUM is a romantic drink. It has the romance of the sea in it, and flavoured the whole of the 18th century."—Councillor W. J. Bassett-Lowke, a recent visitor to the West Indies, addressing the Northampton Rotary Club on June 27th.

* * *

THE Postmaster-General has issued a four page leaflet containing the full regulations under which Empire Social Telegrams may be sent from the United Kingdom to specified territories and places. The charge is 5/- for messages not exceeding 13 words and 5d. for each additional word.

* * *

MR. C. C. SKEETE, Acting Commissioner of Agriculture for the West Indies and President of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association, arrived from Trinidad on June 30th. He is accompanied by Mrs. Skeete and their son, George, who will be starting at Lancing College next term.

* * *

DURING Mr. Skeete's three months' vacation leave in England he proposes to interest himself in promoting the marketing of West Indian fruit and agricultural products.

* * *

MR. N. STAFFORD SOLOMON, formerly Treasurer of the Bahamas, is paying a four months' visit to this country. He hopes to return to Nassau about the end of October after an absence of over three years, during which time he has visited South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, India, Ceylon and Egypt.

* * *

THE July section of the Imperial Fruit Show will be held at the New Horticultural Hall, Greycoat Street, Westminster on July 18th noon to 7.30 p.m., and 18th 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Empire citrus fruits in season will be displayed in conjunction with the Royal Horticultural Society's Fortnightly Show of flowers.

THE Jamaica Government has decided that after June 1st, 1940, no more alien Chinese will be allowed to enter the Colony. The possibility of the repatriation of 80,000 West Indians, of whom 30,000 are Jamaicans, from Cuba, is being discussed and the adoption of a scheme of immigration to one or both of the mainland Colonies, is urged in some quarters.

* * *

BEFORE us is a copy of Charming Trinidad, a worthily produced booklet containing a novelty calypso song characteristic of the Island's pre-lenten carnivals. Words and music were written by Mr. George Cabral, who also composed a Paseo Dance to be found in the booklet. Charming Trinidad contains in addition, maps, views and notes of interest regarding the Colony.

* * *

A COPY has been received from the Admiralty of Supplement No. 6, 1939 relating to the West Indies Pilot vol. II, Eighth Edition, 1931, corrected to April 13th, 1939. This supplement which has been compiled by Captain F. J. B. Gibson, R.N., embodies all information affecting West Indies Pilot vol. II contained in Notices to Mariners up to and including No. 787 of 1939.

* * *

WHEN the International Sugar Council met on June 24th, the statistical position in the third quota year was considered and certain necessary proposals for dealing effectively with that position were provisionally agreed upon. Time is required to enable delegations to refer these proposals to their Governments and a full communiqué will be issued by the Council when all the replies have been received.

* * *

DR. WILLIAM LESLIE WEBB has accepted the appointment of Senior Medical Officer in St. Vincent in succession to Dr. Henderson. Dr. Webb, who is an old Guy's man, qualified in 1912 and joined the East African Medical Service a year later. Since 1933 he has been Director of Medical Services in Zanzibar. He had previously held responsible and varied positions in Uganda for twenty-one years. Dr. Webb plans to sail for St. Vincent in August.

* * *

MR. FREDERICK BRUCE HARMAN who died, we regret to say, in England on May 30th at the age of 83, was the only son of the late Hon. Frederick Berkeley Harman of Antigua. The latter was born in 1825 so that the two generations cover one hundred and fourteen years. He purchased Montpelier and Waldron Estates and married a daughter of Dr. Thomas Anderson of Trinidad. The Harman family's connexion with Antigua dates back before 1696, when we find Captain William Harman, R.N. owning lands in that island and also in Barbados. Captain Harman was named in the Will of Christopher Codrington in 1702 and was buried at St. John's six years later.



West Indies Cricket Tour



First Innings Lead Over Yorkshire

ENGLAND'S victory over the West Indies in the first Test Match at Lord's fully justified the reversion to the three days contest. In spite of Headley's two great centuries, England had the best of the game; but for all that the visiting side nearly succeeded in forcing the draw. The Press was unanimous in acclaiming the sportsmanship of their play.

The game was not without its high lights— notably Stollmeyer's stylish performance in the first innings, which prompted the B.B.C. commentator to remark that this young player, the youngest ever to have played in a test match, had nothing to learn as regards play on the on side from any cricketer in England. Again, Martindale's hit for six off Verity over the barriers and into the crowd made good bowling look almost untidy.

England's score of 404 for 5 wickets was no reflection on the bowling of Martindale, Hylton, Constantine, Cameron and Clarke, who worked their hardest to make an impression on the flower of England's batting strength. Barrow and Cameron are to be congratulated on dismissing Hammond for 14.

On a miserably cold day, the West Indians won the toss and went in to bat on a "feather-bed" pitch. The spectators were thrilled with some of the cricket they saw. A new departure was made by the captain opening the innings with J. B. Stollmeyer, who, at 18, is the youngest player ever to have taken part in any Test Match. Against splendid bowling from Bowes and Copson, Rolph Grant contributed a useful 22, while Stollmeyer delighted the crowd with his stylish play.

When Grant, who had been scoring rapidly, was caught at silly mid-wicket, Headley came in to score the seventh century he has contributed to Test Match cricket against England. He and Stollmeyer set to work and the scoring reached 147 before the second wicket fell. Prospects at this stage looked rosy. Sealey attacked the bowling ferociously, but allowed a catch to Wright.

He was followed by Weekes, who had to tackle the new ball, and was unlucky to be out to a truly magnificent catch from Gimblett. The clapping for this and for the arrival of Constantine kept the crowd's hands warm. He only made 14, but it included 3 boundaries to leg. Martindale's was the last striking effort. His useful 22 included the only 6 of the Test, a square-leg hit off Verity. The final collapse was almost ignominious compared with the fine start which, with a tea-time score of 226 for 4, made England's chances seem remote.

BIG SCORING AT NORWICH.

In the two days match which started on June 28th the West Indies were without Grant, J. B. Stollmeyer, Headley and Hylton, who were given a rest after the exacting Test. Norfolk did well to top their total of 369. The feature of the West Indies innings was the 123 runs

hit by K. H. Weekes. This was the Jamaican left-hander's first century of the tour. E. A. V. Williams also punished the bowling unmercifully. The tourists have not eradicated an outstanding fault—bad judgment in running, and no fewer than three men were run out.

NOTTS OUTPLAYED

Some fine bowling by Constantine at Trent Bridge on July 1st helped to get Nottinghamshire all out for 149 runs on a perfect wicket in just over three hours. In response, the West Indies piled up runs and declared when the total had reached 510 for three wickets. Of this redoubtable score, Headley carried his bat to 234, and was greatly assisted by shrewd batting by Sealey, who compiled 115. In 29 overs even Voce did not take a wicket.

The Home side struggled hard to save the game, but Constantine sent back Gunn, Knowles and Voce in quick succession for four runs and seven men were out for 192. The upshot was that the West Indies easily gained their sixth victory of the season by an innings and 94 runs.

THE CHAMPION COUNTY'S COLLAPSE.

Playing without Bowes and Hutton, who were at Lord's, Yorkshire met the West Indies at Harrogate on July 5th. The game was spoilt throughout by rain and eventually had to be abandoned, but of what play was possible, undoubtedly the visitors had the best. The feature of the West Indies first innings was the fine partnership of Grant and Headley. The latter vigorously attacked Verity, who became a permanent resident at one end. When Yorkshire came to bat, Clarke and Constantine between them were responsible for the Champion County's very modest showing.

THE DRAW AT LEICESTER

Sent in on a difficult wicket at Leicester on June 17th, the West Indies fared badly and but for half centuries by J. B. Stollmeyer and G. Gomez would have put up a meagre total. The Home County, however, only gained a lead of 34 runs on the first innings as a result of some very fine fielding notably on the part of Grant and Hylton. There was some brisk play in the West Indies second innings, to which Weekes contributed 62. What promised to be an exciting end was ruined by the weather, and the game ended in a draw, the West Indies being 280 runs ahead with two wickets to fall.

THE THIRD APPEARANCE AT LORD'S

Some fast scoring was seen in the West Indies first innings against the Minor Counties, 370 runs being compiled before five o'clock on the first day. J. B. Stollmeyer, J. E. D. Sealey, K. H. Weekes and L. N. Constantine were among those who contributed to this fine result.

The Minor Counties fought back, and were not dismissed before they had made 306 runs.

The tourists again started well with an opening stand of 62, on the part of the brothers Stollmeyer. At the end of the day, 5 wickets had fallen for 137 runs. They had possibilities of being able to force a win, but no play was possible on the third day, and the match ended in a draw.

ANOTHER INNINGS VICTORY

In the two days match starting on June 21st, Constantine figured in the dismissal of all but one of the Lincolnshire players in the first innings. No fewer than eight wickets fell to his bowling for a total of 30 runs, while another was due to his catch off Sealey.

The two opening players for the Tourists, Grant and J. B. Stollmeyer, contributed 194 between them. With 240 runs behind Lincolnshire never looked like making the West Indies bat again and lost by an innings and 60 runs.

The Scores

FIRST TEST

WEST INDIES

First Innings		Second Innings	
R. S. Grant, c. Compton, b. Copson	22	b. Bowes	23
J. B. Stollmeyer, b. Bowes	59	c. Verity, b. Copson	0
G. Headley, c. Wood, b. Copson	106	c. Hutton, b. Wright	107
J. E. D. Sealey, c. Wood, b. Wright	13	c. Wood, b. Copson	29
K. H. Weekes, c. Gimblett, b. Copson	20	c. Wood, b. Verity	16
L. N. Constantine, l.-b.-w., b. Copson	14	c. Hammond, b. Verity	17
J. H. Cameron, c. Hutton, b. Bowes	1	c. and b. Wright	0
I. Barrow, l.-b.-w., b. Copson	2	not out	6
E. A. Martindale, l.-b.-w., b. Wright	22	c. Bowes, b. Wright	3
L. G. Hylton, not out	2	c. Hardstaff, b. Copson	13
C. B. Clarke, b. Bowes	3	c. and b. Copson	11
Byes 3, l.-b. 9, n.-b., 3	15	Byes 6, l.-b., 4, w. 1	11
Total	277	Total	225

ENGLAND

First Innings		Second Innings	
Hutton, c. Grant, b. Hylton	196	b. Hylton	16
Gimblett, b. Cameron	22	b. Martindale	20
Paynter, c. Barrow, b. Cameron	34	not out	32
W. R. Hammond, c. Grant, b. Cameron	11	not out	30
Compton (D.), c. Stollmeyer, b. Clarke	120		
Hardstaff, not out	3		
Wood, not out	0		
Byes 8, l.-b. 6, w. 1	15	Leg-byes	2
Total (5 wickets)	*404	Total (2 wickets)	100

Wright, Verity, Copson and Bowes did not go in.

*Innings declared closed.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WEST INDIES. First Innings				ENGLAND. First Innings					
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
Bowes	28.4	5	85	3	Wright	13	1	57	2
Copson	24	2	85	5	Verity	16	3	34	0
Second Innings				ENGLAND. Second Innings					
Bowes	19	7	44	1	Verity	14	4	20	2
Copson	16.4	2	67	4	Compton	3	0	8	0
Wright	17	0	75	3					
ENGLAND. First Innings				WEST INDIES. First Innings					
Martindale	20	2	86	0	Clarke	6	0	28	1
Hylton	24	4	98	0	Sealey	3	0	21	0
Constantine	13	0	67	0	Grant	3	0	23	0
Cameron	26	6	66	3					
Second Innings				WEST INDIES. Second Innings					
Martindale	7.7	0	51	1	Constantine	3	0	11	0
Hylton	7	1	36	1					

Umpires: Smith and Walden

NORFOLK MATCH

WEST INDIES. First Innings

V. H. Stollmeyer, b. Thompson	4
E. A. Martindale, run out	19
G. Gomez, run out	10
J. E. D. Sealey, c. D. C. Rought-Rought, b. Edrich (G. A.)	41
K. H. Weekes, c. and b. Edrich (G. A.)	123
H. P. Bayley, c. E. H. Edrich, b. Thompson	41
I. Barrow, b. Thompson	0
J. H. Cameron, run out	35
E. A. V. Williams, b. D. C. Rought-Rought	78
C. B. Clarke, b. R. C. Rought-Rought	6
T. Johnson, not out	4
Byes 2, l.-b. 3, n.-b. 3	8
Total	369

NORFOLK. First Innings

B. W. Rought-Rought, c. Barrow, b. Johnson	5
H. E. Theobald, b. Stollmeyer	70
E. H. Edrich, c. and b. Clarke	47
Edrich (G. A.), c. Bayley, b. Williams	53
D. C. Rought-Rought, c. Johnson, b. Williams	38
M. Falcon, b. Clarke	42
R. M. Beresford, not out	42
R. W. Perkins, b. Cameron	0
R. C. Rought-Rought, l.-b.-w., b. Clarke	9
W. S. Thompson, c. Stollmeyer, b. Clarke	36
Boswell, not out	8
Byes 10, l.-b. 8, n.-b. 7	25
Total (9 wickets)	375

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WEST INDIES. First Innings				NORFOLK. First Innings					
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
Thompson	15	1	78	3	Edrich (G. A.)	15	0	71	2
R. C. R.-Rought	19.3	2	75	1	Boswell	17	1	26	0
D. C. R.-Rought	17	0	72	1	Perkins	4	0	39	0
NORFOLK. First Innings				WEST INDIES. First Innings					
Johnson	16	1	40	1	Cameron	20	6	76	1
Williams	17	3	50	2	Stollmeyer	6	1	39	1
Sealey	4	2	3	0	Martindale	4	0	17	0
Clarke	28	4	121	4	Gomez	1	0	4	0

Umpires: Tregear and Munns

NOTTS MATCH

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

First Innings		Second Innings	
Keeton, b. Hylton	19	l.-b.-w., b. Grant	82
Harris, b. Constantine	17	c. Headley, b. Hylton	11
G. F. H. Heane, c. Sealey, b. Hylton	9	b. Grant	39
Hardstaff, not out	73	b. Martindale	29
Gunn, b. Constantine	0	c. Sealey, b. Constantine	2
Knowles, l.-b.-w., b. Constantine	9	c. Headley, b. Constantine	2
Giles, b. Constantine	0	b. Hylton	52
Voce, c. Constantine, b. Hylton	17	c. and b. Constantine	14
Watkin, b. Constantine	0	l.-b.-w. b. Clarke	14
Wheat, c. and b. Constantine	0	not out	3
Jepson, run out	0	b. Clarke	7
Byes 1, l.-b. 2, w. 1, n.-b. 1	5	Byes 6, l.-b. 2	8
Total	149	Total	267

WEST INDIES. First Innings

R. S. Grant, b. Jepson	36
V. H. Stollmeyer, absent ill	73
G. Headley, not out	234
G. Gomez, c. Voce, b. Giles	40
J. D. Sealey, st. Wheat, b. Watkin	115
L. N. Constantine, not out	4
Byes 4, l.-b. 4	8
Total (3 wickets)	*510

*Innings declared closed
K. H. Weekes, H. P. Bayley, E. A. Martindale, L. G. Hylton and C. B. Clarke did not go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. First Innings				WEST INDIES. First Innings					
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
Martindale	6	1	19	0	Constantine	14.6	2	50	6
Hylton	14	0	50	3	Clarke	7	1	25	0
Second Innings				WEST INDIES. Second Innings					
Martindale	18	3	66	1	Hylton	13	0	67	2
Clarke	9	0	31	2	Grant	8	1	28	2
Constantine	17	2	67	3					
WEST INDIES. First Innings				WEST INDIES. Second Innings					
Voce	29	3	113	0	Giles	16	2	57	1
Jepson	26	1	95	1	Gunn	17	2	64	0
Watkin	23	0	145	1	Harris	7	1	28	0

Umpires: Beet and Elliott

YORKSHIRE MATCH

WEST INDIES

First Innings		Second Innings	
R. S. Grant, c. Barber, b. Verity	72	b. Robinson	26
J. B. Stollmeyer, l.-b.-w., b. Verity	19	l.-b.-w., b. Robinson	8
G. Headley, c. Leyland, b. Verity	61	not out	44
G. Gomez, b. Robinson	13	c. Mitchell, b. Robinson	0
J. E. D. Sealey, c. Wood, b. Robinson	9	c. Sellers, b. Verity	8
K. H. Weekes, c. Sellers, b. Verity	0	b. Leyland	17
L. N. Constantine, l.-b.-w., b. Leyland	7	l.-b.-w., b. Leyland	0
J. H. Cameron, not out	28	not out	7
E. A. V. Williams, c. Verity, b. Smurthwaite	13		
L. G. Hylton, c. Mitchell, b. Smurthwaite	2		
C. B. Clarke, b. Robinson	4		
Byes 4, l.-b., 2	6	Byes 3, l.-b. 3	6
Total	234	Total (6 wickets)	116

YORKSHIRE MATCH—continued

YORKSHIRE. First Innings			
Mitchell, l.-b.-w., b. Clarke	33		
Barber, b. Clarke	38		
N. W. D. Yardley, b. Constantine	13		
Leyland, c. Stollmeyer, b. Constantine	4		
G. A. Wilson, c. and b. Clarke	0		
A. B. Sellers, b. Clarke			
Wood, c. Hylton, b. Constantine	15		
Robinson, b. Clarke	0		
Verity, not out	2		
Wilkinson, b. Constantine	0		
Smurthwaite, st. Sealey, b. Constantine	0		
Byes 5, l.-b. 3	8		
Total	114		

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WEST INDIES. First Innings				YORKSHIRE. First Innings					
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
Wilkinson	10	1	35	0	Yardley	8	2	22	0
Smurthwaite	11	2	33	2	Robinson	13	3	57	3
Verity	14	5	77	4	Leyland	2	1	4	1

O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
Hylton	4	1	17	0	Clarke	13	1	49	5
Williams	4	0	12	0	Constantine	13	2	28	5

Umpires: Woolley and Parker

LEICESTER MATCH

WEST INDIES

First Innings		Second Innings	
H. P. Bayley, l.-b.-w. b. Sperry	0	c. Smith, b. Sperry	18
I. B. Stollmeyer, c. Sperry, b. Smith	59	c. Dawkes, b. Sperry	50
L. G. Hylton, c. Armstrong, b. Sperry	0	not out	17
J. E. D. Sealey, c. Dawkes, b. Smith	4	c. Tompkin, b. Smith	4
K. H. Weekes, b. Sperry	0	b. Sperry	62
G. Gomez, l.-b.-w. b. Smith	58	l.-b.-w. b. Smith	37
J. H. Cameron, c. Dawkes, b. Sperry	5	l.-b.-w. b. Smith	5
I. Barrow, c. Tompkin, b. Prentice	7	run out	14
R. S. Grant, c. Knew, b. Smith	19	not out	45
E. A. Martindale, not out	10	c. Tompkin, b. Sperry	35
C. B. Clarke, c. Armstrong, b. Smith	2		
Byes 11, l.-b. 4, w. 3	18	Byes 15, l.-b. 8, w. 5	29
Total	182	Total (8 wkts.)	314

LEICESTERSHIRE. First Innings

Berry, c. Grant, b. Martindale	51
Watson, c. Sealey, b. Clarke	33
Armstrong, c. Stollmeyer, b. Hylton	7
Prentice, b. Martindale	5
Tompkin, not out	48
C. S. Dempster, c. Hylton, b. Clarke	9
M. St. J. Packe, c. Barrow, b. Martindale	9
Knew, b. Hylton	5
Dawkes, c. Hylton, b. Martindale	38
Smith, run out	2
Sperry, b. Martindale	3
Byes 2, l.-b. 4	6
Total	216

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WEST INDIES. First Innings				LEICESTERSHIRE. First Innings					
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
Sperry	19	3	42	4	Knew	16	1	19	0
Smith	21.3	5	53	5	Prentice	8	1	50	1

Second Innings									
O.	M.	R.	W.						
Sperry	27	4	111	4	Armstrong	11	0	10	0
Smith	27	4	121	3	Prentice	11	1	32	0
Knew	3	0	11	0					

Umpires: G. M. Lee and Reeves

MINOR COUNTIES MATCH

WEST INDIES

First Innings		Second Innings	
V. H. Stollmeyer, l.-b.-w. b. Robson	27	c. Mobery, b. Appleyard	24
J. B. Stollmeyer, l.-b.-w. b. Robson	73	run out	63
G. Gomez, b. Robson	8	run out	29
J. E. D. Sealey, c. Mobery, b. Edge	79	l.-b.-w. b. Dennis	9
K. H. Weekes, c. Taylor, b. Edge	55	not out	5
L. N. Constantine, c. Butler, b. Edge	10		
J. H. Cameron, c. Baker, b. Edge	10		
R. S. Grant, b. Dennis	31		
E. A. V. Williams, l.-b.-w. b. Robson	8		
C. B. Clarke, c. Taylor, b. Dennis	9		
T. Johnson, not out	0		
Byes 6, l.-b. 5, n.-b. 4	15	Byes 6, n.-b. 2	8
Total	370	Total (4 wkts.)	138

MINOR COUNTIES. First Innings

G. S. Butler, c. Grant, b. Constantine	4
L. G. Baker, b. Williams	6
H. W. F. Taylor, b. Constantine	38
Mobery (G. S.), b. Williams	28
Dennis (F.), c. J. B. Stollmeyer, b. Grant	95
W. Lovell-Hewitt, b. Constantine	6
Parkin (R.), c. Weekes, b. Williams	55
R. Eglington, c. Gomez, b. Constantine	23
F. Appleyard, b. Constantine	11
Robson (H.), b. Grant	3
Edge (C. A.), not out	15
Byes 11, l.-b. 6, n.-b. 5	22
Total	306

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WEST INDIES. First Innings				MINOR COUNTIES. First Innings					
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
Edge	16	0	97	4	Robson	16.4	2	80	4
Appleyard	19	2	77	0	Dennis	12	0	82	2
Parkin	4	0	19	0					

Second Innings									
O.	M.	R.	W.						
Edge	5	0	17	0	Robson	9	0	44	0
Dennis	8	1	36	1	Parkin	5	0	16	0
Appleyard	7	1	17	1					

O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
Johnson	11	3	22	0	Grant	10.2	1	34	2
Williams	14	3	33	3	Clarke	17	3	79	0
Constantine	20	7	52	5	Cameron	11	1	44	0
Sealey	6	0	20	0					

Umpires: Watts and Hubble

The Averages

Below are shown the batting and bowling averages of the side up to July 8th. Headley's marvellous batting average of 98.14 is over twenty runs higher than the best English average, that of Hammond (than whom he has scored only ten fewer runs) in the same period. In first class cricket this season his not-out score of 234 has only been beaten by Hutton and E. Davies.

BATTING

	Innings	Times not out	Runs	Highest Score	Aver.
G. Headley	19	5	1374	234*	98.14
E. A. V. Williams	9	2	282	126*	40.28
J. B. Stollmeyer	16	0	620	117	38.75
J. E. D. Sealey	22	0	772	181	35.09
R. S. Grant	20	4	465	72	29.06
L. N. Constantine	20	2	420	63	23.33
K. H. Weekes	17	1	382	64	22.62
G. Gomez	17	1	357	58	22.31
V. H. Stollmeyer	11	1	218	73*	21.80
H. P. Bayley	14	2	258	104	21.50
J. H. Cameron	20	2	386	106	21.44
L. G. Hylton	11	3	122	55	15.25
E. A. Martindale	17	3	210	39	15.00
I. Barrow	18	1	214	26	12.58
C. B. Clarke	14	4	78	45	7.80
T. Johnson	4	3	4	2*	4.00

* Signifies not out

BOWLING

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Aver.
G. Headley	5	1	12	1	12.00
L. N. Constantine	308.4	45	1133	71	15.95
J. H. Cameron	204.6	35	605	30	20.16
C. B. Clarke	226	18	976	40	24.40
E. A. V. Williams	92.4	12	362	13	27.84
L. G. Hylton	224.1	20	866	31	27.93
T. Johnson	91.2	15	301	10	30.10
E. A. Martindale	282.7	28	1149	38	30.23
R. S. Grant	62.5	7	242	8	30.25
J. E. D. Sealey	45	4	161	5	32.20
V. H. Stollmeyer	6	1	33	1	33.00

Also bowled: J. B. Stollmeyer, 12—0—83—1.

Rum Cocktail

From a short list of six "cocktails old and new" recommended by Mr. A. H. Adair in the Good Food page of the Evening Standard we take the following:—
 KNIGHTON: Half rum and nearly half a mixture of orange and lemon juice, adding for each person about half a teaspoonful of Kummel. Ice and shake longer than usual, serving while still frothy.

The West Indies at Westminster

*A British Air Service—The Royal Commission's Report
Parliamentary Colonial Committee*

Trinidad's Telephone Service

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD informed MR. CREECH JONES on July 5th that he had not yet received a memorial from the mayor, aldermen and citizens of Port-of-Spain on the subject of the recent ordinance respecting the extension for a further period to a private company of the telephone service.



British Guiana Building Society, Ltd.

In reply to MR. LUNN on July 5th, MR. MACDONALD stated that the Official Receiver had investigated the affairs of this company when the winding-up order was made. He was satisfied that the Official Receiver had got all the information and that his report was satisfactory. In those circumstances he saw no reason for an inquiry into the conduct and administration of the society, as asked for by Mr. Lunn.

Land Settlement in Jamaica

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD informed MR. BEN RILEY on June 28th that copies of the detailed land settlement scheme were now on their way to him. The scheme had been announced in principle twelve months ago, but since then a considerable amount of detailed working out had had to be done. The immediate cause of the delay in his receiving, at any rate, the first copy was that that copy was in the Yankee Clipper.

The Leonora Inquiry, British Guiana

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD informed MR. CREECH JONES on June 28th that, while he was in full agreement with the views expressed in paragraph 129 of the report of the Leonora Inquiry Commission as to the desirability of securing a peaceful settlement of labour disputes in British Guiana by negotiation, he must await the Acting Governor's observations on the report before considering how this object could best be achieved.

Alleged Unrest Among Banana Porters

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD informed MR. DAY on June 28th that, so far as he was aware, there had been no recent unrest among the banana porters in the parish of St. James, Jamaica, and that no port in the parish of St. Mary had been affected.

MR. DAY: Does the Minister consider that the situation between the natives and the employers is normal?

MR. MACDONALD: There is no industrial trouble.

International Sugar Agreement

In reply to COLONEL ARTHUR EVANS on June 28th, MR. R. S. HUDSON stated that the estimates of requirements made by the International Sugar Council related to requirements for arrival in the quota year, while the quotas related to amounts for shipment in the quota

year. Taking any quota year by itself, there would always be at the beginning an overlap of supplies from the previous year, and at the end a balance of estimated requirements, supplies for which were still on the water.

Wood Pulp from British Guiana Wallaba

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD informed LIEUT. COLONEL DEWAR on June 28th that he understood the British Guiana Government had granted an option over an area of wallaba forest in British Guiana with a view to the establishment of a wood pulp industry, and he understood efforts were being made to raise the necessary capital for the project. The question of providing communications in connection with any wood pulp industry that might be established did not arise at that stage.

Royal Commission's Report

Replying to MR. RILEY and COLONEL ARTHUR EVANS on June 28th, MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD stated that the Report of the Royal Commission on the West Indies would not be ready before the end of the present Session.

Whether a White Paper would be published setting out the action which the Government proposed to take in relation to the report's recommendations was a matter which would have to be considered when they had the report. The Government would be anxious to announce their policy as soon as possible after they had considered the report.

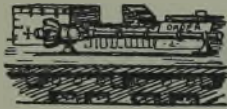
(Parliament is due to rise for the Autumn recess during the first week in August.—Editor.)

War Department Lands

On July 4th the Secretary of State for War was asked by MR. SORENSEN whether he was aware that land owned or controlled by the War Office in the West Indies was in some cases not being used and was impeding housing and other development; and whether, where possible, he would consider handing over this land to the local government? SIR V. WARRENDER replied that it was not desirable, at the present time, to authorise any large-scale alienation of War Department property, in view of possible future requirements, but consideration would be given to any request from the Colonial Government to purchase any particular property at a fair valuation, or to take a tenancy at a fair rental.

Workmen's Compensation

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD informed MR. MAINWARING on June 28th that, included in the Colonies in which comprehensive workmen's compensation legislation had been enacted were British Guiana, Grenada, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands and Trinidad. Enactment of such legislation was under consideration at the present time in Barbados, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. A number of



Colonial Dependencies, including Barbados and Jamaica, had enacted employers' liability or other legislation, which provided for the payment of compensation

for injuries arising out of defects in machinery or plant, or negligence on the part of the employer or his agents. All the Colonies in which mining operations were conducted, including British Guiana and Trinidad, had either special Mines Departments or inspectors of mines, whose responsibility was to see that mining workers were adequately protected.

Emergency Stores of Sugar

COLONEL ARTHUR EVANS, who asked on July 6th whether the Government were aware that Cuba stored large quantities of raw sugar for periods of upwards of three years with polarization well maintained; and, in view of the fact that permanent storage accommodation could be erected in Jamaica and other West Indian Colonies at a cost of £1 per ton of sugar stored, it could be arranged for raw sugar supplies to be available in the Colonies for immediate shipment in case of national emergency, as well as in this country.

MR. W. S. MORRISON, in reply, did not consider the proposal justified on defence grounds. He would appreciate the advantage of holding reserves in this country against the contingency of war. He added that all sugar available for export from the West Indies had been sold, and that none was likely to be available for storage in the near future.

Sugar Supplies

In reply to MR. THORNE, who asked the President of the Board of Trade on July 4th whether he was aware of the increase in the price of sugar during the week ending July 1st, due to a shortage of sugar; that more sugar was required now to meet the demands of canners and jam makers; why the Sugar Council would not allow more sugar to be exported from Cuba; and what action he intended taking about the matter, MR. STANLEY said that he was aware that, in spite of the additional releases made by the International Sugar Council in May and June, there appeared to be some shortage of sugar for arrival in the next two months and that this had caused an increase of price during the last two weeks. He understood that it had not been definitely ascertained whether the Soviet Union would ship their share, namely, 66,000 tons, of the additional releases, but urgent inquiry was being made. Should this quantity be surrendered it would become available to other suppliers. He was considering the whole position in consultation with the chairman of the International Sugar Council.

Parliamentary Colonial Committee

The suggestion that there should be set up a standing Parliamentary Committee for Colonial Affairs, referred to in last CIRCULAR (page 292), formed the subject of questions in the House of Commons on June 28th.

In reply to MR. BEN RILEY, MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD said he was aware that the proposal was looked upon with favour in various quarters. He was considering it not only on its individual merits, but also in connexion with the wider question of the adequacy

of existing machinery for carrying out Colonial policy. The matter was being proceeded with as rapidly as was consistent with a thorough examination of so wide a problem, but he could not yet say when he would be in a position to make a further statement.

MR. PETHERICK: It there anything whatsoever to prevent groups of members of one or of all parties joining together to consider our Colonial problems, and would that not be a better course than undermining the Constitution by setting up a new body which would not be a constitutional body?

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD: All sorts of considerations arise on this matter, including that which my hon. friend has mentioned. I can only say that we are taking every aspect of the proposal into consideration before coming to a decision.

British Air Service in West Indies

CAPTAIN HAROLD BALFOUR, Under Secretary of State for Air, informed MR. PERKINS on July 5th that there was at present no British inter-island service in the West Indies, but a report on the position in regard to the institution of such a service in the West Indies had been prepared by a technical officer of his Department, who had completed an investigation on the spot. This had been examined in consultation with the Colonial Office, and detailed requirements were being drawn up. Steps had been taken to ascertain from local governments concerned certain information which he hoped shortly to receive, and as soon as this was available a definite decision could be arrived at regarding the establishment of such a service.

MR. PERKINS: Are not the Dutch already running an air service to these islands? Why are we lagging behind the Dutch?

SIR NAIRNE STEWART SANDEMAN: Is it not the case that the airports in the West Indies are either owned or rented by the United States?

CAPTAIN BALFOUR: Not as regards the proposed air service we have in mind.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER FLETCHER: Is it not the case that certain Governments in the West Indies approached the Air Ministry about an air service more than a year ago?

CAPTAIN BALFOUR: That is a different question.

Trinidad Oil

The following are the latest figures for oil produced in Trinidad. They have been supplied to the West India Committee by the companies concerned:—

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields Ltd.

June, 43,570 tons (May, 46,840 tons).

Kern Trinidad Oilfields Ltd.

June, 87,778 barrels (May 82,160 barrels).

Trinidad Leaseholds Ltd.

June, 414,590 barrels (May, 427,032 barrels). Purchased from other companies, June, 532,851 barrels (May, 567,246).

Trinidad Petroleum Development Company Ltd.

June, 242,604 barrels.

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd.

June (four weeks ending June 26th), 243,900 barrels. (May four weeks ending May 29th, 253,700 barrels.)

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



Air Flight Developments — Old Age Pensions
Land Settlement and Housing



ANTIGUA

NEW Traffic Regulations. In a letter dated June 17th, Miss Helen Goodwin writes:—"Antigua is becoming up-to-date with its traffic regulations. Centre lines, arrows and indications have been painted in the streets of St. Johns as a warning to the thoughtless motorist. An 'island' has been placed in the centre of one of the busiest street-corners to ensure slow and careful driving. Unfortunately the streets were not designed for this type of innovation and large cars find difficulty in manipulating the corner."

The Weather keeps distressingly dry. The shortage of water is becoming a serious matter in many country households.

BARBADOS

Dr. B. N. V. Wase-Bailey arrived at Bridgetown on May 24th and assumed duty as Chief Medical Officer of the Colony. Dr. Wase-Bailey entered the medical service of British Guiana in 1926 and has held many appointments including that of Acting Surgeon-General in 1937.

Codrington Festival. The annual festival in commemoration of Christopher Codrington and other benefactors of Codrington College was held on Thursday, June 15th. At the Convocation, the degree of M.Litt. was conferred on Mr. W. A. Farmer, M.A., First Assistant Master of Lodge School.

1939 Sugar Crop. The latest figures issued by the Agricultural Department indicate that the crop will be equivalent to about 157,240 tons of sugar; 133,880 tons vacuum pan sugar, 2,940 muscovado sugar, and 20,420 fancy molasses.

Weather. The weather during May was exceptionally dry. Light showers fell during the first half of the early part of June. On June 12th and 14th, the total rainfall was nearly 1½ inches in some parts of St. Lucy, St. Peter and St. Joseph, and about one inch on the sea-board of Christchurch and in St. John.

Flying Club. Mr. Colin Bellamy writes on June 14th: "My Committee desire to express their most sincere thanks for your kindness and help and are very grateful for the Rules which arrived safely. We are also very grateful for the kind reference made to us in the last issue of your CIRCULAR. We are extremely busy in forming the Club, especially as regards local Government Regulations for Flying which are now being prepared—however we have one light plane and hangar at Seawell Airport and have the services of the chief pilot of the Dutch Airline which operates here, and we are going ahead under temporary permission with instruction to members, which I am glad to say is very encouraging, as already one of our members is to be recommended by the instructor for his licence."

BRITISH GUIANA

Trade Union Deputation. For nearly two hours on June 12th, H.E. the Acting Governor, Sir John Waddington, discussed with a combined trade union deputation problems affecting working people. His Excellency offered to supply the deputation with a copy of the minutes, for publication.

Mineral Oil. The Central Mining and Investment Corporation Ltd., London have applied for a license to explore for oil for a period of one year in an area of approximately 3,200 square miles of Crown Lands, situated between the Demerara and Corentyne Rivers.

New Motor Vessel. Recent replacements in the fleet of steamers run by the Transport and Harbours Department include a new motor vessel Barima built on the Clyde by Messrs. Ferguson Brothers of Port Glasgow, and a survey launch Echo. The Barima has an overall length of 132 feet, with a beam of 29 feet and moulded draught of 10 feet, and can carry 650 passengers. The Echo, which was built by Messrs. McLean Brothers, is 46 feet long with a beam of 12 feet, and draught of 4 feet. Both vessels were designed by Messrs. Flannery, Baggalay and Johnson, naval architects, in consultation with the Crown Agents' engineers.

Canadian Investigates Flying Conditions. According to a newspaper report, there has recently been in the Colony Mr. I. D. Weir of Montreal, Canada, acting as advance agent for an expedition which it is proposed should come to the Colony towards the end of the year for the purpose of aerial mapping operations over the Essequibo river and surrounding country. Mr. Weir investigated general flying conditions, including repair facilities, costs, gasoline and oil prices and supplies, landing conditions on the rivers and the manner of flying during rain.

Survivors from the France. Commander James Plumpton, R.N.R., R.D., and four seamen, the only survivors from the ill-fated motor vessel France which as is known sank while on the voyage from Trinidad to the Colony, reached Georgetown on May 27th. The missing men are Frank Cooper, chief engineer, Keith Chapman, second engineer, and two of the hands. When the vessel went down the survivors clung to an improvised raft and after two days exposure to sea and weather were washed ashore off Moruca in the North-West District in an exhausted condition.

GRENADA

Land Settlement. The following have been appointed members of the Land Settlement Committee for one year from May 23rd: the Hon. Acting Attorney-General (chairman), the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer, Hon. C. F. P. Renwick, Hon. W. E. Julien, Hon. J. E.

Munro, the Superintendent of Public Works and Mr. C. A. O. Phillips.

Employment of Children. The draft has been published of a Bill about to be introduced into the Legislative Council to prohibit entirely the employment of children under twelve, and on school-days and during school hours of children between the ages of twelve and fourteen. The exception is made that children under twelve may be employed in domestic work in their own home or in light agricultural work outside of school hours while in company with and under the control of a member of their own family.

JAMAICA

Freight Space for Citrus Fruit. The transport of oranges and grapefruit to the English market during the 1939-40 season was recently discussed at a conference in Kingston. Quite a few packers had complained of disappointment experienced during the early months of this year, because of the shipping company having to cut down space which packers were confident they would obtain. Thousands of cases of grapefruit were sent to Kingston each fortnight on the Connector by the Growers' Associations of British Honduras and transhipped to outward-bound boats of the Banana Association's line. The shipping service being Jamaican owned, packers felt they should have the first claim to citrus space. It is understood that larger shipments will be made to the United Kingdom, where the greater part of oranges and grapefruit were sold during 1938-39. At the conference it was announced that the management of the steamship company had assured the Marketing Officer that adequate space would be placed at the disposal of citrus exporters throughout next season.

Cruise Ships. Bookings for summer tours to Kingston and South American ports in vessels of the United Fruit Co. are said to be unusually large this year. It is expected that a great number of Canadians will make vacation trips in the two "Lady" boats of the Canadian National Steamships Ltd. There will be more than twenty visits by vessels of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. Summer cruises from the U.S.A. are likely to continue to the third week of October.

No More Chinese will be allowed to enter Jamaica after June 1st, 1940. The Government has come to this resolution in order to help the unemployment situation. At present Chinese residents in Jamaica are allowed to bring in their wives, fiancées and children under ten years of age.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS

Land Settlement and Housing. With the purchase of Saddlers Estate the Government will have acquired altogether about 700 acres in St. Kitts. Whils the preparation and planning in detail of the schemes demand careful consideration, the Government hopes that the steps taken recently will make it possible to initiate successfully the policy of land settlement and to improve housing in rural districts of St. Kitts. Two further estates, Cadis Bay and Springhill, making a total of 363 acres have also been purchased in Nevis.

ST. LUCIA

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Henry Popham and Lady Popham, who arrived in St. Lucia on April

15th, departed on May 27th on vacation leave, travelling by way of the United States to visit the New York World's Fair and Canada.

Empire Day celebrations were held in Columbus Square as usual and were attended by a representative gathering of Scouts, Guides, school children and members of the public. His Excellency the Governor addressed the gathering on the subject of Empire Day, after which the investiture of the Hon. Gregor McGregor Peter with the insignia of the O.B.E. took place.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Three French Naval Planes, units of the North Atlantic Squadron, landed in Port-of-Spain Harbour on Thursday, June 15th about 10 a.m. They were due to land at the air-base at Cocorite, which was blotted out by an overcast sky.

Old Age Pensions. In moving the second reading of the Old Age Pensions Bill the Attorney-General said that it marked another milestone in the progress of the Colony towards the development of social services and enshrined the principle of the State being under an obligation to grant old age pensions. The measure passed on June 17th provides that all British subjects of 65 years of age resident in the Colony and fulfilling certain conditions will become eligible for a pension of three dollars a month on July 1st. Blind persons of 40 years of age will similarly be eligible.

Payment of Unofficial Legislators. The Government accepted a motion proposed by Captain A. A. Cipriani that the unofficial members of the Legislative Council should be entitled to a fixed remuneration of \$720 per annum in addition to the reimbursement of travelling expenses incurred by reason of attendance at meetings of the Council and its Committees.

Agriculture and the Five Year Plan. After a lengthy discussion on June 16th the Agricultural Society by a majority vote adopted on the motion of Mr. F. T. Farfan, a resolution that the Government be asked to disclose in what way the Five Year Plan, now agreed to by the Secretary of State, would benefit agriculture or help in the development of new industries based on or allied to agriculture. The amount proposed to be spent under the Plan principally on country water supplies, working class housing, an aerodrome, and various public works is \$15,577,566.

Food Supply. The Government has appointed a committee to take stock of the peace time position in regard to the supply of foodstuffs and other essential commodities and to make recommendations for the maintenance of supplies in time of war. The chairman is Major G. H. Simpson and the other members the Collector of Customs and Excise, Captain A. A. Cipriani and Mr. A. Emlyn.

Boy Scouts Parade. H.E. the Governor and Lady Young were present at the first general Scout Rally which was held on the St. James Savannah on June 17th. The Sir John Chancellor Flag was presented to the 4th Port-of-Spain Troop and merit medals to Scouters MacLachlan and Potter. After making the presentations Sir Hubert paid a high tribute to the movement and paid a special tribute to Major H. Dow, the Island Commissioner.

WEST INDIAN TRADE IN 1939

The First Quarter's Exports and Imports

The figures published below, showing the exports of produce from and imports into the British West Indies for the first three months of 1939, have been supplied to the West India Committee by the respective Governments.

EXPORTS.	Antigua	Bahamas	Barbados	British Guiana	British Honduras	Dominica	Grenada	Jamaica	Montserrat	St. Kitts Nevis	St. Lucia	St. Vincent	Trinidad
Arrowroot .. lb.						684						2,030,499	
Asphalt .. tons													25,217
Balata .. lb.				99,169	161,339	5,834	22,620	4,176,603			11,556	54,711	17,578
Bananas .. bchs.				51,707									1,256
Bauxite .. tons													
Bitters .. galls.													
Cassava Starch .. lb.												129,872	
Chicle .. lb.					335,072								
Cocoa .. cwt.						855	17,042	7,809			1,612	24,866	45,188
Coco-nuts .. No.	8,600			77,321	504,190	52,064	3,750	6,967,770		1,000	258,754	326,777	47,790
Coffee .. lb.				9,357		627		1,822,636					107,365
Copra .. lb.				448,000	355,000		84,000				14,964	177,395	455,445
Cotton, M. Galante .. lb.													
Cotton, Sea Island .. lb.	198,575								129,626	101,771			
Cotton, Seed .. lb.	271,587								1,440			171,311	
Diamonds .. carats				6,425									
Dyewoods, other than Logwood .. tons													
Ginger .. lb.						675		686,337			569	920	100
Gold .. ozs.				8,522	7,990	375	169	4,479,855 ^b					4,715
Grapefruit .. cwt.								220,303				120	2,794
Honey .. lb.								4,694	49,184			3,411	227
Lime Juice raw .. galls.						8,902							3,499
" (contd) .. galls.						2,858							
" (Oil) .. lb.	£436					2,729	1,750	5,660		144		1,742	11,431
Lime (Citrate of) .. lb.								895 ^c		7 ^d		188	40,700 ^b
Limes (green) .. cwt.						1,174		265					220
Logwood .. tons								4,623					
Logwood Extract .. cwt.													
Mace .. lb.							138,208				341	998	1,120
Manjak .. tons			2										
Molasses .. galls.	250		901,405	1,576,809						1,190	19,093	15,103	408,480
Nutmegs .. lb.							924,224				879	4,495	6,581
Oranges .. cwt.					26	1,154		108,435 ^c			45	500 ^b	1,235
Oils, Essential .. lb.						7,877		29,214	1,377				
Petroleum .. galls.													159,102,483
Pimento .. cwt.								10,970					
Rice .. lb.													
Rum .. galls.	1,090		21,715	7,503,480		1,589		142,745			716		4,121
Shingles .. No.				310,750									
Sisal .. tons		9											
Sponge .. tons		65											
Sugar .. tons	5,173		6,306	30,816				11,523		9,327	1,350		33,670
Wood & Timber—													
Manufactured .. cu. ft.				28,682	63,840						360		3,570 ^a
Unmanufactured .. cu. ft.				51,187	22,741	14,006 ^a		359 ^d			756		

a Super ft. b Number. c Packages. d Tons. e Crates

IMPORTS.	Antigua	Bahamas	Barbados	British Guiana	British Honduras	Dominica	Grenada	Jamaica	Montserrat	St. Kitts Nevis	St. Lucia	St. Vincent	Trinidad
Beer, Ale and Stout .. galls.	466	14,430	43,974	32,387	2,520	324	2,011	20,465	28	2,157	977	2,628	26,402
Boots and Shoes .. doz. pairs	1,238	2,623	6,146	3,179	1,787	296	1,498	58,124	72	101	1,194	945	15,466
Cement .. brls. of 400 lb.	984	4,758	6,051	10,695	1,367	937	2,748	24,437	708	607	2,262	790	41,620
Cotton piece goods .. yds.	141,603	140,623	626,718 ^b	1,679,203	284,944	107,198	255,434	7,127,702	24,221	140,893	182,239	188,399	2,159,458
Flour bags of 196 lb.	3,778	10,416	19,299	46,923	10,518	2,513	9,469	99,920	1,482	5,454	4,805	5,161	95,564
Machinery—													
Agricultural .. Value £	160	11,200 ^a	—	1,473	—	—	11	10,250	81	277	1,413	735	6,373
Sugar .. Value £	447	—	2,514	12,809	300	—	173	22,626	—	—	1,765	574	785
Manures, Chemical .. tons	45	37	235	£31,101	7	20	11	857	1	796	242	212	198
Milk, Condensed .. lb.	420	£2,382	684,834	649,832	370,944	—	32,253	—	—	307	3,018	5,941	2,002,499
Motor Cars .. No.	7	60	153 ^c	65	7	4	14	385	2	1	8	8 ^c	249
" Parts .. Value £	144	1,354	2,811	1,796	485	101	465	12,162	15	505	144	203	24,707
" Tyres .. Value £	303	825	4,481	—	330	173	1,009	10,344	70	—	186	210	5,903
Paints and Colours .. lb.	8,028	£3,570	113,247	£3,987	40,185	6,842	9,055	538,461	630	6,675	10,923	12,803	469,721
Sacks and Bags .. doz.		£648	47,867	51,850	3,364	£207	2,500	66,335	—	£3,788	5,466	7,400	31,090
Soap .. lb.	49,987	161,938	361,030	454,475	163,488	41,932	55,217	566,377	12,018	38,702	65,863	59,456	661,520
Spirits—													
Whisky .. galls.	200	5,634	2,657	1,795	306	122	588	7,441	21	328	167	100	3,384
Brandy .. galls.	4	168	215	934	90	25	19	980	—	—	8	2	362
Gin .. galls.	206	2,064	1,288	952	80	177	97	1,312	17	22	58	20	694
Tea .. lb.	759	4,731	27,066	30,597	11,588	362	558	38,729	362	2,782	804	839	63,795

a Includes all kinds of Machinery b Sq. Yards c & Trucks

THE imports of citrus fruit into the United Kingdom from Palestine continue to increase. The Imperial Economic Committee reports that in the 1938-39 season just ended they exceeded eight million boxes, over one

million more than the previous record of 1936-37. Grapefruit which contribute a little more than one million boxes to the total were this year on about the same level as in the two previous seasons.

PASSENGERS



To and from the **WEST INDIES**
and **BRITISH GUIANA**

Harrison Line

Home arrivals from the West Indies and British Guiana in the s.s. Inanda (Captain W. A. Short), at London, July 1st :—

Mr. R. Bacon	Mr. T. J. Long	Miss M. Pitt
Miss A. Bell	Mr. & Mrs. F. Mackey	Mr. & Mrs. D. Rankine
Mr. G. P. Boon	Mr. & Mrs. G. Mardell	Mr. & Mrs. W. Roberts
Miss R. Boon	Mr. & Mrs. A. Montagu	Mr. & Mrs. W. Robson
Mr. & Mrs. J. Cockburn	Capt. & Mrs. R. G. Wright Nooth	Miss M. Shepherd
Mr. & Mrs. C. Connell	Miss D. Wright Nooth	Mr. A. Moody Stuart
Mr. G. Duncan	Mr. H. F. Pantin	Mr. A. Thurston [M.C.]
Miss A. Ferguson	Miss M. F. Pantin	Mr. A. Wadieff
Mr. C. Gray	Mr. J. Patchett	Mr. M. Wadieff
Mrs. R. Hobson		

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Sailings to the West Indies, in the m.v. Socrates, from Dover, July 8th :—

Mr. & Mrs. F. Adams	Mrs. E. Liddelow	Mr. R. Robinson
Mr. H. Dibben	Mr. P. O'Neal	Mrs. M. Williams
Mr. E. Gale	Mr. J. Riddel	

Home arrivals from British Guiana and Surinam, in the s.s. Stuyvesant, at Plymouth, June 28th :—

Mr. J. Bushell	Miss M. Hanschell	Mr. J. Pereira
Miss R. Cabral	Miss M. Haynes	Mr. & Mrs. R. Perrin
Mr. & Mrs. H. Clayton	Mrs. S. Hoadley	Mr. J. Potter
Mrs. E. Colvin	Mr. H. Karnar	Miss A. Steele
Mr. A. Collier	Mrs. F. Lindsay	Mr. F. Stent
Hon. F. Dias, O.B.E.	Mr. B. Kharag	Mr. J. Waterman
Mr. L. Fuller	Mr. A. Mulholland	Mr. D. Westmaas
Mrs. M. Hanschell	Miss M. Neave	Mrs. A. White

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in the m.v. Colombia (Captain H. S. Hartog), at Plymouth, June 29th :—

Mr. & Mrs. L. Acham	Mrs. E. Harrison	Mr. G. J. Pereira
Mrs. G. E. Adamson	Mr. & Mrs. S. Heald	Mr. M. R. Porter
Mr. P. Allahar	Mr. F. E. Hercules	Mr. G. Prims
Major G. R. Alson	Col. H. S. Hodgson	Mr. N. Prims
Mr. & Mrs. D. Ash	Mr. E. Hodgson	Miss M. Psaila
Mr. J. H. Baker	Mr. E. W. Hodgson	Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Reid
Mr. C. Barrow	Miss E. Hodgson	Mr. & Mrs. G. Richards
Mr. J. F. Batey	Mr. C. H. Hylton	Mr. & Mrs. F. F. Ross
Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Bayne	Mr. E. H. Janin	Mr. & Mrs. P. P. Russell
Mr. J. Ross Bell	Miss H. H. Jones	Mrs. C. E. Saint
Dr. S. Bettencourt-Gomes	Mr. J. G. Kelshall	Mr. C. W. Sanford
Miss M. A. Bradley	Mrs. D. M. Kelshall	Mr. & Mrs. C. L. Sealy
Mr. & Mrs. R. Bradley	Mrs. M. Kelso	Mr. W. C. Settle
Mr. R. K. Bradley	Miss M. Kelso	Mr. A. Shapkland
Mr. F. J. Briggs	Mr. & Mrs. T. S. Kinch	Mr. & Mrs. J. Sherrman
Mr. W. F. Bryden	Mr. J. Knox	Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Skeete
Mr. & Mrs. E. Bynoe	Mr. & Mrs. H. Leacock	Mr. C. G. Skeete
Mr. E. R. Carrington	Mr. C. S. Lee	Mr. M. Howard Smith
Mr. & Mrs. N. W. Carter	Mr. & Mrs. W. Lempriere	Mr. R. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. C. Chaderton	Mr. J. M. Lesmond	Mr. & Mrs. L. Stuart
Miss E. E. Corkett	Mr. Ku Loi	Miss D. K. Stuart
Mr. H. Cox	Mr. & Mrs. V. Maingot	Mr. J. W. Stuart
Capt. & Mrs. A. B. Cree	Dr. A. McIntosh	Mr. C. J. Stuart
Mr. E. E. Crooks	Mr. & Mrs. W. McKenzie	Mr. J. Taylor
Mr. S. H. Crowdy	Miss L. McKenzie	Mr. J. R. Taylor
Mr. D. Cumming	Mr. R. McKenzie	Mr. & Mrs. J. Teetzcl
Mr. & Mrs. D. Da Costa	Mr. E. McMurray	Mrs. M. I. Telford
Miss G. M. Delamere	Mr. & Mrs. C. Mann	Miss M. L. Thomas
Hon. E. Dos Santos	Mr. C. Mansfield	Mr. & Mrs. A. A. Uffield
Mrs. Dos Santos [C.B.E.]	Miss C. F. Mapp	Mr. J. D. Uffield
Mr. & Mrs. T. Dowding	Mr. H. Meaden, M.B.E.	Mr. J. B. Walker
Mr. A. Faingezicht	Mr. & Mrs. F. Morrish	Mr. C. P. Waller
Mrs. H. M. Fitt	Miss A. Morrish	Lady Walton
Mr. & Mrs. S. E. Folkes	Mr. G. C. Murray	Mrs. V. E. Watson
Miss M. A. Folkes	Miss P. Neathercoat	Mr. S. C. Whisker
Mr. W. Gibbens	Mr. & Mrs. G. de Nobrega	Mrs. D. G. Williams
Miss M. D. Goelnight	Mr. H. Nuttall	Misses A. & D. Williams
Mrs. G. Gomes	Mrs. G. B. O'Hanlon	Mrs. J. B. Williams
Miss A. C. Gomes	Mr. M. D. O'Hanlon	Mr. E. Willie
Mr. & Mrs. A. Gonsalves	Sir Lennox O'Reilly, K.C.	Mrs. E. C. Wreford
Miss J. Gonsalves	Mr. & Mrs. K. C. Parrish	Mr. G. F. Wreford
Mrs. G. Gorsuch	Miss B. Pasea	Mr. & Mrs. G. Yearwood
Mr. & Mrs. C. Guzman	Mr. & Mrs. C. Pereira	

Standard Fruit & Steamship Co.

Sailings to Jamaica, in s.s. Eros, from Liverpool, July 5th :

Miss C. C. James	Mr. & Mrs. E. Jones
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Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Erin, at London, July 9th :—

Mrs. V. M. Lovell	Mrs. W. E. McCulloch	Mr. & Mrs. F. Winckley
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French Line

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in the s.s. Colombie (Captain F. Lebez), at Plymouth, July 5th :—

Mrs. Y. Andrieux	Mr. P. Flynn	Miss D. Meyer
Mr. & Mrs. A. Austin	Mr. C. Gomes	Mr. R. Miller
Mr. C. Barrett	Mr. T. L. Gough	Mr. F. Milner
Mr. J. Bohanna	Mr. M. Griffin	Mr. G. Nijkerk
Mr. C. Bollers	Mr. & Mrs. R. Griffin	Mr. E. Owen
Mrs. D. Brown	Mr. G. Hansen	Mrs. S. Pereira
Mrs. M. Budden	Mr. L. Heath	Mr. & Mrs. M. Perez
Mrs. I. M. Child	Mrs. M. Hirst	Miss E. Pollard
Mr. L. Y. Chong	Mr. R. E. Hirst	Miss J. Pollard
Mr. L. W. Clark	Mr. D. L. Hirst	Mrs. H. Ron
Mr. F. Counsell	Mr. L. Hop	Mr. J. A. Ron
Sir E. Cunard	Mr. & Mrs. G. Johnson	Mr. W. Ryle-Davies
Mr. N. Dao	Miss B. Johnson	Miss M. Shaw
Mr. & Mrs. De Coup	Mr. F. T. Jones	Mr. & Mrs. K. Simpson
	Mr. & Mrs. G. Jones	Miss B. Simpson
Mr. De Coup Frank	Mr. F. Laboury	Mr. G. Stewart
Mrs. J. De Freitas	Mr. & Mrs. G. Liddelow	Mr. R. Veitch
Mr. & Mrs. De Verteuil	Mr. & Mrs. R. Lloyd	Mr. M. Vinot
Mr. C. G. Dyke		Mrs. S. F. Wen
Mr. J. E. Fox	Mr. S. Lovegrove	Mr. C. Wong
Mr. & Mrs. Fitzgerald	Mr. J. A. Lyell	Mr. W. Wooldridge

Hamburg-American Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in the m.s. Caribia (Captain W. Arfsten), from Dover, July 5th :—

Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Alford	1st. Col. J. Haig	Miss D. Ogilvie
Mr. W. Boos	Major A. L. Holt	Miss G. Ogilvie
Mr. H. C. Connell	Mr. & Mrs. M. Kirpalani	Miss E. Ogilvie
Mr. G. W. Carter	Mr. N. Kirpalani	Mr. C. Orchard
Mr. E. Field	Mr. K. Kirpalani	Mr. H. Rahaman
Mr. T. Gittens	Mr. J. D. Lenagan	Mr. K. Suskind
Mr. J. P. Gibbs	Miss D. Lenagan	Mr. C. Tudor
Mr. & Mrs. N. Greenhalgh	Mr. R. J. Mackenzie	Mr. & Mrs. W. Wright
Mr. & Mrs. L. Gill	Mr. E. Marsden	Mr. G. H. Waking
Miss J. Gill	Mrs. V. Masson	Mr. C. J. Wilding
Mr. & Mrs. D. Grant	Miss A. Masson	Mr. A. Wilson
Miss S. Ghanville	Mr. & Mrs. J. Ogilvie	Mr. V. Wolynetz

Home arrivals from the West Indies and British Guiana, in the s.s. Caribia, at Plymouth, June 22nd :—

Mr. E. Bailey	Mr. E. Marsden	Miss M. Shaw
Mr. W. Booth	Mr. S. McColl	Mr. & Mrs. G. Swan
Mr. J. Cumberbatch	Mr. E. Pierre	Mr. A. Sinanan
Mr. H. Harris	Mr. M. Ramjohn	Mr. H. Sosa
Mr. E. Johnston	Mr. L. Rogers	Mr. & Mrs. H. Wilson
Mr. & Mrs. R. Lawrence		

Fyffes Line

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Camito (Captain R. J. Bostock), from Avonmouth, July 3rd :—

Mr. & Mrs. H. F. Bicknel	Mr. S. L. Martin	Miss M. A. Putt
Mr. D. H. Crichton	Mr. J. Matalon	Mr. J. S. Ralston
Misses A. & J. Crichton	Mr. & Mrs. A. D. McLean	Miss A. G. Ramsay
Mr. L. E. Forde	Miss D. Orr	Mr. G. G. R. Sharp
Mr. W. A. George	Mr. D. J. Pinckney	Mrs. K. Stevenson
Mr. W. Hilton	Mr. & Mrs. F. G. Postlethwaite	Mr. H. A. Tate
Adj. & Mrs. E. Kenny (S.A.)	Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Putt	Mr. S. Yap

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Bayano (Captain J. A. Wallis), at Avonmouth, July 3rd :—

Mr. & Mrs. W. Allen	His Grace the Archbishop of West Indies	Mr. O. L. Samuel
Misses J. & M. Allen	Miss M. Eno-Kendall	Miss M. R. Samuel
Mr. W. S. Brown	Mr. & Mrs. D. T. Girvan	Miss K. D. Segre
H.E. Sir Alan Burns, R.C.M.G.	Mr. & Mrs. V. Hampton	Miss D. Squire
Lady Burns	Miss H. Hussey	Dr. B. C. Stevens
Mrs. R. Cory	Mr. A. Van der Laarschot	Mr. & Mrs. H. A. Tate
Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Cuthill	Mr. & Mrs. J. MacGregor	Miss R. Turner
Miss M. Cuthill	Dr. & Mrs. G. A. Mais	Mr. P. Tyson
Mr. H. K. Davidson	Mrs. J. M. Petersen	Mr. & Mrs. F. G. Weekes
		Miss B. Weekes

Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co.

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Jamaica Progress, from London, July 8th :—

Dr. & Mrs. V. Chapman	Mr. K. Henriques	Mr. & Mrs. B. Williams
Mr. J. S. Colman	Rev. G. Penso	Mr. M. R. Williams
Mrs. F. M. Farquarson	Miss E. Summers	Mr. A. Williams

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Jamaica Progress (Captain A. McCollm), at London, July 4th :—

Mrs. K. H. B. Bourne	Mr. & Mrs. W. C. Forbes	Miss D. D. Paton
Col. & Mrs. H. M. Burke	Mr. R. B. King	Mrs. K. Welsford
Mr. & Mrs. N. B. Caryll	Mr. M. G. Mendez	



Round the Markets

Improved Cocoa Prices



July 11th, 1939.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE. Last night's exchange rates and those of a fortnight ago are shown below:—

	June 26th	July 10th		
Canada ..	4.69	4.69	\$ value	4/3.2
U.S.A. ..	4.68	4.68	\$ "	4/3.3
France ..	176.72	176.72	Fr. "	-/1.4
Holland ..	8.82	8.82	Gu. "	2/3.2

Gold per fine oz. 148/6 the same as a fortnight ago.

STOCKS AND SHARES. To-day's prices with rise or fall since last issue are shown below:—

Div. for latest year		Price	Rise or fall.
2½	Consols (yield £3 13s. 6d. per cent.)	68	68½
3	War Loan	93½	94½
15	Angostura Bitters	1 7/8	1 7/8
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref.	1 1/8	1 1/8
5	Antigua Sugar Factory	h	h
40	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	23/9	24/6
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	41/9	42/9
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	38/6	37/6
10	Booker Bros. McConnell	2½	2 3/4
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	26/-	27/-
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	1/3	1/6
1	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/9	2/-
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	21/6	22/6
15	Corentyne Sugar Co.	7/9	8/9
5	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	1/6	2/3
7½	Kern River Oilfields	3/3	3/9
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	6d.	1/-
12½	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	1 1/8	1 1/8
2½	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	14/6	15/-
6	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	6/6	7/6
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	1/-	1/6
27½	Trinidad Leaseholds	4 1/8	4 1/8
12	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co. ...	46/3	46/9
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	4/9	5/6
8½	United British Oilfields 6/8	8/3	9/-

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

	per cwt.	per lb.	per pt. gall.
Sugar—n.e. 96°	6 5.2*	10 2.0	
Cocoa ..	11 8	14 0	
Coffee ..	4 8	14 0	
Bananas	Free	2 6	
Grapefruit	"	5 0	
Honey	"	7 0	
Rum	3 12 10	3 15 4	
Tobacco (Unmanufactured) ..	9 5.5)	11 6	
Cigars ..	16 2½	1 0 1	

*With Certificate 3/5.2 per cwt.
All other articles referred to in this Summary (except cotton) are duty free if consigned from and grown, produced or manufactured in the Dominions or the Colonies, but are subject to a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* if of foreign origin.

	CANADA.	Preferential.	General.
Sugar not above 16 D.S. 96**.	per 100 lb.	28.712c.	\$1.28712
" " above " 16 Over 98°		35.606c.	\$1.47606
" " above " 16 D.S. 96°		99.00c.	\$1.74
" " " 16 " Over 99°	\$1.09	\$1.89	
Cocoa ..	"	Free	\$2.00
Grapefruit ..	"	"	\$1
Coffee, imported direct	" lb."	"	3c.
Arrowroot	"	"	1½c.
Pineapples in tins	"	Sc.	5c.
Ginger and Spices, unground	Free		12½ per cent.
Nutmegs and Mace whole or unground	"	"	20 per cent.
Oranges	" cubic ft.	"	35c.

**And above 16 D.S. when imported by a refiner for refining.

SUGAR. The Home Market was quiet, with a small trade passing. No appreciable business has been done in raws, but sales have been made during the fortnight from 8/3 c.i.f. to 6/10½ July-August shipment. The nominal value to-day for non-Preferential is, for July, 7/10½ and for shipments during the first half of August 7/4½ c.i.f., for the second half of August 6/10½ and September shipment 6/7½. Preferential values are 11/7½, 11/1½, 10/7½ and 10/4½ for these shipments respectively.

London granulated shows a further rise of 1½d. per cwt. to 24/7½.

Mauritius sold 8,500 tons for August shipments at 11/11½ and 2,000 tons September-October shipments at 10/7½ and 1,000 tons October-November at 10/7½. Small sales of West Indies crystallised sugar have been made from 22/3 to 22/6. Values are unchanged at 22/3 to 23/6.

In the Canadian Market, various parcels of Demerara for October-November shipment have been sold to refiners during the fortnight at 2.18 and 2.21c. c.i.f. Coast, and 2.23c. c.i.f. Montreal. A parcel for August shipment was also sold. It is reported that a cargo of Queensland for August-September shipment sold at 2.225c. c.i.f. Montreal.

RUM. The first-hand market has remained remarkably idle, and little or no business has been reported.

COCOA. Although very small business has passed, the market generally has improved, but still shows no marked tendency. Both Plantation Trinidad and First Marks are quoted at 41s. c. & f. Continent. Business in latter has been done at 40/9 to 41/- c. & f. London. Fine Estates is offered at 52/6 to 55/- spot London.

Interest in Grenada descriptions continues, and owing to the clearance of spot parcels, old crop has been sold at 40/- to 41/- with small parcels of new crop at 42/- ex-wharf London.

West African cocoa is quoted at 19/6 c.i.f. Continent, for July-August shipment, and 20/6 for November-January, new crop.

ARROWROOT. The fixed rates are unchanged at 3d. to 3½d. for good, and 4d. to 4½d. for superfine.

BALATA. The market remains idle; the value of Demerara sheets is unchanged at 1/9 to 1/9½d. spot, and a little quantity of Surinam sheet is offered for shipment at 1/7½d. c.i.f.

BANANAS. Warmer weather than that experienced recently is necessary for a good demand, and trade has not been so strong in London and the Home counties. Prices for Jamaicas remain at £20 15s. delivered London, and £20 10s. delivered nearest station, Provinces. Brazilians remain with prices unchanged at £16 10s. delivered London, and £16 delivered Provinces.

Imports into the United Kingdom for the fortnight ended June 24th amounted to 915,262 bunches, consigned by the following countries: Gold Coast, 2,234; Jamaica, 749,194; Canary Islands, 9,909; Madeira, 229; Colombia, 73,530; Brazil, 80,125; other countries, 41.

COTTON. Since our report a fortnight ago, there has been rather more inquiry for West Indian Sea Island Cotton, and a limited business has been done.

COPRA. The value of f.m.s. has again eased to £10 7s. 6d. against £11 10s. a month ago. The quotation for September shipment is £10 16s. 3d.

DESICCATED COCO-NUT on the spot is quoted at 19s. and for July-August shipment the quotation is 17/6. Both show a decrease of 3d. on the figures of a fortnight ago.

GRAPEFRUIT. Imports into the United Kingdom for the fortnight ended June 24th amounted to 35,823 cwt. consigned by the following countries: Palestine, 1,908; South Africa, 10,092; Jamaica, 1,230; Portuguese East Africa, 5,894; United States, 5,515; Brazil, 5,849; Argentina, 3,679; other countries, 746.

HONEY. Prices have not advanced further, notwithstanding the clearance of Jamaican on the market. The consumers have been purchasing more freely Canadian at 34/- ex-store London, for fine white, in substitution of West Indian.

LIME PRODUCTS. Lime Oil. Handpressed is still scarce; the price remains at 27/6 to 30/- per pound according to quality. Distilled remains equally steady with prices unchanged at 11/6 per pound, sellers on the spot. **Lime Juice.** There is no demand for Concentrated. Raw is quiet and unchanged, at 1/9 to 2/3 according to quality.

ORANGE OIL. The nominal value of Sweet remains unchanged at 5/6 per pound. The nominal value of Bitter remains 6/- per pound.

SISAL. The demand continues slow, and owing to increased offerings values are again lower. Slightly more interest has been shown during the past few days and African No. 1 Sisal is now quoted at £15 for July-September shipment, £14 2s. 6d. for August-October, and £15 5s. for September-November. No. 2 July-September is quoted at £14, August-October £14 2s. 6d. and September-November at £16 5s.

SPICES. Pimento. New crop prices have advanced during the month on more buying support, and the price for July-August shipment has been raised to 64/6 c.i.f. Havre. First hand quotation rose from 68/- to 71/-.

The price for spot London is 75/8 per pound ex-store.

Ginger. Jamaica shippers have reduced their price from 25/- c.i.f. London for F.A.Q. No. 3 June-July shipments at which level a fair business has been transacted. At the close there were further sellers at that price with buyers indicating 24/6. Spot quotations are unchanged, African maintaining its price around 15/9 c.i.f., June-July shipments from Gold Coast.

Nutmegs. Wormy and broken are quoted at 2 3/4d. sound unassorted 4 1/2d. to 4 3/4d. and sound 80's at 6d. per pound landed terms, London.

Mace. The market remained quiet and unchanged. The present value on the spot in London ranged from 1/6 to 1/7 for mixed red to pale. Fine Pale is still quoted at 1/8.

WANT

SCOTSMAN, 29, Public School education, five years Continent, fluent French, German, Spanish, for all purposes, three years, administrative experience Near East, South America, seeks opening where ability could be used to advantage; excellent references.—“P. J. R.,” c/o THE CIRCULAR.

TROPICAL AGRICULTURE. Copies are required of the issues for January and February, 1927. The Manager of the CIRCULAR will gladly pay 1/- each for copies in good condition.

DEATH

WILLIAMS.—On June 30th, 1939, at Castries, St. Lucia, B.W.I., George Williams, O.B.E., dearly beloved husband of Camille Williams.

Shipping Arrangements

OUTWARD			
Depart	Packet	From	To
July	15 <i>Inanda</i> ..	London	B'dos, T'dad & D'ra.
..	15 <i>Jamaica Pioneer</i> ..	London	Jamaica.
..	17 <i>Ariguan</i> ..	Avonmouth	Jamaica.
..	17 <i>Canada</i> ..	Southampton	Jamaica.
..	19 <i>Erin</i> ..	London	Jamaica.
..	19 <i>Mimi Horn</i> ..	Dover	Trinidad.
..	22 <i>Colombia</i> ..	Dover	B'dos, T'dad & J'ca.
..	22 <i>Pomona</i> ..	London	Jamaica.
..	24 <i>Cavina</i> ..	Avonmouth	Jamaica.
..	25 <i>Lochkatrine</i> ..	London	Bermuda & Jamaica.
..	28 <i>Flandre</i> ..	Southampton	Barbados & Trinidad.
..	28 <i>Mimi Horn</i> ..	Dover	Trinidad.
..	29 <i>Jamaica Producer</i> ..	London	Jamaica.
..	31 <i>Carare</i> ..	Avonmouth	Jamaica.
Aug.	1 <i>Casanare</i> ..	London	Jamaica.
..	2 <i>Cordillera</i> ..	Dover	Barbados & Trinidad.
..	2 <i>Van Rensselaer</i> ..	Dover	B'dos, T'dad & D'ra.
..	5 <i>Jamaica Planter</i> ..	London	Jamaica.
..	5 <i>Pericles</i> ..	Dover	Barbados & Trinidad.

HOMEWARD			
Due	Packet	From	To
July	17 <i>Cavina</i> ..	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
..	17 <i>Pericles</i> ..	Barbados & Trinidad	Plymouth.
..	18 <i>Pomona</i> ..	Jamaica	London.
..	20 <i>Cordillera</i> ..	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.
..	20 <i>Van Rensselaer</i> ..	Barbados & Trinidad	Plymouth.
..	23 <i>Orduna</i> ..	J'ca, B'mas & B'da ..	Liverpool.
..	24 <i>Carare</i> ..	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
..	24 <i>Europa</i> ..	Jamaica	London.
..	25 <i>Casanare</i> ..	Jamaica	London.
..	25 <i>Jamaica Producer</i> ..	Jamaica	London.
..	26 <i>Inkosi</i> ..	D'ra, T'dad & B'dos	London.
..	28 <i>Costa Rica</i> ..	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.
..	31 <i>Camito</i> ..	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
Aug.	1 <i>Jamaica Planter</i> ..	Jamaica	London.

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The Empire's Commerce

"Speech was made to open man to man, and not to hide him; to promote commerce, and not betray it."
Lloyd; *State Worthies*, 1665.

ON another page we present a brief preliminary account of the proceedings of the fifteenth Congress of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, which were concluded last week. The importance of the occasion was marked by the message from the Prime Minister, by the address by SIR THOMAS INSKIP and by the presence of no fewer than three hundred delegates representing one hundred and twelve Chambers and Associations of Chambers situated in every quarter of the globe.

The West Indian Colonies were worthily represented by delegates who made their voice heard in debate. Of the thirty-seven resolutions claiming the Congress's attention as many as ten stood in their names. Taking the deliberations by and large, they covered a wide range. This they had in common; one and all sought a greater co-operation between the scattered units of the Empire and a development of Imperial Trade as the one abiding anchor in a confused sea of shifting stresses and international uncertainties.

Of the West Indian resolutions, the Associated Chambers, represented by MR. H. G. SEAFORD and LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. WILLIAM BOWRING, carried their motions urging the establishment of British air services in British Colonies and the institution of cheaper postal rates between the United Kingdom and the Caribbean Colonies. MR. ROBERTSON and MR. ASHENHEIM, supported by MR. ELDER, were successful in persuading members to endorse two of the Jamaica resolutions, while thanks to the equally powerful advocacy of MR. J. GORDON MILLER and MAJOR ALSTON all four motions standing in the name of the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce were also passed unanimously.

One of the resolutions of great importance which provoked wide discussion dealt with a matter which has previously been the subject of comment in these columns, the necessity for the British Government giving the fullest consideration to the interests of the Colonies when entering into trade or clearing agreements with foreign countries.

Another of Trinidad's resolutions favoured the grant of preference on petroleum produced within the Empire. In urging this MR. MILLER pointed out that Empire oils would be invaluable in a time of an emergency, and that petrol was the only import subject to a tariff two and a half times the value of the product. A third resolution which will be of equal value to Jamaica recommended the maintenance of existing preference on

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Empire-grown fresh citrus fruit. Here MR. MILLER showed how hard West Indian grapefruit had already been hit by the Anglo-American Trade Agreement.

Trinidad's other resolution calling attention to the long-standing grievance of the Crown Agents' competition in the Colonies with the merchants who paid the taxes there, also passed triumphantly.

The Sixteenth Congress we are told will be held in Canada in 1942. Meanwhile it remains for the Home Government, who undoubtedly attach weight to the Federation's views, to endeavour to implement its carefully considered efforts to promote imperial co-operation.

Speedier Communications

"I'll put a girdle round about the earth
In forty minutes."

PUCK'S boast has long since ceased to be a mere mid-summer night's dream. For many years it has been fulfilled in the case of telephonic and telegraphic communications. Now comes the turn of speedier long-distance mail services. The West Indies have been brought into postal contact with the home country taking a shorter span of time than would have been dreamt to be possible only a few years ago. Air services to the West Indies, via New York and Miami, if not yet accomplished in forty minutes, have at least halved the period taken on the more direct surface routes.

The West India Committee took advantage of the inauguration of the regular transatlantic Clipper service from Southampton on July 12th to send greetings and good wishes to its correspondents in the Caribbean colonies. The first reply—from MR. H. G. DE LISSER, secretary to the Jamaica Imperial Association—was received on the morning of Monday the 24th. Actually the letter arrived in Jamaica on Saturday afternoon, the 15th, that is three days after dispatch, but did not reach its recipient until Monday, the 17th. The return air mail left the island on July 19th, and as we have stated the letter addressed to the West India Committee was received five days later. Again, a day's delay may have been due to the intervening week-end.

Next month the Secretary of State for Air promises us that the Clippers will be supplemented by a Pan-British service, conducted by Imperial Airways, so that double the present facilities will be provided. We heartily welcome the new development. If it is true that "evil communications corrupt good manners," so we trust that speedier mails carried all the way by air may facilitate the smooth dispatch of correspondence of business or social importance between Great Britain and her oldest group of colonies.

From a Londoner's Notebook

PARLIAMENT is to adjourn on August 4 until the autumn, when it hopes to complete the consideration of several domestic measures, which the mass of emergency business arising out of the international disquiet has caused to be postponed. Chief of these is the Criminal Justice Bill for the reform of the prison system, which has now passed through the Standing Committee, and will come back to the House of Commons for the report stage and third reading. The main battle here will be joined on the proposal to abolish sentences of flogging. All scientific study of the evidence seems to show that this punishment does not deter; but a strong body of the Government's supporters is resolved to defend it to the last ditch. On this side is ranged a formidable weight of women's opinion, and also that of the King's Bench judges, which has to be treated with respect. On the other hand, Sir Samuel Hoare, the Home Secretary, fortified by the closely reasoned report of the Departmental Committee that recently studied the subject, is insistent that flogging must go.

* * *

Whether members of Parliament will enjoy the holiday they have planned depends mainly on Herr Hitler. The Lord Chancellor and the Speaker will be invested with the usual power to recall the two Houses at short notice if exceptional circumstances so require. At the moment there is a lull in the long-drawn European crisis—a lull that may be very deceptive. Rather than attempt to forecast the immediate future, it is safer to agree with the Prime Minister, that you may as well consult Old Moore, who is no more and no less likely to be right than anybody else.

* * *

Herr Hitler has made an ostentatious "peace" gesture, which does not get us very much further. He proclaims loudly that there is to be no August crisis, and no war over Danzig; but at the same time he repeats his determination that Danzig shall return unconditionally to the Reich. As Poland is equally determined to resist such a return by force of arms, in which case we and France are bound to assist her, the Führer's contribution to the cause of peace is not very obvious. It is thought here that he still hopes to find Great Britain willing to desert Poland, or bring pressure to bear on her to permit the annexation of Danzig. It need hardly be said that there is no possibility of this.

* * *

In all these matters the absolute identity of policy between Great Britain and France is of the first importance to the peace of Europe. A most impressive demonstration of this solidarity was given on July 14th, when representatives of our government and our fighting services participated with the French in celebrating the 150th anniversary of the fall of the Bastille. The contingents of the Brigade of Guards, who were given the place of honour in the military parade through the streets of Paris, were given a tremendous reception by the crowds; and it was clear that the feeling of comrade-

ship between the two peoples was no less intense than in the days of the great common effort twenty-five years ago.

* * *

The first attempts at the salvage of the submarine *Thetis*, long delayed by unfavourable weather, have been a failure. The principle of the process is to use the force of the tide—the only force sufficiently powerful—to lift the wreck. Heavy wires are passed by divers under the hull, by which the submarine is grappled to the salvage ship on the surface. Then, as the tide rises and lifts the salvage ship, the wreck is lifted with it, and is slowly towed towards the shore until it grounds again when the tide ebbs. By this method it was hoped, with a series of short journeys, eventually to beach the submarine on the coast of Anglesey. But when the attempt was made the *Thetis*, waterlogged at the bows, was apparently too heavy and two lifting baulks in the salvage ship *Zelo* collapsed under the strain.

* * *

Meanwhile the Tribunal of Inquiry into the disaster has completed the hearing of all the evidence at present available, and has adjourned until it is known whether there is a reasonable prospect of further discoveries from the salvage of the wreck. The Admiralty, however, which has been conducting a technical inquiry of its own behind closed doors, has already announced the adoption of certain safety measures in the light of the tragic experience of the *Thetis*. In future, for instance, a submarine on her diving trials will be escorted by a naval vessel capable of communicating with her while she is submerged; and she will herself tow a mark-buoy to indicate her position under water.

* * *

Some remarkable evidence was given at the public inquiry by Professor J. B. S. Haldane, a well-known member of a scientific family, all of whom have been accustomed from childhood to make uncomfortable and even dangerous experiments on themselves in the pursuit of knowledge. Professor Haldane and some friends sealed themselves up for many hours under atmospheric conditions as nearly as possible identical with those in the *Thetis* after the wreck; he observed his and their symptoms and reported to the Tribunal. The conclusion he reached was that, although the men in the submarine would have felt headache and other unpleasant effects of the foul atmosphere, their death was probably without severe pain. This evidence has brought some slight consolation to their friends, and indeed to us all.

* * *

The Home Secretary has introduced an extremely drastic Bill to deal with the Irish Republican Army terrorists, in which he asks for powers to deport persons suspected of plotting outrages, to forbid the entry of suspicious characters from Ireland, and to subject to police supervision any supposed conspirators who, being of long-established English domicile, cannot be deported. All these powers are to be exercised without trial.



THE FIRST AID
YEOMANRY
LED BY
THE COUNTESS
OF BRECKNOCK

THE PRINCESS ROYAL
SELECTS RECRUITS OF
THE ROYAL CORPS
OF SIGNALS
OF WHICH H.R.H.
COLONEL-IN-CHIEF



THE
WORLD'S
FAIR,
NEW YORK

WEST INDIAN
ALCOVE



THE BRITISH
COLONIAL
SECTION
See page 324



Empire Chambers of Commerce

A Successful Conference

THE fifteenth Congress of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire was opened on July 17th in the Guildhall, London, where nearly 300 delegates from most of the important Chambers of Commerce of the Empire were assembled. The Right Hon. the Earl of Dudley, President of the Federation, was in the chair. The delegates for the West Indies and Atlantic Colonies were Mr. H. G. Seaford, Mr. J. Gordon Miller and Lt.-Col. the Hon. William Bowring (Associated West Indian Chambers of Commerce), Mr. J. Gordon Miller and Major G. R. Alston (Trinidad), Mr. E. Scott Johnston (Antigua), Mr. F. H. Robertson, Mr. Lewis Ashenheim and Mr. Alex. Elder (Jamaica), Sir Alfred Sherlock (Georgetown, British Guiana), Mr. C. Farrar and Mr. A. C. Broughton (Berbice, British Guiana), and Mr. Edmond Gibbons and Mr. H. B. Tucker (Bermuda).

In reply to a loyal message, His Majesty the King expressed his confidence that the Congress would make a valuable contribution to the trade and commerce of the Empire.

Sir Thomas Inskip, Secretary of State for the Dominions, addressing the Congress declared that the Ottawa Agreements now represented the keystone of the economic system of the Empire. They had been an undoubted stimulus to United Kingdom trade and also to Dominion trade.

The Prime Minister who wrote regretting that he could not be present at the Congress expressed his good wishes for the success of their deliberations and said that "the strength of the Empire and the example which it provides of successful co-operation between free peoples is one of the greatest of the forces making for the peace of the world." The part which the Chambers of Commerce had played in securing that co-operation had been of great value in the past, and he was confident that it would be fully maintained in the future.

The Earl of Dudley, amongst the subjects dealt with in his presidential address referred to the "unfortunate situation of the Crown Colonies in their trade with those countries which had exchange restrictions. They are exporting to a foreign country, but they are importing from the United Kingdom. The foreign country makes payments for its imports from the Crown Colonies by exporting more to the United Kingdom than it buys from the United Kingdom. The Crown Colonies may not, however, themselves conclude payment and clearing agreements with foreign nations and so if they export to such foreign countries, they find themselves with blocked foreign currencies which they are unable to use since they do not desire to import from those foreign countries." A real effort should be made to convert bilateral clearing and payment agreements into multilateral agreements.

The seriousness of the times called for redoubled efforts to improve and strengthen the channels of

commercial communications of the Empire. Lord Dudley after pointing out that production could be immensely increased if effective demand could be increased said that how to increase production was the predominant problem of the last century and he submitted that how to increase consumption should be the predominant problem in the present century.

One of the most interesting discussions of the Congress took place on Export Trade policy. The necessity for a new technique for international trade to meet a new situation was strongly emphasised. Sacrifices were necessary, and would willingly be made when the times were propitious to initiate a new and freer policy. In the meantime, we could not allow ourselves to be disarmed economically any more than we could allow ourselves to be disarmed physically.

The introduction of a three-column tariff was urged, the lowest range to apply to the Empire, the middle range to those countries with which we had the most favourable agreements, and the highest range to those countries which were not prepared to negotiate acceptable agreements with us.

Of the three resolutions submitted on Imperial Preference two were withdrawn, and that of the Associated West Indian Chambers of Commerce, as amended, approved.

The various resolutions on Empire Air Communications were combined in one proposed by the representative of the London Chamber of Commerce. Barbados secured approval for lower postage charges between the United Kingdom, the West Indies, and British Guiana, and Jamaica received support for resolutions in favour of an increase in Empire sugar quotas and Travel within the Empire.

On behalf of the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce, Mr. J. Gordon Miller and Major Alston piloted four resolutions dealing with Colonies and United Kingdom Trade Agreements, Purchases of Colonial Government Stores, Empire Grown Citrus Fruit, and Preference for Empire Petroleum.

Altogether it was another successful Congress, the Members present pledging themselves to achieve by still closer co-operation that steady increase in the development of trade within the Empire wherein its future prosperity lies. It was decided to hold the Sixteenth Congress in Canada in 1942.

In our next issue we hope to give the text of the resolutions passed by the Conference which are of interest to the West Indian and Atlantic Colonies.

NEGOTIATIONS are in progress for establishing air communication between Trinidad and Ciudad Bolivar. That city forms the centre of an important territory for oil and gold exploitation, while in the neighbourhood large deposits of iron ore have been found.

Jamaica Night in the House

ON July 20th Colonel Arthur Evans gave a dinner party at the House of Commons to meet Sir Leonard Lyle, Bt., and Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood.

After Colonel Evans had introduced his guests of the evening, Sir Leonard referred to his six years membership of that House and to his having had to make the choice of pursuing a business or political career and explained some of the difficulties with which his Company had been faced in starting their West Indies sugar enterprise. He was followed by Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood who was alluded to by Sir Leonard by implication on the invitations as "the man on the spot."

Mr. Kirkwood, who painted a gloomy picture of present conditions in Jamaica, made an eloquent plea for a greater consideration being given to the affairs of the Colonies and was not sparing in his criticism of the present condition of Jamaica.

Those present were:—

Sir Charles Barric, M.P., Mr. A. Beverley Baxter, M.P., Mr. Rupert De La Bere, M.P., Sir Reginald Blair, M.P., Mr. W. J. Brown, Mr. J. R. H. Cartland, M.P., Sir Walter Citrine, Mr. W. M. Codrington, Mr. J. Douglas Cooke, M.P., Mr. W. Craven-Ellis, M.P., Lieut.-Col. Ivan Davson, Sir Howard d'Egville, Mr. Patrick Donner, M.P., the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, Lord Eltisley, Mr. C. E. G. C. Emmott, M.P., Major Sir Cyril Entwistle, K.C., M.P., Major Sir Ralph Glyn, M.P.

Sir Robert Gower, M.P., Flight-Lieut. R. Grant-Ferris, M.P., Mr. G. H. Hall, M.P., Mr. H. D. Henderson, Mr. A. P. Herbert, M.P., Mr. Peter Howard, Mr. Richard Humble, Mr. J. Johnstone, Mr. E. H. Keeling, M.P., Commander Stephen King-Hall, Mr. G. Norman Knight, Major Sir Jocelyn Lucas, M.P., Sir Murdoch Macdonald, M.P., Capt. P. D. Macdonald, M.P., Mr. T. B. Martin, Mr. J. Gordon Miller, Mr. F. C. Misick, M.H.A., Mr. H. P. Mitchell, M.P., Lieut.-Col. C. E. Moy.

Colonel H. L. Nathan, M.P., Major Albert A. Nathan, Mr. Frank Owen, Mr. J. H. P. Patterson, M.H.A., Mr. M. Petherick, M.P., Capt. Leonard Plugge, M.P., Colonel C. E. Ponsonby, M.P., Mr. C. C. Poole, M.P., Mr. Ben Riley, M.P., the Hon. Francis Rodd, Mr. J. A. de Rothschild, M.P., Sir Alexander Russell, M.P., Mr. Stafford L. Sands, M.H.A., Sir Frank Sanderson, M.P., Capt. Sir Donald Simson, Sir Walter Smiles, M.P., Lord Stanley of Alderley, Vice-Admiral E. A. Taylor, M.P., Mr. Idris Thomas, Capt. M. Wardell, Major M. J. Wheatley and Sir H. G. Williams, M.P.

The Kaieteur Falls

Imperial Institute Diorama

A full page plate in the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute, April-June, 1939, depicts the striking new diorama of the Kaieteur Falls constructed at the cost of the Government of British Guiana and now on view in the Colony's Court at the Institute.

The label attached to the diorama states that:—

Kaieteur was discovered by Mr. Barrington Brown, of the Geological Survey, in 1870. The falls have a sheer drop of 741 ft., i.e., about three times the height of the central tower of the Imperial Institute.

This view of Kaieteur Falls is from a point on the Potaro River about a mile below the falls, and provides one of the most impressive spectacles in the world.

A motor road has been built to a point near the foot of the cataract, rendering approach easy. The journey can also be made by boat, during which the skill of the boatmen in passing up the various rapids on the Potaro is fully demonstrated.

West Indies at New York Fair

The Colonial display at the New York World's Fair, organised by the Colonial Empire Marketing Board, occupies some 3,500 sq. ft. in the British Government Pavilion. Five giant photo-murals ingeniously illuminated to synchronise with a spoken commentary describe how Great Britain is advancing the physical and cultural development of the Colonies.

Sectional displays represent the six main geographical groups of territories. The West Indian Islands with British Guiana, British Honduras and the Falkland Islands are included in one section which as can be seen in the illustration facing page 323, contains a realistic diorama surmounted by decorative panels, also maps and automatic display machines showing continuously changing photographs of characteristic scenes. The Badges of all the Dependencies carved in wood, coloured and specially lighted, are displayed around the frieze.

The decorative panels in the West Indies alcove represent a plantation showing both cocoa and grapefruit, and a typical sugar estate, whilst the diorama depicts a palm-fringed bathing beach.

When Their Majesties the King and Queen visited the exhibit on June 10th, King George was quick to comment that the diorama gave a faithful representation of scenes he had witnessed during his cruise to the West Indies in the Cumberland, and again when the Queen and himself, as Duke and Duchess of York, visited Jamaica in 1927.

Other features in the Colonial exhibit include a comprehensive display of postage stamps, a "press button" information service, and an inquiry bureau where trade, tourist and general literature is available. The inquiry officers maintain close and constant touch with tourist organisations and others in New York connected with the trade and tourist activities of the British West Indies.

West Indian Exhibits at Halifax

The Great Yorkshire Agricultural Annual Show was this year held at Halifax on July 12th, 13th and 14th. Exhibits of West Indian fruit, cocoa, cocoa pods, etc., provided by the West India Committee, were on view on the Barclays Bank Stand, along with other products from the territories in which Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) is established, and attracted much attention from visitors. Owing to an unfortunate outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, all cattle exhibits were cancelled, and the total attendance at the Show was consequently below the average.

In 1938, a total of 9,908 long-term and 52,782 cruise tourists visited Jamaica as compared with, respectively, 10,432 and 54,837 in 1937 and 6,886 and 49,007 in 1936. The 1938-39 winter season showed a slight decline in the number of visitors, but the Tourist Development Board expects an improvement in 1939-40.

Imperial Bisley, 1939

How Jamaica and Trinidad Shot

By CAPTAIN ROBERT JOHNSTONE

THE West Indies may well be proud of the two teams sent over from Jamaica and Trinidad to compete for the Junior Kolapore, the Junior MacKinnon and the individual squadded events. The Jamaicans were all newcomers to Bisley with the exception of H. E. Vendryes who had been over before in 1937 and 1938. On the Trinidad side, Lt. J. Reid and E. Crooks made their first appearances. The West Indians showed individual skill which at times surpassed the Bisley experts. Every event cannot be dealt with, but mention must be made of the following outstanding performances.

THE GRAND AGGREGATE. This comprises the aggregate of scores made in all events and is admittedly the superlative test of good, steady shooting. H. E. Vendryes, of Jamaica, is to be congratulated on winning the "Junior GRAND" with the excellent total of 572. Vendryes had sufficient self-confidence to enter in the "X" or Expert Class and earned his reward by coming sixth in the Senior Grand, being only five points behind the winner. In the eyes of all riflemen the "GRAND" is the acid test of efficiency and the records certainly imply that he was the sixth best shot at the Bisley Meeting. Vendryes' performances recall to mind the brilliant shooting of a brother West Indian, Lt. St. Aubyn, of British Guiana, who in 1935 would have come very near to winning the "Senior GRAND" had it not been for rifle trouble developing at the 1,000 yards range. Stress is laid on these successes, because West Indians are rather inclined to undervalue their ability; it is manifested in our cricket teams no less than in rifle shooting, and these visits to Bisley should do much to kill this inferiority complex.

Young E. Crooks, of Trinidad, was placed 10th in the "Junior Grand," with a total of 557, and another excellent performance was that of Lt. J. Reid, who came 36th with 548 points.

THE ELKINGTON AGGREGATE. This comprises the aggregate of the shoots at long ranges and is open to all classes. E. Crooks, of Trinidad, was sixth in the prize list with a score of 92 out of a possible 100. The winner's total was 94. A splendid effort for a young shot.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH. Lt. J. Reid, of Trinidad, with a score of 49 tied with 14 other expert shots in "X" class for the Cup. Although he got knocked out in the tie shoot, he had the satisfaction of beating ten others and was finally fifth in the prize list.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE. E. Carrington, of Trinidad, by scoring 49 out of a possible 50 at 900 yards tied with four other "X" class shots for this trophy. He ended second in the shoot off after a most exciting finish in which four successive "bull's-eyes" were recorded, before Carrington dropped into the inner ring, his opponent getting a bull with his fifth shot.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON AND THE TIMES. The former is shot at 1,000 yards (10 rounds), the latter at 200 yards (10 rounds). E. Crooks, of Trinidad, was a sad figure on the third day of the meeting when the results of the "Corporation"

were published. He is a modest youth, rather inclined to underestimate his ability. In the practices and in a sweep the morning the meeting opened, he made possibles and I advised him to enter in "X" class as well as "M." By doing this he would have made himself eligible to participate in both prize lists, but he did not do so. He scored 49 out of a possible 50 in both the "Corporation" and "The Times," winning the first prize in "M" class in the former event and second in the latter. The sad side of the story is that Crooks' score in the "Corporation" was one point better than the best in the Expert class, and had he done as he was advised, the beautiful trophy would have gone to Trinidad as his property. In "The Times"



Jamaica Constabulary at Bisley

had he entered in "X" class he would have been third.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING'S PRIZE. Four West Indians got into the second stage. H. E. Vendryes and Corporal O. K. Chambers of Jamaica, and E. Johnston and E. Crooks of Trinidad. The Trinidad boys were knocked out of the second stage, but Vendryes and Chambers by excellent shooting put themselves into the "KING'S" hundred. These two Jamaicans may well be proud of their successes and the West Indies should be grateful to them for bringing the Caribbean Colonies so prominently to the fore. To Cpl. Chambers of the Jamaica Police falls the unique distinction of being the first negro rifleman ever to get into the "King's" hundred.

THE ST. GEORGE'S VASE. H. E. Vendryes, of Jamaica, and E. Johnston, of Trinidad, both reached the final 100 in this event. It is a great honour to be in the final of the "St. George's" and Johnston, who sportingly accompanied the Trinidad team at his own expense, reaped a well deserved reward. His shooting throughout the meeting was very creditable and his name appeared in the "M" class prize list on many occasions.

GENERAL. Practically every member of the two teams won prizes. Lt. Nuttall, S/Sgt. Barrow and E. Carrington, with their previous experiences of Bisley, might have done better, but on the whole and particularly in the team shoots they maintained that steadiness which is so necessary.

THE BARNET (JUNIOR MACKINNON). Scoring 324, Burma won by two points, Trinidad was second with 322, and Jamaica third with 318. The scores of the two Colonies are given hereunder.

TRINIDAD (Team Captain, Lt. A. Nuttall)			
	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total
Lt. J. Reid	42	43	85
E. Carrington	46	37	83
Supt.-Sgt. C. Barrow	44	38	82
E. Crooks	38	34	72
	<u>170</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>322</u>

JAMAICA (Team Captain, H. E. Vendryes)			
	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total
H. E. Vendryes	42	43	85
Cpl. O. K. Chambers	42	42	84
Cpl. C. E. Grace	40	42	82
Cpl. T. A. Woodstock	35	32	67
	<u>159</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>318</u>

After the first stage at 900 yards, Trinidad were ahead of Burma by three points. At 1,000 yards the wind veering from the left was somewhat tricky and Trinidad were unlucky to get three misses in the middle of their shoot. It then looked as if Jamaica might win, but unfortunately for them they soon shared the fate of Trinidad and two misses appeared on their board. Burma, shooting steadily, profited by Trinidad and Jamaica's ill luck and just managed to win. At one time there seemed great likelihood of the two West Indian Colonies topping the list. Misses are not infrequent at long range when the wind is varying from 10 to 17 minutes and even the mother country, who won the senior, had three misses recorded.

THE MORNING POST (JUNIOR KOLAPORE). In a dull light and varying left wind the teams started shooting at 300 yards range. After the first stage Kenya with

181 were two points ahead of Trinidad and three up on Jamaica. Singapore had a total of 178. At 500 yards the final positions were Kenya 368, Trinidad 363, Singapore 362 and Jamaica 359. The other six teams competing had fallen back and were practically out of the running. At 600 yards Singapore proceeded to put the issue beyond any doubt by an exhibition of superb shooting, which outshone the best efforts of the experts in the "Senior Kolapore." Their score at this range, 191 out of a possible 200, is certainly a record for the Junior at 600 yards. Singapore was captained by Major R. L. Nunn, D.S.O., who was well known to riflemen in Trinidad and British Guiana during the years 1923 to 1925. Major Nunn's aggregate of 145 was two points better than the best score recorded on the boards of the mother country, Canada, India and the Channel Islands. Incidentally, Major Nunn was placed fifth in "H.M. The King's" and at one time he looked like winning. Jamaica fell away badly at 600 yards, but Trinidad by steady shooting reduced Kenya's lead by three points, the final result being Singapore 553, Kenya 543, Trinidad 541. Singapore and Major Nunn in particular, fully deserved the congratulations showered upon them.

TRINIDAD (Team Captain, Lt. A. Nuttall)				
	300 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total
Lt. J. Reid	48	46	43	137
S/Sgt. C. Barrow	45	46	44	135
Lt. A. Nuttall	42	47	46	135
E. Carrington	44	45	45	134
	<u>179</u>	<u>184</u>	<u>178</u>	<u>541</u>

JAMAICA (Team Captain, H. E. Vendryes)				
	300 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total
H. E. Vendryes	45	47	45	137
Lt. N. A. Crosswell	44	45	40	129
Cpl. O. K. Chambers	44	45	43	132
Cpl. W. B. Sangster	45	44	41	130
	<u>178</u>	<u>181</u>	<u>169</u>	<u>528</u>

The Militia

West Indian Students Not Liable to Serve

Some uncertainty has existed in the minds of parents in the British West Indies whose sons are in this country as students. They have been anxious to know whether these young men on reaching the age of 20 will be called up for service in the newly established militia. Some parents are in favour of their boys being trained as it will make them more eligible for service with the local volunteers on their return, while others prefer that such training should be received in the colonies.

The whole position, however, is made very clear by a letter received from the War Office by a member of the West India Committee who has kindly furnished us with a copy. The following is the relevant extract:—

"I have to inform you that persons resident in Great Britain who are citizens or nationals of any of H.M. Dominions, protectorates or mandated territories, and who are resident here only for the purpose of attending a course of education, are not liable to be registered, or to undergo training under the above Act."

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A VIEW OF ST. LUCIA, 1770



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A VIEW OF NEVIS FROM ST. KITTS

TWO ILLUSTRATIONS TO A GATEWAY OF EMPIRE

A Gateway of Empire

Bristol and the Pinney Papers

"TWO thirds of its (the West India Committee's) members are retired planters who have forgotten their business, and one-third is made up of London merchants and other gentlemen who have never visited the Islands. Many members of the Committee are too old, ignorant and indolent to be active."

The reviewer confesses that he rubbed his eyes when he came across this passage, denouncing the "West India Committee (*sic*) in London," until he realised that it was written just one hundred years ago and was the outcome of the intense jealousy, happily no longer subsisting, between the then mercantile interests of Bristol and those of the capital.

It was in *Felix Farley's Bristol Journal* that the uncomplimentary observation occurs, as cited in an important new work* on our overseas expansion written from the local angle of Bristol, a city which was for centuries the second port in the kingdom and more closely and continuously bound up with British imperial development than any port outside London.

In writing his comprehensive survey, Mr. Macinnes has had access to wealth of local records, some hitherto untapped, and the result is a valuable contribution to British mercantile and colonial history.

In the early history of colonial development, it is curious that Bristol took little or no interest in the West Indies, being mainly concerned in the North-East and North-West Passages and the fisheries of Newfoundland. Yet half a century later the bulk of her colonial connexion was with the South, and it was as a great tobacco and sugar port that Bristol became famous throughout the world. It was upon her prodigious trade in these two commodities that the fortunes of her merchant princes were reared.

Admiral Sir William Penn, who was associated with Venables in the capture of Jamaica, came of an old Bristol family and learnt his seafaring lore in that port. Henry Morgan, buccaneer and lieutenant-governor, was an apprenticed labourer in Bristol before he left "for three yeares to serve in the Barbadoes on the like condicions." It was after the expiry of his indentures that he made his way to Jamaica to begin his amazing and varied career. The scourge of the buccaneers, the redoubtable Woodes Rogers, to whom the "piratis expulsis" part of the Bahamas' official motto is due, was another Bristol worthy.

For much of his material Mr. Macinnes is indebted to the Pinney Papers. For almost a century and a half the Pinneys were connected with the West Indian

trade, and their fairly complete set of family and business papers which have been preserved and are now being published piecemeal may be taken as affording a more or less typical representation of mercantile fortunes in those times. Nathaniel Pinney exported lace and other textiles to the West Indian islands. His brother, Azariah, was involved in the Monmouth rebellion and was condemned by Judge Jeffreys to transportation. Fortunately Nathaniel was in a position to buy him and so Azariah went out to Nevis as his kinsman's bondsman. There he flourished and the foundations of the family fortunes were laid. His son, John, became Chief Justice of Nevis.

It is an earlier John Pinney, father of Nathaniel and Azariah, whose letters the Oxford University Press have just published.† They give a vivid impression of the strong personality of this puritan preacher, who succeeded the celebrated John Fuller as Vicar of Broadwindsor in Dorset and was ejected from his living on the Restoration of Charles II. As Lady Pinney points out in her foreword, John the Preacher was the first of his line to leave behind papers out of which a living picture of his career can be made. After him all the Pinneys left documents—huge letter books and account-books bound in calf, many piles and bundles of letters and receipts. Not the least interesting letters in this collection are to or from Azariah the Rebel, safe and prosperous in his island home in Nevis.

† LETTERS OF JOHN PINNEY, 1679-1699. Edited with an Introduction by Geoffrey F. Nuttall, M.A., B.D., and a Foreword by Lady Pinney. London: Oxford University Press, 1939. pp. 136. 9 in. by 5 in. Price 5/10 post free.

Broadcasting the Final Test

The B.B.C. has announced that Daventry's special arrangements for broadcasting the final Test remain as for the first two; a ball-by-ball commentary on the whole of each day's play will be radiated simultaneously with the ordinary Empire programmes in a service designed for listeners in the West Indies, and frequent commentaries and eye-witness accounts will be included in the programmes of Transmissions 2, 3 and 4.

The commentators remain unchanged: E. W. Swanton will be concerned chiefly with the ball-by-ball description, and Howard Marshall and Michael Standing with the broadcasts in the Home and normal Empire programmes.

NEW MEMBERS' SUBSCRIPTIONS

The subscription rates for candidates admitted to the West India Committee during the second half of the year to December 31st are 12/6 for individuals and 31/6 for firms.

* A GATEWAY OF EMPIRE. By C. M. Macinnes, Reader in Imperial History at the University of Bristol. Dedicated to the Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the Merchant Venturers of Bristol. Illustrated. Bristol: J. W. Arrowsmith, Ltd. 1939. 9½ in. by 5½ in. 456 pp. Obtainable from the West India Committee, 14, Trinity Square, E.C.3. Price 15/6 post free.

Soldier-Poet who Founded a College

How Codrington's Dream Came True

By E. C. STEMBRIDGE

(Continued from page 302 and concluded)

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL

The opening of the grammar school would doubtless have taken place at a much earlier period but for the fact that a hurricane in 1730 and financial depression due to short crops delayed the completion of the building until 1743. This hurricane was the precursor of others. The damage from this cause and from fires, which threatened at times the continuance of the activities of the institution was such that the college might almost have adopted as its motto the words "In perils often."

The grammar school, once established, had twenty to thirty scholars, exclusive of others on the Foundation. In 1780 came another hurricane so destructive that for nine years the school was closed. Reopened, it continued as a grammar school until at the instance of the first Bishop of Barbados, William Hart Coleridge—appointed in 1824—practical attention was given to the question of reconstituting the Codrington Foundation in accordance with its founder's design as primarily a training college for medical missionaries.

In 1830 the college buildings were opened. The Rev. J. H. Pinder, who had done good work as chaplain, had meanwhile been appointed Principal. Mr. Pinder had the assistance of a tutor and a medical professor. Just when hope for the future of the college was justifiably bright, another hurricane almost entirely destroyed the building. Enormous expense for its restoration was thus entailed. Four years later—in 1835—ill-health compelled the resignation of the Principal. Mr. Pinder returned to England and a few years later became the first Principal of Wells, the first of English Theological Colleges.

BISHOP RAWLE

One of the most notable of the Principals of Codrington was Richard Rawle who accomplished a great work during his seventeen years' tenure of office, and ultimately became the first Bishop of Trinidad. There also he spent seventeen years. Resigning the See of Trinidad he volunteered to resume—without stipend—his former office of Principal of Codrington. He arrived in October, 1888 and died in May, 1889 in the same Lodge in which the founder had died. A monolith cross, subscribed for by admirers, was placed over his grave.

It was in 1875 that Codrington College became affiliated to Durham University. Up to that time the college had granted its own Testamurs of "S.C.C." and "Th. S.C.C.," which were regarded as equivalent to degrees in Arts and Divinity respectively. Affiliation with Durham admitted to an English degree any student who, without coming to England, after due residence in college could pass the Durham examinations.

Four years later there occurred another event notable in the history of the college—the visit of Prince George (afterwards King George V) and Prince Albert Victor

(later Duke of Clarence) on their famous tour of the West Indies, as Naval Cadets. Both planted royal palms in the avenue near the college. That planted by Prince Albert Victor died. When in 1892 news reached Barbados of the Prince's demise, the negroes were not surprised. "We knew Prince Eddie die soon," they said, "his cabbage die."

A CRITICAL PERIOD

In 1885 fire destroyed the Principal's Lodge. The walls, however, were uninjured and the house was soon reopened. After the death of Bishop Rawle in 1889 the Principalship remained vacant until 1890 when Dr. T. Herbert Bindley was appointed. Dr. Bindley went out at a time when the financial position of the college, due to the depressed state of the sugar industry, was not unattended by anxiety—an anxiety which became more acute through a succession of bad years whereby the income of the college was diminished still further. In 1895 the Principal was left single-handed to carry on the work. But the masters of the Lodge School, however, were not content to see him grapple alone with so responsible a task and gave him ready help. The financial position, however, became so grave that in 1898 the Principal was notified that the college would have to be closed in June, 1899.

One can fully understand the consternation with which we are told this news was received throughout the British West Indies. That dismay was fully shared in responsible quarters in England. The West India Committee, which has ever been promptly responsive in cases of need and anxiety affecting its constituency, took up the matter. An appeal was issued signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Durham and Barbados, the Earl of Stamford (who prior to his succession to the title had been a tutor of the college), Bishop Mitchinson, Sir Gerald Codrington and others. As a result an emergency fund was raised. This, with a generous grant from the S.P.G. Bicentenary Fund, enabled the college to continue its work.

Dr. Bindley who during his residence in Barbados had become Archdeacon and Canon in that Diocese resigned the Principalship of Codrington in 1909, after a long term of office, during which, as we have seen, he had to shoulder many grave anxieties. Returning to England, he accepted a living in Norfolk and some years later was appointed an Hon. Canon of Norwich. He died in 1931 greatly mourned and esteemed for his many fine qualities and for his valuable service to Codrington.

He was succeeded in the Principalship in 1909 by the Rev. A. H. Anstey, Principal of St. Boniface Missionary College, Warminster who held the office until his appointment as Bishop of Trinidad in 1918. He was succeeded by the Rev. (now Canon) J. C. Wippell, Tutor at the college.

ANOTHER FIRE

In 1926 there occurred another devastating fire which was far more serious than the earlier outbreak on April 18th, 1885. It involved the loss of the library, the contents of the museum, the autographs of distinguished visitors and the chapel. Once again the West India Committee co-operated in steps to secure the restoration of the college which was reopened in 1931. Let us hope that there will lie before the college many years of usefulness free from misfortune.



The West India Committee



Jamaica Standing Committee Appointed

LIEUT.-COLONEL IVAN DAVSON presided over a Meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee on July 18th and there were also present, Sir Alfred Sherlock, Mr. Rolland Beaumont, Mr. Evan R. Campbell, Mr. Alan De Pass, Mr. J. du Buisson, Mr. Alexander Elder, Mr. W. G. Freeman, Mr. F. A. Greenaway, Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques, Lieut.-Col. H. C. B. Hickling, Admiral Sir Alan Hotham, Mr. Mark Moody-Stuart, Major A. A. Nathan, Major Kenneth Previt , Mr. Laughlan Rose, Mr. Aucher Warner, Mr. E. J. King (secretary), Mr. G. Norman Knight (assistant secretary) and Mr. T. Souness (Executive Officer of the Trinidad and Tobago Standing Committee).

The following eleven candidates were admitted to membership of the West India Committee making a total of 64 elected during the current year:—

Names	Proposer and Seconder.
SIR HARRY OAKES, Bt. (Country)	{ Lieut.-Col. N. G. Thwaites, C.B.E., M.V.O., M.C. Sir Algernon Aspinall, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
MR. W. LESLIE WEBB, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., R.C.P.S. (Country)	{ Messrs. Dawson, Shores, Punch & Co., Ltd. Mr. W. G. Freeman, B.Sc.
THE BEAR HONEY CO., LTD. (Country)	{ Mr. J. Alan de Pass. Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques.
MR. JORGE JARDIN (British Guiana)	{ Dr. Q. B. de Freitas, M.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Mr. S. de Cairns.
MR. WILLIAM PATERSON COWIE ADAM (Jamaica)	{ Mr. S. M. Jacobsen. Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques.
MR. TREVOR L. LYONS (Jamaica)	{ Mr. S. M. Jacobsen. Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques.
MR. MICHAEL GEORGE MENDEZ (Jamaica)	{ Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques. Messrs. D. Q. Henriques & Co., Ltd.
MR. DOUGLAS KENNEDY JARDINE (Trinidad)	{ The Hon. Fred Grant, O.B.E. Mr. J. M. Hattrick.
MR. ROBERT JOHNSTONE (Trinidad)	{ Mr. R. Wilson. Mr. Stanley S. Stone.
MR. DOUGLAS GRANT (Trinidad)	{ The Royal Bank of Canada (West End Branch). Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
MR. A. GOMES (British Guiana)	{ Major A. A. Nathan. Mr. Thomas Greenwood.

THE NEW PREMISES

The chairman reported that negotiations were now practically completed with regard to the Committee's new premises at 40, Norfolk Street, Strand. It was agreed also to have the use of a small Board Room in the City for occasional meetings. This arrangement has been facilitated by the generous offer of one of the

member firms to lend their own Board room in the Port of London Authority Building at a nominal rental, an offer which was gratefully accepted.

THE JAMAICA SECTION

A long discussion took place regarding the setting up of a Trade Section on behalf of the Government of Jamaica. The chairman pointed out that much work had been done by the West India Committee for Jamaica in the past, particularly in connexion with exhibitions. To supervise the work of the section the following were unanimously invited to become members of the new Jamaica Standing Committee, with power to co-opt.

Lieut.-Colonel Ivan Davson, Mr. Christopher W. Gurney, Mr. Harold de Pass, Mr. Alexander Elder, Mr. Humphrey Crum Ewing, Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques, Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood, Major A. A. Nathan, with the deputy chairman of the West India Committee as an ex-officio member.

It was reported that the Trade Commissioner Committee in Jamaica had approved, by cable, of the appointment of Mr. Robert Charles Couldrey as Head of the Jamaica Section and that the other suggestions made by the West India Committee in this connexion were also approved in principle. Some details of Mr. Couldrey's distinguished career appear on page 330. He is expected to take up his appointment as soon as he can obtain his release from the service of the Sudan Government and to pay a visit to Jamaica at the earliest opportunity.

THE COMMITTEE'S LIBRARY

On the recommendation of the Library Committee, Mr. Hans Rowan Hamilton was appointed honorary librarian to the West India Committee. Arrangements suggested by the Library Committee for the removal of the more valuable volumes in the Committee's collection to Mr. Noel Decrr's house in Oxford in the event of a national emergency were approved and it was agreed that for this purpose the Library Committee should take charge also of the Committee's Minute Books and Records.

EMPIRE FRUIT

Mr. W. G. Freeman gave an account of the proceedings of the Empire Fruit Producers Conference which had been held from June 21st-30th, and at which Mr. Alexander Elder and he had been the nominees of the West India Committee and Mr. J. M. Pringle had represented the Jamaica Banana Industry. The main problems dealt with by the Conference had been the possibility of developing still further the orderly marketing of Empire fruit in the United Kingdom initiated as regards apples by the Empire Fruits Council in 1936

and by international co-operation securing similar benefits in the marketing of fruit from foreign countries. A very valuable lead as to the desirability of such action with citrus fruits had been given in a letter from Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State of the United States Government, to the British Ambassador which was appended to the Anglo-American Trade Agreement of last year. Other matters dealt with included organized advertising and promoting the interests of the producers of fruit for canning.

WEST INDIAN AVIATION

The chairman stated that it had been suggested that the West Indian Aviation Committee which had been founded in 1921 at the suggestion and with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies should be revived to work in affiliation with the West India Committee. This was approved. The objects of the West Indian Aviation are :—

To collect and survey information likely to be useful in the planning of aerial surveys ;

To examine projects from the commercial standpoint ;

And generally to study possible developments, prospects and the means of raising any capital required.

The members at present are : Lieut.-Colonel Ivan Davson, Sir Algernon Aspinall, Mr. A. E. L. Chorlton and Air-Commodore J. G. Weir. Major A. A. Nathan and Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood, both of whom have evinced great practical interest in this subject, were also invited to become members and it was stated that the Secretary of the West India Committee had been asked to act in the same capacity for the West Indian Aviation Committee in the place of Mr. T. Dowdall Hampson.

Sir Algernon Aspinall's Portrait

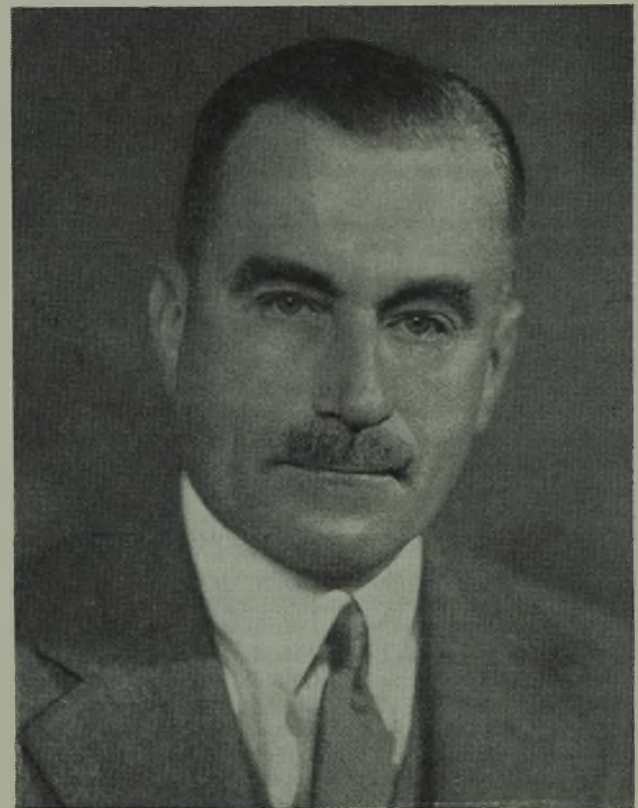
Mr. Maurice Codner, R.P., has been commissioned to paint the portrait of Sir Algernon Aspinall, which forms part of the Testimonial presentation to him from some 500 members of the West India Committee.

Mr. Codner, whose wide reputation as a portrait painter has been steadily increasing, is almost invariably represented in the Royal Academy Exhibitions and in those of the Royal Society of Portrait Painters. In this year's Academy may be seen a painting by him of Colonel O. Pearce Serocold, and one of Major General Guy P. Dawnay. Recently there was shown in an exhibition held by the Royal Society of Portrait Painters a portrait of Sir George Broadbridge, Bt., Lord Mayor of London, 1936-37. This picture, which is the only known representation of a Lord Mayor wearing Coronation robes, was subsequently exhibited in the Guildhall Art Gallery whence it was taken to the Paris Salon, there receiving an award from the Société des Artistes Français. He has also painted portraits of Field-Marshal Lord Milne and many other distinguished sitters. One of his early pictures was of Charles Wade, Esq., son of Mrs. Wade of Yoxford, who is so well known in St. Kitts.

RUM COCKTAIL : One-half rum, one-quarter of lemon juice and a dash of Grenadine syrup per person. More ice than usual and shake well. Pour into glasses and over each grate a suspicion of nutmeg. The amount of Grenadine to be adjusted according to taste.

Mr. R. C. Couldrey

Mr. Robert Charles Couldrey, who has been appointed to the staff of the West India Committee as Head of the Jamaica section, will take up his duties when he is released by the Government of Sudan in whose service he is at present in the capacity of Director of Customs and Director of Sugar Control, which is one of the largest departments in the administration. Mr. Couldrey was educated at the Imperial Services College, Windsor, and during the War he served first in France from 1915 to 1918 in the Royal Field Artillery. Early in the latter year he was seconded to the Egyptian army and posted to the Sudan Government as a special service officer, his work being mainly concerned with food production and control



of supplies. Since then his entire service has been with the Sudan Government, his appointments including those of Director of Commercial Intelligence for five years, and Secretary of the Board of Economics and Trade. In 1924 and 1925 he represented the Sudan Government at the British Empire Exhibition, Wembley.

Mr. Couldrey has been associated with the sugar control organisation of Sudan since its inception in 1919 so that problems connected with this industry, especially on the purchasing side, are thoroughly familiar to him. His acquaintance with refiners, brokers and other magnates of the industry will be of the greatest service to him in his new duties. As a member of the Board of Economics he has been in close touch with problems including local production and marketing of exports.

Mr. Couldrey was married in 1931 to Miss Oonagh Blackley, of Cavan, and has one son and one daughter.

Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture

Tribute to Sir Geoffrey Evans

As a recognition of his twelve years' work as Principal Sir Geoffrey Evans was on July 11th, at a luncheon given by Mr. Eric Macfadyen, chairman of the governors, presented by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture with a portrait of himself painted by Miss F. A. de Biden Footner. A copy will go to Trinidad.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in making the presentation said that Sir Geoffrey Evans was Principal of the College of Tropical Agriculture at Trinidad during a very important period. When he went there the college was comparatively young, inexperienced, and unknown. When he retired it was a flourishing institution doing work of the utmost importance to the Colonial Empire and enjoying a world-wide renown.

Mr. MacDonald said he had often heard agricultural officers speak of the double debt they have contracted while they were in Trinidad, first to the College and to those who have anything to do with it because of the high standard of training they received there, and the second, a personal debt, to Sir Geoffrey Evans and to Lady Evans for the great interest which they always showed in every individual member of the College.

The well-being of by far the greater part of the inhabitants of the Colonial Empire was dependent primarily on agriculture and for that reason it would be impossible to exaggerate the value of the work the Imperial College was doing. He was sure that all interested in tropical agriculture recognized the vital importance of the work of the college and they ought to be prepared to do whatever was desirable to ensure that its useful life was continued. Mr. MacDonald commended to Governments and firms the example of the Carnegie Corporation which had provided £32,000 as the nucleus of an endowment fund. The college was the keystone of the arch of our Colonial agricultural structure, and in honouring Sir Geoffrey Evans they were showing that the keystone had been well and truly laid.

Sir Geoffrey Evans, in returning thanks, paid a tribute to his staff and told of the research work which had been carried through successfully with regard to cocoa, bananas, and sugar. They dealt with a wide range of scientific matters and scientific research and at the same time were responsible for training students in tropical agriculture. It would be a catastrophe if the College had to close, but if it was to go on with its important work its finances should be placed on a sounder basis.

There were present at the luncheon: Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Sir Geoffrey Evans, Lady Evans, Lord Harlech, Sir David Prain, Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood, Mr. R. Cecil Wood, Mr. Eric Macfadyen, Mrs. Eric Macfadyen, Sir Donald Cameron, Mr. G. Moody Stuart, Mr. E. R. Darnley, Lieut.-Colonel Ivan Davson, Sir John Farmer, Mr. O. T. Faulkner, Sir Selwyn Grier, Sir Arthur Hill, Sir William Himbury, Sir John Graham Kerr, Mr. L. G. Killby, Sir Norman Lamont, Mr. C. G. T. Morison, Mr. C. W. Murray, Sir Albert Seward, Sir Alfred Sherlock, Sir John Shuckburgh, Sir Frank Stockdale, Sir Algernon Aspinall, Mr. E. J. King, and a Representative of The Times.

Colonial Office Changes

Sir G. Gater Succeeds Sir Cosmo Parkinson

IMPORTANT changes in the higher personnel of the Colonial Office were announced from 10, Downing Street, on July 18th:—

SIR COSMO PARKINSON, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., O.B.E., Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been selected for appointment as Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs in succession to Sir Edward Harding.

SIR GEORGE GATER, C.M.G., D.S.O., Clerk of the London County Council, has been selected for appointment as Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in succession to Sir Cosmo Parkinson.

SIR HENRY MOORE, K.C.M.G., an Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Colonial Office, has been selected for appointment as Deputy Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in succession to Sir John Shuckburgh, K.C.M.G., C.B., Governor-Designate of Nigeria.

Sir Cosmo Parkinson entered the Colonial Office in 1909 and was on military service for four years from May, 1915. He was appointed Private Secretary to Lord Milner in 1920, and Assistant Secretary, Colonial Office, in 1925. Eight years ago he was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State, and in July, 1937, he became Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Sir George Gater was Assistant Director of Education for Nottinghamshire, 1912-14; Director of Education to the Lancashire County Council, 1919-24; and Education Officer to the London County Council, 1924-33. He served during the War in Gallipoli, Egypt, and France, was mentioned in dispatches four times, and was awarded the C.M.G., the D.S.O. and bar, the Legion of Honour, and the Croix de Guerre.

Sir Henry Moore, who entered the Ceylon Civil Service in 1910, has served also in Bermuda, Nigeria, and Kenya, where he was appointed Colonial Secretary in 1929, and was Acting Governor in 1930, 1931 and 1933. In 1934 he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief in Sierra Leone, and in 1937 he became an Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Colonial Office.

Empire Film Library

Accessions and Needs

The Imperial Relations Trust, on the recommendation of its Film Committee, decided recently to continue co-operation with the Imperial Institute by renewing its grant for the purchase of United Kingdom and general Empire films for circulation by the Empire Film Library to schools and societies in the United Kingdom. A small part of the funds will be utilised for the supply of prints to officially recognised distributing centres for educational films in the Dominions.

The Colonial Section of the Library is being augmented considerably with the assistance of the Colonial Empire Marketing Board, but notwithstanding the valuable help of these organisations, and the gifts of films received from industrial and commercial associations, some difficulty in meeting demands in the autumn and winter is anticipated, as the circulation to date for 1939 is over 50 per cent. higher than that during the corresponding period of 1938.

Agricultural News

By "AGRONOMIST"

INVESTIGATIONS of the soils of Bermuda have recently been made by Professor F. Hardy of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture with the assistance of Mr. E. H. Amoroso-Centeno. The results, published in the Agricultural Bulletin of Bermuda for June, show that the nutrient content of all the soils examined was high and that it is the moisture content which frequently limits plant growth owing to the rainfall of Bermuda being comparatively low. An editorial in the Bulletin points out the necessity of maintaining a more constant and even supply of moisture in the soil and states that experimental work as to how this object can be attained is being conducted at the Agricultural Station. In addition to supplementing the rainfall by means of water from wells or tanks, it is suggested that the water-holding capacity of the soil could be improved by applying large quantities of farm-yard manure, humus and seaweed, that water might be stored by bare-fallowing and on a limited scale loss of soil moisture prevented by the use of mulching paper.

Growth in use of Sulphate of Ammonia

In the last issue of the CIRCULAR, I referred in these notes to the interesting little volume, *A Century of Fertilizer Progress*, by E. H. Tripp and S. W. Cheveley, published at the price of 1/- on the occasion of the Royal Agricultural Society's Centenary Show. The authors record that sulphate of ammonia was mentioned in 1795 in a book by the Earl of Dundonald. He said that "this salt is very soluble, and promotes vegetation; but it is not to be had in such quantities as to render it an article of importance to Agriculture." The first authenticated trial of sulphate of ammonia was apparently in 1841, when on clover and rye grass a profit of 12/2 per acre was obtained. By the middle of the 1850's sulphate of ammonia was widely used for wheat, oats and barley, also for grass, but was found to be less good for turnips. The home production in 1870 was about 40,000 tons a year, now it has reached the enormous figure of over 5,500,000 tons. As is well known very large quantities are manufactured in the great nitrogen-fixation factory of Imperial Chemical Industries at Billingham. The experimental plant there was only under construction early in 1922, yet by the end of 1923 a production unit with a daily capacity of 120 tons was completed. Since then there have been great extensions.

Palestine Reducing Grapefruit Area

The Palestine grapefruit industry has apparently received a check to the continued expansion which has been so marked during recent years, culminating in well over two million boxes being exported during the season which ended in May. A review published

in the Agricultural Supplement to the Palestine Gazette for June says that the 1938-39 season commenced as normally on October 1st. Prices at first were quite good, 11/- to 13/- per case, but the fruit was not so mature as usual, possessed the minimum colour permissible and the skins were rough and thick. The result was that the fruit remained unsold with retailers and prices dropped to a low figure which represented a loss to growers and exporters. By January only 5/- to 10/- a case was realized although there was a slight rise subsequently. The co-operative societies estimate that grapefruit shipments for the season will represent a loss to growers of about 1/- per box. The report states that although actual production has increased considerably in the last few years, the low prices obtained not only caused a reduction in total exports, but also in the area under grapefruit. There has been little or no development of new citrus plantings generally during the year, but about 1,500 dunnums (1 dunnum=0.227 acre) of grapefruit have been top-worked with Valencia oranges and lemons.

Hosts of the Pink Boll-Worm

To control the Pink Boll-worm in the British West Indies it is important to have a close season as is now enforced in the cotton growing islands. All cotton plants have to be uprooted and destroyed at the end of the picking season and no fresh cotton planted for a period of at least three months. The Pink Boll-worm does not, however, confine its attentions to Sea Island cotton, but uses as hosts some other plants such as wild cottons, ochro, musk ochro and other species of Hibiscus and the Tulip Tree or Mahault de Londres (*Thespesia populnea*). The question as to what extent these carry on the pest is dealt with by Mr. F. A. Squire of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in a paper published in the *Empire Cotton Growing Review* for July. The conclusions reached are based on investigations carried out between 1936 and this year. The wild cottons are apparently the most dangerous, but as Mr. Squire says, they have been eradicated in most of the islands which grow cotton and have therefore ceased to have any economic importance. The *Thespesia* fortunately has a high degree of resistance to attack by the Boll-worm. The edible ochro (*Hibiscus esculentus*) can carry over a small infestation and in most of the islands its cultivation is forbidden in the close season for cotton. In Barbados, where the ochro is so important as a food, this would present serious difficulties, and a short close season of six weeks coinciding with the latter part of the cotton close season has been recommended. The general conclusion of Mr. Squire is that the imperfect hosts as he terms them cease to be of importance where there is a good clean up of the cotton followed by a three months' close season.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"MAN wid short trowers wear long braces."

* * *

By an Order in Council dated June 27th, the sugar quota of British Guiana for the quota year September 1st, 1938, to August 31st, 1939 is fixed at 188,000 tons instead of 166,700 tons.

* * *

MR. CHRISTIAN MAINGOT, of Trinidad, arrived at Southampton in the Yankee Clipper on July 23rd, and is expected later to take up a post with Pan-American Airways at that port.

* * *

NEW attractively illustrated folders have been received of the South Camp Road Hotel, Kingston, one of the oldest established hotels in Jamaica, which has recently been remodelled and brought up to date in every way.

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MR. ERNEST H. BROWN, one of the founders of the Caribbean Lodge (No. 4826) and its Seventh W.M., has been invested as D.P.A.G.D.C. of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Surrey and as P.A.G.D.C. of the Provincial Grand Chapter in the same county.

* * *

THE League of Coloured Peoples is now about to form a London Committee to look after the welfare of the older coloured children in this country who are seeking work. Many of the fathers of these children came to this side during the War and stayed on afterwards to man British ships.

* * *

MR. T. H. NAYLOR has been elected chairman and Mr. D. E. Tinne deputy-chairman of the West India Association of Liverpool. It is noteworthy that the meeting of July 13th at which these elections for the ensuing three years took place was the 138th annual general meeting of the Association.

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DURING his leave in England the Rev. H. P. Silverman, Minister of the Hebrew Community in Kingston, Jamaica, has given amongst other lectures one on The Jews of Jamaica to the Jewish Historical Society. It is reported in the Jewish Chronicle that Mr. Silverman is writing a full history of the Jews of the West Indies.

* * *

IN the article on West Indian Air Mail Development in connexion with the Clipper Transatlantic Service, it was stated that Trinidad could be reached from Marseilles in about three days and eight and a half hours. This should clearly have been four days and eight and a half hours as was shown in the detail schedule which went before.

* * *

READERS will be glad to learn that as a result of invalid diet consisting of bran mash heavily flavoured with rum, boiled rice, bananas and apples, Sally and Rane, the Zoo elephants, have recovered from their attack of influenza. When Sally was at the shivering stage and had no appetite she had to be kept going on rum and water.

Mr. G. H. HUNTE, of Barbados, is to be congratulated on being awarded the London University's Diploma of Journalism, after two years at King's College. Mr. Hunte is a regular contributor to the Barbados Advocate, on which he worked before coming to this country in 1937. He has also done a certain amount of free lance work for the English press.

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THE Davy and United Engineering Co. Ltd., announce that they are acquiring the whole of the share capital of Duncan Stewart and Co., Ltd., and from July 14th acting as selling agents of that company in respect to its products, excluding sugar machinery. In all other respects the business of Duncan Stewart and Co. will be conducted as formerly.

* * *

MR. CECIL W. HODGE, partner of the well-known firm of sugar brokers, Messrs. E. D. and F. Man, was recently elected a member of the Common Council of the Corporation of London for the ward of Tower in succession to Mr. O. T. Norris, a member of the Rum Propaganda Committee and of Messrs. Portal, Dingwall and Norris, who lately retired.

* * *

AT the Third World Rover Scouts Rally now being held in Scotland over forty different countries were represented. Seven Rover Scouts came from Jamaica with Mr. D. T. Girvan as leader, one from Trinidad and two from Bermuda. There are in addition seven lady cub-masters over here with Mr. L. A. Taylor in charge, assisted by Miss M. Russell.

* * *

ROVER SCOUTS and Guides from Jamaica whilst staying in Bristol, before going on to the World Moot in Scotland, paid a visit to Messrs. J. S. Fry & Son's chocolate factory at Somerdale.

* * *

THE Rev. Norman G. Dunning, who is in the West Indies on behalf of the Methodist Mission, contributed to the Manchester Guardian of July 13th an interesting account of his experiences in Jamaica. With regard to the labour troubles he expresses the opinion that Jamaica is just sharing the general unrest of the world and her problem will find no satisfactory solution apart from a general settlement.

* * *

IN being elected to captain next season's Soccer XI at Lancing College, T. I. R. R. Sanceau is carrying on the traditional devotion to sport so dear to his grandfather, the late Sir Robert Rutherford, chairman of the West India Committee from 1917 to 1928 and president from 1928 to his death in 1930. Young Sanceau, who is a brilliant footballer, is the only son of Sir Robert's youngest daughter Marjorie, who is well known to many of our readers in Barbados and other parts of the West Indies.

LADY MOYNE

Lady Moyne, wife of the chairman of the Royal Commission on the West Indies, died, we regret to say, in Paris on July 21st after a long illness.

As Lady Evelyn Erskine, the third daughter of the 14th Earl of Buchan, she was married to Lord Moyne, then the Hon. Walter Guinness, in 1903 and there were two sons of the marriage one of whom, the Hon. Brian Walter Guinness, survives. It will be recalled that owing to Lady Moyne's severe illness it became necessary for Lord Moyne to leave his colleagues in Trinidad on March 10th and return home. The CIRCULAR offers its deep sympathy to Lord Moyne and the family.

MRS. MARY E. WATKINS

It is with great regret that we have learnt of the death in Antigua of Mrs. Mary E. Watkins, widow of the late Hon. F. H. Watkins, O.B.E., I.S.O., who acted as Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands during the War, and died in Antigua in 1928.

Mrs. Watkins was the daughter of the late Rev. Connel of St. Vincent, but to Antigua people she was best known and is remembered as the great and gracious lady who, with her husband, worked so whole-heartedly for and gave so generously to the Red Cross Society during the War. Mrs. Watkins latterly had lived a very quiet and retiring life at the residence of Mrs. Mason where she was much beloved, and her death on Friday, June 23rd, after only a few hours illness following a heart attack, was a shock to the community.

Mrs. Watkins leaves one daughter, Mrs. Robertson, and a grandson (best known as John Connel, the author), to whom we extend our sympathy.

MRS. ELIZABETH ARTHUR

We greatly regret to announce the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Arthur, widow of Mr. Robert Arthur of Tweedside, Bridgetown, Barbados, which took place in Folkestone on June 28th.

Mrs. Arthur, who was the daughter of the late Mr. Benjamin Bovell of Barbados, was a Member of the West India Committee for over thirty years. She is survived by a daughter, Miss K. Marjorie Arthur and a son. To them we offer our deep sympathy.

MR. JOHN JOHNSTONE KIRKE

Mr. John Johnstone Kirke who died, we regret to announce, on July 17th at Ross End, Guildford, at the age of eighty-one, was a member of the West India Committee for thirty-four years. For twenty years he was Attorney of the Waterloo Estate in the Nickerie District of Surinam, returning home finally in 1902. To his widow and two daughters the CIRCULAR offers its deep sympathy.

MR. W. C. SHETTLE, M.I.C.E.

We much regret to learn of the death, on 12th July, 1939, at Folkestone, of Mr. W. C. Shettle, a life member of the West India Committee. Born in Dorset, Mr. Shettle went to Barbados in 1910 as resident engineer of the Barbados Electric Supply Corporation and later became General Manager, a position which he still held at the date of his death. He was predeceased by his wife, who died last April in Barbados.

Trinidad and Tobago**Horticultural Club Jubilee**

Lady Young, who was accompanied by His Excellency the Governor, formally opened the Silver Jubilee Flower Show of the Horticultural Club of Trinidad and Tobago on June 17th. In his address of welcome, Mr. E. Durity, the president, said that the Club was formed in 1914 on the initiative of Mr. W. G. Freeman and expressed regret that "he is not with us to-day to see that the suggestion he made to Mr. T. I. Potter 25 years ago and the Club which evolved from it, is still alive and filling a definite need in the community." In the course of her reply, Lady Young said that she would like to see every house built under the new housing scheme lay-out a garden and regretted that there were no exhibits of vegetables. The Jubilee Show was of special interest owing to the presence of fine exhibits from Jamaica, Barbados, British Guiana and Venezuela due to assistance kindly given by Pan-American Airways and the Royal Dutch Air Lines. Mr. Durity paid tribute to the work done for the Club by the late Mr. W. E. Broadway and Mr. T. I. Potter who had been president times out of number. He recalled that the first lecture to the Club was given by the late Mr. Eugene André and due to his daughters they had been given proof at the Show that the André gardens were still capable of producing some of the finest flowers in the Colony.

Caribbean Paintings

Bryan de Grineau, who spent last winter in the West Indies, gave an exhibition of colour drawings of the Caribbean Islands at Walker's Galleries, 118, New Bond Street, London, from Tuesday, June 20th to 28th.

Pictures of gaily coloured mauby-sellers, of women with sewing machines, of pottery sellers, of ships, of houses and of the sea, bring the West Indies into the room in which they hang.

The Crane Beach, Barbados, takes its possessor back to the happy day, when he first visited that peerless seaside resort. In *A Lady of St. Lucia* and the *East India Girl*, Trinidad, Bryan de Grineau has succeeded in achieving charming studies of young coloured girls, and has given them both more depth of feeling than he has portrayed on the faces of the more casual types of women about town in the other pictures.

Bryan de Grineau studied art in London, Paris, Antwerp and New York. He specialises in giving a rapid impression of a subject by quick studies in line, strengthened by light touches of water-colour on chalk. He is a contributor to the *London Illustrated News* and was their special War artist on the Western Front. He is equally renowned for his studies in speed, and captures the very essence of fast movement, combined with mechanical accuracy in his pictures of motor racing.

Ask your friends to join the West India Committee.



West Indies Cricket Tour



Rain Ruins Several Fixtures

THE DRAW AT MANCHESTER

The West Indies made a bright start against Lancashire at Manchester on July 10th. After no play at all had been possible on the opening day, both Rolph Grant and Gomez passed their previous highest scores of the tour, the former with 95 and Gomez with a chanceless and polished innings of 65. After eight wickets had fallen for 258 runs Cameron and Hylton staged the third rally scoring 41 together for the ninth wicket. The Home County mastered the West Indies bowling and were able to declare with 325 for four wickets; their innings had lasted the same time as that of the visitors, namely, 4 hours and 50 minutes. The result was a drawn game.

THE STOLLMEYER PARTNERSHIP

In a two days' match at Newcastle, starting on July 12th, the brothers Victor and Jeffrey gave the West Indies a grand send-off, their partnership realising 177 runs in 103 minutes. Later Constantine delighted the crowd with one of his brisk knocks, helping himself to a six and five fours in fourteen minutes. Williams also gave a display of bright cricket, his 55 including four sixes and four fours.

Excitement was provided at the closing stages of the match by the visitors' attempt, very nearly successful, to snatch a victory. Northumberland's 7th, 8th and 9th wickets went down at 237. Clarke in the match took ten wickets for 119.

THE DURHAM MATCH

The rain robbed the West Indies of another victory in their two days' match at Sunderland on July 15th and 17th, and the game had to be abandoned as a draw. With two men out in their second innings and still 88 behind, Durham were in an almost hopeless position on the second day. Rolph Grant obtained six of the twelve wickets for 33 runs.

No play was possible at West Bridgford on Wednesday the 19th and so the match between the West Indies and Sir Julien Cahn's strong XI became a one-day fixture with no result reached.

The Scores

LANCASHIRE MATCH

WEST INDIES		LANCASHIRE	
First Innings	Second Innings	First Innings	Second Innings
R. S. Grant, b. Nutter .. 95	b. Nutter 21	Place, b. Constantine .. 164	run out 17
J. B. Stollmeyer, b. Phillipson .. 32	not out 43	Hopwood, b. Constantine .. 91	not out 43
G. Headley, b. Ikin .. 65	not out 31	Oldfield, c. Sealey, b. Cameron .. 42	not out 31
G. Gomez, l.-b.-w. b. Pollard .. 4	.. .. 8	Ikin, not out 8	.. .. 8
J. E. D. Sealey, c. Banham, b. Phillipson .. 1	.. .. 1	Nutter, not out 0	.. .. 0
H. P. Bayley, b. Ikin .. 8	.. .. 1	Byes 6, l.-b. 1, n.-b. 1 .. 8	.. .. 8
L. N. Constantine, l.-b.-w. b. Phillipson .. 1	.. .. 1		
J. H. Cameron, c. Ikin, b. Pollard .. 30	.. .. 1		
E. A. Martindale, b. Ikin .. 1	.. .. 1		
L. G. Hylton, c. Place, b. Pollard .. 22	.. .. 2		
C. B. Clarke, not out .. 2	.. .. 2		
Byes 11, l.-b. 9, n.-b. 4 .. 24	Leg-byes 2		
Total 284	Total (2 wkts.) .. 114		

LANCASHIRE. First Innings

Washbrook, l.-b.-w., b. Martindale .. 12
Place, b. Constantine .. 164
Hopwood, b. Constantine .. 91
Oldfield, c. Sealey, b. Cameron .. 42
Ikin, not out .. 8
Nutter, not out .. 0
Byes 6, l.-b. 1, n.-b. 1 .. 8

Total (4 wkts.) .. *325

W. H. L. Lister, Phillipson, Roberts, Pollard and Banham did not go in.
*Innings declared closed.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WEST INDIES. First Innings				LANCASHIRE. First Innings			
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Phillipson .. 20	2	56	3	Roberts .. 15	0	57	0
Pollard .. 12.2	1	37	3	Ikin .. 14	0	66	3
Nutter .. 14	1	44	1				

WEST INDIES. Second Innings				LANCASHIRE. Second Innings			
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Phillipson .. 2	0	11	0	Ikin .. 10	1	38	0
Pollard .. 3	0	15	0	Roberts .. 9	1	37	0
Nutter .. 3	0	11	1				

NORTHUMBERLAND MATCH

WEST INDIES. First Innings				WEST INDIES. Second Innings			
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
V. H. Stollmeyer, b. Wilson .. 84				c. Mackay, b. Booth .. 0			
J. B. Stollmeyer, st. Vaulkard, b. Booth .. 83				c. Wilson, b. Owen .. 40			
G. Headley, c. Murray, b. Wilson .. 7				not out .. 2			
G. Gomez, l.-b.-w., b. Wilson .. 14				b. Davey .. 28			
K. H. Weekes, l.-b.-w., b. Wilson .. 1							
I. Barrow, b. Wilson .. 6							
L. N. Constantine, c. Vaulkard, b. Booth .. 35				c. Murray, b. Booth .. 19			
J. H. Cameron, c. Vaulkard, b. Wilson .. 11							
E. A. V. Williams, not out .. 55				c. Wilson, b. Booth .. 21			
E. A. Martindale, c. Murray, b. Robson .. 19				b. Owen .. 4			
C. B. Clarke, b. Booth .. 14							
Leg-bye .. 1				Leg-bye .. 1			
Total 330				Total (6 wkts.) .. *115			

*Innings declared closed.

NORTHUMBERLAND

NORTHUMBERLAND. First Innings				NORTHUMBERLAND. Second Innings			
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
W. G. Mackay, c. Gomez, b. Headley .. 25				l.-b.-w., b. Clarke .. 18			
I. Murray, b. Clarke .. 27				c. Weekes, b. Williams .. 7			
A. D. Ramsden, b. Clarke .. 7				l.-b.-w., b. Constantine .. 66			
T. Goulden, l.-b.-w., b. Headley .. 1				c. and b. Constantine .. 46			
P. Vaulkard, c. Headley, b. Clarke .. 39				not out .. 75			
M. Davey, c. Barrow, b. Martindale .. 2				c. Weekes, b. Constantine .. 28			
T. A. W. White, c. Constantine, b. Clarke .. 4				l.-b.-w., b. Constantine .. 2			
Robson (H.), c. Headley, b. Clarke .. 1				b. Clarke .. 1			
G. C. Wilson, b. Clarke .. 1				b. Clarke .. 0			
Owen (H. W.), b. Martindale .. 6				c. J. B. Stollmeyer, b. Clarke .. 0			
Booth (A.), not out .. 0				not out .. 0			
Byes .. 9				Byes .. 8			
Total 122				Total (9 wkts.) .. 251			

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WEST INDIES. First Innings				WEST INDIES. Second Innings			
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Booth .. 19.5	4	87	3	Robson .. 10	1	81	1
Owen .. 5	0	20	0	Davey .. 2	0	15	0
Wilson .. 23	1	126	6				

NORTHUMBERLAND. First Innings				NORTHUMBERLAND. Second Innings			
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Martindale .. 9	2	22	2	Headley .. 7	0	27	2
Williams .. 7	2	13	0	Clarke .. 8.7	1	51	6

WEST INDIES. Third Innings				NORTHUMBERLAND. Third Innings			
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Martindale .. 4	1	8	0	Cameron .. 2	0	17	0
Williams .. 8	1	31	1	J. B. Stollmeyer .. 11	0	47	0
Clarke .. 18	2	68	4	Constantine .. 13	1	72	4

Umpires, C. Bentley and H. A. Kershaw.

DURHAM MATCH

DURHAM		Second Innings.	
First Innings		c. Grant, b. Williams .. 6	
D. C. H. Townsend, b. Grant ..	30		
A. H. Parnaby, l.-b.-w., b. Constantine ..	21		
M. Gibson, c. V. H. Stollmeyer, b. Constantine ..	7		
J. M. Robinson, b. Constantine ..	5		
W. Barron, b. Grant ..	9	l.-b.-w., b. Williams ..	2
J. H. Olsen, l.-b.-w., b. Grant ..	9	J. Grigor, b. Grant ..	5
J. Grigor, b. Grant ..	2	Carr (J.), b. Constantine ..	3
Carr (J.), b. Constantine ..	3	J. A. Close, b. Grant ..	0
J. A. Close, b. Grant ..	0	A. W. Austin, not out ..	2
A. W. Austin, not out ..	2	F. I. Herbert, b. Grant ..	0
F. I. Herbert, b. Grant ..	0	Byes 7, l.-b. 3, n.-b. 3 ..	13
Byes 7, l.-b. 3, n.-b. 3 ..	13	Bye 1 ..	1
Total ..	101	Total (2 wks.) ..	14

WEST INDIES. First Innings

R. S. Grant, b. Herbert ..	0
J. B. Stollmeyer, l.-b.-w., b. Carr ..	14
G. Gomez, l.-b.-w., b. Carr ..	14
J. E. D. Sealey, st. Austin, b. Grigor ..	55
K. H. Weeks, b. Carr ..	6
L. N. Constantine, c. Herbert, b. Grigor ..	10
V. H. Stollmeyer, c. Austin, b. Herbert ..	11
I. Barrow, l.-b.-w., b. Close ..	3
E. A. V. Williams, c. Grigor, b. Herbert ..	36
E. A. Martindale, not out ..	45
T. Johnson, l.-b.-w., b. Herbert ..	0
Byes 5, l.-b. 4 ..	9
Total ..	203

BOWLING ANALYSIS

DURHAM. First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Johnson ..	4	2	5	0	Williams ..	4	2	7	0
Martindale ..	3	1	8	0	Grant ..	11.5	1	33	6
Constantine ..	14	3	35	4					

WEST INDIES. First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Herbert ..	11	0	42	4	Carr ..	12	0	77	3
Close ..	5	1	26	1	Grigor ..	9	2	49	2

Umpires : Dr. V. J. Cherry and A. W. Gowland

WEST INDIES. First Innings

V. H. Stollmeyer, l.-b.-w., b. Walsh ..	9
J. B. Stollmeyer, c. Maxwell, b. Walsh ..	18
G. Headley, c. Morkel, b. Walsh ..	61
G. Gomez, st. Maxwell, b. Walsh ..	8
J. E. D. Sealey, c. Jackson, b. Robins ..	51
K. H. Weekes, c. and b. Walsh ..	22
E. A. V. Williams, run out ..	1
L. G. Hylton, c. Rhodes, b. Robins ..	7
L. N. Constantine, c. Morkel, b. Walsh ..	5
J. H. Cameron, not out ..	3
C. B. Clarke, b. Walsh ..	5
Byes 5, l.-b. 1, w. 1 ..	7
Total ..	197

SIR JULIEN CAHN'S XI

SIR J. CAHN'S XI. First Innings

The Rev. W. E. G. Payton, c. Headley, b. Williams ..	5
H. L. Mudge, l.-b.-w., b. Constantine ..	35
C. S. Dempster, b. Williams ..	11
V. E. Jackson, c. Weekes, b. Constantine ..	19
C. R. Maxwell, not out ..	29
S. D. Rhodes, not out ..	9
Byes 8, l.-b. 3, n.-b. 2 ..	13
Total (4 wks.) ..	121

Sir J. Cahn, R. W. V. Robins, D. P. B. Morkel, J. B. Hall, and J. E. Walsh did not go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WEST INDIES. First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Hall ..	9	3	14	0	Robins ..	12	1	55	2
Jackson ..	4	0	14	0	Mudge ..	3	0	18	0
Walsh ..	19.1	1	89	7					

SIR J. CAHN'S XI. First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Hylton ..	8	1	21	0	Clarke ..	8	1	27	0
Williams ..	8	0	14	2	Constantine ..	8	0	46	2

Umpires : J. Gunn and B. Lilley

THE AVERAGES

Headley's batting average still tops that of the highest English county player (Hutton) by some 26 runs! Unfortunately, neither the others nor the bowling averages compare so favourably. Constantine would come seventh in the combined West Indies and England's bowling averages, while Cameron would rank nineteenth.

The following were the side's averages as on July 22nd :—

BATTING

	Innings	Times Not out	Runs	Highest Score	Aver.
G. Headley ..	21	6	1449	234*	96.60
E. A. V. Williams ..	9	2	282	126*	40.28
J. B. Stollmeyer ..	18	0	637	117	35.38
J. E. D. Sealey ..	23	0	776	181	33.73
R. S. Grant ..	22	4	581	95	32.27
G. Gomez ..	19	2	453	65	26.64
K. H. Weekes ..	17	1	362	64	22.62
L. N. Constantine ..	21	2	421	63	22.15
J. H. Cameron ..	21	2	416	106	21.89
V. H. Stollmeyer ..	11	1	218	73*	21.80
H. P. Bayley ..	15	2	266	104	20.46
L. G. Hylton ..	12	3	144	55	16.00
E. A. Martindale ..	18	3	211	39	14.06
I. Barrow ..	18	1	214	26	12.58
C. B. Clarke ..	15	5	80	45	8.00
T. Johnson ..	4	3	4	2*	4.00

*Signifies not out.

BOWLING

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Aver.
G. Headley ..	5	1	12	1	12.00
L. N. Constantine ..	324.4	47	1212	73	16.60
J. H. Cameron ..	219.6	40	642	31	20.70
C. B. Clarke ..	240	20	1029	40	25.72
E. A. V. Williams ..	92.4	12	362	13	27.84
L. G. Hylton ..	238.1	21	919	31	29.64
T. Johnson ..	91.2	15	301	10	30.10
E. A. Martindale ..	296.7	29	1219	39	31.25
J. E. D. Sealey ..	45	4	161	5	32.20
V. H. Stollmeyer ..	8	1	33	1	33.00
R. S. Grant ..	68.5	7	267	8	33.37

Also bowled : J. B. Stollmeyer, 12—0—83—1.

The Cricketers See Parliament

Mr. Charles G. Ammon, J.P., M.P., the former Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, who visited Jamaica in 1925, was host to a number of West Indian cricketers at the House of Commons a few days ago. The visitors, Messrs. Ivan Barrow and Hylton of Jamaica, Gomez and the Stollmeyers (all of Trinidad) were introduced by Mr. George Bilainkin, the author and diplomatic correspondent, who is an old friend of the West Indies. Mr. Bilainkin met Mr. Ammon in Jamaica during the visit of the Empire Parliamentary Association's delegation 14 years ago when the former was joint news editor of the Daily Gleaner.

Mr. Ammon vividly explained the history of various parts of the Palace of Westminster to his guests, who had the pleasure of meeting, or having pointed out to them, many internationally prominent personalities, including Dr. Burgin, Minister of Supply; Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P., until recently "head" of the London County Council; Sir John Anderson, Lord Privy Seal; Mr. R. A. Butler, M.P., Foreign Under Secretary and Capt. David Margesson, M.P. (Chief Conservative Whip).

After hearing the debate on the Civil Defence proposals of the Government from the seats for very privileged visitors, the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery, the cricketers thanked Mr. Ammon heartily for his kindness in sparing three hours of his time. Mr. Ammon, himself still an enthusiastic cricketer, said he was delighted to be of service to the West Indies.

A number of estates in St. Vincent have decided to reduce considerably the area devoted to bananas because of the disappointing results. Demonstration of the proper handling of fruit and the cultivation of the crop had been continued by the representative of the Canadian Banana Co.

The West Indies at Westminster

Mr. Speaker reads Barbados Speaker's Message to Commons

British Guiana Colonization

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD informed MR. HANNAH on July 12th that the Refugee Commission's report had been considered by a committee representative of the refugee organisations in this country, which had formulated tentative proposals for a scheme of refugee settlement on an experimental scale in British Guiana. Those proposals had been referred to the United States Refugee Committee for their views which were now awaited.



Home Sugar Beet Production

MR. LIDDALL, who asked on July 20th whether in order to provide against the possibility of a protracted war and to avoid having to act in a hurry and at the last moment the Minister of Agriculture would now arrange with home-growers to increase the area for the 1940 sugar-beet crop, and so prevent the scarcity and dearness of imported sugar experienced in the last war, was informed by SIR R. DORMAN-SMITH that a proposal to increase the sugar-beet acreage as a measure of war preparation raised wide issues that could hardly be dealt with by way of Parliamentary question and answer. In any future war, we should in any event be better off than in the last war, since at that time the home production of sugar had been negligible, whereas we now produced at home roughly a quarter of our normal consumption requirements.

Land Settlement and Employment in Jamaica

Replying to MR. PALING and MR. BEN RILEY on July 12th, MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD stated that he was not at present in a position to furnish full particulars of the number of unemployed for whom work had been found and what new industries had been started in Jamaica, but he was asking the Governor for the latest information. He was aware that complaints had been made as to the progress of the land settlement scheme, but did not regard them as justified. It had not been possible to raise a loan in this country until January last to provide funds for the scheme; since then matters had been advanced as far as possible.

The new scheme was not one for the benefit of unemployed only, and he was unable to say how many of the settlers in the 664 families who had already been settled under the scheme had been unemployed when the scheme was launched. The regulations provided that in special cases the payment of the initial deposit of one-tenth of the purchase price might be deferred for a period up to two years. He was asking the Governor whether he was satisfied that the scheme in practice was benefiting unemployed people as much as was desirable.

Barbados House of Assembly

When the House of Commons met on July 17th, MR. SPEAKER informed the House that he had received

from Sir Harold Austin, Speaker of the House of Assembly of Barbados, a copy of the following resolutions agreed to by that House:—

Resolved, *nemine contradicente*, That Mr. Speaker be requested to inform the Speaker of the House of Commons of the passing of their Resolution of Greetings, and to ask him to communicate it to the Members of the House of Commons.

HAROLD AUSTIN,
Monday, June 26th, 1939. Speaker.

Resolved, *nemine contradicente*, That on this day set apart to commemorate the Tercentenary of the House of Assembly of Barbados, the Speaker and Members with all due respect send their hearty greetings to the Speaker and Members of the House of Commons.

The House of Assembly of Barbados is the third oldest Elective Chamber in the British Empire, and in procedure, parliamentary privilege, and the maintenance of popular liberty the House of Commons has always been their model.

HAROLD AUSTIN,
Monday, June 26th, 1939. Speaker.

The International Sugar Council

MR. STANLEY supplied to MR. THORNE on July 11th the following list of countries which were members of the International Sugar Council:—

South Africa, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, United Kingdom, *China, Cuba, Czecho-Slovakia, Dominica (sic), †France, Germany, Haiti, Hungary, India, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Philippines, ‡Yugoslavia.

* Owing to unsettled conditions in China, that country has not yet ratified the agreement.

† The legislation necessary for the ratification of the agreement by France has been completed, but the instrument of ratification has not yet been deposited.

‡ The agreement has not yet been ratified by Yugoslavia.

The United Kingdom delegation consisted of Sir Hugh Elles, who had been appointed chairman of the council, and officials of the Board of Trade and the Colonial Office.

MR. THORNE: I take it for granted that the right hon. Gentleman is keeping a sharp eye on what the International Sugar Council are doing?

MR. STANLEY: We have been in rather constant communication with them.

(Dominica is mentioned in the above list, but the Dominican Republic is obviously intended. Editor.)

Financing Colonization by Refugees

THE PRIME MINISTER, replying to a private notice question put by MR. ARTHUR GREENWOOD on July 19th, stated that it was clearly necessary that large sums should be raised for the emigration of refugees, but in existing circumstances it was impossible for the private organizations to find those sums in the measure requisite for a satisfactory solution of the problem. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom had, therefore, reached the conclusion that, unless the work of the Committee was to be seriously obstructed and the



countries of refuge were to be left with large numbers of refugees who could not be absorbed, it would be necessary to depart from the principle unanimously agreed

at Evian, that no participating government would give direct financial assistance to refugees.

The Government were, for their part, examining the manner and extent to which private subscription to an individual fund to assist in defraying the expenses of overseas emigration of refugees might be encouraged by government participation, possibly on a basis proportionate to the amount of private subscription. The United Kingdom representative on the Inter-governmental Committee would invite his colleagues to lay those considerations before their governments and to communicate their views to him without delay. If other governments were prepared to agree to this change of principle and to co-operate in such participation, H.M. Government would take the initiative in proposing a scheme for the purpose.

The Price of Sugar

Replying to COLONEL ARTHUR EVANS on July 11th, MR. STANLEY (President of the Board of Trade) stated that there were two reasons for the premium on sugar for early shipment as compared with sugar for shipment from September onwards. Supplies for the remainder of the current year were at present, so far as could be estimated, somewhat below requirements. Secondly, requirements in the third year, which would begin on September 1st, were expected to be less than the basic quotas, while certain proposals which the International Sugar Council had made to deal with the position had not yet been approved by all the governments concerned.

COLONEL EVANS: What country has withheld its approval of the present suggestions of the International Sugar Council; must not the effect of those premiums be that all manufacturers and users of sugar in this country will reduce their present stocks in order to avoid substantial loss; and what action are His Majesty's Government taking to avoid this reduction in raw sugar stocks?

MR. STANLEY: We have written formally to the International Sugar Council saying that we consider there is a shortage of sugar and asking them to take steps.

MR. THORNE: Is there a possibility of getting 80,000 tons of sugar sent from Russia?

MR. STANLEY: That depends upon the Russian Government.

MR. R. GIBSON: Are those prices for Cuban or for West Indian sugar?

MR. STANLEY informed MR. THORNE on July 18th that, as had been announced by the Council on July 13th, a further release of 100,000 metric tons of sugar had been authorised for shipment to the United Kingdom during the current quota year.

Jamaica (Public Meetings Law)

MR. PALING asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on July 19th, when the Public Meetings Law enacted on June 23rd, in Jamaica, giving the Governor power to restrict the right of public meeting and processions at will, was submitted to him for his considera-

tion; whether he considered other means of controlling the hooligan and criminal element, on whose account the Governor stated the law was essential, before imposing repressive legislation on peaceful citizens seeking to ventilate their grievances in a legitimate and normal way, and why, as the unrest which exists in Jamaica is due to the fact that little has been done to improve the economic and social conditions responsible for the trouble in May, 1938, he did not take steps to deal with these evils instead of sanctioning legislation of this kind passed without proper consideration by the local legislature?

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD replied that the Public Meetings Bill had not been submitted to him before being introduced in the Legislative Council, but he had approved the principle of the legislation before it was introduced. With regard to the last part of the question, much had been done in the last year through increases of wages, new public works, land settlement and other means to improve conditions. The full development of these activities would take time. As hon. members knew, the Royal Commission had also visited the island and was now preparing its report.

MR. PALING: Is it not a fact that the troubles which have arisen, and which have been mainly responsible for the new legislation, have arisen because very little has been done in the fifteen months or more that have elapsed since the troubles of May, 1938, and is it not a fact that no houses have been built, that the land settlement has made no provision for the unemployed, that trade unions are still at a disadvantage, and that the unemployed generally have had no relief of a suitable character given to them?

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD: I do not accept that sweeping description of the situation. A great deal has been done during the last twelve months, but I would make the point that in all cases it takes time for schemes for the relief of unemployment and so on to produce their maximum effect, and the pace during the last twelve months has necessarily been slower than it will be as the schemes develop.

MR. PALING: If the right hon. Gentleman will not accept the sweeping description, will he look at the individual items I have mentioned and tell me where I am wrong?

MR. RILEY: Is the legislation in connexion with public meetings of a temporary or permanent character?

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD: I am still expecting the text of the Bill. My impression is that it is not a temporary measure, but I should like to have notice before giving a confident answer.

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD informed MR. PALING on July 12th that he had been informed by the Governor that on account of a hooligan and criminal element in Jamaica which was always ready to take advantage of any unrest, it was considered essential that the Governor should have powers to prohibit street meetings during times of tension. The Public Meetings Law, which had been enacted on June 23rd, gave him those powers. The Bill had been passed through all its stages in a single day.

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The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



Child Welfare — Gift of Iron Lungs
Bungalows for Tourists



ANTIGUA

THE Antigua Sugar Factory finished grinding on June 16th. Miss Helen Goodwin writes that the crop this year extended over twenty weeks owing to labour troubles, but the actual grinding season occupied only eighteen weeks. The crop amounted to 19,226 tons of sugar, at an average of 7,254 tons of cane to the ton of sugar.

The weather continues very dry. At times there have been appearances of forthcoming rains but these disappeared after light showers, and our hopes were dashed. It was amazing to see the gallant fight put up by the young cane plants, for, in spite of the long drought they are making a brave show of greenery.

BARBADOS

The New Traders Ordinance passed on June 20th provides that new traders shall declare themselves and pay £500 to the Harbour Master on landing. The Colonial Treasurer is authorized to grant them a license which may be renewed annually on payment of £50. Anyone not having declared as a new trader before, may be allowed to trade on payment of £500 to the Colonial Treasurer.

Seawell Aerodrome. The Government is going to spend £2,194 to erect buildings and accommodation at Seawell Aerodrome. It is understood that the plan provides for a stone building at a cost of about £1,600.

Mr. H. A. Cuke, head of the firm of Messrs. Bovell and Skeete, Accountants, has been appointed to act as a member of the Legislative Council during the absence on leave of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. W. Bowring.

BRITISH GUIANA

Captain A. R. W. Robertson, Deputy-Colonial Treasurer, who has been offered and has accepted a transfer to the post of Accountant-General and Deputy Treasurer, Fiji, will be leaving the Colony in July.

Another Cinema for Georgetown. The Town Council has recently granted an application by Mr. A. Correia on behalf of himself and others for the erection of a building at the inter-section of Church and Waterloo Streets for use as a cinema theatre. When the application was under consideration the opinion was expressed that there were already too many cinema theatres in the Colony, and the suggestion was made that the applicants should be reminded the Council's sanction covered only the erection of the building and that application would have to be made to a magistrate for a cinema licence.

Protection of Local Products. An elected member of the Legislative Council has given notice to move a motion in the Council recommending the appointment by the Governor of a Committee to consider the advis-

ability of revising and re-adjusting without loss to the Colonial Revenue the tariff of duties now collectible with a view to the protection of local products and industries.

Iron Lungs at Hospitals. One of four Iron Lungs, the generous gift of Lord Nuffield to the Colony, has been assembled at the Georgetown Hospital. The other three will be housed at the New Amsterdam and Suddie hospitals, and the Leper Hospital at Mahaica. The Director of Medical Services speaking to a newspaper representative said infantile paralysis was very rare in the Colony and expressed the hope that it might never be necessary to use the Iron Lungs.

Rupununi Development Company. It is reported in the local press that the Rupununi Development Co., Ltd., which includes the Abary Cattle Ranch, has been purchased by Sir John Shelley of Devonshire, England, for £35,000.

Georgetown Town Council. On June 22nd, the Chief Justice granted an interim injunction restraining the Georgetown Town Council from collecting the rates and taxes for the year 1939 on a decennial general appraisal of city properties made in 1938, pending the trial of the issues raised by an action brought by Mr. M. H. White, a registered voter, in March last. The hearing of which was held up by an objection in limine taken by Counsel for the City Corporation. The Chief Justice in granting the injunction said that, having come to the conclusion that a prima facie case for the issue of an injunction had been made by the plaintiff, it would be wrong to stay the hand of the Court and thereby permit the collection of taxes and rates which prima facie are not lawfully collectible.

JAMAICA

Future of Tobacco. Mr. F. W. Winckley, the Government tobacco specialist, who has been engaged in developing the industry by initiating improvements in cultural methods and in preparation, left for London on June 28th. In an interview with *The Gleaner* he said: "We have got a market for the cigar leaf tobacco now. The northern market knows what to expect from properly graded and picked cigar leaf tobacco." Mr. Winckley thinks there is quite a future for the Virginia type, although production costs might be high.

Housing Schemes are to be started at once at Port Royal, Spanish Town, Port Morant, Sav-la-Mar, Orange Bay, Mandeville, St. Ann's Bay, Oracabessa, Port Antonio and Lucea. They are the result of efforts made by the Hon. H. E. Allan, M.L.C. for Portland, whose motion of four years ago brought into being the Central Housing Authority.

Relief Work. The wages of the unemployed engaged in relief work in the corporate area of Kingston and

St. Andrew have been raised to 2/- a day with a free meal. Under this new scheme, which came into operation on July 10th, the pay per week of five days is 10/- in place of 6/-.

The Director of Agriculture, the Hon. G. A. Jones, said recently that £85,000 will be spent over a period of three years to carry out an intensive enquiry into the whole business of banana cultivation. The fund of £200,000 to aid the grower in fighting disease will be in the hands of a Board set up by the Government. "The cure," said Mr. Jones, "lies in finding a disease-resistant banana."

MONTSERRAT

"Money is not Plentiful." A notice of unusual tenor appeared in the Dominica Official Gazette. It states that owing to the prolonged dry weather there is likely to be a better demand than usual for fruit and ground provisions in Montserrat but that as money is not plentiful in that island bucksters are warned that there is little prospect of high prices being realized.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS

An Appreciation. H.E. the Governor and Lady Lethem express in the Official Gazette their great pleasure in having had the opportunity of making their home for some time in St. Kitts-Nevis. The many places of beauty and interest which they have seen in the islands have been, they state, a source of continuous enjoyment. His Excellency particularly appreciated the active good spirit he met in all classes of the community in which he sees an excellent hope for development in the future.

ST. LUCIA

The Hon. George Williams. The Acting Administrator has expressed in an Extraordinary issue of the St. Lucia Gazette his deep regret at the death of the Hon. George Williams, O.B.E., the senior nominated member of the Legislative Council who "gave most valuable assistance to the Government of St. Lucia and never spared himself for the good of his native island."

Unemployment Committee. A Government Committee has been appointed to consider the general question of unemployment in the Colony and make recommendations. The Acting Administrator is the chairman and the other members Hon. H. G. M. Devaux, Hon. R. G. H. Clarke, the Colonial Engineer and the Labour Commissioner.

Weather. Mr. W. Walter, Agricultural Superintendent, in a letter of June 16th said that the rainfall for May at the Botanic Gardens was 4.04 inches as compared with the average of 7.07 inches; the maximum fall was 1.43 inches on the 23rd. Some hot weather was experienced but welcome rains fell towards the end of the month although this was far from general, the northern, southern, windward and south-western coastal areas being very dry still.

Sugar. This year's crop was nearly completed and despite the heavy losses sustained as a result of the storm damage of last November the crop was estimated at 7,980 tons (1938, which was the record year, produced

8,611 tons). Cane fields in all areas present a healthy and satisfactory appearance.

New Coco-nut Growers' Association. Regular shipments of nuts were being made to the Canadian and, to a lesser extent, United Kingdom markets. An important step was taken recently when the St. Lucia Coco-nut Growers' Association Ltd. was formed. The principal object of this Association, for the present at any rate, was to give effect to a scheme whereby local copra would be sent to one of the modern factories in Trinidad at regular intervals for processing into edible oil and/or lard substitute which would be returned here for distribution to local retailers by the Association. Given necessary protection in the form of an import monopoly, the scheme must undoubtedly benefit the Colony in general and the coco-nut industry (meaning large and small producers who join the Association) in particular.

Cocoa. On account of the discouraging state of the overseas markets, little or no interest is being shown in this crop locally, and plantations generally are suffering from neglect.

ST. VINCENT

Weather. Mr. C. K. Robinson, the Agricultural Superintendent, writing on June 16th mentioned that the total rainfall at the Botanic Gardens was 5.65 inches the average being 6.64 inches. The weather continued very dry during the first half of the month, but from about the 20th frequent though usually light showers were recorded on practically every day.

Bungalows for Visitors. Four bungalows for the accommodation of tourists have recently been built at Ratho Mill about four miles from Kingstown the capital. There is a nine-hole golf course close by to which the tenants have free membership. The rent of the bungalows, which are completely furnished and equipped with electric light is \$96 a month from December to May and \$80 from June to November.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Child Welfare League. The twenty-first annual meeting of the League held on June 29th was presided over by Lady Young. The Hon. Dr. A. Rankine, Director of Medical Services and President of the League, in welcoming her, said that one of the first things he learnt after the appointment of Sir Hubert Young as Governor, was the great interest Lady Young took in child-welfare work. There are now in operation thirteen branches of the League and twenty-three Civic Centres. The report presented to the meeting indicated that the fundamental aim of the League—education of mothers in the correct methods of child care—is being better understood and more generally appreciated.

Major Harry Dow, Scout Commissioner, who was awarded the O.B.E. in the Birthday Honours list, in a message to the Scouts and Scouters of the Colony, published in the July issue of Qu'est-ce-qui-dit (Keskedie) the monthly bulletin of the Boy Scouts Association, Trinidad and Tobago Oversea Branch, says: "It is up to us all to show Government and the people of Trinidad and Tobago how much we appreciate this honour by doing our utmost to make scouting a greater power for good in the Colony than it has been in the past."

Freight to the West Indies

Alterations in Rates and Conditions

The British Members of the Association of West India Transatlantic Steamship Lines have given notice that rates of freight from the United Kingdom to Barbados, Trinidad, Demerara, La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, Curacao, Barranquilla, Puerto Colombia, Cartagena, Cristobal and destinations served by trans-shipment at those places on through bills of lading by their vessels which closed for cargo on and after July 3rd, 1939, will be subject to alteration without notice. Special rates on certain commodities may be had upon application to their offices and agencies.

On shipments, other than cement, made by vessels closing on and after July 3rd, the deferred rebate which may be earned will be increased from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. until further notice (the primage will remain unchanged). Shippers who would prefer rates of freight to be applied on a nett cash basis as a running option in place of gross rates, subject to a deferred rebate, were invited to apply to the owners for a form of contract which provides this facility.

The Member Lines of the Association are:—

Booker Bros. McConnell & Co., Ltd.; Compagnie Générale Transatlantique; Det Ostasiatiske Kompagni; Hamburg Amerika Line; Harrison, Thos & Jas.; Holland America Line; Horn Line; "Italia" Societe Anonima di Navigazione; Johnson Line; Koninklijke Nederlandsche Stoomboot-Maatschappij N.V.; Norddeutscher Lloyd; Olsen, Fredk. & Co.; Royal Mail Lines, Ltd.

Shippers were reminded that the terms upon which deferred rebates can be earned are set out in the appropriate claim forms.

In a subsequent notice attention was directed to the fact that for certain of the destinations mentioned above, the following Lines are affiliated to The Association of West India Trans-Atlantic Steam Ship Lines in respect of traffic from the United Kingdom via New York as is detailed below, and that it is within the conditions of the Rebate Circular to ship such traffic by their services:—

United Fruit Company: Colombian (Atlantic) Ports; Central American (Atlantic) Ports; Cristobal; Panama City.

Grace Line Inc.: Colombian (Atlantic) Ports; Curacao, Aruba, Bonaire; Maracaibo, La Guaira, and Puerto Cabello.

Panama Railroad Steamship Co.: Panama Canal Zone.

The British members of the Association are Booker Bros. McConnell and Co., Ltd., Thos. and Jas. Harrison, Royal Mail Lines, Ltd.

International Sugar Agreement

Additional 100,000 Tons for the U.K.

The following communiqué was issued by the International Sugar Council on July 13th.

On July 5th the British Government notified the International Sugar Council that they were of opinion that notwithstanding the additional releases of quota made by the Council in May and June there was still

a serious shortage of sugar for shipment to the United Kingdom market during the current quota year. They stated that they considered the release of a further 100,000 metric tons necessary, and under Article 51 (b) of the International Sugar Agreement they requested the Council to take measures to remedy the situation.

The chairman of the council proposed to the delegations by telegram that an amount of 100,000 metric tons be released for shipment to the United Kingdom during the current quota year on the understanding that each of the countries supplying part of this sugar should reduce its export quota for the third year by an equivalent amount.

No delegation having objected to dealing with the matter by telegram under Article 36 (c) of the Agreement and all except two having replied giving their agreement to the proposal, it now becomes effective. The Netherlands East Indies will supply 20,000 metric tons, the Dominican Republic will supply between 15,000 and 24,000 metric tons, and the balance of between 56,000 and 65,000 metric tons will be supplied by Cuba.

New Cocoa Contracts

The Cocoa Association of London in its Monthly Report for July—the hundredth issue—announces that the Contracts and Regulations Committee under the able guidance of Mr. F. A. Greenaway—who it may be mentioned is a member of the Executive of the West India Committee—have worked at high pressure and presented for the Board's approval entirely new A.2 and A.8 Forms of Contracts. One of the most important changes in the general terms is the provision for payment against documents on presentation instead of on arrival of the steamer. This, however, has been insisted upon for some time by several shippers and there has been a general expression of feeling that such a change was desirable.

The Barbados Publicity Committee

In the year ended April 30th, 1939, 1,497 visitors stayed in hotels and guest houses in Barbados. This was not such a good result as in the previous year when there were 2,100 guests so accommodated. Of the past year's figures it is interesting to note that 478 came from the United States, but this figure was closely followed by the 451 from England. There were only 264 Canadian stay-over visitors. Between February 6th and April 30th, 160 passengers arrived by passenger planes.

The above figures are taken from the Annual Report of the Barbados Publicity Committee who place on record their deep appreciation to the late Secretary of the West India Committee, for his services in the publicity field rendered to the Colony and warmly welcome his successor, Mr. E. J. King. The Report, which is signed by Mr. Harold Wright as chairman, and Miss B. M. Hutchinson as secretary, records that Lieut.-Colonel H. Wilkin has become a member of the Committee in the place of Mr. George F. Sharp who has been promoted to British Guiana.

PASSENGERS



To and from the WEST INDIES and BRITISH GUIANA

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Sailings to the West Indies, in the s.s. *Stuyvesant*, from Dover, July 12th :—

Mr. H. Andrews	Mr. W. Gardiner	Mrs. C. Robinson
Mr. E. Bailey	Mr. J. Holmes	Mr. L. Rogers
Mr. F. Bartlett	Mr. C. Lewis	Mr. & Mrs. E. Scott
Mr. E. Berkeley	Mr. R. Lind	Mr. C. Simmons
Mr. & Mrs. A. Brumby	Mr. P. McGlade	Mr. A. Slinger
Miss S. Chandler	Mrs. R. McLaney	Mr. V. Smith
Mr. E. Dolphin	Mr. E. Pierre	Mr. H. Sosa
Mr. A. Dougal	Mr. & Mrs. E. Poupart	Miss D. Taylor
Mr. E. Emmanuel	Mr. M. Ramjohn	Mr. & Mrs. K. Welch
Mr. & Mrs. F. Fischer		

Sailings to the West Indies, in the m.v. *Colombia*, from Dover, July 22nd :—

Mr. K. H. Alleyne	Mr. F. S. Gomes	Mr. J. H. Pattison
Mr. S. E. Appleton	Mrs. P. A. Gonsalves	Mrs. R. C. Pendrich
Miss E. G. Appleton	Mrs. E. J. Hall	Miss E. Roberts
Mr. & Mrs. E. O. Austin	Miss M. L. Hamilton	Mr. J. M. Roberts
Mr. M. B. Austin	Mr. & Mrs. T. M. Harries	Mr. E. J. Robertson
Miss J. Baeza	Miss E. Hazell	Mr. G. Rodrigues
Mrs. C. Batigne	Mr. H. E. Hearn	Mr. P. E. Rooks
Mr. D. G. Bertish	Mr. E. P. Humphrey	Miss C. O. Rooks
Mr. K. H. Briggs	Mr. E. C. Jackman	Miss F. Rosenzweig
Mrs. C. A. Browne	Mrs. M. E. Johnson	Mrs. M. M. Sheldon
Miss M. E. Browne	Mr. A. E. Kerr	Mr. R. I. Shewell
Mr. G. L. Clarke	Miss L. M. Kerr	Mr. R. Hanoman Singh
Mr. J. E. Clipperton	Miss R. E. Lake	Mr. B. S. Skinner
Miss M. G. Crawys	Mr. D. R. Lambie	Mrs. E. S. Staunm
Miss S. A. Deane	Mrs. M. G. Latkins	Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Thomas
Misses E. & A. De Freitas	Miss S. B. Larkins	Mr. & Mrs. O. Thompson
Capt. & Mrs. P. Eckel	Mr. A. G. Leacock	Miss G. Thorne
Miss B. C. Eckel	Miss R. J. Leacock	Mrs. M. L. Ward
Miss J. G. Elder	Mr. D. S. Leighton	Mr. P. O. Williams
Mr. G. S. Emtage	Mrs. C. MacGillivray	Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Wilson
Mr. B. A. Esson	Mr. H. North	Miss M. Wilson
Mr. J. B. Fernando	Mr. A. Nuttall	Miss M. M. Wingell
Mr. J. D. Galloway	Mr. P. L. O'Dowd	Mr. T. C. Wright
	Mr. A. C. O'Farrell	Mr. E. Wright

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in the s.s. *Stuyvesant* (Captain H. A. Daarnhouwer), at Plymouth, June 28th :—

Mr. J. Bushell	Miss M. Hanschell	Mr. J. R. Pereira
Miss E. Cabral	Miss M. Haynes	Mr. & Mrs. R. M. Perrin
Mr. & Mrs. H. Clayton	Mrs. S. B. Houdley	Mr. J. W. Potter
Mr. A. I. Collier	Mr. H. S. Karnar	Miss A. M. Steele
Mrs. E. M. Colvin	Mr. B. S. Kharag	Mr. F. J. Stent
Mr. F. Dias	Mrs. A. Lindsay	Mr. D. H. Westmaas
Mr. L. B. Fuller	Mr. A. R. Mulholland	Mr. J. Waterson
Mrs. M. Hanschell	Miss M. L. Neave	Mrs. A. White

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in the m.v. *Pericles*, at Plymouth, July 15th :—

Miss C. B. Boyd	Miss D. A. Liddellow	Mrs. A. L. Wilson
Miss H. J. Child	Mr. G. H. Mills	Miss J. M. Wilson

Hamburg-American Line

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in the m.s. *Cordillera*, at Plymouth, July 20th :—

Sir Harold & Lady Austin	Mr. & Mrs. F. Griffiths	Dr. G. MacDonald
Mr. C. S. Bushe	Mr. J. R. Hing King	Major Peck
Mr. A. Clark	Miss A. Hing King	Mr. J. Schofield
Miss E. Cooze	Mr. J. C. Macaulay	Mr. P. Stovold
Miss P. Gransault		

Horn Line

Home arrivals from Trinidad, in the m.s. *H. C. Horn*, at Dover, July 9th :—

Mr. J. L. Ducat	Mr. & Mrs. W. S. Fulton	Miss M. Fulton
Mr. J. W. Fulton		

Fyffes Line

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. *Bayano* (Captain J. A. Wallis, D.S.C.), from Avonmouth, July 10th :—

Mr. H. S. Cathcart	Mr. D. Harpley	Mrs. D. M. Millar
Col. & Mrs. W. Dickson	Mrs. C. C. Hibberd	Miss A. Openshaw
Miss L. Dickson	Mr. & Mrs. C. N. Hislop	Mr. U. L. Pinto
Mrs. A. Ewing	Mr. A. G. Lee	Mr. D. Serton
Miss J. Ewing	Mr. W. L. Lowman	Rev. A. W. Stacey
Dr. W. Farguharson	Mr. & Mrs. L. Mais	Mr. & Mrs. A. Tuach
Miss M. J. Fraser	Lt.-Com. R. C. Medley	Mr. L. E. Ward
Mr. E. T. Greene-Kelly		

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. *Ariguani* (Captain R. A. Thorburn, R.D., R.N.R.), from Avonmouth, July 17th :—

Mrs. S. C. Black	Mr. A. Gray-Buchanan	Mr. & Mrs. E. Pearson
Mr. & Mrs. L. Brandon	Mr. A. C. Lewis	Miss J. Pearson
Mrs. K. Colton	Miss D. Major	Dr. & Mrs. H. S. Rassim
Mr. D. H. Crichton	Mr. K. Martin	Mr. & Mrs. W. Watsham
Mr. & Mrs. L. Davidson	Mr. F. R. Murray	Mrs. L. M. White
Mr. P. de Mercado	Mr. & Mrs. R. Nielson	Mr. J. M. Wint

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. *Ariguani* (Captain R. A. Thorburn, R.D., R.N.R.), at Avonmouth, July 9th :—

Miss A. Anness	Miss E. L. Lawrence	Miss M. I. Russell
Mr. H. L. Bray	Miss L. M. Locke	Rt. Rev. Bishop & Mrs. E. W. Sara
Mrs. H. Cocking	Miss M. L. Loke	
Mr. P. Dreyfus	Mr. H. F. Lopez	Mr. & Mrs. P. Steele
Miss G. O. Drummond	Mr. & Mrs. G. MacDonald	Mr. L. A. Taylor
Miss M. E. Evans	Mr. U. A. McAuff	Miss D. M. Thompson
Mr. D. W. Evans	Mrs. J. Mollison	Miss J. M. Watson
Mrs. J. Fisher	Maj. A. C. Paton	Mr. H. H. Welds
Mr. & Mrs. A. S. Gray	Mr. H. A. Pickwick	Mr. C. E. Williams
Mr. H. T. Hyatt-Shortt	Miss D. M. Reside	Miss G. Worthington

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. *Cavina* (Captain W. T. Forrester), at Avonmouth, July 16th :—

Mrs. M. Blackwell	Miss Henderson	Mr. & Mrs. A. S. Michelin
Mr. R. W. Campbell	Mrs. M. A. Knox	Mr. D. Newne
Miss E. Clark	Miss V. Lawrence	Mrs. Rainbow
Lt.-Col. & Mrs. T. Dix-Perkins	Mr. & Mrs. Leyk	Mrs. F. E. Smith
	Miss Leyk	Miss B. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. G. Hawkins	Miss M. Lothian	Mr. W. Sidley
Mr. & Mrs. Henderson	Mr. & Mrs. Manley	Mrs. M. Worledge

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. *Carare* (Captain A. W. Legge, R.N.R.), at Avonmouth, July 23rd :—

Mrs. A. Anderson	The Misses E. & E. Ehrnoan	Miss J. Lopez
Miss A. Anderson		Miss M. F. Marshall
Mr. & Mrs. A. Archer	Mrs. A. Finn-Kelcey	Mr. W. C. Silvera
Miss I. C. Bowen	Mr. P. L. Gamblin	Miss G. L. Silvera
Mr. F. W. Box	Miss M. F. Gartshore	Dr. E. Sturridge
Mrs. I. Davidson	Sir & Lady A. Harding	Mrs. P. D. Tong
Lt.-Col. & Mrs. A. Drysdale	Mr. & Mrs. F. S. Hodge	Mr. A. M. Tucker
	Mr. & Mrs. J. Holdsworth	Miss D. M. Wiley
The Hon. & Mrs. E. Ehrenstein	Mr. & Mrs. D. Linton	Mr. V. G. Williams
	Miss E. C. Lomasnay	Miss I. Williams
	Mr. D. J. Lopez	

Jamaica Banana Producers Co.

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. *Jamaica Pioneer*, from London, July 15th :—

Miss G. C. Carpenter	Miss D. S. Nunes	Mr. J. A. Steers
Mr. D. J. Crisp	Mr. S. Penny	Mrs. Verity
Mr. J. A. Lofthouse	Mr. W. R. Phillipson	Miss Verity
Miss E. C. Lowe	Mr. K. R. Sporne	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. *Jamaica Pioneer* (Captain B. W. Smith), at London, July 11th :—

Mr. & Mrs. J. Bubb-Clarke	Mr. & Mrs. H. Endersby	Misses I. & M. Streadwick
Miss L. Bubb-Clarke	Miss C. Endersby	Miss S. Watson
	Mr. & Mrs. S. H. List	

Standard Fruit & Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. *Casanare*, at London, July 24th :—

Mrs. E. S. Rowe	Miss M. Tate	Mr. L. B. Valverde
Miss U. M. Rowe	Mr. F. A. Thomas	

Booker Line

Home arrivals from British Guiana, in the s.s. *Arakaka* (Captain William Walker), at Liverpool, July 8th :—

Mr. & Mrs. A. Boulter	Misses B. J. & B.	Mrs. Seaford
Mr. W. A. Campbell	Matthey	Miss S. Seaford
Mr. & Mrs. C. Matthey	Mr. H. G. Seaford, O.B.E.	Mr. W. West

WANTS

The charge for announcements under this head is 3/6 for three lines and 1/- for each additional line.

TROPICAL AGRICULTURE. Copies are required of the issues for January and February, 1927. The Manager of the CIRCULAR will gladly pay 1/- each for copies in good condition.

SCOTCH GIRL, 20, desires post in West Indies as Secretary, Companion or Governess. Boarding and finishing school abroad. Very happy disposition. Free September.—"M.A.S." c/o THE CIRCULAR.



Round the Markets

A Quiet Fortnight



July 25th, 1939.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE. Last night's exchange rates and those of a fortnight ago are shown below:—

	July 10th	July 24th	\$ value
Canada	4.69	4.69	4/3.2
U.S.A.	4.68	4.68	4/3.3
France	176.72	176.72	Fr. „ -/1.4
Holland	8.82	8.73	Gu. „ 2/3.5

Gold per fine oz. 148/6 the same as a fortnight ago.

STOCKS AND SHARES. To-day's prices with rise or fall since last issue are shown below:—

Div. for latest year		Price	Rise or fall.
2½	Consols (yield £3 15s. 5d. per cent.)	66½	- 1½
3½	War Loan	92½	- 1½
15	Angostura Bitters	1½	+ ¼
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref.	1½	—
5	Antigua Sugar Factory	—	—
40	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	23/6	24/6 - 1½d.
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	41/9	42/9
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	36/6	37/6
10	Booker Bros. McConnell	2½	2½
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	25/-	26/-
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	9d.	1/3 - 4½d.
—	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/6	2/- - 1½d.
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	21/6	22/6
15	Corentyne Sugar Co.	7/9	8/9
5	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	1/8	2/- - 1½d.
7½	Kern River Oilfields 5/-	3/3	3/9
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	4½d.	7½d. - 3d.
12½	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	32/-	34/- + 6d.
2½	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	14/-	15/- - 3d.
6	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	7/6	8/- + 9d.
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	9d.	1/3 - 3d.
27½	Trinidad Leaseholds	4½	4½
12	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	47/-	47/6 + 9d.
—	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	4/6	5/6 - 4½d.
—	United British Oilfields 6/8	7/9	8/3 - 6d.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

	per cwt.	Preferential. £ s. d.	General. £ s. d.
Sugar—n.e. 96°	.. .. .	6 5.2½	10 2.0
Cocoa .. .. .	.. .. .	11 8	14 0
Coffee .. .. .	.. .. .	4 8	14 0
Bananas .. .. .	.. .. .	Free	2 6
Grapefruit .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	5 0
Honey .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	7 0
Rum .. .. .	.. pf. gall.	3 12 10	3 15 4
Tobacco (Unmanufactured) ..	.. per lb.	9 5.5]	11 6
Cigars .. .. .	.. .. .	16 2½	1 0 1

*With Certificate 3/5.2 per cwt.

All other articles referred to in this Summary (except cotton) are duty free if consigned from and grown, produced or manufactured in the Dominions or the Colonies, but are subject to a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* if of foreign origin.

	CANADA.	Preferential.	General.
Sugar not above 16 D.S. 96°*	28.712c.	\$1.28712
" " 16 Over 98°	35.606c.	\$1.47606
" above 16 D.S. 96°	99.00c.	\$1.74
" " 16 " Over 98°	\$1.89j	Free
Cocoa	Free	\$2.00
Grapefruit	\$1
Coffee, imported direct	3c.
Arrowroot	1½c.
Pineapples in tins	5c.
Ginger and Spices, unground	Free	12½ per cent.
Nutmegs and Mace whole or unground	20 per cent.
Oranges	35c.

*And above 16 D.S. when imported by a refiner for refining.

SUGAR. The Home market has remained quiet with a small trade passing. No business has been done in raws. Non-Preferentials are quoted at 7/3 and Preferentials 11/-.

London Granulated has fallen 10½d. per cwt. to 23/9.

Mauritius sold November-December shipment at 10/5½ c.i.f. London, basis 99. F.A.Q.'s were sold at 12/0½.

Small sales of West Indian crystallised sugar have been made from 22/- to 23/6.

In the Canadian market, another cargo of Queenslands was sold at 2.17½c. c.i.f. Montreal for August shipment and parcels of B.W.I.'s/Demerara's for August-November shipment were sold at 2.18 and 2.17½c. c.i.f. Montreal and 2.15c. c.i.f. Coast.

RUM. The market still remains remarkably idle and no business is reported.

The Board of Trade Returns for June are as follows:—

	Month of June 1938	1939	January to June 1938	1939
Imports	383,940	203,112	1,175,296	625,946
Exports	24,778	20,352	129,148	157,305
Home Consumption	30,528	27,984	167,774	203,868
Stock	4,864,000	5,058,000	.. .. .	.. .. .

COCOA. Although very small business has passed, the market generally remains steady but still shows no marked tendency. Both Plantation Trinidad and first marks quotations are unchanged at 41/- c. & f. Continent but there has been very little business done at this price. Fine Estates remain at 52/6 to 55/- spot London, but there is very little offering.

Interest in Grenada descriptions continues and owing to the clearance of spot parcels, old crop has been sold up to 42/-. For the recent crop there are practically no offers.

West African cocoa is quoted at 19/7½ c.i.f. Continent, for July-August shipment, and 20/9 for November-January, new crop.

The Board of Trade Returns for June are as follows:—

	Month of June 1938	1939	January to June 1938	1939
Imports from .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
British West Africa	334,609	50,365	975,710	2,012,106
British West Indies	11,997	1,515	69,900	18,764
Other British Countries	2,382	1,671	15,958	11,594
Venezuela	1,833	794	6,522	2,328
Ecuador	1,671	6,808	3,109	14,356
Other Foreign Countries	7,059	2,094	91,281	24,305
Total	359,551	63,247	1,162,480	2,083,453
Exports	2,705	3,449	38,279	42,964
Home Consumption	198,519	192,655	.. .. .	.. .. .
Stock (May 31st)	696,000	2,484,000	787,846	897,891

ARROWROOT. The fixed rates are unchanged at 3d. to 3½d. for good, and 4d. to 4½d. for superfine.

BALATA. There is no business to report and the price of Demerara sheet is unchanged at 1/9 to 1/9½ spot.

BANANAS. Owing to the poor weather, the condition of the market generally has been fair to quiet. Prices for Jamaica's remain at £20 15s. delivered London, and £20 10s. delivered nearest station provinces.

Imports into the United Kingdom for the fortnight ended July 8th amounted to 973,967 bunches consigned by the following countries: Jamaica, 694,054; Colombia, 163,359; Brazil, 87,150; Canary Islands, 14,250; Guatemala, 12,903; Gold Coast, 1,893; Madeira, 282 and Sierra Leone, 76.

COTTON. Only a limited business has been done in West Indian Sea Island during the fortnight.

COPRA. The value of f.m.s. has again dropped and is now £10. The quotation for September shipment has fallen to £10 5s. as against £10 15s.

DESICCATED COCO-NUT. On the spot is quoted at 18/6 for fine and 18/3 for medium. For August shipment the quotation is 17/3 sellers and for October 17/3 buyers.

GRAPEFRUIT. Imports into the United Kingdom for the fortnight ended July 8th amounted to 55,684 cwt. consigned by the following countries: South Africa, 27,084; Brazil, 13,409; Portuguese East Africa, 6,412; Argentine, 4,890; U.S.A., 2,143; France, 170; Southern Rhodesia, 66; and other countries, 1,510.

HONEY. Conditions have not changed since last issue. The present value of Jamaica, on the spot, in London, ranges from 29/6 to 37/6 for the dark liquid to the set smooth pale.

LIME PRODUCTS. Lime Oil. Handpressed remains scarce and the prices are still unchanged at 27/6 to 30/- per pound according to quality. Distilled is now quoted at 11/6 to 12/- per pound according to quantity. Lime Juice. There is still no demand for Concentrated. Raw remains quiet and unchanged, at 1/9 to 2/3 according to quality.

ORANGE OIL. The values of both Sweet and Bitter remain unchanged at 5/6 and 6/- per pound respectively.

SISAL. Market conditions are very dull and values are inclined to weaken. Moderate supplies are offered and quotations for African No. 1 Sisal now range at £14 15s. for July-September shipment, £14 17s. 6d. for August-October, £15 for September-November, and £15 5s. for October-December. No. 2 July-September is quoted at £13 17s. 6d., August-October £14, September-November £14 2s. 6d. and October-December at £14 5s.

SPICES. Pimento. The market has been firmer owing to buying support from the consumers. Prices are a shade dearer as old crops are practically exhausted and new crops are reported late and short. July shipment from Jamaica has been sold at 69/- c.i.f., closing buyers at 70/- with no sellers from the Island. We quote August shipment at 68/- c.i.f. Spot London is unchanged with small sales passing around 7½d. ex store. Ginger. Owing to poor support from consumers the market continues very dull. New crop No. 3 has been offering at 24/- per cwt. c.i.f. London for prompt shipment from Jamaica with buyers showing little interest. Spot unchanged at 27/6 to 50/- for small mixed No. 3 to medium to boldish No. 1 African easier—sellers at 14/3 c.i.f. Nutmegs. Business slow and prices nominally unchanged. Wormy and broken 2½d.; sound unassorted 4½d. to 4¾d.; sound 80's 6d.; landed terms London. Mace is quiet and unchanged at 1/6 to 1/7 for the mixed pale to red. Fine pale is quoted at 1/8.

A recent meeting in Demerara passed a resolution "that this assembly of coco-nut growers, experiencing the deplorable financial condition into which the coco-nut industry has fallen, hereby pledge themselves to join and support the proposed Coco-nut Growers' Association in whatever constitutional means they will take for the betterment of the industry."

Shipping Arrangements

THE following table showing the principal outward and homeward sailings on the West Indian route has been compiled by the West India Committee from information supplied by the several companies:—

		OUTWARD	
Depart	Packet	From	To
July	28 Flandre	Southampton	Barbados & Trinidad.
"	28 Mimi Horn	Dover	Trinidad.
"	29 Jamaica Producer	London	Jamaica.
"	31 Carare	Avonmouth	Jamaica.
Aug.	2 Cordillera	Dover	Barbados & Trinidad.
"	2 Van Rensselaer	Dover	B'dos, T'dad & D'ra.
"	5 Jamaica Planter	London	Jamaica.
"	5 Pericles	Dover	Barbados & Trinidad.
"	7 Camito	Avonmouth	Jamaica.
"	9 H. C. Horn	Dover	Trinidad.
"	11 Inkosi	London	B'dos, T'dad & D'ra.
"	12 Jamaica Progress	London	Jamaica.
"	14 Amerika	Southampton	Jamaica.
"	14 Bayana	Avonmouth	Jamaica.
"	16 Eros	London	Jamaica.

		HOMEWARD	
Due	Packet	From	To
July	28 Costa Rica	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.
"	31 Camito	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
Aug.	1 Jamaica Planter	Jamaica	London.
"	4 Cuba	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.
"	7 Bayana	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
"	7 Eros	Jamaica	London.
"	7 Oropesa	Bermuda	Liverpool.
"	8 Jamaica Progress	Jamaica	London.
"	10 Crijnsen	D'ra, T'dad & B'dos.	Plymouth.
"	11 Ingrid Horn	Trinidad	Dover.
"	13 Simon Bolivar	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.
"	14 Ariguani	Jamaica	Avonmouth.
"	15 Jamaica Pioneer	Jamaica	London.
"	17 Caribia	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.

Visitors from Overseas

Mr. William P. C. Adam	Mr. E. A. St. C. Davson	Mr. F. W. Milling
Mr. Frank Agostini	Mr. T. Ducanson	Mr. A. C. O'Dowd
Major G. R. Aiston, M.C.	Hon. R. Ehrenstein	Sir Lennox O'Reilly, K.C.
The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Antigua	Hon. E. W. Evans, C.M.G.	Mr. H. F. Pantiu
Mr. R. Arbutnot-Leslie	Captain S. M. Gilbert	Mrs. L. A. Pilgrim
Mr. Lewis Ashenheim	Mr. G. Gleadow	Mr. G. R. Reid, LL.B.,
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Mr. O. T. Faulkner, C.M.G., Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Broadway Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1.	Mr. J. B. Cuthill, Flemington House, Uddingston.	
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His Grace The Archbishop of the West Indies, Copt Gilders, Burgh Heath, Surrey.	Mr. O. L. Samuel, Cumberland Hotel, Marble Arch, W.1.	

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Telephone :
ROYAL 1188

Telegrams :
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14, TRINITY SQUARE,
LONDON, E.C.3.

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Our Library

THE West India Committee are proud of their Library—and rightly so, for in it are many treasures not accessible in any other public collection. The Library contains over 3,000 volumes relating to the West Indies and West Indian industries. It is particularly rich in pamphlets dealing with the sugar industry and the period of the Slave Trade. Not the least important and valuable of the Committee's records are the Minute Books which date from 1769 and throw a light, scarcely to be found elsewhere, on the Colonial mercantile transactions of the 18th and early 19th centuries.

PROFESSOR LOWELL RAGATZ, Editor of "The American Historical Association" and Professor of History at the George Washington University wrote, in December 1934—

"I worked in 47 French and British Libraries. Among all these, public and private, the West India Committee's stands alone. It is without question the finest in the world for anyone interested in the Antilles. You have all the standard works and an immense amount of highly important fugitive material in the way of pamphlets. Many of the latter are unique—I have not found duplicates anywhere in America or Europe during the 16 years I have been interested in tropical America."

PROFESSOR RAGATZ went on to suggest that the Library should be catalogued, and added:—

"You have been so generous in giving scholars free access to everything in your charge that the West India Committee's hospitality has become a byword among historians. It would be a pity if the poor state of the volumes arising from continued use made it necessary for you to restrict research in your Library."

In 1938, SIR ALGERNON ASPINALL who had, with devoted care and no lack of importunity among members and friends of the Committee, built up the Library from small beginnings was able to announce in the CIRCULAR that a Library Fund had been inaugurated and work begun on the indexing of the Library as a preliminary step to its cataloguing. Part of the cost of the card-indexing, a complex task, was defrayed by generous subscribers to the Fund; the Committee provided the remainder, a matter of well over £100.

After some uncertainty as to whether the project might not have to be cut short, on the score of expense, leaving the publication of a catalogue worthy of the Library to be dealt with at some unknown date in the future, it was suggested that the Pilgrim Trust might be asked to assist. The Pilgrim Trust, which has a well-deserved reputation for generosity where the cause is a

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deserving one, proved sympathetic, and all those who are interested in the Library will be delighted to hear that the Trustees have made a grant of £300 to the West India Committee for the publication of a catalogue, any balance left over to be spent on executing repairs to the more valuable volumes. This grant carries with it the obligation, which the Committee have always voluntarily met in the past, of rendering the Library accessible to research students and to the general public. As even greater use will, no doubt, be made of the Library in future, it was decided to place its supervision in the hands of a small Committee and to appoint an honorary Librarian. That Committee consists of MR. CHRISTOPHER GURNEY (chairman), SIR ALGERNON ASPINALL, MR. NOEL DEERR, MR. W. G. FREEMAN, MR. HANS ROWAN HAMILTON and the Secretary of the West India Committee. MR. ROWAN HAMILTON, whose father, HIS HONOUR SIR ORME ROWAN HAMILTON, very recently retired from the posts of Chief Justice of Bermuda and President of the Legislative Council, has generously offered to act as honorary Librarian after the West India Committee moves to new premises at 40, Norfolk Street, in September next, and to devote two mornings a week to assisting students and general inquirers. Needless to say his offer was gratefully accepted.

We feel sure that members who visit the West India Committee's new Rooms and, in particular, the many who have assisted the Library by presentation of books or pamphlets, will rejoice to see the Library going from strength to strength and even more suitably housed than it could be in "the old days" of 14, Trinity Square and 15, Seething Lane.

Labour Conditions

MAJOR G. ST. J. ORDE BROWNE'S Report on Labour Conditions in the West Indies has just been published.* His investigations, which were undertaken at the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, occupied seven months during which he visited all the more important islands in the West Indies, British and foreign, as well as British Guiana, British Honduras, the Bahamas and Bermuda. MAJOR ORDE BROWNE'S very lucid Report contains a comprehensive review of the labour position as a whole and includes recommendations for improvement. In view of the great importance of the subject it will be dealt with fully in the next issue of the CIRCULAR which will also contain a review of the Report on Nutrition in the Colonial Empire.†

* H.M. Stationery Office, price 3/6.

† H.M. Stationery Office, price 5/6, in 2 parts.

From a Londoner Abroad

PARLIAMENT adjourned on August 4th, in a frame of mind that chimed naturally with the sombre significance of the date—the twenty-fifth anniversary of the entry of England into the Great War. In the very delicate international situation the Opposition made a strong bid for the curtailment of the recess, moving that the House of Commons should sit again on August 21st. Their speeches, however (Mr. Greenwood leading), made it clear that they were influenced, not by confidence that the sitting of Parliament would restrain the dictators, but rather by fear that the Government, relieved of parliamentary criticism, might deal with any autumn crises in ways that the Liberal and Labour parties would disapprove. Thus the issue became one of confidence; the Whips were put on, and the House voted by a two-to-one majority to adjourn until October 3rd. Undoubtedly this is the wisest course. In case of emergency Parliament can always be recalled, as it was last year after Mr. Chamberlain's visit to Berchtesgaden. But at the moment our legislators can render no better service than by going on their holiday as usual, thus proclaiming to the world their quiet confidence that the accredited representatives of the nation are at their posts and will present a firm front to any danger that may arise.

* * *

One of the last pieces of business transacted by the House before the recess was to pass through all its stages, in a few days and with negligible opposition, Sir Samuel Hoare's Bill to deal with Irish terrorists. Its passage was hastened by a particularly monstrous outrage at King's Cross railway station, where a bomb exploded in a cloakroom, injured many people and caused one death. It has now become clear that these cowardly assaults are not intended to stop short at the destruction of property, but deliberately threaten human life.

In these circumstances Parliament raised no serious objection to the Bill, even though, as I explained in my last notes, it gives the police the very exceptional power of deporting suspects without trial. The Home Secretary, however, has softened its impact by promising, if a protest other than merely frivolous is made to a deportation order, to ask an impartial arbiter to interview the deportee and report to him. The office of arbiter has been accepted by Sir Walter Monckton, one of the most distinguished counsel at the Bar, whose name was very much in the public eye at the time of the Abdication of King Edward VIII, when he acted as confidential adviser to the King (when he served as Attorney-General of the Duchy of Cornwall).

The same afternoon that the Act received the royal assent the police swooped on some of the plotters whom they had long been watching. Only six were actually deported that night, but the scenes at the stations, where every train leaving for Ireland was crowded, were very remarkable.

* * *

Some disappointment has been caused because the Prime Minister is not yet able to announce the formation

of a permanent parliamentary committee to study the problems of the Colonial Empire. Such a Committee was recommended by Lord Hailey in his now famous book *African Survey*. The official view seems to be that the committee would dilute the proper responsibility of the Colonial Secretary. But such an objection seems trifling when set against the fact that, apart from questions to Ministers, the House of Commons now devotes only one day's debate in the year to this most momentous subject. In these days when our whole position as an imperial power is being subjected to the closest foreign scrutiny, we cannot afford to be suspected of taking our responsibilities lightly, and many members on both sides of the House hope that the Government will give more encouragement to students of Colonial problems when Parliament meets again.

* * *

These notes are written at the end of a holiday journey across France from the Channel to the Mediterranean. It has been interesting to try and form an impression, necessarily very hasty, of the present prevailing French mood. In Chartres and Bourges cathedrals I noticed that the miraculously beautiful mediaeval glass, which was hastily taken down from the windows during the September crisis, was again being removed "for cleaning." For all that the prevailing temper was much more optimistic than when I was in Paris in March. The English preparations for defence have created a profound impression here, and on every hand I hear it said that it is now "too late" for the dictators to strike the blow that was expected in the early spring. Let us hope that the man in the French street is right.

Barbados New Stamps

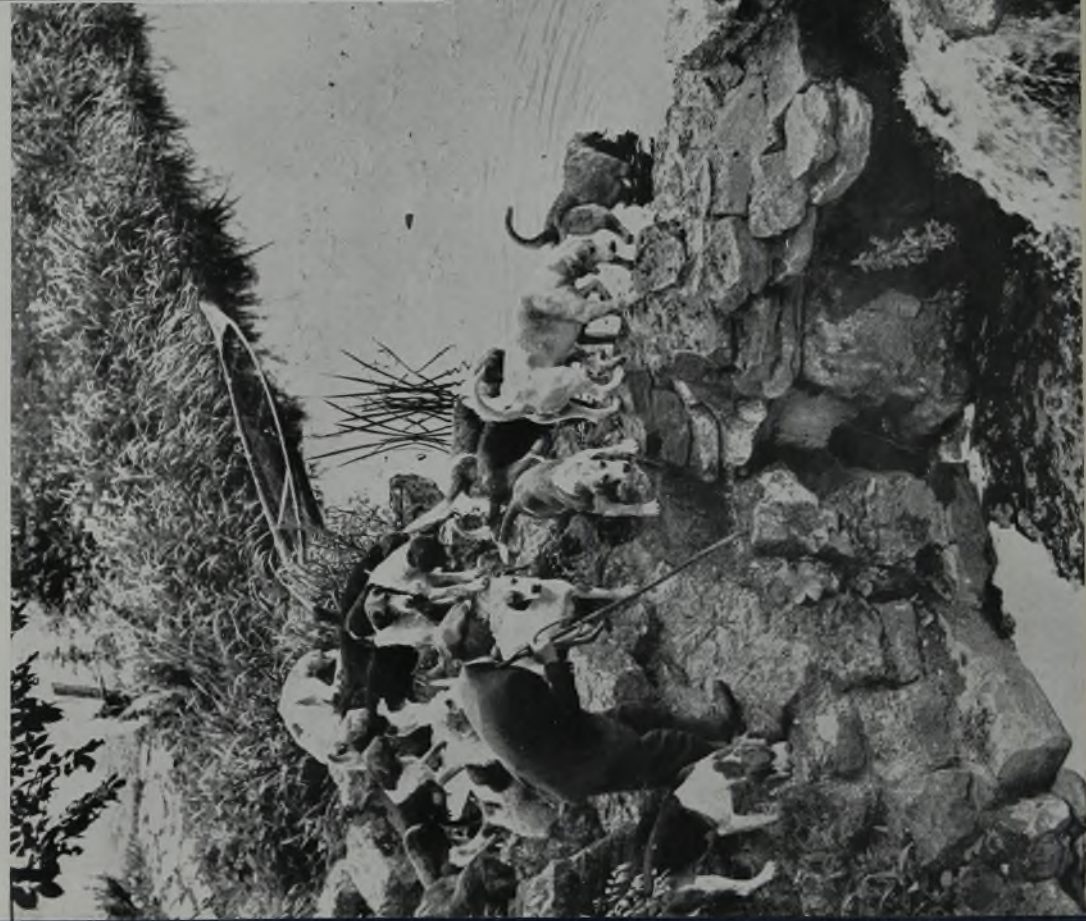
The stamps of Barbados have always been popular with collectors, and since the war there has been a steady demand for them—especially for used specimens.

There is little doubt therefore, that there will be a strong call for the Colony's latest issue, a set of five, to commemorate the Tercentenary of the House of Assembly—an event on which we need not touch in view of the articles by Mr. E. M. Shilstone in two recent issues of the CIRCULAR.

The set, which will be on sale for a year only, has a common design, which incorporates a view of the House, with portraits of King Charles I, under whose authority the Assembly was first convened, and King George VI, in the top left and top right corners respectively. The values ($\frac{1}{2}$ d. green, 1d. scarlet, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. orange, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. bright ultramarine and 3d. brown) are shown in each of the bottom corners, between which is a representation of the mace.

It will be recalled that in 1927 the Colony issued a 1d. stamp to commemorate the tercentenary of the settlement of the island. Portraits of King Charles I and King George V were a prominent feature of the stamp which was printed in carmine.

(Below) ABOUT TO DRAW THE PARK LAKE



(Above) OFF TO DRAW THE RIVER THAME



WITH THE
BUCKS OTTER HOUNDS

Land Settlement in Jamaica



Progress Report by the Commissioner



The following account is summarised from the Report of the Commissioner of Lands in Jamaica, Mr. F. Burnett, which was recently placed in the library of the House of Commons

AS a result of the disturbances of May, 1938, immediate steps were taken to expand the programme of land settlement. In a message dated June 25th, 1938, the Officer Administering the Government placed before the Legislative Council proposals for a new Land Settlement Scheme involving the expenditure of £500,000 to be financed from a loan to be raised for that purpose. The proposals emphasised the fact that the policy of Government was not to confine Land Settlement to the mere sub-division and sale of lands as hitherto, but to provide monetary assistance to enable the settlers to bring the land more rapidly to a state of productivity and to provide help where necessary for the erection of houses.

In the debate on the scheme in the Legislative Council, the elected members definitely decided that the purchase and sale of lands should be on easy terms, without control of the mode of working the holdings and the crops to be grown, thus indicating a desire for temporary expedients rather than for a long range rural and agricultural reconstruction.

The suggested proportions of the £500,000 to be spent on the purchase and development of lands under the "Barnes" memorandum were not approved, and it was agreed that the total provision should be £650,000 of which £400,000 would be allocated for the purchase of land. The following motion as amended was finally passed:—

"That this Council approves of the raising of a new loan of £650,000 for land settlement purposes on the understanding that:—

(1) A separate Land Settlement Department of Government be set up to carry out the scheme.

(2) A revolving fund be created by re-voting recoveries of Loan Funds under the scheme.

(3) Settlers under the scheme be encouraged to produce their own food crops.

(4) The minimum period of repayment of advances be ten years and the initial deposit in respect of land purchase to be one-tenth of the purchase price: provided that in special cases the initial deposit may be deferred for a period not exceeding two years. (This policy shall also apply to existing Land Settlement schemes where desirable.)

(5) Proposals for acquisition of land and schemes of development thereof be submitted to the Legislative Council for prior approval, special meetings for this purpose only being convened if necessary.

(6) Not less than £400,000 be expended on the acquisition of land.

(7) Consideration to be given to the position of prospective settlers requiring up to 25 acres, due regard being had to the prior claims of persons requiring less than that area.

(8) All expenditure on lands reserved for public purposes, capital expenditure on water supplies and other amenities of a general nature, including roads passing through settlements which serve outside areas, be borne by public funds and not charged to individual small holders."

The new Lands Department was formed and is

engaged in completing an organisation capable of dealing not only with Land Settlements, but with all matters affecting land administration in the Colony. The speed at which Land Settlement under the new conditions can proceed, having regard to the administration of 66 old land settlement schemes—including 41 ex-soldier settlements—18 new land settlements (84 settlements in all), all Crown lands, forfeitures for non-payment of taxes, and the development of new schemes, also staff considerations, must of necessity at the outset be slow if progress of a lasting nature is to be achieved.

The following summary gives some idea of the amount of work done by the Department since May 23rd, 1938.

(1) The carrying out of the normal duties of administering 25 old settlements, 41 ex-soldier settlements, Crown Lands, etc., etc.

(2) The acquisition and development of nine additional properties approved on May 31st, 1938, but recommended previous to the disturbances, and acquired subsequently.

(3) The acquisition and development of nine additional properties approved of on December 1st under the new scheme.

(4) The amendment of the old rules and conditions of sale to meet the new ideas involving an extension of the time of repayment to a minimum period of ten years; waiving of initial deposit to a period not exceeding two years; the granting of housing and agricultural assistance.

(5) Investigations into demand and the preparation of agricultural and land reports; valuations of properties offered—there are over 700 properties offered for sale by private owners.

Since January, 1939, eighteen properties in various parts of the island have been recommended for acquisition and are now awaiting Legislative sanction, and the investigation of further selected properties is nearing completion.

The land settlement organization suffered a temporary set-back by the resignation on October 15th, 1938, of Mr. A. C. Barnes, Land Settlement Commissioner, and the death on October 3rd, 1938, of Mr. C. St. A. Spence, Deputy Land Settlement Commissioner. The Department was administered by an acting head until December 23rd, 1938, when Mr. F. Burnett assumed duties as Commissioner of Lands.

At the time of the disturbances and the announcement of the new scheme, certain lands were available on old settlements which were distributed to applicants in order to meet the demand, as applicants were not disposed to take up lands under the old rules. Some little time was taken to amend the rules and further amendments are under consideration.

The nine properties authorised on May 31st, 1938, and recommended previous to the disturbances were in the process of acquisition and the additional nine recommended under the new scheme were not approved of by the Legislative Council until December 1st, 1938.

These lands could not be distributed as they were not ready, due to legal considerations. In the past, considerable delays occurred because of this and, in cases where a Registered Title did not exist, a period of a year or more often elapsed before actual work to prepare the property for settlement could commence. The present system necessarily suffers from similar causes of delay which has been minimised with the consent of owners of land recommended for purchase.

As the result of sustained effort most of the properties authorised on May 31st, 1938, have been taken over and of those authorised on December 1st, 1938, seven were taken possession of between January and April, 1939—two presenting legal difficulties. Consequently, in order to meet the conditions, allotments were made on old properties and on some of those ready from the nine approved on May 31st, 1938, as follows:—

(a) On old settlements purchased previous to May, 1938: 276 allotments with an area of 1,244½ acres.

(b) On settlements purchased after May, 1938, but approved of previous to that date: 388 allotments with an area of 2,485½ acres.

Thus making a total of 664 families—3,320 persons with an area of 3,729½ acres.

The total allotments since the inception of land settlements in 1929 are:—

	Families	Persons
Previous to May, 1938	3,141	15,705
Since May, 1938	664	3,320
Total	3,805	19,025

The work of preparing the new properties is proceeding apace and applications have been invited and boundary and sub-division surveys put in hand; it is hoped that shortly it will be possible to report a considerable increase in the allotments made.

With the progress of the scheme and the distribution of land, consideration has to be given to financial resources and in this connexion Mr. Burnett observes that with the assistance for housing and agricultural loans provided for under the rules the £250,000 earmarked for development expenditure will only be sufficient to cover surveys, roads, water supplies, etc., if the amount of £400,000 for land purchase is so expended. He points out that in the Land Settlement programme in operation in Puerto Rico, the purchase of land involves only 12 per cent. of the total expenditure.

In order to place on the land genuine persons who are unemployed, considerable assistance is required as it is felt that without this the satisfactory development of holdings cannot be achieved, and so the relief of unemployment by this means is greatly restricted. A large proportion of the settlers are peasants who either have previously been tenants on large estates or have been hampered by the limited area of their own "Family Land."

If land settlement in Jamaica is to be continued on the present lines and the desired effect achieved, the acquisition of properties and allotment to settlers should be followed by such control and supervision as will enable the Department to follow programmes of development and marketing of crops, etc. The district organizations must be given time to establish themselves and to benefit by experience, the net result being that the work of the Department will be accelerated.

Mr. Burnett stresses the necessity of the proper working of the departmental machinery, and, having regard to the trying conditions under which the Department was formed, the administration of old schemes, and the effect that the change of personnel within this period has had on the policy, that progress must of necessity be slow if any lasting benefit is to accrue to those it is intended to assist. Consequently, any desire for undue speed should be modified by these considerations. The development and control of properties should be carefully done, and, while the necessity for expedition is not lost sight of, he considers that any attempt at undue haste will only have the effect of undermining the work already done.

Condensed Milk in Jamaica

The imports of condensed milk into Jamaica in 1938 were close upon 9,899,759 lb. valued at £143,891. The chief sources of supply with the approximate quantities shipped, in millions of pounds weight, were Holland 6.5, Canada 1.9 and the United Kingdom 1.0. In the second portion of his report on Conditions in Jamaica in 1938 (Commercial Intelligence Journal, Ottawa) Mr. F. W. Fraser the Canadian Trade Commissioner says that recently the Jamaican Government accepted the offer of a world-famous manufacturing concern to build a condensed milk plant in Jamaica. It is intended that the local product shall have a monopoly of the home market. Imports are subject to quotas, which will be progressively reduced as the factory's output increases until they ultimately cease. Although the factory has not yet been built, quotas are in force in order to preclude advance stocking of the market.

Turks and Caicos

The general health of the Dependency was fair during 1938 according to the Annual Report of Dr. R. O'Reilly, the Government Medical Officer. Pellagra was in evidence, but not to the same extent as in the previous year. Anæmia, beri-beri symptoms, "which are undoubtedly due to a dietary deficiency," came under observation and treatment. There were no infectious diseases and no typhoid. Regular dental inspection and free treatment of school children was continued, and school teachers were given instruction in hygiene. When the salt season was ended the Government provided relief work, which was a great help to the unemployed labourers and their families. Fresh vegetables and fruit came in fair quantities, but irregularly, from Haiti and elsewhere, but there was a plentiful supply of fish, eggs and fowls. The Government distributed cod-liver oil and condensed milk to school children, especially in the Caicos Islands, where a drought prevailed. One welcome item of news is that the hospital, which had been closed and badly in need of repairs for some years, had been put into good condition and reopened. The result, Dr. O'Reilly says, has been "a great benefit to the poor people who, in many cases, could not have obtained proper food or care outside of the hospital."

Colonial Development Fund

Assistance for Agriculture and Transport

THE Tenth Annual Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee, issued on July 25th, shows that during the year 1938-39 financial assistance amounting to £625,116 has been recommended for new schemes and £672,745 issued in respect of schemes previously approved. Including this year's recommendations, the total assistance from the Fund which has been approved under the Colonial Development Act is £7,908,988. Particulars of the new free grants and loans recommended for agriculture and transport in the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras are given below; those for general welfare and fisheries will follow in our next issue.

AGRICULTURE

BRITISH GUIANA RICE INDUSTRY

The rice industry of the Colony is at present in a depressed condition, and it is urgently necessary, in the economic interests of the Colony as a whole, that steps should be taken to place it on a more satisfactory basis. A free grant of £1,000 has been provided to defray the cost of an investigation into the milling and marketing sides of the industry, and preliminary consideration has been given to the report of the expert who visited the Colony for this purpose. His recommendations indicate that assistance of the order of £100,000 may be required.

BANANA DISEASE IN JAMAICA

The banana industry is the mainstay of Jamaica's economy and there are about 200,000 acres under the crop. Exports in 1937 were valued at nearly £3,000,000, or almost 60 per cent. of total exports.

An outbreak of a fungal disease of bananas known as "leaf spot" or Sigatoka disease (caused by *Cercospora Musae*) which began in Jamaica in a small way in 1936 had, by the beginning of this year, increased in intensity and is now threatening the whole future of the banana industry of the island. From experiments which have been conducted locally it has been found that adequate control can be obtained over the spread of the disease by spraying (or perhaps in some conditions by dusting) the plants with copper sulphate and other chemicals. The local Government, therefore, proposed to purchase the necessary spraying equipment and materials for a campaign to control the spread of the disease. In addition, it was proposed to set up locally a Division of the Department of Agriculture to supervise the purchase and distribution of the equipment and materials and to ensure that they were satisfactorily used during the initial stages of the campaign; and, when this work had been successfully launched, to turn its attention to an extension of the research work in the breeding of types of bananas resistant to both Panama and Leaf-spot diseases. It was estimated that these measures would cost approximately £500,000, and the

Committee were asked to recommend a free grant of £250,000 and a loan of £250,000 to meet this expenditure. Practically the whole of these sums would be required during the financial year 1939-40.

Whilst the Committee did not doubt the importance of taking the control measures which were proposed, they did not feel able to recommend the grant of assistance from the Fund of the order for which application was made. In the first place, the annual maximum amount of one million pounds for which statutory provision is made in the Colonial Development Act, 1929, would not have been sufficient during the financial year 1939-40 to meet assistance on the scale contemplated, having regard to the commitments already entered into by the Committee. Secondly, the local authorities expressed the view that spraying (or some other treatment) should be regarded as normal plantation practice and part of production costs; the Committee agreed with this view and they felt that, once the best means of carrying out the control measures had been established, the cost of providing equipment and materials must be looked upon as normal costs of operation and as such could not be regarded as a suitable charge on the Fund.

The Committee fully appreciated, however, the profound importance of the work which was proposed, and they realised that the provision of the necessary funds to carry out all the measures required would impose a heavy burden on the Jamaica banana industry and the Colony. They therefore felt justified in recommending that a free grant of £85,000 from the Fund should be given to the Colony to assist it to meet the cost of the new Division of the Department of Agriculture during the first three years of its existence when it will be engaged in launching control measures and in conducting additional research work on banana problems.

The Committee understand that a fundamental solution of the problem of diseases of bananas will be found only through the breeding, selection, and testing of types of bananas resistant to these diseases, and they have indicated that they would be prepared to consider, at a later date, the question of recommending the provision of further funds for this purpose.

ANTIGUA CORN MEAL INDUSTRY

The Leeward Islands are well suited to the production of maize, and there appear to be very good prospects of development in the future. With Government assistance, a small corn mill has been operating; but the project has been so successful, and the corn crop has so much exceeded all expectations, that the further extension of milling has become urgent. The Committee have recommended the grant of a loan of £760 from the Fund to meet the cost of the further machinery and buildings required.

TICK ERADICATION IN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

A tick eradication campaign was started in the American Virgin Islands, and the Commissioner of the British Virgin Islands was informed that, if a similar programme was adopted in the British islands, and if systematic dipping of cattle and other animals was started concurrently with the introduction of the programme in the American islands, there would be no restriction on the importation into the American islands of stock from the British islands.

The exports of cattle, goats and sheep to the American Virgin Islands represent a considerable portion of the export trade of the British Virgin Islands; and it was, therefore, of great importance to the Presidency that early steps should be taken to comply with the American requirements. It was estimated that capital expenditure of £2,500, and recurrent expenditure of £1,500 in the first year, would be required to carry out the necessary measures. It would not be possible for this small Presidency, with a total revenue of approximately £5,000 per annum, to find this sum, and the Committee have therefore recommended a free grant of £4,000 from the Colonial Development Fund.

LAND TENURE AND PEASANT AGRICULTURE
SMALLHOLDERS

In view of the economic difficulties in the West Indies and the necessity for a more complete knowledge of peasant agriculture, it had become apparent that it was very desirable to secure fuller data than are at present available in respect of the different systems of land tenure and of agriculture. Additional information was also required in view of the various schemes for land settlement which are under consideration in a number of Colonies in the Caribbean area. It was, therefore, proposed that a survey should be conducted, under the auspices of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, who had agreed to make the services of Professor C. Y. Shepherd available for the purpose.

The enquiry will, for the present, be limited to the Leeward and Windward Islands, and the investigations will begin in Antigua. The Committee have recommended a free grant not exceeding £6,500 to meet the cost.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS
RIVER NAVIGATION IN BRITISH HONDURAS

As a result of an investigation, the cost of which was met from the Colonial Development Fund, a scheme was prepared for the improvement of the navigation of the Belize River. The Committee recorded in their eighth annual report that they had recommended a free grant of £7,400 for this purpose. This grant was not intended to meet the cost of the full programme of improvements, as it was considered desirable to commence with certain essential items and to observe results.

The results of the work already done have proved satisfactory, and it is considered that there is now sufficient assurance of success to justify expenditure on the remainder of the scheme. The Committee have recommended a further free grant of £2,675 to complete the work.

ANTIGUA ROADS.

The programme of road construction and develop-

ment which has already been carried out in the Presidency, and for which the Committee have previously recommended loans totalling £19,962 and free grants of £9,000, has proved of the greatest advantage from every point of view, and it was desired, with the assistance of a further free grant of £12,755 from the Colonial Development Fund, to carry the scheme for the rehabilitation of the Presidency's road system a stage further by constructing roads connecting Parham and Half Moon Bay, and thus linking up the windward side of the island with the chief town of St. John's. These roads will not only furnish an additional route, with magnificent scenery, for tourists to Half Moon Bay, but they will also serve important villages and properties in the windward district, where road communication is bad, and will connect the proposed peasant settlements in that area with the main road system. It was also proposed to reconstruct certain streets in St. John's.

The Committee have recommended that the assistance desired should be given. A further free grant of £2,600 has also been recommended to meet additional expenditure which has become necessary in connexion with reconstruction of the road from St. John's to Old Road Village.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION IN DOMINICA

The Committee have recommended a free grant of £15,000 from the Fund to enable eleven and a half miles of the Imperial Road to be reconstructed. This road was opened as an earth track some forty years ago to tap the agricultural land in the interior.

(To be concluded)

The Transatlantic Air Service

Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood is believed to be the first member of the West India Committee to have taken advantage of the new method of reaching the West Indies quickly. Incredible as it would have seemed in earlier days, Mr. Kirkwood left Southampton at 1.15 p.m. on Wednesday, August 2nd and arrived in Kingston, Jamaica at 12.35 p.m. on Friday, August 4th—in other words in two days.*

Some reference was made in last issue of the CIRCULAR to a letter which the West India Committee sent to its Honorary Correspondents in the Colonies. They were invited to reply by Transatlantic Airmail and from the table below will be seen when the reply messages were received.

The Committee's letter was dated July 11th and actually left this country on the following day the 12th, by the first Clipper carrying regular airmails across the Atlantic.

As mentioned in last issue the first reply we received was from Jamaica and was received on the 24th.

Name.	Colony.	Committee's letter received.	Reply sent.	Reply received.
Mr. H. G. de Lisser ..	Jamaica ..	July 17th	July 17th	July 24th
Mr. Kenneth Reid ..	Tobago ..	July 18th	July 18th	July 29th
Mr. R. S. D. Goodwin ..	Antigua ..	July 20th	July 21st	July 31st
Mr. J. H. Wilkinson ..	Barbados ..	July 18th	July 20th	July 31st
Mr. Philip S. Woods ..	British Honduras	July 20th	July 21st	July 31st
Miss Helen Goodwin ..	Antigua ..	July 20th	July 22nd	July 31st
Mr. T. I. Potter ..	Trinidad ..	July 17th	July 19th	July 31st
Mr. John B. Murray ..	Tobago ..	July 18th	July 19th	July 31st
Mr. J. C. Llewellyn Wall	Montserrat ..	July 20th	July 24th	Aug. 2nd

* As Jamaica time is about five hours earlier than English time, the journey therefore takes about 52½ hours.

Empire Chambers of Commerce

THE receipt of the official text of the Resolutions adopted by the fifteenth Congress of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire enables us to realise the hope expressed in the last issue of the CIRCULAR and publish those of interest to the West Indies and Atlantic Colonies. The Chambers responsible for the Resolutions are indicated in brackets.

POSTAL CHARGES ON NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS (Associated West Indian Chambers of Commerce)

Whereas the rates of postage charged on newspapers and periodicals sent from the United Kingdom to the West Indies and British Guiana is much higher than postages charged between the United Kingdom and Canada, and Canada and the West Indies and British Guiana ;

Be it Resolved: That this Congress respectfully urges the Postmaster-General in London to investigate the possibilities of bringing postal charges between the United Kingdom, the West Indies and British Guiana into line with those between the United Kingdom and Canada.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

(Associated West Indian Chambers of Commerce)

This Congress, re-affirming the Federation's advocacy of the extension of trade within the Empire, desires to pledge support of all efforts to maintain and increase the exchange of goods between the various units composing the Empire.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

(Canadian Chamber of Commerce)

This Congress is impressed with the practical value of intensifying the application of scientific research to agriculture, and would recommend to the associated Chambers of Commerce of the respective Empire units the forwarding of this policy through the co-operation of research technicians, agricultural bodies and business enterprisers.

COLONIES AND UNITED KINGDOM TRADE AGREEMENTS

(Trinidad Chamber of Commerce)

That, having regard to the disadvantages at which the Colonies are placed through not being in the position to conclude Trade or Clearing Agreements direct, this Congress urges that all possible consideration to the interests of the Colonies be given by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom when entering into such Agreements with foreign countries in order that the Colonies may obtain, *inter alia*, reasonable tariff concessions and a fair share of official exchange to be applied to direct shipments of produce and/or to re-exports from the United Kingdom of such produce.

EMPIRE SHIPPING SERVICES

(Associated Chambers of Commerce of New Zealand)

This Congress, recognising the importance of maintaining and developing British shipping services in the

interest of trade and commerce and passenger transportation within the Empire, welcomes the efforts of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to enable British shipping services to meet the subsidised competition of foreign services, and expresses gratification at the introduction of legislation to this effect.

EMPIRE AIR COMMUNICATIONS

(London Chamber of Commerce, Associated West Indian Chambers of Commerce)

That this Congress welcomes the introduction of the Empire air mail scheme for the carriage of all first-class mail by air at ordinary postal rates and looks forward to its extension in the near future.

The Congress regrets, however, the delay in the inauguration of a British inter-island service in the West Indies.

The Congress also views with great apprehension the prospect of still further postponement of the British service to South America, which would provide a direct link between Great Britain and British West Africa, but trusts that it may yet be possible to establish this service before the end of the present year.

The Congress expresses the hope that the survey being undertaken by H.M. Government in the United Kingdom of the islands in the Pacific will lead to the early inauguration of a trans-Pacific air service linking Canada and New Zealand.

This Congress, recalling the view which it expressed in 1933 and again in 1936, that the air mail should be operated on a 24-hour schedule, is of the opinion that the time is now long overdue when practical steps should have been taken to establish on the Empire air routes special fast services for the carriage of mail alone. It specially draws attention to the disparity in time taken by the Imperial Airways service to Australia and New Zealand as compared with other services, and urges that action should at once be taken to provide high-speed mail-carrying aircraft with a view to the operation of such services both by night and by day.

PURCHASE OF COLONIAL GOVERNMENT STORES

(Trinidad Chamber of Commerce)

Whereas there exists among the trading communities of the Colonies and Protectorates a strong sense of grievance as a result of the strict enforcement of Colonial Office Regulation No. 337, requiring the purchase of Colonial Government stores, except in certain circumstances, through the Crown Agents for the Colonies ; and

Whereas, although it is the practice for the Colonial Governments to call for local tenders annually for certain stores which the merchants to whom the contracts are awarded are expected to keep in stock, the Colonial Governments purchase the bulk of their requirements through the Crown Agents and in many cases only call for supplies from the contractors in cases of emergency ; and

Whereas the trading communities of the Colonies and Protectorates contend that through long experience they have acquired a special knowledge of Government requirements; that they are in a position to supply stores just as cheaply as the Crown Agents; that as taxpayers they should be entitled to the benefit of purchases by Government; and that they suffer a hardship as a result of the purchase through the Crown Agents of stores they are expected to stock under their contracts;

Be it resolved: That this Congress submits to His Majesty's Government the desirability of refraining from pressing the enforcement of Colonial Office Regulation No. 337, in those Colonies and Protectorates where development permits the purchasing of stores to a larger extent than formerly from the local merchants.

PREFERENCE TO BRITISH TENDERS FOR PUBLIC CONTRACTS

(Cyprus Chamber of Commerce)

The Federation of Chambers of Commerce urges His Majesty's Government to impress upon Colonial Governments to make it a rule that, whenever it is possible, in contracts for the execution of public or municipal works, tenderers of British nationality and established in the Colony should be given a preference over other tenderers not complying with these two conditions and not having connexions with the Colony.

EMPIRE GROWN CITRUS FRUIT

(Trinidad Chamber of Commerce)

Whereas on the advice of the Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the cultivation of citrus fruit has been extended in certain British Colonies; and

Whereas a large amount of capital has been invested in the industry which is of increasing importance to the Colonies having regard to the decline of other agricultural crops and to the number of people to whom it gives employment; and

Whereas in view of the serious competition from citrus fruit produced in countries which enjoy an advantage of lower freight rates due to their already established position in the industry it is essential that the Colonial industry should have protection during development.

Be it resolved: That this Congress recommends H.M. Government in the United Kingdom to maintain the existing preference on Empire grown fresh citrus fruit.

PREFERENCE FOR EMPIRE PETROLEUM

(Trinidad Chamber of Commerce)

Whereas in view of the increasing importance of petroleum and its derivatives to the British Empire; and

Whereas the Home Government has already accepted the principle of preference for petrol produced from coal in the United Kingdom;

Be it resolved: That this Congress strongly urges that further and careful consideration be given by His Majesty's Government to the question of according a preference to petroleum when produced and refined within the Empire, and a partial preference to petroleum produced within the Empire but refined elsewhere.

TRAVEL WITHIN THE EMPIRE

(Jamaica Chamber of Commerce)

That in view of the urgent necessity of still closer personal contact between the peoples of the British Empire this Congress urges all member Chambers to take steps to promote and encourage travel within the Empire amongst their members and the populations of their respective countries.

Obituary

REV. EDWIN FITZPATRICK

We regret to learn that the Rev. Edwin Fitzpatrick, who has lived in Barbados all his life, and whose forbears have been in the West Indies for more than three centuries, died, aged 95, on July 2nd, at his residence, Ash Lynn, St. Michael's, Bridgetown. He was a well-known character in the island, and an authority on the genealogy of every family connected with Barbados. At one time he corresponded with people all over the Empire who desired information about their families. It was only a few years ago at 90 that he surrendered his active work at St. Michael's Cathedral, having been the right-hand man of four Deans. The title of Clerk had conferred on him the singular distinction of being the only man to hold a freehold office, as the clergy are State-paid in Barbados. For fifty years he served the Church most faithfully and loyally—beside taking a deep interest in his island home, which he loved dearly. His wife, Marian Fitzpatrick, predeceased him in 1920.

MR. HERBERT EDWIN KNOWLES

The death occurred at Blackrock, Barbados, on Wednesday, July 12th, of Mr. Herbert Edwin Knowles, aged 67. Mr. Knowles was born in Yorkshire and went to Barbados before the Great War, where he became popular among a wide circle of friends. He married the second daughter of the late Dr. Manning, who survives him together with six sons. The eldest son, who won the Barbados Scholarship in 1934, is now employed in a sugar manufacturing plant in Manila, Philippines.

MR. WILLIAM WEIR

We regret to record the sudden death of Mr. William Weir, shipowner, at his home, North End House, Hampstead, on Saturday, August 5th.

The funeral service was held at Christchurch, Hampstead Square, London, N.W., on Wednesday, August 9th, and a memorial service will be held on Friday, 11th, in St. Andrew's Undershaft, St. Mary Axe.

He was a life member of the West India Committee. Those who were privileged to call him friend, know well his sterling worth. Unostentatious, and quiet in demeanour, shrewd in business affairs, he brought to bear in his dealings with men that rare combination of head and heart which disarmed even the keenest negotiators.

There has passed on an engaging personality.

Rum Propaganda

Seventh Report of Rum Propaganda Committee of the West India Committee for the year 1938-9

THE seventh winter campaign for popularising rum in the United Kingdom terminated on March 31st, 1939, closing officially three months earlier than in previous years to prevent overlapping with the new all-the-year campaign inaugurated on April 1st, 1939.

A number of meetings, both of the full Rum Propaganda Committee and of Sub-Committees, were held during the period under review.

During that time Mr. C. W. Gurney and Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood were elected members of the Committee which now comprises: Lieut.-Colonel Ivan Davson, (chairman of the West India Committee) and Sir Alfred Sherlock (British Guiana), Mr. J. Gordon Miller (Trinidad), Mr. Christopher W. Gurney and Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood (Jamaica), Mr. O. T. Norris (Messrs. Portal Dingwall & Norris Ltd.—Rum Merchants and Distributors), Mr. R. Woodhouse (Messrs. E. D. & F. Man—Rum Brokers) and Mr. Ralph Milbanke (elected April 28th to represent the Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Jamaica Ltd.)

The contributions again came mainly from the Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Jamaica Ltd. and producers in British Guiana, with material assistance from producers in Trinidad, the West India Rum Refinery in Barbados and from a number of firms in the home trade. In the case of the last named the proprietors of special brands of rum greatly assisted the campaign by following up the Committee's impersonal publicity with advertisements of their own particular brands. Acknowledgment also must be made of the valuable aid given by manufacturers of mineral waters and other ingredients which combine pleasantly with rum in bringing a mention of rum into their advertisements of their own products. No opportunity was lost by the Rum Propaganda Committee of endeavouring to increase the amount of such co-operation, since, with the limited funds at its command it can only hope to carry out a fraction of the direct advertising it considers necessary if rum is to maintain its comparative position with the other spirit industries, and to increase its sales in the United Kingdom.

The funds at the Committee's disposal have been expended with the utmost care. As has been found to work successfully in the past approximately two-thirds of the amount available was allocated to selected press advertising but other media such as the distribution of pamphlets, calendars, streamers, show cards, double crown posters, rubber counter cash mats and rubber door mats each with striking slogans were not neglected. As many as 75,000 copies of the new booklet the "Spirit of the Party" were printed and 25,000 calendars. "The Spirit of the Party" became extremely popular. It was found advisable to modify some of the recipes it contained to make them simpler and more easily utilisable. The poster side of the campaign was also

successful. A new and effective double crown poster was printed in vivid but attractive colours with the following message:—

**NEXT PARTY
YOU GIVE**
why not have a

**RUM
PUNCH**

One of **SOUR** (LIMES or LEMONS)
Two of **SWEET** (SUGAR)
Three of **STRONG** (RUM)
Four of **WEAK** (ICE or HOT WATER)

With a dash of bitters and a sprinkle of nutmegs

Valuable comment was forthcoming from many quarters on the good position given to the Rum posters on the different railway stations and the warmth of colouring used which made them stand out from the ordinary run of posters appearing on railway platforms.

Poster advertising generally was, however, slightly reduced so as to permit of a small appropriation being made for publicity in The Times, The Daily Telegraph and Morning Post, and The Evening Standard in order to make a beginning of more general advertising of Rum as a good basis for cocktails and Rum punch. The Committee continued to advertise the valuable warming qualities of the drink in the North of England where the use of Demerara Rum predominates and the cocktail and punch publicity were mainly carried on in the South.

Space was taken as in previous years in Navy Week Programmes and the Football League Annual.

In addition two Franco signs, one on the London-Portsmouth Road and the other on the London-Brighton Road, were maintained.

The total number of sales aids distributed during the year were as follows:—

" Spirit of the Party "	21,000
Calendars	25,000
" Rum, Why, When and How? "	21,450
Medical Leaflet	24,800
Streamers	2,500
Show Cards (" Drink Rum and Keep Fit ")	252
Double Crown Posters (" Next Party You Give ")	1,000
Each of three kinds Double Crown Posters	600
Counter Cash Mats (Rubber)	1,250
Floor Mats (Rubber)	50

Much of the Committee's work was devoted to the question of extending the advertising of Rum to the summer months. The original scheme of a definite summer campaign in addition to the customary winter campaign was abandoned in favour of an all-the-year campaign, thus ensuring continuity of effort. Proposals were formulated and estimates prepared and both were approved by all the contributories. The successful inauguration of this scheme affords a happy instance of effective co-operation between the two principal contributories, Jamaica and British Guiana.

It having come to the notice of the Committee that a firm of manufacturers of flavourings and essences were advertising one of their products as being free from alcohol and two thousand times as strong as Jamaica Rum, legal opinion was obtained as to whether a remedy lay at law, by means of proceedings for trade defamation or otherwise. It was ascertained that other manufacturers of Rum essences did, in fact, employ the West Indian spirit and with the concurrence of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd. it was eventually decided that any damage to the sale of Rum was too small to justify the cost of legal proceedings. It was, however, agreed to keep a watchful eye on this and similar developments.

The Committee wish to express their appreciation of the action of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, who at their Sixth Congress held in Trinidad from August 25th to 29th unanimously passed the following resolution on the motion of Mr. R. W. Youngman of Jamaica:—

" Whereas it is recognised that advertising plays an increasingly important part in developing the consumption and building up of goodwill for any product ; and

" Whereas Jamaica has signified its willingness subject to certain conditions to double its contribution towards advertising in Great Britain for the future :

" **BE IT RESOLVED:** That all other Rum producing countries in the British West Indies marketing Rum in Great Britain should immediately be urged to contribute to the fullest extent possible to the Fund now operated by the West India Committee."

The Committee continued to employ Mr. Charles P. Rees as their Outdoor Representative and desire to take this opportunity of expressing their appreciation of his services. A copy of Mr. Rees's report and suggestions is appended. (*Not reproduced.*)

Deliveries of Rum for home consumption in the United Kingdom amounted to 135,472 proof gallons in the first quarter of 1939, as compared with 105,488 and 135,125 proof gallons during the same periods in 1938 and 1937 respectively.

The following table shows the deliveries of spirits for consumption in United Kingdom proof gallons for the years 1927-38:—

Year	Rum	Whisky & Gin Home made	Brandy
1927	882,336	11,398,665	571,169
1928	807,818	10,984,368	543,114
1929	830,265	10,969,962	540,663
1930	651,470	10,085,521	487,751
1931	607,680	9,427,827	462,011
1932	520,578	8,648,559	396,704
1933	536,731	8,796,751	411,944
1934	497,772	8,629,132	402,119
1935	490,806	8,644,516	395,308
1936	566,452	9,125,202	422,204
1937	613,482	9,423,951	421,263
1938	552,943	9,085,698	406,724

It will be noticed that although the consumption of Rum throughout the year 1938 showed a decrease on the figures for the preceding two years, a distinct improvement manifested itself in the first quarter of the present year, and it is hoped that as a result of the new " all-the-year " campaign this improvement may be consolidated and even extended.

With the exception of the two years mentioned, 1936 and 1937, last year's consumption of Rum was the best since 1931. A further point worthy of notice is that Rum consumption figures in the United Kingdom continue easily to outstrip those for brandy even with the much more extensive advertising which the brandy proprietors are able to afford.

In a general comment on the value of the Campaign the Committee's agents, Industrial Publicity Service, Ltd., write:—

" It is most gratifying that in spite of the relatively small amount of money hitherto available for advertising Rum, the demand for Rum appears to be fairly well maintained as compared with other drinks.

" From a report received by us from one important trade paper, it would appear that there is an increased demand for the small size bottle.

" We are informed that the sales of whisky and gin were fairly well maintained up to December, 1938, and that during the beginning of the year they showed an approximate increase of 10 per cent.

" Another trade paper gives statistics regarding the Rum sales for January, February and March. In January it would appear that the Rum sales increased by 20 per cent., in February by approximately 30 per cent., and in March by approximately 40 per cent., as compared with the corresponding months of 1938. This increase compares with a fall of 10 per cent. in November 1938, and 25 per cent. in December 1938, as compared with the corresponding months of 1937. The comparatively mild weather in the last quarter of 1938 no doubt would have an important bearing on demand.

" These figures would indicate that in the first quarter of 1939 the percentage increase in the demand for Rum is greater than the percentage increase for whisky and gin.

A. P. SHERLOCK,
Chairman.

EDWARD J. KING,
Secretary.

July, 1939.

The Sugar Council

Third Quota Year Free Market

THE International Sugar Council stated on July 29th that on the basis of such data as were available on June 24th, the Council estimated the consumption requirements of the Free Market for the third quota year at 3,218,000 metric tons. Moreover, it was estimated that the requirements of the second quota year would exceed the export quotas for that year by 38,000 metric tons, an amount which would have to be met out of stocks, the replenishment of which would represent an additional outlet during the third year, bringing the estimate for that year up to 3,256,000 metric tons.

The British Dominions and the British Colonial Empire are entitled to 65 per cent. of the total quantity by which estimated United Kingdom consumption and Empire import requirements for the year exceed such requirements during the basic year ended August 31st, 1937. Their 65 per cent. share for the third quota year is estimated at 175,000 metric tons, the allotment of which would reduce the outlet for Free Market suppliers to 3,081,000 metric tons. To assist in the adoption of effective measures for the third quota year, the British Dominions and Colonies have agreed not to claim at present the following amounts (being parts of those to which they are entitled) :—

Union of South Africa and Commonwealth of Australia, 25,000, British Colonial Empire, 5,000 metric tons.

The estimated outlet for Free Market suppliers, after taking account of the adjustment under Article 14, is therefore 3,111,000 metric tons.

On the other hand, the basic export quotas for the third year are 3,647,500 metric tons. In the light of the experience gained during the first and second years, the Council were, however, satisfied that quotas amounting to a minimum of 71,000 metric tons would not be used during the third year. The effective quotas are thus reduced to 3,576,500 metric tons. They therefore exceed estimated requirements by 465,500 metric tons. This gap has been bridged by the following measures :—

(a) The voluntary surrender by the countries exporting to the Free Market of the following parts of their quotas :—

	Metric tons, raw value
Belgium (including Belgian Congo)	10,000
Brazil	7,000
Cuba	64,000
The territory now commonly known as the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia and the territory now commonly known as the State of Slovakia	40,000
Dominican Republic	21,000
Germany	40,000
Haiti	1,500
Hungary	25,000
Netherlands (including overseas territories)	40,000
Portugal (including overseas possessions)	17,000
Peru	25,000
Poland	26,000
U.S.S.R.	69,000
	385,500

(b) The following further reductions of quota by Cuba and the Dominican Republic on account of additional sugar required for the second quota year which, under the Council's decision announced on July 13th, 1939, is to be deducted from the third year quotas :—

Cuba	65,000	
Dominican Republic	15,000	
	80,000	
		465,500

In addition to the quotas set out above, the Agreement provides that a reserve of 47,500 metric tons will, under certain circumstances, be placed at the disposal of France and Yugoslavia for export. The Council agreed that if ultimately any use of the reserve were made, and should circumstances so demand, a further reduction of quotas would be considered.

The statistical position for the third quota year is as follows :—

	Metric tons
Basic quotas	3,647,500
Less :	
(a) Voluntary surrenders under Resolution of 24/6/39	385,500
(b) Reductions of third year quota on account of sugar shipped to U.K. in second quota year under arrangement announced on 13/7/39	80,000
(c) Estimate of quotas which will not be used	71,000
	536,500
TOTAL FREE MARKET SUPPLIES	3,111,000

OUTLET ON FREE MARKET

Estimated consumption requirements of Free Market	3,218,000
Plus :	
Carry-over from second quota year	38,000
	3,256,000
Less :	
Share of British Dominions and Colonies in estimated increase in U.K. and Empire requirements (after deducting 30,000 tons not at present claimed)	145,000
AVAILABLE TO SUPPLIERS OF THE FREE MARKET	3,111,000

Any surrenders of quotas over and above the 71,000 metric tons mentioned above and any amount by which any later estimate of requirements exceeds the present preliminary estimate of 3,111,000 metric tons, will be reallocated to the countries concerned on a basis agreed upon, and in a gradual and orderly manner so as not to produce a depressing effect on the market.

The Secretariat of the Council expects to be in a position at a very early date to issue a communiqué on arrangements regarding additional supplies already announced for the second quota year ending August 31st, 1939.

Agricultural News

By "AGRONOMIST"

ALTHOUGH the cacao industry of Ceylon has completely recovered from the effects of the drought of 1935, and there was a very much larger crop in 1937 attributed to better cultivation induced by the high price during 1936, all is far from well with the industry. The Acting Director of Agriculture reports that "cacao production is stagnant in the country and there is no agricultural development to record. The attempt to improve the standard of curing of village cacao has not been very successful and the harvesting of miniature pods in village holdings continues to be a matter of some concern."

Tephrosia as a Citrus Cover Crop

The weevil (*Diaprepes* sp.) which has come into prominence during recent years as a pest of citrus in some of the West Indian islands is closely related to the common "hard-back." In the Annual Report for 1937 (just received) of the St. Lucia Department of Agriculture it is stated that as the results of experiments carried out in Trinidad and later in Dominica it was found that the cover crop *Tephrosia candida* is avoided by the weevils, and that "its presence in large quantities, thickly planted, may cause at least in part a migration of adults out of a field. This possibility together with its general superiority in habit and freedom from pests over most of the usual cover crops, recommend it for adoption on citrus growing estates."

Cattle Manure for Rice Lands

For rice cultivation, cattle and buffaloes are a vital necessity, yet, states Mr. E. Rodrigo, the Acting Director of Agriculture in Ceylon, it is surprising to find how seldom cattle manure is used for rice cultivation. In Ceylon although cattle and buffaloes are used in all the rice areas it is exceptional for the dung to be collected for manuring the fields. In his recently received Annual Report for 1937, Mr. Rodrigo describes a simple and cheap method of preparing pen manure, well known in the West Indies, by herding the animals at night in an enclosure on the floor of which weeds, hedge loppings and other vegetable matter has been spread. The more general adoption of this method would, he is of opinion, help to increase the low yields of rice so frequently deplored in Ceylon.

Aramina Fibre in Trinidad

A vote of \$3,000 has been approved by the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council to provide for experimental work with *Urena lobata*, with a view to its cultivation by peasant proprietors. *Urena lobata* occurs wild in the Colony as in many other tropical countries. It is a shrub, often attaining a height of 6 feet or more, according to soil and climatic conditions. A fine, soft,

lustrous fibre, very similar to jute, can be obtained from its stems, and is useful for the manufacture of bags, sacking, etc. Countries so far apart as Brazil, Cuba, and the Belgian Congo have, amongst others, explored the commercial possibilities of this plant and prepared Aramina fibre, as it is often called, on a considerable commercial scale. A very useful, interesting and well illustrated account of the plant, and the method of preparing its fibre, is contained in the Bulletin Agricole du Congo Belge, December, 1936, by G. de Groof. Presumably if the investigations in Trinidad yield favourable results, the fibre would be used in the Colony for the manufacture of shipping bags for sugar and cacao.

Bermuda's Agricultural Problem

Last year was most difficult and depressing says the Director of Agriculture in his Annual Report for 1938. The weather was perverse and undependable, pests and diseases caused heavy losses, the volume and value of farm produce exported reached a new low record. In existing circumstances, which include scarce and expensive labour and thus high cost of production, Mr. T. A. Russell, the Director, says that Bermuda cannot hope to compete in a low market but can only afford to sell a speciality or an article of high quality which can command a premium. Even with such articles difficulty arises and he cites the case of the Bermuda lily, formerly a very successful speciality, which for some purposes has now been superseded by lilies from other sources. It is easy and rather popular at the present time to suggest that agriculture in Bermuda has no future and may well be left to its fate but Mr. Russell says this is to lose sight of the greatest problem which faces the Colony, the problem of her pressure of population which, already great, yet increases yearly.

Grapefruit in the United States

The development of citrus growing in the United States has been continuous since the beginning of the century but has been particularly marked since the war. Mr. A. Pascual contributes to the International Review of Agriculture for June a general review of the industry. Grapefruit production now totals thirty million boxes a year, a good third of which is used for canning. In view of the large number of young trees there will be a natural increase in the crop during the next few years which should be stabilized at about forty million boxes. The increase will create new problems; intensification of home consumption, search for new markets abroad and the improved utilization of by-products. The citrus industry as a whole will still be able to prosper owing to excellent condition in the areas of cultivation, the good co-operative systems for harvesting and marketing and the commercial methods adopted.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"MANAGE good better dan big wage."

* * *

AT Buckingham Palace on July 29th, His Majesty the King knighted Major-General J. C. K. Bernard, whom he received on his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Bermuda.

* * *

CAPTAIN ARTHUR EVANS, M.P., and Mr. Horace Alan Walker have been elected to the Board of the West Indies Sugar Company.

* * *

WHAT is reported to be the largest cargo of bananas ever landed in the United Kingdom, 164,000 bunches, reached Liverpool recently from Jamaica in the Eros.

* * *

WE regret that by an oversight we omitted to mention in the last issue of the Circular that the illustrations of the World's Fair were due to the courtesy of Mr. Robert E. Coates, of New York City.

* * *

WE regret to learn that the names of Mr. J. Alan de Pass, Mr. H. P. Sheldon and Mr. T. D. Hampson were omitted from the list of those present at the West Indian Club Dinner to Lieut.-Colonel Ivan Davson.

* * *

MR. J. W. D. GOODBAN, a graduate of Christ's College, Cambridge, who has just been awarded the Agricultural Diploma of that University, will be leaving in September for Trinidad to start a one-year course at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, as the holder of a Colonial Office scholarship.

* * *

ON his retirement from the position of agency manager of the Royal Exchange Assurance after 44 years service, Mr. Foster Brown, who is a member of the West India Committee, was recently invited, with Mrs. Brown, to meet his colleagues in the Court Room at the Royal Exchange.

* * *

MR. ALEXANDER MACDONALD, the general manager, presented him with a pair of antique silver candelabra, and Mrs. Brown was asked to accept some pieces of old china. The gifts were accompanied by a book containing the signatures of more than 400 members of the staff who expressed their high esteem for Mr. Foster Brown and their good wishes to him and to Mrs. Brown in his retirement.

* * *

FOR the first time a Trinidad contingent of six took part in the Amateur Athletic Association championships which were held at the White City on July 7th and 8th. On the first day H. M. Bailey and J. N. R. Cumberbatch each got second place in his heat in the 220 yards but failed to qualify for the semi-final.

* * *

NEXT day before 30,000 spectators M. Ramjohn started well in the three miles but did not secure a place. In the final of the 100 yards Cumberbatch obtained

third place. The winning time was the outstanding one of 9.9 seconds and the race was won by inches. The Trinidad competitors comprised E. Bailey, J. Cumberbatch, E. Pierre, M. Ramjohn, L. Rogers (manager) and H. Sosa.

* * *

BEFORE us are the first two numbers of the St. Lucia Teachers' Forum, a bright little quarterly devoted to educational problems in general and those of the island in particular. The editors, Mr. Clendon H. Mason and Mr. Ira M. Simmons, are to be congratulated on their enterprise, which reflects the increased interest being taken in the West Indies in all matters educational. The Teachers' Forum costs but 6d. a quarter.

* * *

IT was officially announced at the end of June that, owing to the decrease in the final estimate of the Antigua sugar crop, the allocation of 22,750 tons for export had been reduced by 1,750 tons, and this quantity allotted to St. Kitts-Nevis. Also that 6,250 tons of the 8,250 tons recently added to the Leeward Islands quota, 6,250 tons had been allotted to St. Kitts-Nevis, making the total for that Presidency for export 36,500 tons, with 2,000 tons held in reserve.

* * *

MR. IVAN SANDERSON, who sailed on July 17th for Jamaica, will be leading a zoological expedition on behalf of the British Museum, Cambridge University and the Royal Geographic Society, and contemplates that this particular work in the Caribbean area will occupy some eighteen months. Using Kingston as their base, Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson and an assistant, Mr. F. G. Allsop, hope to carry out their researches in several of the Greater Antilles and on the mainland of Central America.

* * *

MR. SANDERSON is no stranger to the Caribbean, having spent over a year in Trinidad, Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti and Martinique, in 1937-38. In Jamaica he was fortunate enough to light upon (among many other interesting creatures) the third recorded specimen of a minute tick-like animal, which is only found upon the ear of the Jamaican False-Vampire Bat (*Artibeus jamaicensis jamaicensis*). In the present instance preserved specimens will be sent to the British Museum, while live animals collected will go to the Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park.

* * *

MR. F. W. WINCKLEY, who arrived back in this country early in July from Jamaica, tells us that it is uncertain whether the Government are prepared to continue with the tobacco development scheme of which he had charge. The output of the cigar leaf, during the three years in which the scheme has been in operation, has been increased five times. There is a definite market for this type of leaf, and for other improved types of Jamaica leaf. Hence it seems a pity that such a promising beginning should be allowed to lapse. It is hoped that the Government will keep up the interest in the production of tobacco for export.

The World's Fair

Governor of the Windwards Visit

Sir Henry Popham, Governor of the Windward Islands, accompanied by Lady Popham visited the World's Fair at New York on July 17th. Mr. A. J. Findlay as officer-in-charge showed the visitors round the Colonial Hall. Sir Henry displayed great interest in the West Indies section, which centres round a realistic diorama depicting a typical West Indian Beach. The party which included Mr. C. H. West, Acting Commissioner-General for Canada, Mr. C. E. Green, of the Trinidad and Tobago Information Board, and Mr. Julius Holmes, representing the World's Fair authorities, was entertained to lunch by Sir Louis Beale, Commissioner-General for Great Britain, and Lady Beale and to dinner by the Colonial Empire Marketing Board. A detailed inspection was made of the British and Canadian Pavilions. The most vivid impressions left by his day at the Fair, Sir Henry declared, were those of the vast scale on which it has been planned, the dignity of the buildings and the great beauty of the lighting effects.

Under Sea Post Office

"P.O. Sea Floor, Bahamas"

The Bahamas Government has approved the establishment of a post office in the Williamson photosphere on the sea floor in the Bahamas where mail may be posted for any point in the world above. This is a part of the Bahamas Government-sponsored scientific expedition being conducted by John Ernest Williamson, the noted explorer, and it will be the first undersea post office in history.

The post office which will be named "Sea Floor, Bahamas" will be officially opened on August 16th; it is expected that Mr. Williamson will be the honorary postmaster. The undersea postage stamp, made from one of Mr. Williamson's photographs of the amazing Nassau marine gardens, bearing the head of His Majesty the King as an inset, will be used on mail leaving this post office. The first letters to be mailed will be addressed to His Majesty the King and the President of the United States by the Hon. J. H. Jarrett, K.C., Acting Governor of the Colony.

Twenty-five years ago Mr. Williamson made the first undersea motion picture on the floor of the Bahamas ocean. Since that time he has produced major motion pictures filmed from his observation chamber in the undersea, and conducted scientific expeditions for the Field Museum in Chicago and other American institutions.

As we go to press we regret to learn of the death of Mr. H. Y. Delafons, late of British Guiana, on August 2nd at St. Leonards-on-Sea. We hope to publish a memoir in our next issue.

Empire Fruit Producers

Orderly Marketing and Publicity

THE matters dealt with by the third Empire Fruit Producers' Conference have already been indicated in the CIRCULAR.

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted at the Final Plenary Meeting:—

(1) That the Empire Fruits Council should continue as at present constituted.

(2) That in order to facilitate the development of the present system of regulating supplies of Dominion fruit to the United Kingdom market, home growers should explore the possibility of securing the introduction of statutory powers to regulate the grading and marketing of their apples and pears.

(3) That in view of the existing regulation of Dominion fruit exports to the United Kingdom market, the Empire Fruits Council be authorised to initiate discussions with the principal foreign countries with regard to the orderly supply of their fruit to that market, bearing in mind the principle defined at Ottawa that Empire producers are entitled to preferential treatment, thereafter to report back to the constituent members of the Council.

(4) That the Empire Fruits Council should initiate a joint scheme for the advertising of specific fruits in the United Kingdom, and should invite the principal foreign countries concerned to participate.

(5) That the delegates desire to place on record their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the Imperial Fruit Show to the Empire Fruit Industry, and recommend that the proposed additional Shows, commencing in 1940, designed to make Empire fruits better known in the United Kingdom, should be supported by the interests they represent, and that there should be full collaboration between the Imperial Fruit Show and the Empire Fruits Council.

(6) That in view of the expanding outlet for fruit for processing, the Empire Fruits Council should give consideration to the problems of the Empire primary producer supplying this market.

(7) That the Empire Fruits Council should discuss with the Food (Defence Plans) Department the question of supplies of raw fruit in the event of war and that the matter of processed fruit should also be raised in conjunction with the Empire Cannery Council.

On the concluding day of the Conference the delegates were entertained at lunch by the Government. Colonel Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith, the Minister of Agriculture, who presided stressed the vital importance of orderly marketing. Without it he said prices fluctuated widely, and although the consumer might benefit temporarily, sooner or later the "producer goes out." The Empire Fruits Council had done well with apples and he hoped that with the experience gained it would be able to do equally well with other fruits.

Particulars of membership of the West India Committee can be obtained from the Secretary, 14, Trinity Square, London, E.C.3.



West Indies Cricket Tour



Second Test ends in a Tame Draw

RAIN, which only allowed half-an-hour's play on the opening day of the Second Test Match at Old Trafford, must be held responsible for a disappointing drawn game between England and the West Indies.

Grant won the toss and sent England in to bat to the astonishment of several seasoned cricketers, who considered the wicket more suitable to batsmen than bowlers. The bad light undoubtedly influenced the West Indian captain in his decision. It made little difference, however, as play was restricted to half-an-hour for the whole day, England scoring eleven, with no wickets fallen.

Rain curtailed play on the second day, but the game was not without excitement, since the West Indies with seven wickets in hand were only 79 behind the English first innings of 164 for seven declared.

Good bowling by Grant and Clarke had England fighting for runs, but Hardstaff by brilliant hitting put on 88 runs in a partnership with Wood, which allowed England to declare after tea. Grant followed up his splendid bowling by scoring 47 out of the first 55 runs in 38 minutes. Unfortunately no one was able to carry on the good work and play closed at 85 for 3.

The last day promised a thrilling climax, but petered out in a tame draw. England dismissed the West Indies for 133, after Headley had made 51 invaluable runs, under difficult conditions. Hammond declared England's innings closed, when they had made 128 for 6. The West Indies were left with 160 runs to make in an hour and ten minutes. At close of play they were 117 runs behind, with four wickets down. Sealey, whose wicket keeping had been one of the bright features of the game, alone enlivened the finish by some of the "best strokes to be seen in the game."

SURREY MATCH

A seven-wickets victory over Surrey at the Oval compensated for the disappointing Test Match. Batting first West Indies scored 487. Headley contributed a subdued 93, while K. H. Weekes made the highest score of 146, and V. H. Stollmeyer batted soundly for 73. When Surrey went in to bat they were dismissed for 274 and following on for 261, Clarke taking 5 for 64 and 4 for 80. The West Indies requiring 48 to win, beat the clock and obtained 49 for the loss of three wickets.

The King, who was present at the first day's play, shook hands with the members of both teams.

HAMPSHIRE MATCH

More good bowling by Clarke, who took 13 wickets for 106, was mainly responsible for a ten-wicket defeat of Hampshire, at Bournemouth.

Batting after lunch on a bad wicket, Hampshire obtained only 74 for 6, and were dismissed for 106 on the next day. The West Indies took advantage of the beautifully sunny weather to score 222 and dismissed half of Hampshire for 86.

On the final day, Hampshire were all out for 139, leaving the West Indies 24 runs to make, which they did without loss.

AN INNINGS DEFEAT

Somerset gained a well-deserved victory by an innings and 72 runs over the West Indies at Taunton. Without J. H. Cameron, the acting captain, who will be out of the game for two or three weeks because of a hand injury, the West Indies were in a hopeless position. Somerset, with Luckes and Bennett adding 113 for the seventh wicket, established a commanding lead of 261 on the first innings.

In their second innings the West Indies, on a rapidly drying pitch, lost their first three wickets for 24, and never really recovered, in spite of gallant efforts by Headley and Weekes, who added 64 for the fourth wicket, and later Barrow and Williams. Headley hit six boundaries in a sparkling 31, while Weekes hit 12 4's.

The Scores

THE SECOND TEST MATCH

ENGLAND			
First Innings		Second Innings	
Hutton, c. Martindale, b. Grant	.. 13	c. Sealey, b. Martindale	.. 17
Fagg, b. Hylton	.. 7	b. Constantine	.. 32
Paynter, c. Sealey, b. Clarke	.. 9	c. Gomez, b. Martindale	.. 0
W. R. Hammond, st. Sealey, b. Clarke	22	b. Constantine	.. 32
Compton (D.), hit wkt., b. Clarke	.. 4	not out	.. 34
Hardstaff, c. Williams, b. Grant	.. 76	c. Grant, b. Constantine	.. 1
Wood, c. and b. Constantine	.. 26	b. Constantine	.. 1
Wright, not out	.. 1	not out	.. 0
Byes 3, l.-b. 2, n.-b. 1	.. 6	Byes 8, l.-b. 2, n.-b. 1	.. 11
Total (7 wkts.)	.. *164	Total (6 wkts.)	.. *128

Bowes, Goddard and Copson did not go in.
*Innings declared closed.

WEST INDIES

First Innings		Second Innings	
R. S. Grant, c. Fagg, b. Goddard	.. 47	c. Hardstaff, b. Bowes	.. 0
J. B. Stollmeyer, c. and b. Goddard	.. 5	l.-b.-w., b. Wright	.. 10
G. Headley, c. Wood, b. Bowes	.. 51	c. Wood, b. Copson	.. 5
G. Gomez, c. Wood, b. Bowes	.. 0	b. Goddard	.. 11
J. E. D. Sealey, c. Hammond, b. Bowes	16	not out	.. 13
J. H. Cameron, c. Hutton, b. Bowes	.. 5		
E. A. V. Williams, b. Copson	.. 1		
L. N. Constantine, b. Bowes	.. 0		
E. A. Martindale, c. Hammond, b. Copson	.. 0		
L. G. Hylton, l.b.w., b. Bowes	.. 2		
C. B. Clarke, not out	.. 0		
Leg-byes	.. 6	Leg-byes 3, n.-b. 1	.. 4
Total	.. 133	Total (4 wkts.)	.. 43

BOWLING ANALYSIS

ENGLAND. First Innings				ENGLAND. Second Innings					
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
Martindale	.. 8	2	10	0	Grant	.. 13.2	4	16	2
Hylton	.. 11	3	15	1	Cameron	.. 3	0	22	0
Clarke	.. 13	1	59	3	Constantine	.. 7	2	35	1
Second Innings				WEST INDIES. First Innings					
Martindale	.. 12	2	34	2	Williams	.. 9	1	23	0
Hylton	.. 6	1	18	0	Constantine	.. 11	1	42	4
WEST INDIES. Second Innings				WEST INDIES. Second Innings					
Bowes	.. 17.4	6	33	6	Goddard	.. 4	0	43	2
Copson	.. 9	2	31	2	Wright	.. 5	1	20	0
Bowes	.. 5	0	13	1	Goddard	.. 4.6	1	15	1
Copson	.. 3	1	2	1	Wright	.. 3	0	9	1

Umpires: Chester and Smith

SURREY MATCH

WEST INDIES		SURREY	
First Innings	Second Innings	First Innings	Second Innings
V. H. Stollmeyer, b. Constantine	73 not out	17 1-b.-w., b. Clarke	24
J. B. Stollmeyer, c. Dickinson, b. Cover	6 c. Mobey, b. Watts	Gregory, c. Barrow, b. Johnson	14 not out
G. Headley, 1-b.-w., b. Gregory	93	Whitfield, 1-b.-w., b. Grant	30 b. Clarke
G. Gomez, c. Dickinson, b. Watts	45 c. Cover, b. Watts	Squires, 1-b.-w., b. Grant	28 c. sub. b. J. B. Stollmeyer
K. H. Weekes, c. Parker, b. Cover	146 1-b.-w., b. Watts	Parker, b. Clarke	100 b. Clarke
I. Barrow, b. Parker	41	Mobey, 1-b.-w., b. Martindale	36 run out
R. S. Grant, c. Garland-Wells, b. Cover	9	P. J. Dickinson, c. and b. Clarke	11 b. Clarke
L. N. Constantine, c. Whitfield, b. Watts	20	H. M. Garland-Wells, c. Gomez, b. Clarke	7 b. Clarke
E. A. Martindale, c. Cover, b. Constable	1 not out	Watts, c. sub. b. Clarke	0 c. Weekes, b. Constantine
C. B. Clarke, not out	25	Constable, not out	13 b. Constantine
T. Johnson, 1-b.-w., b. Garland-Wells	3	Cover, b. Clarke	2 b. Johnson
Byes 8, 1-b. 12, w. 1, n.-b. 4	25 No-ball	Byes 13, 1-b., 3	16 Byes 11, 1-b. 4
Total	487	Total (3 wkts.)	49

SURREY		WEST INDIES	
First Innings	Second Innings	First Innings	Second Innings
Fishlock, c. V. H. Stollmeyer, b. Martindale	17 1-b.-w., b. Clarke	Gover	23 3 99 3
Gregory, c. Barrow, b. Johnson	14 not out	Watts	19 1 66 2
Whitfield, 1-b.-w., b. Grant	30 b. Clarke	Parker	23 4 73 1
Squires, 1-b.-w., b. Grant	28 c. sub. b. J. B. Stollmeyer	Dickinson	3 0 11 0
Parker, b. Clarke	100 b. Clarke	Squires	12 2 38 0
Mobey, 1-b.-w., b. Martindale	36 run out	Gover	4 0 26 0
P. J. Dickinson, c. and b. Clarke	11 b. Clarke		
H. M. Garland-Wells, c. Gomez, b. Clarke	7 b. Clarke		
Watts, c. sub. b. Clarke	0 c. Weekes, b. Constantine		
Constable, not out	13 b. Constantine		
Cover, b. Clarke	2 b. Johnson		
Byes 13, 1-b., 3	16 Byes 11, 1-b. 4		
Total	274	Total	261

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SURREY		WEST INDIES	
First Innings	Second Innings	First Innings	Second Innings
Martindale	11 1 46 2	Constable	19 2 94 2
Johnson	11 3 28 1	Garland-Wells	9.1 1 42 1
Constantine	15 3 31 0	Gregory	11 1 39 1
Clarke	16.2 3 64 5		
Martindale	4 0 16 0		
Johnson	5.7 1 20 1		
Clarke	21 3 80 4		
Grant	8 1 22 0		

HAMPSHIRE MATCH

HAMPSHIRE		WEST INDIES	
First Innings	Second Innings	First Innings	Second Innings
R. H. Moore, c. Gomez, b. Clarke	17 b. Martindale	R. S. Grant, c. Blake, b. Boyes	54
Bailey, c. Gomez, b. Clarke	16 not out	V. H. Stollmeyer, 1-b.-w., b. Heath	0 not out
J. P. Blake, 1-b.-w., b. Grant	8 b. Clarke	G. Headley, c. Baring, b. Heath	6
Arnold, 1-b.-w., b. Clarke	14 1-b.-w., b. Clarke	G. Gomez, c. Arnold, b. Baring	24
Creese, b. Clarke	0 1-b.-w., b. Clarke	J. E. D. Sealey, 1-b.-w., b. Creese	26
Walker, b. Clarke	11 b. Clarke	K. H. Weekes, 1-b.-w., b. Creese	11
G. R. Taylor, c. Barrow, b. Grant	1 b. Clarke	I. Barrow, 1-b.-w., b. Baring	0
Boyes, b. Grant	25 1-b.-w., b. Grant	E. A. V. Williams, b. Bailey	28
A. E. G. Baring, c. Clarke, b. Grant	4 c. Barrow, b. Clarke	E. A. Martindale, c. Blake, b. Heath	16 not out
Godfrey (J.), b. Clarke	1 b. Clarke	C. B. Clarke, not out	20
Heath, not out	0 1-b.-w., b. Grant	T. Johnson, b. Bailey	12
Byes 6, 1-b., 3	9 Byes 8, 1-b. 4, n.-b. 3	Byes 8, 1-b. 11, n.-b. 6	25
Total	106	Total	139

BOWLING ANALYSIS

HAMPSHIRE		WEST INDIES	
First Innings	Second Innings	First Innings	Second Innings
Martindale	4 1 8 0	Williams	2 0 13 0
Johnson	3 1 3 0	Clarke	17 5 32 6
Grant	19.2 4 41 4		
Martindale	5 1 19 1		
Johnson	2 1 1 0		
Williams	2 0 5 0		

WEST INDIES. First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Baring	9	3	28	2
Heath	9	0	44	3
Godfrey	7	0	37	0
Baring	1	0	10	0
Heath	1	0	2	0

SOMERSET MATCH

WEST INDIES		SOMERSET	
First Innings	Second Innings	First Innings	Second Innings
J. B. Stollmeyer, not out	45 c. Gimblett, b. Meyer	Lee (F. S.), b. Johnson	7
V. H. Stollmeyer, 1-b.-w., b. Andrews	2 b. Wellard	Gimblett, 1-b.-w., b. Williams	11
G. Headley, 1-b.-w., b. Wellard	0 1-b.-w., b. Wellard	Buse, 1-b.-w., b. Clarke	21
K. H. Weekes, b. Andrews	4 c. and b. Hazell	R. J. O. Meyer, c. Barrow, b. Clarke	78
J. E. D. Sealey, b. Andrews	0 c. Bennett, b. Meyer	E. F. Longrigg, c. Williams, b. Clarke	16
L. N. Constantine, c. Buse, b. Andrews	4 b. Hazell	F. M. McRae, 1-b.-w., b. Constantine	34
J. H. Cameron, b. Wellard	17 absent hurt	Lukes, not out	71
I. Barrow, c. Luckes, b. Andrews	4 c. Hazell, b. Meyer	G. M. Bennett, c. Barrow, b. Clarke	56
E. A. V. Williams, b. Wellard	3 not out	Andrews, c. sub. b. Clarke	18
C. B. Clarke, b. Wellard	4 c. Gimblett, b. Hazell	Wellard, c. Sealey, b. Constantine	18
T. Johnson, b. Andrews	0 b. Hazell	Hazell, b. Clarke	1
No-ball	1 Byes 4, 1-b. 3	Byes 11, 1-b. 3	14
Total	84	Total	189

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SOMERSET		WEST INDIES	
First Innings	Second Innings	First Innings	Second Innings
Lee (F. S.)	7	Wellard	16 3 43 4
Gimblett	11	Andrews	22 3 78 2
Buse	21	Meyer	4 0 10 0
R. J. O. Meyer	78	Hazell	12 5 20 3
E. F. Longrigg	16		
F. M. McRae	34		
Lukes	71		
G. M. Bennett	56		
Andrews	18		
Wellard	18		
Hazell	1		
Byes 11, 1-b. 3	14		
Total	345		

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SOMERSET		WEST INDIES	
First Innings	Second Innings	First Innings	Second Innings
Clarke	24.2 4 138 6		
Johnson	2 0 13 0		
Sealey			

Dinner to West Indies Cricketers

The West Indian Club will entertain the Captain, Manager and Members of the West Indies Cricket Team at a dinner to be held at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, W. 1 on Wednesday, September 20th next, at 7.30 for 8 p.m. Sir Leonard Lyle, a vice-president of the club, will be in the chair.

The Club extend a cordial invitation to any members of the West India Committee who desire to attend. Tickets (price 15/- exclusive of wines) can be obtained from the honorary secretary, West Indian Club, 4, Whitehall Court, S.W.1.

THE telling description of West Indian Sea Island Cotton as being "lustrous as Satin, fine as Silk, soft as Swansdown, durable as Linen, absorbent as Wool and exceptionally strong," prompted a representative of the CIRCULAR to inquire chaffingly from Mr. John Cook, Secretary to the Advisory Committee in England of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association, whether the last reference, to be in keeping with the others, should not have read "strong as steel." Mr. Cook replied that such a description would have been adequate and mentioned in support that with the use of an ordinary double-handed saw it took two men two days to saw through a bale of cotton.

The West Indies at Westminster

House of Commons Questions

Standing Parliamentary Colonial Committee.

The PRIME MINISTER informed LIEUT.-COMMANDER FLETCHER on July 26th that he was not then in a position to make a statement regarding the institution of a Standing Committee on Colonial Affairs, but he expected to be able to do so before the end of the Session.



Cocoa Commission's Report.

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD informed MR. CREECH JONES on July 26th that he had now received the recommendations of the Governors of the Gold Coast and Nigeria on the Cocoa Commission's Report. He had undertaken to consult interests in this country before he made a statement of Government policy, and that consultation would take place at the earliest possible moment.

Grants-in-Aid and Loans.

MR. MACDONALD informed MR. CARLAND on July 26th that the following were among the colonies and dependencies to which no provision had been made for grants or loans-in-aid in the estimates for the Colonial Services Vote for the years 1937-8, 1938-9 and 1939-40: Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Grenada, Jamaica, St. Vincent and Trinidad.

All the above dependencies had, however, been granted during those three years assistance of varying amounts in the form of grants and/or loans.

Colonial Contributions to Imperial Exchequer.

MR. MACDONALD supplied to CAPTAIN GRAHAM on July 26th the following statement showing the contributions towards the cost of Imperial defence estimated to be received during the current year from certain colonies in which Imperial garrisons are stationed:—

	£
Bermuda	3,500
Jamaica	10,000
Cyprus	14,000
Mauritius.. .. .	59,000
Ceylon	216,000
Straits Settlement	700,000
Hong Kong	379,000

Colonial Office Staff to Visit Colonies.

MR. MACDONALD informed MR. R. MORGAN on July 26th that all newly appointed members of the Administrative Grade were under an obligation to undertake a tour of service in a colony, protectorate or mandated territory. It was also the Government's policy that higher officials should visit the Colonies with which they dealt. Thus, visits had been made this year to Jamaica, British Honduras, Bahamas, Bermuda, Aden, Ceylon and St. Helena, and further visits were being arranged. Two of the Assistant Under-Secretaries of State had had extensive service in the Colonies before

being appointed to their present posts in the Colonial Office.

Film Censorship

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD, replying to MR. DAY on July 19th, stated that the censorship of films in the Colonies was necessarily a matter for the local authorities and cases in which films were banned were not generally reported to him. The only Colony with regard to which the figures desired by the hon. Member were available was Trinidad, where in the years 1936, 1937 and 1938 the number of films rejected were 13, 36 and 31, respectively, representing between one and four per cent. of all the films submitted.

The system of censorship seemed to be working satisfactorily. No changes in the system had taken place in the last three years and, so far as he was aware, none was contemplated.

The West Indian Civil Service.

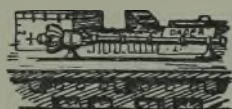
Asked by MR. JAGGER on July 26th whether he had inquired into the position of establishing Whitley Council machinery in the West Indian Civil Service, MR. MACDONALD replied that he was in sympathy with the principle of consultation with recognized associations of Colonial civil servants, and was considering whether any further developments regarding this were feasible and desirable in the West Indies.

MR. JAGGER then asked whether the Secretary of State was aware of the discontent existing in the Trinidad Civil Service because of the rise of approximately 15 per cent. in the cost of living; of the two promises made by the Governor that the Civil Service would be reorganized; that in this reorganization the question of the cost of living and other matters would be dealt with; and when it was expected that particulars of the proposed reorganization would be furnished to the Civil Service Association.

MR. MACDONALD: The Government of Trinidad have had under consideration the revision of conditions of service and the regrading of salaries of civil servants in the Colony. I understand that comprehensive proposals on the matter will be introduced in the Legislative Council when it reassembles.

British Guiana Colonization.

Replying to MR. DAVID ADAMS on July 26th, MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD stated that the tentative proposals under consideration by the refugee organisations in this country and in the United States contemplated an experimental settlement of from 250 to 500 persons, to be started with the despatch of a pioneer party in the autumn of this year. The ultimate number to be settled under the proposals would depend on the results of the experimental settlement, and of the further inquiries which the proposals contemplated into the



agricultural and industrial possibilities of the interior.

MR. ADAMS: In view of the fact that the report with regard to British Guiana indicated that experimental settlements would be made of 5,000 persons and upwards, is it not intended to carry the matter out on a larger scale?

MR. MACDONALD: This is a matter for decision by the refugee authorities. They are considering very carefully the possibility of an experiment on the scale suggested in the report, and seem likely to come to the conclusion which I have indicated in reply to the question.

COMMANDER LOCKER-LAMPSON: Would it not cost more to send one man to this district than to send 10 to Palestine?

SIR RICHARD ACLAND: Can the right hon. gentleman give an idea of the number of people who will form the pioneer party? Is it tens, or hundreds?

MR. MACDONALD: The matter is still under consideration by the refugee authorities, and I would prefer not to give any answer until they have reached a final conclusion on the matter, which I hope will be the case in the very near future.

West Indian Cruises

Next Winter's Programme

The first announcements regarding next winter's cruises to the West Indies are to hand.

The Blue Star Line have announced that the Arandora Star, which cruised in West Indian waters early this year, is again to visit the Caribbean. She departs from Southampton on January 24th and does not return until April 9th. The itinerary of the 22,656-mile route is given below:—

Port.	Arrive.	Depart.
Madeira	Jan., 28 8 a.m.	Jan., 28 3 p.m.
Trinidad: La Brea	Feb., 5 8 a.m.	To land passengers for Pitch Lake.
Port of Spain	Mon., 5 10 a.m.	Tues., 6 3 a.m.
Cristobal (for Panama Canal)	Fri., 9 7 a.m.	Passing through.
Balboa (for Panama City)	Fri., 9 2 p.m.	Fri., 9 7 p.m.
Honolulu	Thur., 22 2 p.m.	Sun., 25 noon
San Francisco (for Grand Canyon and Yosemite Valley)	Sat., 2 9 a.m.	Sun., 3 2 p.m.
San Pedro (Los Angeles, Hollywood and Pasadena)	Mon., 4 6 p.m.	Wed., 6 2 a.m.
Balboa (for Panama Canal)	Thur., 14 7 a.m.	Passing through.
Cristobal	Thur., 14 2 p.m.	Thur., 14 6 p.m.
Kingston	Sat., 16 9 a.m.	Sun., 17 4 a.m.
Havana	Tues., 19 7 a.m.	Wed., 20 8 p.m.
Miami (for Palm Beach and C.)	Thur., 21 1 p.m.	Sat., 23 5 a.m.
Barbados	Wed., 27 9 a.m.	Wed., 27 7 p.m.
Teneriffe	Thur., 4 7 a.m.	Thur., 4 7 p.m.
Southampton	Tues., 9 8 a.m.	

Fares run from 155 guineas.

The P. & O. Line are running an attractive cruise early next year. The Strathallan leaves London on Friday, January 19th, for a thirty-eight day tour of the West Indies. Her itinerary is as follows:—

Port.	Arrive.	Depart.
Madeira	Jan., 23 8 a.m.	Jan., 24 2 a.m.
Trinidad: Brighton	Wed., 31 8 a.m.	To land passengers for excursion.
Port of Spain	Wed., 31 11 a.m.	Feb., 1 1 a.m.
Cristobal	Sat., 3 3 p.m.	Sun., 4 7 p.m.
Jamaica: Kingston	Tues., 6 6 a.m.	Tues., 6 7 p.m.
Montego Bay	Wed., 7 6 a.m.	Wed., 7 7 p.m.
Havana	Fri., 9 8 a.m.	Fri., 9 7 p.m.
Miami	Sat., 10 8 a.m.	Sun., 11 7 p.m.
Bahamas (Nassau)	Mon., 12 8 a.m.	Tues., 13 2 a.m.
Las Palmas	Wed., 21 8 a.m.	Wed., 21 8 p.m.
London	Mon., 26 8 a.m.	

First class fares range from £70 and tourist class from £45.

The Andes will leave Southampton at 5 p.m. on December 22nd and her itinerary will be as follows:—

Port.	Arrive.	Depart.
Las Palmas	Dec., 26 8 a.m.	Dec., 26 7 p.m.
Barbados	Jan., 1 7 a.m.	Jan., 1 7 p.m.
Trinidad	Tues., 2 8 a.m.	Wed., 3 2 a.m.
Grenada	Wed., 3 9 a.m.	Wed., 3 6 p.m.
Madeira	Tues., 9 2 p.m.	Wed., 10 1 p.m.
Southampton	Sat., 13 9 a.m.	

During this cruise the Andes will cover over 8,500 miles. The fares run from 45 guineas.

On January 20th at 5.30 p.m. the Andes will again leave Southampton bound for the West Indies. The itinerary is as follows:—

Port.	Arrive.	Depart.
Teneriffe	Jan., 24 8 a.m.	Jan., 24 5 p.m.
St. Vincent (C. Verde Is.)	Fri., 26 5 p.m.	Cruising.
Trinidad: Brighton (for Pitch Lake)	Thur., 1 8 a.m.	Thur., 1 noon
Port of Spain	Thur., 1 2 p.m.	Fri., 2 7 p.m.
Martinique: St. Pierre	Sat., 3 9 a.m.	To land passengers for overland excrsn.
Fort de France	Sat., 3 11 a.m.	Sat., 3 4 p.m.
Andes will arrive off St. Kitts	at 9 a.m. on Sunday, February 4th, and will cruise among the Leeward Islands until nightfall, sighting Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Guadeloupe, Marie Galante and Dominica.	

Port.	Arrive.	Depart.
Curacao	Feb., 6 8 a.m.	Feb., 6 5 p.m.
San Blas Island	Thur., 8 7 a.m.	Thur., 8 1.30 p.m.
Cristobal (for Panama Canal)	Thur., 8 6 p.m.	Fri., 9 6 p.m.
Jamaica: Kingston	Sun., 11 6 a.m.	Tues., 13 1 p.m.
Cayman Is.: Georgetown	Wed., 14 8 a.m.	Wed., 14 6 p.m.
Havana	Fri., 16 6 a.m.	Sun., 18 8 a.m.
Nassau	Mon., 19 8 a.m.	Mon., 19 7 p.m.
Puerto Rico (San Juan)	Wed., 21 5 p.m.	Thur., 22 5 p.m.
St. Kitts	Fri., 23 9 a.m.	Fri., 23 4 p.m.

Andes will arrive off St. Vincent about 8 a.m. on Saturday, February 24th, and will then cruise part the Grenadines.

Port.	Arrive.	Depart.
Grenada	Feb., 24 2 p.m.	Feb., 25 7 p.m.
Barbados	Mon., 26 8 a.m.	Mon., 26 midn't
St. Vincent (C. Verde Is.)	Sat., 2 midn't	Cruising.
Madeira	Tues., 5 noon	Wed., 6 3 a.m.
Southampton	Sat., 9 9 a.m.	

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



Chamber of Commerce Jubilee — British Red Cross
Bahamas Swimming Team

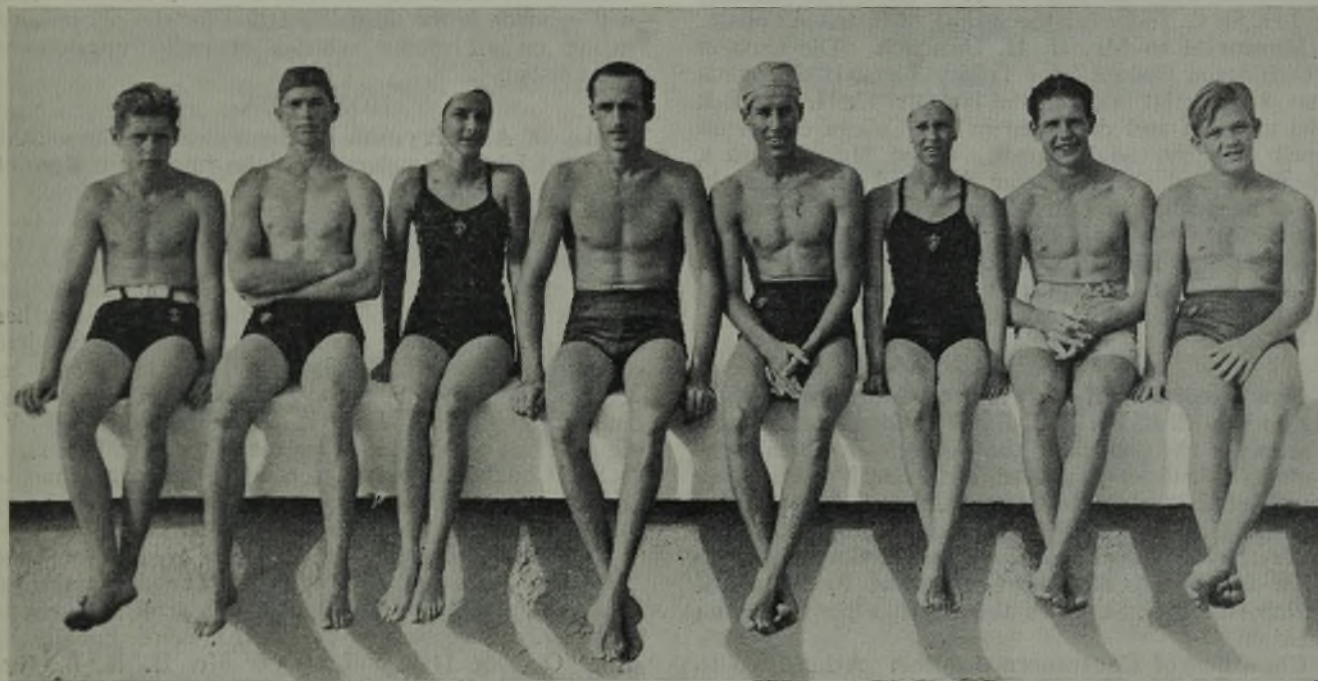


ANTIGUA

ROAD Improvements. In his Annual Report for 1938, Mr. J. P. Purnell-Edwards, the Superintendent of Public Works, pays a tribute to the whole-hearted assistance and co-operation of the Road Board, and especially to the Hon. A. Moody-Stuart, who undertook the duties of Chairman during the

made in trials by members of the team are all better than Canadian championship times. They were made in a pool filled with the warm, ocean brine that laps Nassau beaches. Just how much the cooler fresh water of the Canadian lakes and pools will slow down the Nassau team cannot be forecast.

The team, selected from the Shoreham Aquatic Club,



NASSAU SWIMMING TEAM

Left to right: DAVID BUTLER, PAUL LIGHTBOURN, LOREE KELLY, GEORGE MOSELEY, KENNETH ALBURY, BETTY KELLY, MAURICE KELLY, JOHN CASH

absence on leave of the Superintendent. Special attention had been given to those roads requisite for the haulage of sugar crops to the sidings, and particularly to those which served peasant holdings. Acknowledgment is also made of generous financial assistance from the Colonial Development Fund.

BAHAMAS

Swimming Team. Nassau will send a swimming team of eight to Canada this summer in quest of Canadian and world championships. The team has defeated all visiting British and American navy teams in varied programmes during the last year, but this will be the first occasion on which the Bahamas will send an aquatic team abroad in search of fame. The times

will sail for New York, en route to Canada, in the s.s. *Lancastria* on August 9th. The following are the members of the team:—

Senior Men: George Moseley, Paul Lightbourn and Kenneth Albury.

Juvenile Boys: Maurice Kelly, David Butler and John Cash.

Junior Girls: Betty Kelly and Loree Kelly.

BARBADOS

Moth Borer Parasites. During May 59,000,000, *Trichogramma* parasites were liberated, making a total of 210,000,000 for the year. The Entomologist sent four consignments of the Amazon Fly from Brazil by air mail. A total of 174 puparia were received and

28 emerged and died while in transit. Great difficulty is being experienced in keeping mated females alive during their gestation period.

Hon. Dr. John Hutson celebrated his 80th birthday on July 13th.

Increase in Income Tax. A Bill recently passed by the Legislative Council increases the rates of income tax for 1939 on the basis of a changed schedule.

Vieux Fort Scheme. Mr. G. D. L. Pile, Deputy Speaker of the House of Assembly, Dr. S. J. Saint, Director of Agriculture, Mr. G. C. Mahon and Mr. F. C. Hutson sailed recently for St. Lucia to inspect operations at Vieux Fort, with the object of deciding on sites for emigrants' dwellings.

Rev. A. E. Armstrong, Headmaster of Combermere School and Assistant Island Scout Commissioner, and his wife left Barbados on July 15th for the New York World's Fair.

The Island Scholarships at Codrington College have been won this year by T. P. B. Payne (classics) and H. St. C. Tudor (mathematics), of Harrison College.

Memorial to Mr. H. H. Hancock. The issue of "Codrington College" for Trinity Term, 1939, records that a memorial brass to the late Mr. H. H. Hancock was unveiled and dedicated in the College chapel on April 18th by the Principal. Canon Murray said a Requiem, and Canon Farrar delivered an oration in which he recalled that Mr. Hancock came to Codrington as Classical Professor in 1883, and left in 1892 to become a Master at Queen's Royal College, Trinidad, of which Colony he was subsequently Director of Education. Mr. Hancock died on September 15th, 1935.

BRITISH GUIANA

New President of Chamber of Commerce. Writing on July 12th, Mr. J. H. Bayley informs us that at a meeting of the Council of the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce held on June 23rd, Mr. F. H. Martin-Sperry was elected President of the Chamber in the place of Mr. H. G. Seaford, O.B.E., resigned. Mr. Martin-Sperry has also been nominated by the Government to serve as a member of the Georgetown Town Council during Mr. H. G. Seaford's absence from the Colony on vacation.

Chamber of Commerce Jubilee. A luncheon to celebrate the jubilee of the Chamber of Commerce was held at the Hotel Tower on June 29th. The Acting Governor and a number of prominent business men and others attended. His Excellency, in proposing the toast of the Chamber, wished it a continuance of its most useful work during the next fifty years. Proposing the toast of the Colony, the President, Mr. F. H. Martin-Sperry, visualised Georgetown as the terminal port of South America in the future.

Hon. E. M. Walcott, Nominated Unofficial Member in the Legislative Council, has been appointed to act as a Member of the Executive Council during the absence from the Colony on vacation of Hon. Francis Dias.

Talipot Palm. In a private garden in Georgetown a Talipot palm (*Corypha umbraculifera*), a native of Ceylon and Malabar, is in full flower. The Talipot does not flower until it is some 30 to 40 years old. The actual flowering and ripening of its fruits take about a year, after which the tree dies.

The Briana Manufacturing Company, a local

concern, has been formed for the purpose of acquiring the business carried on by Wm. Fogarty, Ltd., as manufacturers of furniture and of every kind of clothing. The company, which has a capital of \$50,000 divided into 500 shares of \$100 each, has been registered in British Guiana.

Libel Action. The Hon. E. G. Woolford, K.C., has caused a Writ to be filed in the Deeds Registry against Mr. O. W. Bishop, author, of D'Urban Street, Georgetown. The sum of \$25,000 is claimed as damages for libel contained in a publication entitled "Legislative, Commercial and Municipal Mirrors of British Guiana," written and compiled by Mr. Bishop and published during the months of April-June, 1939. Mr. Woolford is also asking for an injunction restraining the defendant from further writing and publishing any similar or libellous words of and concerning him.

Radio Suppressors. The Government propose to introduce a new Road Traffic Bill, and the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce has been informed that provision will be made in the draft legislation for the compulsory fitting on all motor vehicles of radio interference suppressors.

DOMINICA

Mr. D. A. Perryman has been awarded the vacant Leeward Islands scholarship at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.

JAMAICA

Central Housing Authority. The following have been appointed by the Governor as members of the Authority under the Slum Clearance Act for a further period of two years: the Director of Medical Services (Chairman), Hon. H. E. Allan, Dr. J. M. Hall, Mr. P. M. Cooper, the Crown Solicitor and Mr. O. K. Henriques. In place of the late Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, Mr. F. V. Grossett has been appointed a member for two years.

Sir Charles Doorly has resigned his appointments as a member of the Central Lands Advisory Board and of the Coco-nut Products Board.

Official Changes. The Jamaica Gazette of June 22nd announces that the Secretary of State has approved the appointment of Mr. W. A. Campbell, at present Assistant Postmaster, to be Postmaster of Jamaica as from October 11th, and also of Mr. H. R. L. Fox as General Manager of the Jamaica Government Railway. Mr. Fox's appointment is as from January 12th last.

Compensation for Riot Damage. The Government has published the text of a Bill which it is proposed to introduce during the present session of the Legislative Council. The Bill is designed to provide compensation for losses sustained through the demolition or partial demolition by rioters, of buildings and machinery. The General Revenues of the Island will become liable for the payment of compensation in place of, as hitherto, parochial funds. It is proposed to establish a Riot Compensation Authority in every parish to investigate claims and award compensation.

Hon. A. W. Lewey, K.C. The Jamaica Gazette of July 6th announced that "H.M. the King has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of the Hon. A. W. Lewey, Attorney General, to be of the number of His Majesty's Counsel for the Colony of Jamaica."

Dr. Wilson Popenoe, agricultural expert of the United Fruit Co., who visited Jamaica in January, and who has assisted banana cultivation in Honduras and Guatemala, is returning within the next few weeks to advise on methods of attack and control of Leaf Spot disease.

Bitterwood, reduced to chips and used in a solution, is being experimentally tried against Leaf-spot in the south-western Liguanea plains. The formula was patented a few months ago by Mr. W. L. M. Garsia at the Record Office, Spanish Town. Bitterwood is shipped from Jamaica to France, and occasionally to Italy, for use against insect orchard-pests.

A New Coast Road, which will start from Black River by way of Treasure Beach, Pedro, Alligator Pond, and rejoin the main Kingston-Montego Bay road in Clarendon, is under consideration by the Public Works Department. It is thought that the road will be used for fast motor traffic if it comes into being.

ST. LUCIA

Weather. Mr. E. T. Ward, the Agricultural Superintendent, in his notes for the month of June records that exceptionally heavy rain fell at Castries on the 19th and that the year's total was 8.20 inches above that for the same period last year.

Staple Crops. This season 7,972 tons of sugar had been made and the canes for next year were making satisfactory progress. The lime crop was good but prices were not encouraging. No interest was being shown in cocoa, and there was a general lack of enthusiasm for bananas the production of which continued low.

Agricultural Visitors. The Acting Commissioner of Agriculture had made a tour of the Quillesse area with Mr. Ward. The investigations of Mr. L. A. Sollas of the Canadian Banana Co. had been continued. Attempts were being made to foster a co-operative spirit amongst the peasantry in the Soufriere district.

ST. VINCENT

Rum Quota. An Ordinance (No. 9, of 1939) has been passed which gives the Governor power by Order in Council to fix the quota which each manufacturer of rum shall be permitted to export, to prescribe conditions as to the manufacture and sale of rum and to regulate sales and prices.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Sir Arnold Musto, whose appointment as Chairman of the Planning and Housing Commission of the Colony, and Technical Consultant to the Government, was announced in the CIRCULAR of June 25th will, according to a communique issued by the Colonial Secretary, advise on technical matters in respect of which consulting engineers are not appointed, and in particular on drainage and irrigation schemes. Sir Arnold has held from 1907 onwards various appointments in the Indian Engineering Service, and both designed and superintended the construction of very important barrage and canal systems.

Tobago Lime Growers. A Government Committee has been appointed "to investigate the affairs of the Tobago Lime Growers Co-operative Association, and to advise whether the Association should be closed down, or upon what terms and conditions it should

continue to function." The members of the Committee are the Hon. E. J. Wortley (Director of Agriculture), Hon. E. V. Wharton, Hon. G. de Nobriga and Mr. R. B. Skinner.

British Red Cross Society. A resolution for the formation of a Trinidad and Tobago Branch of the British Red Cross Society was unanimously passed at a public meeting held at Port-of-Spain on July 13th, presided over by Lady Young. Speaking in support of the motion H.E. the Governor, Sir Hubert Young, said that he was more interested in the peace activities of the Society than in its potential activities in war-time and was very anxious that it should take its share in assisting the Health Department in the war against disease, dirt, neglect and ignorance. The Hon. Dr. McShine proposed that Lady Young be the first President of the Central Branch of the Society and assured her how deeply they all appreciated her effort in getting the meeting together. An influential organising committee was appointed with Mr. A. Emlyn as Colony Director.

British Guiana

Manganese and Water Power

A discovery of several deposits of manganese, including at least one believed to be of commercial importance, is described by Dr. D. A. Bryn Davies, of the Geological Survey of British Guiana, in the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute, which appeared on July 1st. It was made by him during a survey of the goldfields of the lower and middle Barama River, and in his summary of the information now available on the deposits he adds some notes on "a few of the more promising gold occurrences which merit further investigation."

A complete report on the district is in preparation. Meanwhile geological and topographical maps of the area can be consulted in the Geological Survey Office, Georgetown. Since Dr. Davies wrote the article for the Bulletin the British Guiana Refugee Commission have issued their report, quite independently, and have included a part of the ore-bearing area he describes in the territory they suggest for Jewish settlement. The district, moreover, is easily accessible by water transport in two to three days from Georgetown, and it is not far, as distances go in the Colony, from the Kaieteur Falls, which, in the opinion of some ardent believers in the future of the country are destined to become perhaps as important industrially as the Niagara Falls, and as valuable as the Victoria Falls for hydro-electric generation and water supply.

Sugar from British Honduras

THE first shipment of sugar from British Honduras to the United Kingdom for many years arrived last month. It consisted of about 100 tons of 96°, and was manufactured by the Corozal Sugar Factory, which also turns out Plantation White sugar for local consumption. The Colony's sugar does not enjoy Special Preferential Certificates.

PASSENGERS



To and from the WEST INDIES and BRITISH GUIANA

Harrison Line

Home arrivals from the West Indies and British Guiana, in the s.s. Inkosi, at London, July 26th :—

Mr. J. Adamson	Mr. & Mrs. B. Littlepage	Mr. W. T. Seviour
Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Armour	Miss P. Littlepage	Mrs. B. W. Turner Smith
Mrs. E. J. Boyle	Mr. & Mrs. L. Lywood	Miss P. G. Stephens
Mr. & Mrs. H. A. Brown	Mr. E. E. Martin	Sir Samuel Thomas
Miss M. Brown	A. Nieuwland	Mr. R. Wade
Mrs. N. Casson	Mrs. L. Perway	Mrs. J. H. Watt
Misses A., P. & E. Casson	Miss N. Perway	Mr. C. B. Woodward
Rev. & Mrs. D. Ching	Mr. C. B. Sayles	Miss W. Woodford
Mrs. J. Fox	Mrs. C. B. Sayles	Mr. & Mrs. S. G. Wreford
A. Letham		

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Sailings to the West Indies, in the s.s. Van Rensselaer, from Dover, August 2nd :—

Mr. L. Adams	Mrs. R. Glazebrook	Mrs. M. Nobrega
Mr. M. Allen	Mr. V. Gonsalves	Miss E. Nobrega
Mr. C. Barrow	Mr. T. Grant	Miss J. Payne
Mr. J. Brinsley	Miss F. Grant	Mr. N. Pocock
Miss H. Cameron	Mr. R. Gwatkin	Mrs. L. Press
Mr. J. Challenger	Miss A. Gwatkin	Miss Press
Mr. F. Colson	Mr. L. Harbin	Mr. & Mrs. J. Reid
Mr. E. Crooks	Mr. J. Hiscocks	Mr. & Mrs. T. Roberts
Mr. R. Cuning	Miss I. Jardine	Mrs. K. Suckling
Mrs. E. Dark	Mr. R. Kingham	Mr. A. Torrance
Mr. P. Davison	Mr. J. Lloyd	Capt. & Mrs. L. Ventres
Mr. S. de Freitas	Mr. J. Luckhoo	Mr. & Mrs. H. Wilson
Mr. & Mrs. E. Denton	Mr. D. Martin-Sperry	
Mr. J. Eve	Mr. & Mrs. P. McKenna	

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in the s.s. Costa Rica, at Plymouth :—

Mr. H. Altaras	Mr. F. A. Gray	Mr. E. O. Pilgrim
Miss S. M. Alty	Mrs. K. Gregersen	Mr. W. A. Pilgrim
Miss J. R. Beaumont	Misses A. & B. Gregersen	Mr. A. Reece
Mr. N. Bhikha	Mr. H. Gregory	Miss M. I. Richards
Mr. S. J. Booth	Miss M. S. Gregory	Miss M. E. Ross
Mr. & Mrs. M. V. Boucaud	Mr. M. B. Gregory	Mr. & Mrs. A. P. Row-
Mr. S. T. Boyd	Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Grimm	botham
Mr. & Mrs. A. Bushe	Mr. H. W. Grimm	Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Sellwood
Mr. C. K. Bushe	Mr. W. Hall	Mr. Bryan Sellwood
Mr. C. J. Caston	Mr. H. M. Hernandez	Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Short
Mr. C. Channings	Mr. W. M. Herriott	Mr. P. D. Short
Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Clarke	Miss B. M. Jeuken	Mr. & Mrs. D. H. Tucker
Mr. T. E. Clarke	Mr. T. I. King	Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Vipont
Mr. & Mrs. F. B. Crony	Mr. C. S. Kysb	Mr. A. C. Waldoek
Mr. & Mrs. W. P. Dalton	Mr. K. Mackintosh	Miss E. C. Watson
Mr. H. Dalton	Mr. & Mrs. L. McMillan	Mr. & Mrs. H. F. Wells
Miss L. Downie	Mr. A. S. Menzies	Miss F. A. Wells
Rev. Father J. J. English	Mr. G. Naran	Mr. D. A. Wells
Mrs. E. S. Fletcher	Mrs. G. Ong	Mrs. E. Whiteley
Sir C. C. Gerahy	Miss A. M. O'Reilly	Miss E. L. Wilson
Lady E. N. Gerahy	Mr. & Mrs. F. L. Pantin	Canon J. C. Wippell
Miss J. M. Gooding	Misses N. & J. Pantin	Mr. & Mrs. A. H. With-
Mr. & Mrs. R. Granville	Mr. M. Parbhu	standley
Mr. J. M. Granville	Mr. M. V. Patel	

French Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in the s.s. Flandre (Captain Taravant), from Southampton, July 28th :—

Mr. J. Abercrombie	Mr. & Mrs. C. Gun-Munro	Miss P. Napier
Mr. H. Arundell	Miss M. Hartley	Mr. W. Park
Mr. & Mrs. C. Bailey	Mrs. M. Hope-Ross	Mr. G. Posada
Mr. J. Connelly	Misses E. & P. Hope-Ross	Mr. & Mrs. B. Smellie
Mr. E. Fantes	Mr. C. M. Lynch	Miss C. Smellie
Mrs. L. Guindi	Mr. D. Lynch	Miss M. Smith
Mr. S. Guindi	Misses F. & F. Lynch	Mr. F. Thomas
Mr. M. Guindi	Mr. & Mrs. M. Murray	Miss J. Wallace

Fyffes Line

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Cavina (Captain W. T. Forrester, O.B.E.), from Avonmouth, July 24th :—

Mr. F. G. Ailsop	Maj. G. S. Douglas	Maj. & Mrs. R. S. Rerrie
Mr. J. V. Basford	Miss M. E. Farquharson	Mrs. R. M. Rodwell
Mr. R. C. Bentley	Mr. L. S. Grant	Miss M. D. Salisbury
Mr. & Mrs. P. L. Boylan	Mr. & Mrs. G. Graves	Mr. & Mrs. I. Sanderson
Miss Sbelagh Boylan	Rev. & Mrs. E. Hubbard	Mrs. M. E. Savary
Miss C. Carpenter	Miss E. R. Lees	Miss R. Savary
Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Childs	Mr. A. W. Legarde	Mrs. E. M. Stevenson
Mrs. R. Cory	Mr. J. D. Lord	Mr. G. Stevensou
Mr. H. M. Crichton	Dr. N. P. Macphail	Mr. K. Street
Miss M. J. Croucher	Mr. H. G. Maxwell	Mr. E. C. Sylvester
Mr. H. Dale	Misses A. & L. Nash	Miss D. W. White
Miss P. Dent	Mr. R. J. Pershad	Mr. R. C. Williams

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Carare (Captain A. W. Legge), from Avonmouth, July 31st :—

Mr. L. A. Brook	Miss S. E. Grief	Miss M. Pawsey
Mrs. J. Caithness	Miss A. Harris	Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Powell
Mr. H. A. Campbell	Miss P. Howard	Mr. & Mrs. F. N. Riley
Miss A. R. Campbell	Mr. H. M. Jones	Mr. R. F. Robison
Mr. R. J. Chattey	Mrs. A. R. Kindersley	Miss E. R. Sharp
Miss M. Chattey	Miss R. B. Lumb	Miss F. Sharp
Mr. E. H. Clegg	Mr. W. V. Lynch	Miss R. J. Turvill
Mr. & Mrs. C. Coley	Miss E. M. Marriott	Miss E. F. Walker
Mr. & Mrs. T. O. Davis	Mr. & Mrs. W. S. Matson	Mr. V. G. Williams
Miss M. Dyer	Dr. J. R. McCrindle	Mr. J. C. Woolway
Mrs. V. A. Gaskell	Miss D. W. Morris	
Mr. F. H. Gaskell	Mr. & Mrs. C. Mucklow	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Casanare (Captain J. A. Moore), at London, July 24th :—

Mrs. M. M. Rowe	Miss E. M. Tate	Mr. L. B. Valverde
Miss Rowe	Miss F. A. Thomas	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Camito (Captain R. J. Bostock), at Avonmouth, July 30th :—

Mr. A. L. Austin	Mrs. K. Hallows	Mr. W. Roche
Mrs. E. Brown	Miss K. Hallows	Miss M. Smalley
Miss B. Brown	Mr. C. Harrison	Mrs. K. E. Stevenson
Mr. J. G. Brunton	Mrs. P. Henryberry	Mr. W. White
Miss H. Fraser	Miss G. Powell	
Maj. & Mrs. T. Hallinan	Miss C. Reed	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Patia (Captain S. A. Sapsworth), at Avonmouth, July 31st :—

Mrs. K. C. Cameron	Mr. H. S. Courtney	Mrs. M. H. Moseley
Miss T. Coole	Mr. R. J. Gower	Mr. J. C. Owen

Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co.

Sailings to Jamaica, in the Jamaica Producer, from London, July 29th :—

Mrs. E. Gentles	Mr. J. R. Pettman	Mr. R. U. Williams
Miss M. Gentles	Mr. H. Pirie	Miss R. W. Williams
Mr. & Mrs. T. L. Lyons	Dr. H. H. Thomas	Mr. K. E. Wyman

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the Jamaica Producer (Captain P. D. Allen), at London, July 25th :—

Mr. H. J. Evennett	Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Shekell	Mr. E. C. Upstone
Miss J. M. Evennett	Mr. E. Shillette	Hon. G. C. Wainwright,
Miss J. J. Kerr-Jarrett	Mr. W. M. Thyne	O.B.E.
Mr. & Mrs. E. Nethersole		

Standard Fruit & Steamship Co.

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Sulaco, from Swansea, August 2nd :—

Dr. W. Cowie	Mrs. I. I. Kerr	Dr. & Mrs. J. O'Mullane
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Booker Line

Sailings to British Guiana, in the s.s. Arakaka, from Liverpool, July 25th :—

Mr. G. Ballantyne	Mr. H. F. Kenyon	Miss R. Rose
Mr. H. W. de Freitas	Mr. & Mrs. W. Rigden	Mr. G. Smart-Dagleish
Mr. R. Holden	Miss B. Rigden	Mr. E. Vieira
Mr. J. H. Jones	Mr. D. Rose	

Home arrivals from British Guiana and St. Lucia, in the s.s. Amakura, at Liverpool, August 5th :—

Mrs. R. D. Baird	Mr. I. Feria	Mrs. M. Weber
Miss N. Baird	Mr. H. G. Reece	Miss S. Weber
Mr. F. Clark	Mrs. S. H. Seymour	Mr. A. M. Wilson

WANTS

The charge for announcements under this head is 3/6 for three lines and 1/- for each additional line.

FOR SALE : El Sbaa (1931) Chestnut Horse suitable for use as a high-class stallion by Athelstan by Teddy, dam Zerka by Bay Cheny-Zobeidah. El Sbaa is a winner of many races in France and placed in high-class handicaps in England. Guaranteed sound, accepting first reasonable offer.—Lark, East Ilsley, Berks, England.

TROPICAL AGRICULTURE. Copies are required of the issues for January and February, 1927. The Manager of the CIRCULAR will gladly pay 1/- each for copies in good condition.



Round the Markets



Inactive Markets due to Bank Holiday

August 8th, 1939.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE. Tonight's exchange rates and those of a fortnight ago are shown below:—

	July 24th	August 8th	\$ value
Canada ..	4.69	4.68	4/3.2
U.S.A. ..	4.68	4.68	4/3.3
France ..	176.72	176.72	Fr. "
Holland ..	8.73	8.79	Gu. "

Gold per fine oz. 148/6½ against 148/6 a fortnight ago.

STOCKS AND SHARES. To-day's prices with rise or fall since last issue are shown below:—

Div. for latest year		Price	Rise or fall.
2½	Consols (yield £9 15s. 5d. per cent.)	66½	+½
3½	War Loan	91½	-½
15	Angostura Bitters	1 7/8	- 1/8
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref.	1 7/8	- 1/8
5	Antigua Sugar Factory	2 1/2	+ 1/8
40	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	23/6	- 3d.
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	41/6	- 4½d.
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	36/6	- 1½d.
10	Booker Bros. McConnell	2 3/4	+
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	25/3	+ 3d.
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	9d.	1/3
1	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	1/9	+ 1½d.
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	21/9	+ 3d.
15	Corentyne Sugar Co.	8/-	8/6
5	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	1 7/8	+ 1½d.
7½	Kern River Oilfields 5/-	3/9	- 1½d.
—	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	3d.	9d.
12½	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	1 1/8	+ 9d.
2½	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	14/9	+ 7½d.
6	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	6/6	7/6
—	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	6d.	1/3
27½	Trinidad Leaseholds	4 1/4	4 3/8
12	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	46/3	46/9
7½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	4/9	5/3
8½	United British Oilfields 6/8	8/3	8/9

SUGAR. The Board of Trade Returns for June are as follows:—

	Month of June		January-June	
	1938	1939	1938	1939
Imports of Unrefined				
Union of South Africa ..	—	—	66,901	35,910
Mauritius	26,045	18,673	173,419	167,468
Australia ..	—	—	143,929	154,660
Fiji	4,170	—	20,381	14,133
British West Indies	38,178	42,838	98,299	161,095
British Guiana	4,479	4,223	31,461	46,755
Other British Countries ..	600	1,007	5,569	5,828
Poland	2,023	3,690	11,602	3,890
Dutch East Indies	493	661	11,540	18,015
U.S.A. ..	1,064	915	7,326	8,438
Cuba	76,760	47,244	235,361	291,081
St. Domingo	66,231	48,076	192,756	183,552
Peru	—	1,467	28,660	19,034
Other Foreign Countries	13,930	4,146	43,043	50,550
Total	233,974	172,940	1,070,247	1,160,204
Imports of Refined	4,117	3,312	18,950	17,623
Total Imports ..	238,091	176,252	1,089,197	1,177,827
Consumption				
Refined	4,426	2,200	14,372	12,692
Unrefined ..	200,776	227,209	967,976	1,061,075
Total ..	205,202	229,409	982,348	1,073,767
Stocks				
Home Grown	88,700	103,900		
Foreign Refined ..	1,400	3,300		
Foreign Unrefined	266,600	307,150		
Total ..	356,700	414,350		

The home market has been easier with no trade passing. No business has been reported in raws. Near sugar is quoted at 6/10½ non-preferential and 10/7½

preferential. Late August shipment is quoted at 6/6 non-preferential and 10/3 preferential.

London Granulated has dropped 4½d. to 23/4½.

Mauritius sold 6,500 tons for October-November shipment at prices ranging from 10/5¼ to 10/3½.

Small sales of West Indian Crystallised sugar have been made at prices ranging from 21/9 to 23/6.

Sales have been reported in the Canadian market, of a cargo of Australians for August shipment at 2.18¾c. c.i.f. Montreal and rumours of another cargo at 2.17½c. c.i.f. coast. Parcels of Demerara's for August shipment were also sold at 2.17½c. c.i.f. Montreal and November shipment at 2.12½c. c.i.f. coast.

RUM. The market still remains remarkably idle with no business reported.

COCOA. The market has been very inactive, particularly during the holiday period. A small business has been done in Plantation Trinidad with prices quoted at 39/6 c. & f. United Kingdom. First marks are unchanged at 41/- c. & f. Continent but a very small amount of business has been done at this price.

Fine Estates remain at 52/6 to 55/- spot London. Old crop Grenada is offered at 40/- to 42/6 and new crop has been sold at 43/6 for small parcels. Limited quantities are offering at 45/-.

West African is quoted at 19/3 c.i.f. Continent for August shipment and 20/6 for November-January shipment.

ARROWROOT. The fixed rates are unchanged at 3d. to 3½d. for good, and 4d. to 4½d. for superfine.

BALATA. There is still no business to report in Demerara sheet and prices remain nominal at 1/9 to 1/9½ spot. A small business has been reported in Surinam at 1/7½ c.i.f.

BANANAS. Trade has been bad owing to the poor weather and is expected to improve as soon as the weather changes for the better. Prices of Jamaicas are unchanged at £20 15s. delivered London, and £20 10s. delivered nearest station provinces.

The demand for Brazilians is poor and values are quoted at £15 nearest station provinces and £16 delivered London.

Imports into the United Kingdom for the fortnight ended July 22nd amounted to 1,025,483 bunches consigned by the following countries: Jamaica, 876,790; Colombia, 113,467; Brazil, 24,845; Canary Islands, 8,433; Gold Coast, 1,521; Madeira, 277; and other countries, 150.

COPRA. The value of September-October shipment f.m.s. has risen to £10 12s. 6d. and the market is steady.

COTTON. West Indian Sea Island has been quiet but steady with limited sales.

DESICCATED COCO-NUT. On the spot is quoted at 18/6 for fine and 18/3 for medium. For shipment there are sellers at 17/3.

GRAPEFRUIT. Imports into the United Kingdom for the fortnight ended July 22nd amounted to 50,414 cwt. consigned by the following countries: South Africa, 35,165; Argentina, 5,952; Brazil, 5,862; U.S.A., 2,624; France, 789; and Netherlands, 22.

HONEY. There is no change to report. The present value of Jamaica, on the spot in London, ranges from 29/6 to 37/6 for the dark liquid to the set smooth pale.

LIME PRODUCTS. **Lime Oil.** Supplies of Hand-pressed remain scarce but prices have risen 2/6 and are now quoted at 30/- to 32/6 per lb. The value of Distilled is unchanged at 11/6 to 12/- per lb. for small quantities with little business passing. **Lime Juice.** There is still no demand for Concentrated. Raw remains steady and unchanged at 1/9 to 2/3 according to quantity.

ORANGE OIL. Both Sweet and Bitter quotations are unchanged at 5/6 and 6/- per pound respectively.

SISAL. There is little change to report in the market and prices remain low. The demand tends to improve however and the value of African No. 1 Sisal is £14 15s.; No. 2, £13 12s. 6d.; and No. 3, £13 5s., August-September shipment c.i.f. optional ports.

SPICES. **Pimento.** The market has been firmer owing to more buying support from the consumers. Prices are a little dearer as the old crops are practically exhausted and new crops are reported late and short. July shipment from Jamaica has been sold at 69/- c.i.f. closing buyers at 70/- with no sellers from the Island; August shipment remains quoted at 68/- c.i.f. Spot London 7½d. per lb. ex store. **Ginger.** Owing to poor support from consumers the market continues very dull. As a result the wide difference of prices between buyers and sellers has made business slow and difficult to negotiate. New crop No. 3 is offering at 24/- c.i.f. London, prompt shipment, with buyers showing very small interest. Spot unchanged at 27/6 to 50/- for small mixed No. 3 to medium to boldish No. 1 African quoted at 14/3. **Nutmegs.** Business is still slow and prices are nominally unchanged. Wormy and broken 2½d., sound unassorted, 4½d. to 4¾d., sound 80's 6d., landed terms London. **Mace** is quiet and unchanged at 1/6 to 1/7 for the mixed pale to red; fine pale is quoted at 1/8.

Jamaica's 1938-39 Sugar Crop

The 1938-39 sugar crop is now rapidly drawing to a close, twenty-five factories having finished. The remaining four will complete their crops within the next couple of weeks, and out of the present estimate of 118,027 tons only a few hundred tons remain to be manufactured.

Shipments are proceeding rapidly, and owing to the recent releases of reserve sugar, by the middle of August all the sugar in the island, with the exception of the remainder of the local quota, will have been shipped.

Preliminary estimates for the 1939-40 crop are about to be compiled, and when that has been done, and the third year quotas fixed, one will be able to survey the prospects for next year.

Shipping Arrangements

		OUTWARD.		
Depart	Packet	From	To	
Aug. 11	<i>Inhosi</i>	London	B'dos, T'dad & D'ra.	Jamaica.
" 12	<i>Jamaica Progress</i>	London	Jamaica.	
" 14	<i>Amerika</i>	Southampton	Jamaica.	
" 14	<i>Bayano</i>	Avonmouth	Jamaica.	
" 16	<i>Eros</i>	London	Jamaica.	
" 19	<i>Costa Rica</i>	Dover	B'dos, T'dad & J'ca.	
" 19	<i>Jamaica Pioneer</i>	London	Jamaica.	
" 21	<i>Ariguani</i>	Avonmouth	Jamaica.	
" 22	<i>Drechtdyk</i>	London	Bermuda & Jamaica.	
" 23	<i>Crijnsen</i>	Dover	B'dos, T'dad & D'ra.	
" 24	<i>Amakura</i>	Liverpool	Demerara.	
" 25	<i>Cuba</i>	Southampton	Barbados & Trinidad.	
" 25	<i>Frida Horn</i>	Dover	Trinidad.	
" 26	<i>Pomona</i>	London	Jamaica.	
" 26	<i>Reina del Pacifico</i>	Liverpool	B'dos, B'mas & J'ca.	
" 28	<i>Cavina</i>	Avonmouth	Jamaica.	
" 30	<i>Erin</i>	London	Jamaica.	

		HOMEWARD		
Due	Packet	From	To	
Aug. 11	<i>Ingrid Horn</i>	Trinidad	Dover.	
" 13	<i>Simon Bolivar</i>	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.	
" 14	<i>Ariguani</i>	Jamaica	Avonmouth.	
" 15	<i>Jamaica Pioneer</i>	Jamaica	London.	
" 17	<i>Caribia</i>	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.	
" 21	<i>Cavina</i>	Jamaica	Avonmouth.	
" 21	<i>Erin</i>	Jamaica	London.	
" 22	<i>Pomona</i>	Jamaica	London.	
" 24	<i>Inanda</i>	D'ra, T'dad & B'dos	London.	
" 28	<i>Carare</i>	Jamaica	Avonmouth.	
" 28	<i>Socrates</i>	Trinidad & Barbados	Plymouth.	
" 29	<i>Jamaica Producer</i>	Jamaica	London.	
" 29	<i>Waldravi Horn</i>	Trinidad	Dover.	
" 31	<i>Stuyvesant</i>	D'ra, T'dad & B'dos	Plymouth.	

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Mr. N. Stafford Solomon, M.B.E., 29, Harrington Gardens, S.W.7.		
Mr. J. B. L. Todd, Downan, Ballantrae, Ayrshire.		
His Grace The Archbishop of the West Indies, Copt Guilders, Burgh Heath, Surrey.		

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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August 23rd, 1939.

Parliament and the Colonies

MORE than thirty years have passed since MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN urged his fellow-Countrymen to "learn to think Imperially." Millions of British Citizens have taken that lesson to heart. The stimulus provided by that far-sighted statesman has strengthened many agencies and led to the creation of others, which have helped to widen and deepen the knowledge possessed by the taxpayer—and by the taxpayer's children—of the geography and resources of those overseas dependencies which constitute at once our heritage and our responsibility.

But events, and recent correspondence in *The Times* have proved conclusively the need of closer association between the Imperial Parliament and the non-self-governing Colonies if that responsibility is adequately to be discharged. Public men of wide experience, administrative, Parliamentary, and otherwise are agreed upon the urgency of Parliament being afforded an opportunity of becoming far more intimately informed, and of gaining a more direct interest in the welfare of the Colonies than is possible under present conditions.

The correspondence referred to has focused attention upon the wholly inadequate measure of time devoted to Colonial questions by an Assembly which is not merely national, but Imperial in its outlook and responsibility. SIR ROBERT HAMILTON, a former Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has pointed out that matters affecting the Crown Colonies and Dependencies can normally be raised in the House of Commons on Wednesdays by questions to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and by discussion on the Vote of Supply for the Colonial services on the day chosen by one of the Opposition Parties. SIR ROBERT considers, however, that "inadequacy of opportunity offered for anything like a thorough discussion of Colonial affairs on Supply has become something of a scandal."

SIR ROBERT also urges that as the ultimate responsibility for the administration of our Colonial Empire rests upon Members of Parliament those Members must be afforded increased opportunities of widening their knowledge and obtaining adequate information about current Colonial affairs. Again, the Colonies and Dependencies should be brought to feel that their affairs "are not left to be settled almost entirely by Civil Servants in the Colonial Office, however competent, but that they receive full consideration by an informed body of opinion in Parliament which is responsible for their destinies."

SIR ROBERT HAMILTON, however, by no means stands

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alone among those who consider that the present position calls for rectification. Various suggestions to this end have therefore been put forward. That which receives the greatest measure of support is the establishment of a Colonial Standing Committee in Parliament. To attain the fullest usefulness, such a Committee, it has been urged, should be representative of both Houses of Parliament, and should be set up on a non-party basis.

There is no desire to infringe upon the responsibility either of the Secretary of State for the Colonies or of the Cabinet. On the contrary, it had been pointed out by SIR DRUMMOND SHIELS, formerly Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, that "the Secretary of State would find that Members would have more realization of his difficulties; he would get more backing in his efforts to discharge our responsibilities and our trusteeship; and there would be more informed and helpful discussions in Parliamentary debates than is possible under present conditions, and there need be no great constitutional adjustment."

Whatever form the ultimate solution of this problem may take, it is all to the good that Members of Parliament should exhibit this growing and practical zeal for Colonial well-being, and a readiness to devote the vast amount of time which will be necessary if the suggested Committee is established. Nor must one overlook the reaction in the Colonies to this proposal. Imperial ties must surely be strengthened by close study of the needs and claims of the Colonies; a study which cannot fail to avert a repetition of past mistakes and effect an earlier execution of such reforms as may be found necessary.

Labour and Nutrition

THE study of "Labour Conditions in the West Indies" represented by the report of MAJOR ORDE BROWNE, the result of an investigation carried out at the request of the Secretary for the Colonies, must impress every reader by its comprehensiveness.

Another report which will receive serious attention is that of the Committee of the Economic Advisory Council on Nutrition in the Colonies. As regards the West Indies, malnutrition does not appear to be as widespread as one might have expected in view of the contributory causes of such a state—adverse economic conditions, poverty, unemployment, over-large families, etc.

Both reports will be found reviewed in this issue of the CIRCULAR.

From a Londoner Abroad

RATHER dimly, in the sun-bathed idleness of the Mediterranean shore, one becomes aware of strenuous efforts to keep the so-called "war of nerves" alive in Europe. On the usual pretexts of summer manœuvres, something like two million men are under arms in Germany, German uniforms have become suddenly conspicuous in Bratislava, the Slovakian city from which the Polish frontier could be easily threatened. On the Danzig-Polish frontier there are continual "incidents," some of the scuffles being attended with loss of life, and all with loss of temper.

* * *

Meanwhile there is much coming and going of diplomatists, in which ostentation of movement is nicely combined with secrecy of business to produce the maximum of nerve-racking effect. After the admittedly firm speech in which Marshal Smigly-Rydz declared the determination of Poland to defend her independence, the Axis Powers began to take counsel together, as of course there is every reason they should do. But what passed first between Count Ciano and Herr von Ribbentrop, and then between Count Ciano and the Führer, has been deliberately left to mystify Europe. It may, of course, have been a council of war; intelligent study of the real interests of Italy would suggest that Count Ciano's influence would naturally be exercised on the side of restraint.

* * *

The most remarkable and unexpected of the recent meetings has been that to which Herr Hitler invited Dr. Burckhardt, the High Commissioner of the League of Nations in Danzig. This eminent Swiss professor has not hitherto taken the prominent part in the affairs of the Free City for which his important office and wide knowledge qualify him. Rumours have naturally followed the meeting that the Führer contemplates proposing a definite "peace" plan—and no such plan is to be condemned in advance. At the same time, from indications in the German controlled Press, there is reason to fear that any such plan could be a proposal to the other great Powers to settle the Danzig question over the head of Poland. It has therefore been necessary for England and France to make clear once more—mainly through the Press, since in neither country is the legislature sitting—that no settlement is tolerable in which Poland is not fully consulted and a fully willing party.

* * *

With this vital reservation, there is growing support for the idea of a general conference to discuss, not only the Danzig question, but other revisions of the Treaty of Versailles. If war comes, it must ultimately lead to a peace conference, and to hold the conference before the war is only the plainest common sense.

* * *

We have a reminder that Danzig is not the only possible bone of contention in the visit to Germany of the Hungarian Foreign Minister, Count Csaky. The pressure now being brought to bear on Hungary to

adhere to the Axis is becoming more intense every day; and there have been slight but significant hints that Germany, temporarily shelving the Danzig problem in the face of the resolute opposition to her schemes of aggrandisement, might attempt a diversion towards the south-east.

* * *

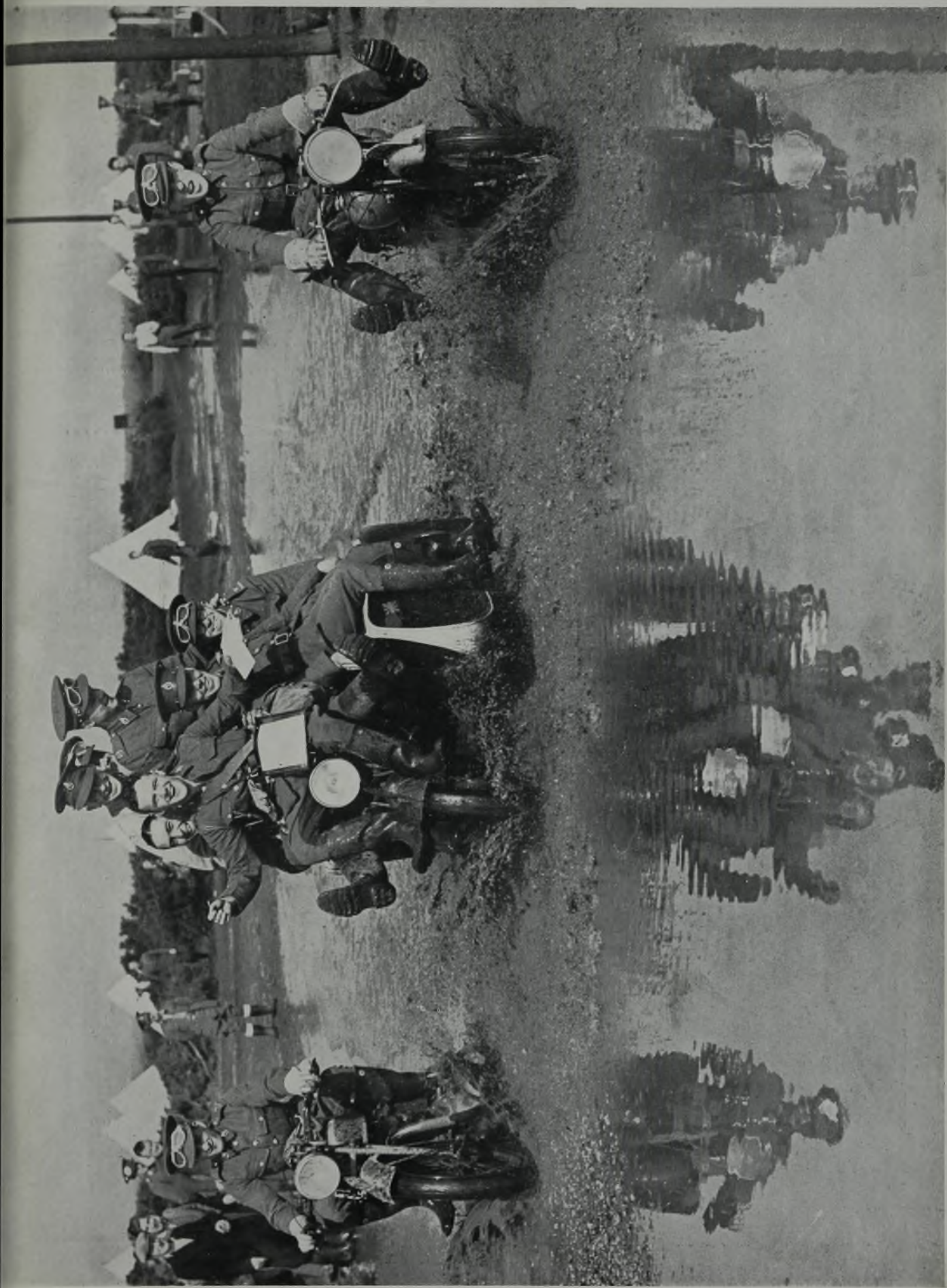
In the face of the serious lowering threats the quiet confidence of both the English and the French people is most impressive. Both countries know themselves to be incomparably better prepared for any emergency than a year ago, and believe that this knowledge will steel the hearts of their statesmen to present a firm front to any attempt at a hostile *coup*. There is absolute unity of policy between the two Western democracies, of which the co-operation of the two air forces in manœuvres, first over France and then over England, is a unique illustration. The staff conversations in Moscow are making most satisfactory progress; and the French have been particularly impressed by the great demonstration of maritime power made on the occasion of King George's review of his Reserve Fleet off Weymouth.

* * *

In fact, so serene is the confidence of France that Herr Hitler has entirely failed to win for himself the first place in the news. That position belongs to a certain M. Serge Boganslevsky, who has already been taken to the heart of the French people under the pet name of M. Bog. He is a young artist who, disapproving of the methods of picture restoration employed by the Museum authorities in Paris, went to the Louvre and quietly walked away with a conveniently portable masterpiece, the "Indifference" of Watteau. Having carefully obliterated from the picture certain details, which he was convinced were not by Watteau, M. Bog returned the work of art to its lawful owners, not by stealth like a thief in the night, but with proper pomp and circumstance, attended by a processional galaxy of legal advisers. He is now upon his trial, but has already made swift conquest of the holiday-making French heart. Every detail of his private life is eagerly investigated, and columns upon columns about him appear every day, crowding the clamour and excursions of international politics into the back pages. Who, after all, is afraid of the Big Bad Wolf, with the diverting M. Bog to cheer him up?

New Church for Georgetown

THE needs and problems of the Roman Catholic Church in British Guiana are discussed in an interview published in the Catholic Herald with Bishop Weld, Vicar Apostolic of British Guiana. It is stated that a new church in Georgetown to accommodate six hundred persons has to be built, and that the Bishop needs another £12,000 to complete the Cathedral, money must also be found to rebuild a convent school. The Bishop is reported as saying that altogether a sum of £25,000 is needed.



TERRITORIAL DESPATCH RIDERS AT BEAULIEU, HANTS.



FORT JAMES, ANTIGUA



THE CITADEL COURTYARD, BRIMSTONE HILL, ST. KITTS
VIEWS IN THE LEEWARD ISLANDS

Labour Conditions in The West Indies

Major G. St. John Orde Browne's Report

The report by Major Orde Browne, Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, is one which demands and will doubtless receive very close study. In this article an attempt has been made to give, as closely as possible in Major Browne's own words, a summary of his conclusions and proposals on certain fundamental questions

THE depression which has swept over the West Indies has been due to the various adverse factors of comparatively recent origin which unfortunately coincided to effect serious and cumulative results, imposing on societies ill designed to withstand it, discontent and unrest, culminating in disorder.

A generalisation of this nature is, says Major Orde Browne, applicable in varying degrees to the different colonies, and in the early pages of his Report, he traces the development of the labour systems.

The slave-manned plantation had a stabilised labour force which possessed some elasticity. In the indenture system which followed labour was again identified with the plantation, and elasticity was secured by fresh importations from India or return of the superfluous. The Indian Government exacted a rising standard until not merely the elementary necessities of life but hospitals, schools, etc., were required from the employer.

The abandonment of indentured labour introduced an important change, which appears to have passed quite unrecognised.

The tradition of a body of workpeople resident on the estate persisted, though it no longer had any legal support. The workman was entirely free, bound by no contract and enjoying no contract rights. He had thus no justification for requiring any housing, medical attention, or other privilege beyond his wage. Nevertheless the old barracks, squalid, dilapidated, overcrowded though they might be, continued to house a considerable population who regarded them as their homes, and protested vigorously if required to leave them.

SUPERFLUOUS LABOUR PROBLEM.

Agriculture, chiefly on the plantation system, is the mainstay of the West Indies and must, therefore, be the principal consideration.

On the average plantation the labour may be divided into three groups—(a) most of the skilled and semi-skilled employees, in steady employment; (b) the main body who cannot expect to be earning wages for more than half the year; (c) workers required only during the peak season of probably six to eight weeks. The members of groups (a) and (b) look to the industry for their entire support, and the majority are probably housed on the estate; those of group (c) earn some money during the peak season, but are not really dependent on the estate.

The serious problem is what to do with group (c). Whatever the actual figure of their wage may be, intermittent employment probably halves it. Any allotments they may have only furnish a meagre amount

of employment or produce, and they are compelled to spend a proportion of every year idle, underfed and naturally discontented. The quarters they live in belong to the estate, and so any attempt to find work elsewhere entails the loss of a home.

From the point of view of the estate these superfluous workers, as they may well be termed, constitute a heavy burden. The recognition of the claim of "our workpeople" to be found the opportunity of earning some wages is a severe handicap at times when changing circumstances demand a reduction in the labour force, when falling prices necessitate the best possible organization, and shrinking sales require restriction of cultivation.

The result is that modern labour-saving devices essential for survival may be deliberately ignored in favour of old-fashioned methods which will employ more people or, worse still, the limited amount of work available is shared out as partial employment, thus further reducing an already meagre wage.

The most promising remedy appears to be the provision of some alternative means of subsistence for the partially employed. It is suggested that the best means would be their establishment as independent peasant proprietors, owning a few acres on which they could build a house and grow a large part of their food, and also earn some money by part-time work and/or the production of a cash crop.

By such means the employer's responsibilities would be lightened. His resident labour force would be restricted to permanent employees, the necessary housing would be limited in amount, but a higher standard could be exacted. Hospitals, schools, etc., should be supplied by public services.

"Some such reorganisation appears essential if the main industries of the West Indies are to be freed from an intolerable burden of superfluous labour. Furthermore, the worker would thereby be placed in a position from which he can advance to the independence of the yeoman farmer, or content himself with the relative certainty of part-time wage earning as his inclination dictates."

THE LABOURERS' LIVING CONDITIONS.

Food. Although conditions vary appreciably throughout the West Indies, examination of the imports into any of the Colonies shows a relatively large expenditure on foodstuffs, from overseas, which might often be replaced by home-grown produce.

The policy has been to produce valuable export crops and to begrudge the use of land for growing food crops or for pasturage.

The dietary is briefly discussed, and the conclusion reached that it is ill-balanced rather than insufficient; actual hunger is probably rare, but malnutrition owing to the absence of certain essential constituents is undeniably widespread.

Housing. This subject is dealt with in relation to estate housing, the peasant proprietor and the town dweller. Speaking generally, the standard is described as deplorably bad; buildings are mostly of poor material, primitive type and inadequate in size; arrangements for cooking, washing, bathing and sanitation are often absent. Cleanliness is almost impossible, although creditable attempts at it are general.

Facilities for rest, recreation or study are non-existent. The worst aspect is overcrowding, the prevalence of which varies in the different islands being perhaps at its worst in Kingston, Jamaica. Conditions are described which are bad enough from the physical point of view, whilst their moral effect must be far more serious.

With the reduction in their labour force previously suggested estates should, within the next few years, be able to provide satisfactory quarters for all their workpeople. The institution is suggested of a welfare fund, maintained by the payment of a proportion of the profits in any favourable year, and employed partly on the estate and partly as a contribution to a central fund for welfare schemes. There is, however, a primary need for determining and detailing the employee's responsibility. "The present position whereby a property carries an unlimited liability as to the quantity and quality of the accommodation expected from it is unfair to all parties involved."

Various types of town slums are described as also the efforts in progress to improve conditions. The conclusion reached is that true slum clearance in the average West Indian town cannot be carried out on an economic basis, and it is suggested that this situation should be frankly recognised, and that any slum clearance scheme should be undertaken as an essential social service rather than an economic proposition.

The various types of houses are described briefly, and the suggestion made that there should be an interchange of information between the Colonies where both energy and money are being dissipated in local experiments.

Health. The organisation of the medical services lay outside the scope of Major Orde Browne's enquiry, but he stresses the "outstanding need of cheap medical attention for the worker." In the case of estate labour, the duty of providing medical services has been largely regarded as devolving on the employer, "oblivious of the fact that any legal obligation of this nature disappeared with the termination of indentured labour."

Some sort of hospital, and arrangements for medical attention, are found on very many estates; some maintain good buildings, expensive equipment and occasionally a maternity ward. No one knows, however, what are the legal obligations of the employer. The situation requires clarifying, employers' duties should be clearly established, credit given for assumption of the burden and coercive measures applied for failure to maintain legal requirements.

It is suggested that additional Government hospitals, partly maintained by employers' contributions, might be provided. Contributions from the workers should

prove feasible, as indicated by the popularity of friendly societies throughout the West Indies.

Wages. The ruling rates of wages are detailed in the reports on the separate Colonies, which will be dealt with later.

Major Browne's general summary is that, whilst the wage rate is in many cases undeniably low, it would, in comparison with the moderate cost of living, frequently suffice to maintain the worker in fair comfort were it not for the constant depressing effect of intermittent employment.

He regards the recent minimum wage legislation as serving a very useful purpose, but is of the opinion that the evolution of effective trade unions and the introduction of collective bargaining should eventually eliminate what must be at best a cumbrous and inconvenient device.

LAND SETTLEMENT.

The problems of unemployment have a close connexion with land settlement, since the latter promises at least a partial solution. The outstanding evil being partial employment, rather than an entire lack of work, the cultivation of a garden would give a worker occupation for hours at present wasted, and also a supplementary means of support.

Most West Indian Colonies have some available land, and also properties not fully utilized, but which with the encouragement of an undeveloped land tax, or other means could be obtained for settlement. The most deserving type of settler is "the wage-earning labourer who is also part peasant proprietor owning some two or three acres of land; possession will in his case encourage more substantial building and thriftier methods of husbandry."

He will have the alternative of estate employment, but since he will grow his own food, plant diseases and falling markets will not involve him in disaster, but merely restrict his opportunities of earning extra money. In land settlement schemes attention should therefore be focused on food production rather than on exportable crops.

(To be continued.)

The Colonial Office has notified the Officers Administering the Governments of the Caribbean Colonies of various corrections in Major Orde Browne's report.

It is requested that a corrigendum slip be inserted in copies of the Report in the following terms:—

"Page 91, paragraph 91.—Amend last line to read 'members among the components of the Labour Board.'

"Page 127, Appendix V.—(a) Oil industry; amend heading to read, 'The rates paid vary considerably. The following table gives for fifteen properties minima and maxima at the rates prevailing before the award of the Tribunal (see page 122). Hourly, daily and weekly rates have since been increased by 2 cents an hour, except for youths and apprentices under 18.' Second column heading, delete 'Daily' and insert 'Hourly.' Oil industry (shipping) bracket together figures in second column against the grades 'Bosuns' to 'Cabin Boys,' inclusive, and add against them the word 'Daily.' (b) Sugar industry, insert 'Daily wage rate' at head of second column."

Colonial Development Fund

Further Aid for Industry and Welfare

IN our last issue we cited the recommendations contained in the tenth annual report of the Colonial Development Fund in respect of grants and loans for agriculture and transport in the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras.

To-day we give particulars of the financial aid recommended in respect of other industries and general welfare in the Caribbean area.

FISHERIES

THE BAHAMAS SPONGE INDUSTRY

As a result of assistance already given from the Colonial Development Fund, it has been possible to carry out much scientific work in connexion with the sponge industry in the Bahamas. Reports which have been received, however, have indicated that considerable further control of the industry is necessary. The fields have been in danger of being overworked, and to meet this situation revised rules giving greater powers of control to the Agricultural and Marine Products Board have been passed. The control to be exercised covers, inter alia, the periodic closing of areas which become depleted through over-working, and the raising of the minimum size of sponges which may lawfully be taken.

The necessary steps for the control of the production side of the industry having been taken, the local Government felt that attention should now be turned to the local buying and selling organisation. The Sponge Exchange, where the sponges are sold, is entirely inadequate for the purpose; and in the season, when boats crowd in to land the results of some ten to fifteen weeks' fishing, the congestion is continuous. Boats may have to wait as much as three days before they can land their sponges, and the delay results in considerable loss to the fishermen, and in deterioration in the quality of the sponges. For some years negotiations have been going on for the formation of a representative association of dealers, etc., to organise a new Sponge Exchange on a more suitable site, but the various parties have been unable to agree and nothing has been done. It was, therefore, proposed that a Sponge Marketing Board should be set up under Government control to organise a proper Sponge Exchange.

A loan of £9,500 is being provided from the Colonial Development Fund to meet the cost of the necessary buildings, on the condition that the local Legislature undertakes to provide a new patrol boat to ensure that the regulations which have been made to prevent the fields from being over-worked are observed.

LAND RECLAMATION AND DRAINAGE

BRITISH GUIANA TIMBER SEASONING-GROUND

The forests of the Colony constitute one of its most substantial assets, but so far various obstacles have

retarded the development of the market for British Guiana timbers. One of the most serious of these obstacles has been the difficulty of securing adequate supplies of properly seasoned timber, and the provision of a suitable seasoning-ground was regarded as essential if greater and more general development was to be achieved.

Experiments have shown that the climatic conditions at Georgetown are favourable for the seasoning of timber, and its advantages as a distributing centre make it the best location for a seasoning-ground. The lack of a suitable site in Georgetown had, hitherto, prevented the carrying out of such a project, but the Government of British Guiana proposed that an area of swamp land of approximately five acres on the river front should be reclaimed and adapted for the purpose. A free grant of £14,540 to cover the cost of the work has been recommended.

TOWN IMPROVEMENTS IN BRITISH HONDURAS

The coastal lands of the Colony are extremely low-lying and swampy; and the principal town, Belize, with a population of 16,000, is built on what is practically an island surrounded by the sea or swamps. The swamps which lie immediately behind the town provide a breeding-ground for mosquitoes, and so long as these swamps exist in close proximity to the town it can never be reasonably healthy. It was, therefore, proposed to purchase a suction dredger and to fill up certain of the swampy areas surrounding Belize and other coast towns with sand pumped from the sea. The areas reclaimed would be used to relieve the serious overcrowding which exists in these towns, and also to provide space for playing-fields and for landing-grounds for aeroplanes. It is also proposed to use the dredger to improve various channels which are used by coastwise vessels, and which are of great importance in facilitating the transport of agricultural products from the outlying districts of the Colony to Belize.

The proposed works are of the first importance from the point of view of both public health and the provision of transport facilities for produce, and the Committee have recommended a free grant of £56,750 from the Fund to meet the cost of the scheme.

GENERAL WELFARE

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

With the assistance of a free grant of £250 from the Colonial Development Fund, an investigation was carried out in the spring of 1936 into the financial and economic position of the Turks and Caicos Islands, which are dependencies of Jamaica. Arising out of this investigation, a comprehensive scheme for economic development has been drawn up and the Committee have recommended a total free grant of £7,703 from the

Colonial Development Fund to meet the cost of certain items. These include the appointment of an agricultural officer and the establishment of demonstration plots, the erection of a market at Grand Turk, the improvement of roads, the improvement of water supplies in the Caicos Islands, and one-half of the cost of a motor launch which will be required to enable visits to be made from Jamaica by officers who will supervise the programme of development.

DOMINICA VILLAGE WATER SUPPLY

The inhabitants of the village of Vieille Case were drawing their water from the river at a point below that at which polluted surface waters drain directly into it, and the medical authorities regarded this as responsible for the dysentery which existed in the village, and as a menace to public health generally. The provision of a new water supply was essential, and the local Government wished to tap the river at a point where the water was pure and to bring it to the village by pipe-line. It was not, however, possible to meet the cost (£650) from local revenue, and a free grant has been recommended from the Fund.

The Sugar Council

Additional supplies for Second Quota Year

Arrangements regarding Additional Supplies already announced for the Second Quota Year ending August 31st, 1939, are set forth in a communique issued by the International Sugar Council on August 7th, as follows:—

"In the communique issued to the Press on May 20th, the International Sugar Council announced a re-allotment of 239,000 metric tons to certain countries which, in July, 1938, had reduced their basic quotas for the second quota year. It was then stated that any share surrendered by any of those countries would be immediately re-allotted to the other countries as were in a position to use it.

"Information having been received from the Government of the Soviet Republics that, in view of the sugar situation in the United Kingdom, it does not wish to avail itself of the additional quota then allotted to it, the following re-allotment is made:—

	Metric tons.
Cuba	25,941
Dominican Republic	11,039
Netherlands	28,976

"In the communique issued to the Press on July 13th, the Council announced arrangements for the release of an additional 100,000 metric tons for shipment to the United Kingdom during the second quota year, on the understanding that each of the countries supplying part of that sugar should reduce its export quota for the third quota year by an equivalent amount. The Netherlands East Indies were allotted 20,000 metric tons. The Netherlands Government, however, subsequently renounced the right to supply that amount, and it has been found unnecessary to re-allot it."

Marketing Board's First Report

"Creating Interest in Colonial Empire"

IN connexion with the report on the work of the Colonial Empire Marketing Board from October, 1937, to March, 1939, just published, a communique to the Press states:—

The drive which is being undertaken to make Britain's Colonies and their immensely varied products better known is shown in the first report, issued by the Colonial Empire Marketing Board. This organisation was set up, it may be remembered, by Lord Harlech, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in 1937, to help "Colonial territories to develop their own sources of wealth, to sell more goods and to sell those goods to better advantage."

The Board began operations in March, 1938, and its work during the first year can be divided into two main sections: first, to put into the mind of the general public at home a far clearer picture of Britain's possessions overseas; and next, to investigate—and to improve—the ways in which leading Colonial products are brought to market.

It is clear that producers and traders in the Dependencies will have to reorganise the growing and selling of a number of commodities before an unvarying high standard of quality can be guaranteed. Until that day approaches, the Board wisely believes that to "push" these Colonial products would do not good, but harm. But, in the meantime, it is seeking to create an interest in the Colonial Empire and its resources, which will presently stand exporters in good stead.

The Board has commissioned a short book (to be published next month) which compresses the history and development of the Colonies into a lively, absorbing story—the sort of book which people will read widely, and which, it is expected, will be greatly appreciated in the schools. The aid of the films is also being vigorously enlisted. A picture showing how the Colonies are administered and their populations cared for is in production, and this general film will be followed by a series of snapshots of life and industry in individual Colonies.

The Glasgow Exhibition and the New York World Fair have provided other opportunities which the Board has seized to bring Britain's distant possessions before millions of eyes. Plans are being made to ensure that at similar future exhibitions the Colonies and their resources shall be even more attractively presented.

During the first twelve months the Board's work has had to be largely preparatory, and its total expenditure remains under £10,000. When, however, its campaign is in full swing about five times that sum will be spent annually in aiding and publicising the immense and as yet too little-known British territories that ring the world.

(Continued from previous column).

We regret the printer's error, by which on page 286 of the issue of the CIRCULAR of June 29th, the first table in column two shows a deduction of 1,100 tons surrendered, instead of, as it should have been, 11,000 tons.

Trinidad's Petroleum Industry

Record Production of Crude Oil

A RECORD production of crude oil during 1938 is announced by Mr. R. S. MacKilligan, Inspector of Mines and Petroleum Technologist, Trinidad in his report for the year under notice.

There has been, he states, no abatement of interest in acquiring lands for oil development, and area now held under lease or licence shows a substantial increase as compared with 1937. Important additions and improvements to the large refining installations have been completed, and further considerable extensions are under construction.

The total production of crude oil for the year 1938 amounted to 17,737,201 barrels, which is 2,234,212 barrels or 14.4 per cent. more than the production for 1937 and is the highest yet recorded in the Colony. The Fyzabad structure continued to maintain its supremacy as the largest producing structure in the Colony and during the year under review it contributed 45.5 per cent. of the total production as compared with 53.47 per cent. for the previous year.

During the year 279 new wells were commenced, compared with 289 during 1937. The total number of wells commenced in the Colony to the end of 1938 is 2,984 of which 1,853 are on lands the oil rights of which are vested in the Crown and 1,131 are on private lands. The number of feet drilled during 1938 amounted to 905,908, which represents a slight decrease of 5,667 feet, or 0.6 per cent. on the footage for 1937. At the end of the year there were 34 wells over 6,000 feet deep, 18 over 7,000 feet deep, four over 8,000 feet deep and two over 9,000 feet deep, the deepest being 9,039 feet.

During the year 127 applications for mining leases and licences were received and eight Principal and nine Supplemental Mining Leases and one Exploration Licence were registered. The total number of mining leases and exploration licences registered at the end of the year amounted to 92.

The total area under Crown and private leases on December 31st, 1938, amounted to 567,084 acres (or 47.54 per cent. of the total area of Trinidad) made up as follows:—

	A.	R.	P.
Area of Crown Lands under Exploration Licence and Mining Lease	375,399	3	02
Area of Alienated Lands under Mining Lease the Oil rights of which are vested in the Crown	60,621	0	08
Area of privately owned oil rights under lease, according to details supplied by the oil companies	131,063	0	09
	<u>567,083</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>19</u>

The total capacity of the refineries operating in the Colony amounts to approximately 23,600,000 barrels per annum. During 1938 a total quantity of 17,560,515 barrels of crude oil was refined, compared with 15,111,046 barrels during 1937.

Three Gas Absorption Plants and one Gas Absorption

Plant for the recovery of gasolene from natural gas were in operation during the year. Four deep-water piers equipped for loading tank steamers with petroleum and its products are in use. Facilities for bunkering vessels in the harbour of Port-of-Spain are also available. Approximately 285 miles of main oil pipelines have been laid down in the Colony. During the year twelve new permits under the Pipelines Ordinance, No. 29 of 1933 were issued and the total number of permits issued to date amounts to 197. The total main tank storage capacity for petroleum in the Colony is approximately 4,777,173 barrels.

The quantity of petroleum and its products exported during the year increased substantially as compared with the year 1937, the amounts and values for the two years being as follows:—

1937	14,124,056 barrels valued at \$18,896,422.
1938	16,417,020 barrels valued at \$23,656,561.

Petroleum and its products continued to form the largest part of the Colony's exports in 1938, the value being more than four times that of the products of the next most important of its industries, viz.: sugar (including molasses and rum). Of the total exports petroleum and its products (including asphalt) formed 73.46 per cent.

The value of the leading staple products of the Colony exported during 1938 is shown in the following table:—

Staple Products Exported.	Value. \$	Percentage of total.
Petroleum and its Products	23,656,561	70.11
Sugar, Molasses and Rum	5,156,718	15.28
Cocoa	2,369,286	7.02
Asphalt	1,131,078	3.35
Fruits and Fruit Products	617,034	1.83
Coco-nuts, Copra and Coco-nut Oil	235,389	0.70
Bitters	114,788	0.34
Coffee	40,504	0.12
Other Exports not enumerated	420,234	1.25
	<u>\$33,741,592</u>	<u>100.00</u>

The production of asphalt during the year amounted to 127,859 tons as compared with 145,904 tons for the year 1937, a decrease of 18,045 tons. The following table shows, comparatively, the quantity of asphalt produced and exported during the years 1936, 1937 and 1938:—

	1936	1937	1938
Production (in tons)	111,965	145,904	127,859
Export (in tons)	70,543	90,872	85,089

During the period under review 219 factories exclusive of oilfield machinery were in operation in Trinidad and Tobago. During the inspections of these factories by officers of this Department recommendations were made for ensuring the safety of the workmen, and such recommendations were at all times readily carried out by the Managers concerned.

The oil produced, refined and exported since the

inception of the industry in the Colony is shown in the following table:—

	Production in barrels.	Quantity of crude oil refined in barrels.	Quantity of crude oil and refined oil exported in barrels.
1908	37	—	—
1909	47,295	—	46
1910	105,078	—	—
1911	221,292	—	219,582
1912	485,905	—	122,734
1913	585,182	—	387,719
1914	993,216	—	348,351
1915	904,719	—	408,188
1916	927,875	—	975,142
1917	1,602,302	—	1,079,369
1918	2,081,920	—	1,305,407
1919	1,841,036	—	1,406,264
1920	2,083,110	*5,446,860	1,034,907
1921	2,354,159	1,806,016	1,223,346
1922	2,444,670	1,820,018	1,615,740
1923	3,050,787	2,360,279	2,432,470
1924	4,058,060	3,433,902	3,224,529
1925	4,386,510	3,790,343	3,606,608
1926	4,971,479	3,786,876	3,988,308
1927	5,380,800	4,796,223	4,456,770
1928	7,684,587	6,725,383	6,361,675
1929	8,715,788	7,642,726	8,243,023
1930	9,418,957	7,989,679	7,678,807
1931	9,743,498	6,899,144	8,964,303
1932	10,126,121	7,635,296	9,637,474
1933	9,561,353	9,129,810	8,909,298
1934	10,894,363	10,846,584	9,981,774
1935	11,671,224	11,148,285	10,993,540
1936	13,237,030	13,028,161	12,405,222
1937	15,502,989	15,111,046	14,124,056
1938	17,737,201	17,596,932	16,417,020
	162,818,543	140,993,563	141,551,672

*Includes 1,395,487 barrels for 1920 and 4,051,373 barrels for previous years.

Colonial Appointments

RECENT promotions and transfers in the Colonial Service include the following:—

Agricultural Service

SHILL, A. C. (Adviser in Agricultural Marketing and Controller of Agricultural Exports, Malta), Chief Horticultural Officer, Palestine.*

Educational Service

OGLE, F. (Supervising Inspector and Secretary to the Jamaica Schools Commission), Chief Inspector of Schools and Assistant Director of Education, British Guiana.

D'ORNELLAS, G. (Assistant Surveyor of Customs), Surveyor of Customs, British Guiana.

ROBERTSON, A. R. W. (Deputy Treasurer, British Guiana), Accountant General and Deputy Treasurer, Fiji.

WOODING, J. C. (Registrar, St. Kitts), Magistrate, Dominica.

Among the first appointments are the following:—

FORD, MISS M. A., Hospital Matron, Jamaica.

OBERWARTH, U. E., M.D. (Bern), District Medical Officer, Bahamas.

WILLIAMS, E. E., D.Ph., Assistant Master, Trinidad.

*Mr. A. C. Shill was appointed Marketing Officer in August, 1931, to superintend the fruit and vegetable trades of the Leeward and Windward Islands.

PARTICULARS of membership of the West India Committee can be obtained from the secretary, 14, Trinity Square, London, E.C.3.

Sea Island Cotton

Lord Derby's Eulogy

At a recent meeting of the shareholders of the British Cotton Growing Association, Lord Derby, who presided, expressed himself as follows regarding the merits of the West Indian product:—

In connexion with the West Indies, the total production of Sea Island Cotton was 5,500 bales. Continued efforts are being made to bring before the public the beauty of the fabrics made from Sea Island Cotton, and you all know what they are. The results of the display at the Empire Exhibition held at Glasgow encouraged the Advisory Committee in England of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association to arrange a further display at the British Industries Fair, which was held in London at the beginning of the year, and I was greatly impressed by their exhibit.

I also saw for myself that you have only got to see some of the articles to realise what an extraordinary cotton Sea Island is, and how much we ought to try and encourage its growth. Their Majesties visited both these Exhibitions, and the Queen, and also Queen Mary, evinced a great interest in the beautiful fabrics made by Lancashire. I do hope that the Cotton Trade will help us to maintain this as a really good example of what Lancashire can do, and I am sure it is a first class advertisement for them.

A meeting of the Advisory Committee in England of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association, held recently in the offices of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, was attended by Sir F. A. Stockdale, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. (in the chair), Mr. E. H. Brown, Mr. F. S. Chance, J.P., Mr. L. G. Killby and Mr. T. A. Twyman.

Apologies for inability to attend were received from Sir Algernon Aspinall, Mr. John Bromley and Mr. J. W. Pearl.

The President of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association, Mr. C. C. Skeete, also attended the meeting.

Reduction of Acreage in Florida and Georgia

According to the report published by the U.S.A. Department of Agriculture: "The 1939 Sea Island acreage is much smaller than 1938 in Georgia and Florida, where most of the crop is produced. However, small acreages are being grown this year in South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas."

On July 1st, 1939 the area planted with Sea Island cotton in Georgia and Florida was 19,400 acres as compared with 31,100 acres on the same date in 1938. The reduction is probably due to the very low yields in 1938, which amounted to only 57 lb. of lint per acre in Georgia and 51 lb. in Florida. The total production in 1938 was 3,400 bales of 500 lb. gross weight each.

LESS SUGAR EXPORTED. During the sugar year ending August 31st, Jamaica failed to supply its quota of 112,000 tons by some six thousand tons. Fears are being expressed that no considerable expansion of the industry can take place before the 1940-41 sugar year, and the Gleaner of August 5th, states in an editorial, "We shall not export more sugar in 1939-40 than we have done in 1938-39."

Nutrition in the Colonies

Conditions in the West Indies

THE report of the Committee of the Economic Advisory Council is a document of great importance. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a Foreword expresses his confidence that it will do much to promote wise policies and improved standards of nutrition in the Colonial Empire and also his hope that it will be studied by employers of labour, missionaries and by all others interested in the welfare of the people of the Colonies.

Part I of the report (210 pages) deals with general principles whilst Part II (146 pages) contains information on nutrition in the Colonies, summarized from replies received to the despatch sent in April, 1936, by Mr. J. H. Thomas then Secretary of State, to the Officers Administering the Governments of all Colonial territories.

In this article an effort has been made to portray the conditions in the British West Indies and Atlantic Colonies as revealed in Part II. A table has been compiled from information given in the Report which brings out in convenient form for comparison vital statistics (for the year 1936) of the West Indies group and a few other representative Colonies. The density of population figures which have been included will also be of interest in connexion with land settlement proposals in Major Orde Browne's report dealt with elsewhere in this issue. In the next CIRCULAR the general principles dealt with in Part I will be discussed.

BAHAMAS

Fish and corned or salt beef figure daily in the dietary and mutton or pork usually once a week; vegetables such as lettuce, spinach, carrots are never used and tomatoes only occasionally. Fruits and milk are too expensive. Pellagra is very prevalent and malnutrition accounts for much illness. The inhabitants of two settlements admit that on following instruction to eat more green vegetables and use goat's milk their health and that of their children had greatly improved.

BERMUDA

In a community where a labourer's wage is given as 10/- a day it is not surprising to learn that unless the family is careless or too large, as is frequently the case, "the living conditions are comfortable." So far as has been determined all classes eat much the same food including meat and fish daily, but the poorer people have fewer sweets and eggs and less fresh milk and fresh fruit. The Health Department is initiating the practice of birth control.

JAMAICA

Although there is no lack of variety nor shortage of food for those who can afford to buy it, and know how to use it, the diet of the poorer classes is reported as being deficient in animal protein and fat, and as containing much salted or otherwise preserved foods,

polished rice and white flour. The root causes of the malnutrition found are adverse economic conditions, poverty, unemployment, over large families and the high percentage of illegitimacy. The average income of 184,000 (92 per cent. of the employed population) was below 25/- per week and 147,700 (71 per cent.) received an average of 14/- per week. "These are the sums received by the male wage earner responsible for an average of five persons, but in a large number of cases he shirks his responsibility leaving it to the women to bear most of the family burden on an intermittently earned wage of 5/- per week." Measures for the improvement of present conditions include the development of animal husbandry as a source of meat, improvement of fisheries and the development of poultry farming. Lunch kitchens have given good results in a number of schools. The supply of milk to school children and a public health nursing service are also receiving the attention of the Government.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

ANTIGUA.

Nutrition is fairly good on the whole among people of working age, the chief sufferers being children and old people. In the case of children, cornmeal "pap" with sugar is almost the sole article of diet, and in a recent survey it was found that the great majority get no milk, eggs or meat. The problem is largely an economic one; parents cannot afford to buy proper food, and working mothers are often obliged to leave their children with neighbours who neglect to feed them.

DOMINICA.

It is remarkable that during recent years when, due largely to the ruin of the lime industry by hurricanes and diseases, estates have been abandoned, causing general unemployment there has been marked improvement in public health. The average adult labourer shows no sign of malnutrition other than in association with various non-deficiency diseases. School children compare well with European and American children of the same age, but malnutrition is commonly seen amongst infants and pre-school children. It has been fortunate for Dominica that, although milk, butter and meat are too expensive for the poorer labouring classes, the soil is fertile and land for the growing of vegetable foodstuffs is available on easy terms.

MONTserrat.

Nutrition is not regarded as a pressing public health problem in this community, consisting largely of peasants who cultivate their own small holdings. Milk and meat of good quality are cheap and within the reach of all but the dietary of the poorer classes is, as usual in the West Indies, too rich in carbohydrates and too low in protein. As seen in the statistical table, infant mortality

is comparatively high, but a high percentage of illegitimate births and unsuitable feeding are important contributory factors.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS.

Malnutrition is reported as "not present in any marked degree." It is most frequently seen among children, and is mainly due to insufficient wages earned by parents. As shown in the accompanying table, the Presidency has the second highest rate of infantile mortality, and by far the highest death rate in the West Indies. The apparently very unbalanced dietary may be in part responsible: bread, sweet potatoes, rice, tannias, yams, maize, breadfruit and sugar. Fresh sugar cane "forms a considerable proportion of the dietary from February to July." Imported cheese and fish are largely used, also mangoes, coco-nuts and wild raspberries. Beef, mutton and milk are available, but "high cost prohibits their use by the poor."

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

The brief memorandum furnished by the Commissioner states that "the staple food is an abundance of West Indian vegetables and fresh fish, an unlimited supply of fresh tubercle-free cows' milk. Nutritional diseases are practically non-existent, and the physique of the people in general, and children in particular, is excellent. Their limbs are straight and sturdy, and the skins healthy with scarcely a blemish." Some factor other than nutrition is apparently responsible for a death rate well above the average, and the fourth highest infant mortality rate.

BARBADOS.

The serious state of affairs in Barbados is revealed by the report of the local committee on nutrition, which states that there is no reason to doubt that many households live on the borderline of extreme poverty. Infants are weaned at the age of one to three months, and thereafter are fed on sugar, tea and cornmeal "pap" with the addition of potatoes, rice and biscuits as they get older. As can be seen in the table, the rate of infantile mortality is the highest in the West Indies. The weekly wage of parents (paid on Saturdays) is insufficient to feed the whole family for a week, and many children have no regular meals after Wednesday. Poor physique, widespread dental caries, the prevalence of pellagra, tuberculosis and general low resistance to infectious disease provide sufficient evidence that diets are seriously deficient. It appears doubtful or even unlikely that increased earnings would be an efficient remedy even if the sugar industry could pay higher rates at present, as it stated that wages have risen since the war, but more is spent on clothing and transport, to such an extent that probably less is being spent on food than before the war. Schemes to provide free milk, and biscuits to school children at an annual cost of about £5,000 per annum, and to encourage the more extensive cultivation of vegetables on small plots, have been adopted by the Government. Unfortunately, with its extremely dense population, 1,151 to the square mile, there is very little opportunity for land settlement in Barbados.

(To be concluded)

The West Indian Shipping Situation

Special Meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee

IN the absence from London of the Chairman, Mr. J. Gordon Miller presided over a Special Meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee on August 10th.

The Deputy Chairman said that the Meeting had been convened to consider the present shipping situation, with particular reference to facilities to and from the British West Indies and British Guiana, and to consider what constructive contribution the Committee could make in the interest of the British West Indies as a whole.

After discussion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted—

"This meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee, having considered carefully the position of the shipping opportunities available for the West Indian trade, views with concern the present disturbance to trade and the announcement of the withdrawal of certain valuable British services, and is agreed that this is a matter on which an express interim report should be asked for from the Imperial Shipping Committee now inquiring into these services."

It was also agreed that the Imperial Shipping Committee should be asked to receive a Deputation to supply further information as to detail, consisting of the following: Lieut.-Colonel Ivan Davson, O.B.E. (Chairman), Mr. J. Gordon Miller (Deputy Chairman), Mr. Alexander Elder and Mr. F. A. Greenaway, and that the Colonial Office be informed of the action which was being taken in the matter.

The reply, dated August 16th, from the Imperial Shipping Committee stated that Sir Halford Mackinder was fully aware of the urgency and importance of the question raised by the West India Committee, but that owing to the absence from London of members it was impossible to arrange a meeting during the next two or three weeks. It would, therefore, be impracticable to endeavour to arrange for an interim report to be issued. The Imperial Shipping Committee would be pleased, however, to receive the Deputation from the West India Committee, and suggested September 15th as a provisional date.

Dinner to West Indies Cricketers

The West Indian Club will entertain the Captain, Manager and Members of the West Indies Cricket Team at a dinner to be held at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, W. 1 on Wednesday, September 20th next, at 7.30 for 8 p.m. Sir Leonard Lyle, a vice-president of the club, will be in the chair.

The Club extend a cordial invitation to any members of the West India Committee who desire to attend. Tickets (price 15/- exclusive of wines) can be obtained from the honorary secretary, West Indian Club, 4, Whitehall Court, S.W.1.

Letters to the Editor

Codrington College : Modern Progress

SIR,

On my arrival in England a fortnight ago, I was interested to find that you were publishing a short serial on Codrington College. Thank you for doing so. Since you are kind enough to ask me to supplement the article, I venture to suggest the following:—

(1) When the Codrington Foundation became a University College, the former Codrington Grammar School was removed to the Chaplain's Lodge, 1½ miles away. This was in 1829. Owing to its new location, it received the name of the Lodge School. It is in a flourishing condition to-day, with a staff of eight masters and some 120 pupils, boarders from the other islands as well as Barbados and day boys.

(2) The scope of the Codrington Trust was greatly enlarged during the short Principalship of the Rev. (now Bishop) A. H. Anstey, 1911-1918. (a) In 1912 he founded the Rawle Institute, for the training of Elementary Teachers, providing accommodation for the student-teachers in and adjoining the Principal's Lodge. He added a hostel for women in 1915. (b) In 1916 he and some others founded the Codrington High School for Girls, at the top of the hill overlooking the College. In recent years the numbers have very nearly reached a century. This school was formally opened in 1917 by His Excellency the Governor, in the presence of the seven Bishops of the West Indies who had assembled at the College for the Provincial Synod.

(3) In 1916 the name of Mr. Joseph Forte was added to the list of our benefactors. By his will he left his estate, Bennett's, in Barbados, to the College. The estate was sold and the money invested, largely in war bonds. His munificence has been of untold value in the lean years that followed the war and in making good the ravages of the fire of 1926.

(4) Your article mentioned the great fire which gutted the College on April 18th, 1926. Strange to say, the fire, which ruined the Principal's Lodge in 1885, also occurred on April 18th. It should be noted that it was possible to continue the work of the College after an interval of only two and a half weeks by a wonderful dispensation of providence. New buildings for the Rawle Institute, on a site adjoining the College football field, were in the course of erection between December 1925, and April 1926. Thus it came to pass that temporary quarters were awaiting the College at the very time they were wanted, as, we need hardly say, it was decided that the Rawle Institute should postpone for the time being its occupation of the new buildings. The reconstruction of the College was completed in April 1931. It is generally admitted that the restored buildings are a great improvement on the old.

(5) The Bishop of Barbados, in his last synod charge, said, "I am convinced that, splendid as its past has been, a still greater future lies before Codrington College." It is hoped before long to make it possible for women students to take their degrees, and to add to the College syllabus such subjects as English literature and history, and modern languages, and to enable students, who are prospective candidates for the staffs

of secondary schools, to obtain their Diploma of Teaching without the expense of a year's residence in England.

If and when a West Indian university is established, it is certain that Codrington College will form an integral part of it.

Yours faithfully,

J. C. WIPPELL.

Lucea and St. Lucia

SIR,

On recently acquiring a copy of "A Gateway of Empire," which you have just reviewed, I was puzzled over the view of St. Lucea, noted "National Maritime Museum."

It did not appear to me to be hilly enough, for the surroundings of Castries, the landlocked coaling harbour of the island of St. Lucia.

In reproducing it, you have converted St. Lucea into St. Lucia, which is misleading and erroneous, though quite excusable.

As the artist's style seemed familiar to me, I looked through some of my Jamaican views, and among a set of four engravings, found the following, which solves the mystery, as it is identical with the illustration.

"A View looking South of the Town and Harbour of LUCEA in the Parish of HANOVER the North side of JAMAICA. To John Ellis Esqr. this Plate is with all due respect Inscribed. Publish'd according to Act of Parliament, Jan. 26, 1770 or Sold for the Author at Mrs. Spilsbury's Print Shop, Rufsel Court, Covent Garden." On the left is a tall tree labelled below "Greater Palmato or Bull thatch" and on the right side is a "Mountain Cabbage."

The three other views are of Montego Bay in St. James's, Port Antonio in Portland (reproduced in Cundall's Historic Jamaica, p. 256), and Ora Cabeca in St. Mary's, this last dated 1766, but in no case is there the name of a painter or engraver.

Was the above set confined to four views of the North side, or were others of the South coast also issued?

A representative of the National Maritime Museum was with me yesterday, through whom I hope to receive further details for verification, as the illustration seems to more nearly resemble the engraving than the picture.
August 1st, 1939.

V. L. OLIVER.

Conditions in The Bahamas

SIR,

May I be allowed to draw attention to the report made by Major G. St. J. Orde Browne, O.B.E., and presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for the Colonies (Cmd. 6070) and to the terms of his conclusions in relation to the Bahamas?

Major Orde Browne states, for instance, that:—
"The Bahamas can be said to be decidedly healthy and the inhabitants as a whole enjoy freedom from the majority of tropical diseases. Malaria has disappeared, hookworm is unknown and the incidence of infectious disease is not serious. . . overcrowding is rare; there is no slum problem. . . Conditions in the Bahamas are such that specialised attention to labour matters is scarcely necessary."

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

N. G. THWAITES, Lieut.-Col.

Agricultural News

By "AGRONOMIST"

THERE was a slight check last year to the consumption of bananas in the United Kingdom which had increased continuously since 1933. The figures given in Fruit Supplies 1938, recently published by the Imperial Economic Committee, show that the total imports amounted (in millions of bunches) to 22.22 compared with 22.57 in the record year 1937. Jamaica supplied practically all the Empire bananas 18.49 million bunches, a drop of 1.1 million from the previous year. The imports from British West Africa although very small in comparison are increasing slowly. Last year 336,000 bunches arrived from the British Cameroons and 91,000 from the Gold Coast. The re-export trade totalled 694,000 bunches, mainly Jamaicas. Eire takes the bulk but during the last few years there has been a marked increase in the consignments to Finland, comparative figures being 8,000 bunches in 1934 and 183,000 in 1938.

Bagging Bananas

Banana growers in Trinidad have during the last year or so experienced much disappointment owing to the high percentage of bunches which have been rejected when offered for shipment. The reason for rejection was unsightly appearance due to scratches and scars which were apparently caused by rats and manicoes whilst the fruit was growing. At the July meeting of the Board of Agriculture an account was given of experiments made by the Department of Agriculture to prevent such damage. The bunch whilst quite young is enclosed in a cheap cotton bag which is opened up once at the bottom as the bunch grows. The result has been cleaner and attractive fruit with much less scarring. The use of the bags does not however eliminate spots caused by thrips. The Director of Agriculture stated that the United Fruit Company have shown interest in the experiments and on their own initiative were sending to Trinidad a supply of paper bags for trial.

Grapefruit, High Production, Low Price

The imports of grapefruit into the United Kingdom reached a new record last year, 1,470,000 cwt. or nearly double the total for 1933. The Empire's share of the total was 74.2 per cent. against 81.7 per cent. in 1937. As shown in Fruit Supplies 1938 Shipments from South Africa continue to expand steadily and supplies from Jamaica, Trinidad and British Honduras were also larger than the previous year although Jamaica did not reach her record of 1936. The actual figures in thousands of cwt. were Jamaica 90, Trinidad 51 and British Honduras 24. Palestine was again the principal source of supply with 669,000 cwt. a drop however of 76,000 from the previous year. I referred in the last

CIRCULAR to the still expanding production in the United States and in a previous issue to the effect in Palestine of low prices. The record of prices of all the principal imported fruits (given elsewhere in Fruit Supplies 1938) for the last seven years are not encouraging to the grapefruit producer who looks to the United Kingdom as his chief market. The average declared value per cwt. was 26/6 in 1932, 27/4 in 1933 and since then it has dropped year by year to reach the low level of 14/7 in 1938, that is to say very little more than half what it was only six years ago. The need for some international control for grapefruit will soon be necessary.

"Mosquito Day"

August 20th is a date that should be remembered as the British Empire's most important anniversary, writes Mr. R. L. Megroz in a letter apparently widely distributed to the daily press and weekly journals. It is the date that the late Sir Ronald Ross named "Mosquito Day" because on August 20th, 1897 he obtained the final convincing evidence that a certain kind of mosquito was the carrier of malaria, the world's greatest scourge. Sir Ronald Ross died, a disappointed man, in 1932, and Mr. Megroz recalls that in one of their many conversations Sir Ronald declared that not more than one-tenth of the necessary malaria control work had been attempted and that not less than a million people a year were dying from malaria in India alone. The recently published reports on Nutrition in the Colonial Empire and Labour Conditions in the West Indies show that in some of the British West Indies and Atlantic Colonies malaria is still the most widespread serious tropical disease. As has been proved in India, Malaya and Ceylon, the taking of adequate measures to guard estate labourers from malaria is an economic proposition, increased efficiency and reduction in costs following on the improvement in health. The source of advice and practical help is the Ross Institute founded in honour of Sir Ronald to carry on the task to which he devoted his life. The Institute is very largely dependent on voluntary contributions and its support and use by all large employers of tropical labour would bring full returns.

Appeal to Stamp Collectors

SIR,

Could you possibly oblige me by giving me the name of anyone in the West Indies who is a stamp collector so that I might write with a view to exchange of stamps especially from the West Indies?

E. S. ELDRIDGE.

Box 270, Beira, P.E.A.

[Perhaps some reader of the CIRCULAR may wish to communicate with Mr. Eldridge.—*Editor.*]

Notes of West Indian Interest

"WHEN mischief-maker meet, de debil go a dinner."

* * *

MR. WILLIAM J. MAKIN, who recently returned from Jamaica, where he was Editor of the Jamaica Standard, has been appointed Chief Intelligence Officer of the Colonial Empire Marketing Board.

* * *

The West Indian Club Golfing Society's annual match against the Seaford Club resulted in a win for Seaford by 6 matches to 5, the Society halving the foursomes but being beaten by 4 matches to 3 in the singles.

* * *

MR. B. A. FOSTER achieved a notable double when over the Blatchington Course, Seaford, he won the Captain's Prize with a round of 75, and the Henriques Cup with a score of 35 points under the Stapleford System.

* * *

MR. GEORGE INNISS, B.A., who left Barbados last summer to pursue a course of study at the Institute of Education, London University, has been accepted by the R.A.F. and will begin training in September as a pilot-officer.

* * *

MR. INNISS, who has just returned from a short motor tour in Scotland, is an old Harrisonian and a former Island Scholar of Codrington College. He kindly supplied the CIRCULAR recently with two photographs which illustrated an article on Codrington College, written by Mr. E. C. Stenbridge.

* * *

As will be noticed from our advertising columns Copt Hall Estate, situated $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Roseau, the capital of Dominica, with an area of 181 acres, is in the market. It is at present the property of the Government of that Island and has been widely planted in citrus.

* * *

MISS WALCOTT, chief assistant to the Tourist Trade Development Board of Jamaica, is at present in this country and the staff of the West India Committee have been glad to have the opportunity of discussing with her many problems affecting Jamaica's Tourist Industry.

* * *

MR. CALVIN S. LAMBERT, young Trinidadian poet and medical student of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, is shortly to publish a new volume entitled Selected Poems of a West Indian, which contains about 40 hitherto unpublished poems and others which have been revised. A foreword to the volume will be written by Mr. Paul Robeson.

* * *

THE engagement is announced between Stephen Henry, elder son of the late Lt.-Col. J. D. Crowdy, D.S.O., 5th Royal Gurkhas F.F., and of Mrs. Crowdy,

of Pinner, and Joan Gertrude, elder daughter of Sir Geoffrey and Lady Evans, of Kew. Mr. Crowdy is a member of the staff of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.

* * *

BRITISH GUIANA LOCAL FORCES RIFLE CLUB has won for this year the West Indian Club Challenge Cup. The match is shot on local ranges by teams of eight. The scores of the competing teams were: British Guiana Local Forces Rifle Club, 690; Trinidad Local Forces Rifle Club, 680; Jamaica (Local Forces, Police and Militia), 672; The Barbados Rifle Association, 637.

* * *

MR. CHRISTIAN MANGOT, Senior Operations Representative of the Pan-American Airways, stationed at Southampton, is believed to be the first Trinidadian to have flown all the way to England from Trinidad. He and his wife went by air to America, where they connected with the Yankee Clipper, and crossed the Atlantic in a flying time of 25 hours.

* * *

THE LEAGUE OF COLOURED PEOPLES will entertain the West Indian Cricket Team at a dance at Bush House, London, on September 22nd. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, is patron and Lady Simon patroness. Music will be provided by Ken Johnson, the well-known British Guianese dance band leader and his orchestra.

* * *

THE Hon. C. R. Jacob, M.L.C., of British Guiana, who arrived in England on August 11th, with his son Mr. Frank R. Jacob, was a recent visitor to the Committee Rooms in Trinity Square. Mr. Jacob will be in England for about two months, during which time he expects to visit the Colonial Office to discuss the position of Indians in British Guiana and other matters.

* * *

A BARBADOS SCHOLAR of 1908 has been appointed Director of Agriculture of the Federated Malay States. He is Mr. W. N. C. Belgrave, the only son of the late Mr. J. Belgrave and Mrs. Belgrave of Fontabelle. Mr. Belgrave was appointed to the staff of the Department of Agriculture, Federated Malay States, which he subsequently represented at Rubber and Agricultural Conferences in England and Germany.

* * *

Among recent visitors to the West India Committee Rooms have been the following: Major G. R. Alston, Mr. Lewis Ashenheim, Sir Harold Austin, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. William Bowring, Mr. Harold E. Box, Mr. V. P. Emtage, His Honour Mr. J. D. Harford, Sir Charlton Harrison, Mr. C. R. Jacob, Mr. E. Scott Johnston, Mr. Robert Johnstone, Mr. F. A. Mackey, Mr. B. A. Melhado, Mr. M. G. Mendez, Mr. C. C. Skeete, Mr. W. F. Winckley, Mr. J. R. Yearwood and Mr. R. D. S. Yearwood.

Regiment with W. I. Battle Honours

Maintains Guard at Royal Palace

DURING the absence on manœuvres of the battalion of household troops, which would otherwise perform that duty, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry has been maintaining the guard at the Royal Palaces and the Bank of England.

Formerly the 46th Regiment, the D.C.L.I. includes among its battle honours "St. Vincent" and "Dominica." Its services are also commemorated by an inscription on a boundary column on the side of the road to Fort Charlotte from Kingstown, St. Vincent, where the regiment formed part of the forces under Sir R. Abercromby, which defeated the Caribs and their allies in the Brigands War in 1795. Dominica also is grateful to the old 46th for having, by a forced march to Prince Rupert's Bay, outwitted La Grange when he descended on the island and Roseau, the capital, was destroyed by fire in 1805. In the officers' mess of the regiment is a greatly prized service of plate presented by the Colonists to the regiment on that occasion— which, by the way, was also marked by the presentation of a sword of honour by the West India Committee to General Prevost, who commanded the troops.

Trinidad's Cocoa Exports

Heavy Decline in Six Months

TRINIDAD exported 1,737,111 lb. of cocoa during June bringing the total for the first six months of the current year to 10,023,296 lb.

This figure, compared with the same period in 1938, shows a heavy decline of over 17,500,000 lb.

The following table shows the destination of the cocoa shipped from the Colony during the first half of the current and two preceding years and it will be noted that Danzig, Italy and Denmark are the only countries taking larger quantities than last year. U.S.A. has reduced her amount by nearly 10,000,000 lb.

	1939	1938	1937
	lb.	lb.	lb.
United States ..	3,873,385	13,451,850	9,130,100
France ..	485,199	954,236	1,269,264
United Kingdom	1,152,341	2,639,598	3,679,940
Germany ..	623,540	2,990,768	1,329,744
Netherlands ..	1,262,688	1,286,112	1,167,006
Danzig ..	19,800	13,200	12,000
Australia ..	35,799	188,848	378,868
Canada ..	1,227,325	2,083,200	747,388
Belgium ..	632,400	2,450,300	1,054,940
Italy ..	110,224	109,135	32,800
Norway ..	106,000	170,000	80,000
Sweden ..	120,000	242,700	199,900
Denmark ..	172,854	84,554	4,400
Argentine Republic ..	29,400	238,700	213,400
New Zealand ..	73,892	201,927	76,440
South Africa ..	15,468	351,962	2,178
Other countries	82,981	109,474	123,600
Total for six months ..	10,023,296	27,566,564	19,506,968

Jamaica Scouts in Britain

Jamaica was represented at the Third World Rover Moot, at Monzie Castle, Scotland, by seven Rovers. Two other Scouters and six Lady Cubmasters also came over to take training courses. The leader, Mr. D. T. Girvan, Deputy Camp Chief for Jamaica, who has recently been appointed Co-operative Development Officer for the Jamaica Welfare, Ltd., was accompanied by Mrs. Girvan.

The party was divided into two sections, Miss M. Russell being in charge of the ladies, and Mr. H. F.



A Group of Happy Visitors to Britain

Lopez of the Rovers. The sole Rover representing Trinidad was in the same unit at the Moot.

Representatives of the Rovers attended several functions, including two civic receptions at Perth; a hospitality tour of Strathallan Castle, through the courtesy of Sir James and Lady Roberts; Mr. Girvan represented Jamaica at a reception by the Lord Provost in Edinburgh, and also at His Majesty's Government's reception at Holyrood House on the occasion of the visit of the Duke of Gloucester.

The party, at the conclusion of the Moot, were guests of the Sheffield Boy Scouts Association. They were entertained to tea at the Colonial Office, where they were received by Sir Cosmo Parkinson, Sir Henry Moore and Mr. Beckett and at the Royal Empire Society.

The West India Committee arranged a visit to the Tower of London on August 10th and afterwards the party was welcomed by Mr. H. J. J. Freeman and Mr. Alexander Elder in the Committee's Board Room where tea was provided.

MAY we send your friend a post free copy of THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR?



West Indies Cricket Tour



West Indies' Fine Showing In Third Test

GLAMORGAN.

THE match against Glamorgan at Swansea ended after two days' play, with the West Indies victors by 2 wickets.

The first day was a paradise for bowlers, 25 wickets falling for an aggregate of 273 runs.

Glamorgan on the second day added 109 runs, leaving the West Indies with 191 to win. Grant batted boldly, hitting 46 runs out of 70 in 55 minutes, but J. B. Stollmeyer was the sounder bat, contributing 57, with seven 4's in 1 hour 50 minutes.

Play was truly exciting at the finish when, with only Clarke to go in, 10 runs were needed. This was a happy occasion for Constantine, who hit a 6 and a 4 in the same over, bringing the total to 194, and avenging the West Indian defeat at Cardiff over Whitsuntide.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A grand fifth-wicket stand by Gomez and Weekes was responsible for 151 runs of a total 225 on the first day of play against Warwickshire at Birmingham.

Danny Mayer, Warwickshire's veteran fast bowler, took 6 wickets for 54 runs.

After waiting until 5.15 p.m. the following day because of rain, R. Sale and Hill, who had the unusual experience of batting for three days in a second-wicket partnership of 42, added 15 runs only for Warwickshire. Clarke and Grant dismissed the remaining batsmen for 97 runs, and the West Indies knocked up a cheerful 112 for 4 before declaring.

Warwickshire's batsmen decided not to emulate this adventurous spirit, and the game ended in a draw in favour of the West Indies.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Honours were easy at Cheltenham on the first day's play against Gloucestershire. The West Indies were 110 with nine wickets down, but V. H. Stollmeyer, who made 46 not out, and C. B. Clarke added 52 runs.

Owing to Constantine's deadly bowling Gloucestershire at the close of play had only reached 149 for the loss of 8 wickets, and only three runs were added the next day to give them a total of 10 runs behind the visitors.

Grand summer weather and a large crowd inspired the West Indies to amass 220 on the second day, but Gloucestershire was left a whole day with only 183 runs needed for victory, and before tea on the final day had beaten the West Indies by 7 wickets.

WILTSHIRE.

The West Indies finished 223 runs in front, with only five men out when the two days' match against Wiltshire at Swindon was left drawn. Gomez contributed 77 and Headley 58 out of a first innings total of 270, but B. W.

Hone, the former Oxford University captain, took his score to 124, and Wiltshire declared when 7 wickets had fallen for 333.

The Stollmeyer brothers opened brilliantly for the West Indies, but their hitting—and that of Bayley—was later eclipsed by the hurricane innings of Sealey, who hit two 6's and 11 4's and reached 50 in 27 minutes.

THE THIRD TEST.

The West Indies have answered all their critics in the Third Test Match. Their bowling against England's seasoned batsmen on a perfect wicket, and their splendid fielding, kept the English total within a reasonable limit, and their sound and bright batting on the second day warmed the hearts of the 23,000 spectators who thronged the Oval grounds.

Constantine's achievement of 5 wickets for 75 runs on such a batsman's wicket, and K. H. Weekes' trouncing of the English bowling for 137 runs, have from the West Indian point of view made the Third Test the most thrilling match of the tour.

Although Headley was run out inexcusably at 65, yet it gave V. H. Stollmeyer the opportunity to show those who have accused the team of being "All Headley" that other batsmen could be relied on in a time of stress.

Stollmeyer needed four runs for a century in his first Test Match when he was unfortunately stumped, and the vast audience at the Oval rose to their feet to honour his return to the Pavilion. When Weekes hit four consecutive 4's off Perks, the English bowling, which was hampered by a wet ball, seemed entirely ineffectual. Finally the rain, which had been preceded by terrific thunder-claps and vivid forked and sheet lightning, put an end to a bright day's cricket for more than an hour. Weekes was caught by Hammond in first slip, and play was finished soon after with the score standing at 395 for 6 wickets.

With the score two runs short of 500, Constantine who had knocked up 79 in his inimitable style skied a mis-hit which was caught by the wicket keeper.

The West Indies were leading by 146 runs, and the sun shone brilliantly.

Hutton who was not out for 165 and Hammond who was bowled by Clarke for 138, took charge of the English side and when the match was declared drawn, England with the loss of three wickets had collected 366 runs.

From the spectators' point of view the last day of play was disappointing. Batting was sound but only occasionally lively, and most people thought the English team ought to have declared if only to add excitement to the close.

The West Indies did not win the Third Test, but they won the approval of the large crowds who delighted in their smart fielding and lively batting.

GLAMORGAN MATCH
GLAMORGAN

Table with columns for First Innings and Second Innings, listing players and their scores. Total runs: 127 vs 159.

WEST INDIES

Table with columns for First Innings and Second Innings, listing players and their scores. Total runs: 96 vs 194.

BOWLING ANALYSIS
GLAMORGAN

Table with columns for O, M, R, W for both teams in both innings.

WARWICKSHIRE MATCH
WEST INDIES

Table with columns for First Innings and Second Innings, listing players and their scores. Total runs: 225 vs 112.

*Innings declared closed.

WARWICKSHIRE

Table with columns for First Innings and Second Innings, listing players and their scores. Total runs: 130 vs 100.

BOWLING ANALYSIS
WEST INDIES

Table with columns for O, M, R, W for both teams in both innings.

WARWICKSHIRE

Table with columns for O, M, R, W for both teams in both innings.

Second Innings

Table with columns for O, M, R, W for both teams in the second innings.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE MATCH
WEST INDIES

Table with columns for First Innings and Second Innings, listing players and their scores. Total runs: 162 vs 220.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Table with columns for First Innings and Second Innings, listing players and their scores. Total runs: 152 vs 231.

BOWLING ANALYSIS
WEST INDIES

Table with columns for O, M, R, W for both teams in both innings.

WILTSHIRE MATCH
WEST INDIES

Table with columns for First Innings and Second Innings, listing players and their scores. Total runs: 270 vs 286.

WILTSHIRE

Table with columns for First Innings and Second Innings, listing players and their scores. Total runs: 270 vs 286.

Total (7 wks.) ... 333

*Innings declared closed.

D. F. Cockle, C. E. Awdry and Smith (W.) did not go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS
WEST INDIES

Table with columns for O, M, R, W for both teams in both innings.

(Continued on page 392)

The West Indies at Westminster

House of Commons Questions

Air Transport

MR. PERKINS asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer why he was refusing permission to Imperial Airways, Limited, to buy American aircraft in order to start a service in the West Indies?

CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK, in a written answer on August 2nd, stated that his right hon. friend was informed that no decision had yet been taken on the question of the establishment of a British Air Transport Service in the West Indies, and in consequence he had received no request for his consent to the purchase of equipment.

Sugar Convention

COLONEL NATHAN asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on August 3rd when he anticipated that the International Sugar Convention would come up for review; and whether, in the negotiations for renewal, he would bear in mind the necessity for increasing the quota now permitted to the West Indies?

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD said that the International Sugar Agreement remained in force until 31st August, 1942. When the time came to consider its renewal, His Majesty's Government would certainly bear in mind the interests of the West Indian and other sugar-producing Colonies.

Food Defence (Sugar)

COLONEL A. EVANS asked the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster on August 2nd, whether he had yet had an opportunity of considering the memorandum on food storage in the West Indies, submitted to him on the 10th July by the hon. and gallant Member for Cardiff, South, who had sent copies at the same time to the Board of Trade and the Colonial Office; and what action His Majesty's Government proposed to take.

MR. W. S. MORRISON replied in the affirmative, and said that the memorandum of his hon. and gallant friend had received careful consideration by the Departments concerned, but he regretted that he was unable to adopt his suggestion that, for food defence reasons, arrangements should be made for maintaining a reserve of sugar in the West Indies.

West Indian Sugar Industry

MR. DAVID ADAMS, on August 2nd, asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that, owing to the absence of factory legislation in the West Indies, machinery for the manufacture of sugar and other commodities was unfenced and was a menace to life and limb; and whether he proposed to secure the adoption of such protective legislation at an early date?

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD replied that he was aware that in certain of the West Indian Colonies there



was need for the enactment of legislation to ensure the protection from accident of workers employed in tending machinery, and this was a matter which he was taking up with the Governments concerned. In the meantime he would be obliged if the hon. Member would furnish him with particulars of the specific cases to which his question related.

Trinidad and Refugees

In the House of Commons on August 4th, Miss RATHBONE asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the Government of Trinidad was willing to admit refugees and under what conditions; and whether they had granted the request of the Zurich Church Committee for Refugees to be permitted to send to Trinidad 15 to 20 Christian refugees aged 25 to 50, selected as having had special experience in industries suitable to the Colony and submitted for approval to the British Consul-General at Zurich.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD, in reply said that up to the beginning of this year Trinidad had already admitted some 500 refugees. The position regarding both employment and accommodation for refugees then became serious, and therefore the admission of alien refugees into Trinidad was prohibited except with the special permission of the Governor. He had no information regarding the latter part of the question, but was making inquiries.

MISS RATHBONE asked if the right hon. Gentleman would consider whether the application for this particular group could be considered in view of the fact that they appeared to be specially carefully selected.

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD replied that he was making inquiries and said that he would communicate with the hon. Lady when he saw the information.

Shipping Services

SIR IRVING ALBERY asked the President of the Board of Trade on August 1st whether, when considering applications by liner companies operating Atlantic routes for inclusion in the provisions of the Shipping Defence Bill, he would give an assurance that he would endeavour to obtain better, more frequent and cheaper communication between this country and Newfoundland, Bermuda and the West Indies, and make it a condition that more of the liners sailing to Canadian ports should call at St. Johns on the outward and homeward voyages; and would he refuse assistance where agreements existed with foreign shipping companies which limited the nature of the services which might be made available to British Dominions and Colonies?

MR. STANLEY replied that if the occasion arose, the considerations referred to by his hon. friend would be kept in mind.



SIR DOUGLAS THOMSON asked the President of the Board of Trade (1) whether the Imperial Shipping Committee was considering the present services to and from the West Indies and this country; whether their attention had been drawn to the new British competition with the existing British lines; and whether they had made any report.

(2) Whether his attention had been drawn to the intrusion of the Blue Star Line into the West Indies trade with serious results for the existing lines; whether he was aware that this line served the trade only in one direction, and that the existing lines could not maintain their full services in face of this competition and were withdrawing the only British passenger service that had for long competed with foreign passenger services; could he say in what country these Blue Star Line vessels were built; and whether he would investigate if this recent development was in the interests of British shipping as a whole?

MR. STANLEY said that he was aware of the developments in the West Indies trade referred to. According to the advertisements in the Press, the new outward cargo service from the United Kingdom by Blue Star Line was carried on by nine vessels, five of which were built in the United Kingdom. The Imperial Shipping Committee was at present engaged upon an inquiry into West Indian shipping facilities, and he was informed that their attention had been drawn to the new service, and that they were considering its effects. He was not in a position to comment on the matter in advance of their report, which he understood might be expected in the autumn.

SIR D. THOMSON asked if his right hon. friend was aware that the existing passenger service was being withdrawn in the next month, and might be withdrawn before the report was published?

MR. STANLEY replied that when a matter of this kind was under consideration by a committee of this importance, it could not be dealt with before the report was issued.

MR. KIRKWOOD asked if this did not give the lie to the statement that competition was essential?

SIR I. ALBERY asked if it was not a fact that the principal competition in the West Indies service was by larger and faster foreign vessels?

MR. STANLEY said that was another point which the committee was considering.

Unemployment in Jamaica

MR. RILEY asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on August 2nd, whether the right of public meeting had been suspended or prohibited in Jamaica; and, if so, what were the reasons for such suspension or prohibition.

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD, replying in the negative, said that as he had stated in answer to previous questions, a law was recently passed giving the Governor power to prohibit the holding of street meetings in time of tension.

MR. RILEY asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what was the Jamaican Government's policy for dealing with the acute problem of unemployment in the island; how many men were being employed on public relief works; and what was the scope of this

relief work, the rates of wages paid for such work, and the number of hours worked per week?

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD answered that, to relieve the unemployment situation the Government of Jamaica was organising and improving the marketing of agricultural produce both for export and local consumption, and encouraged the establishment of canning, dairy and other industries based on the agricultural economy of the island. Parallel with this development was the land settlement programme to cost £650,000 which was started last year, and which aimed at placing on the land a large number of persons who would otherwise compete in the labour market.

As a short-term policy for the provision of immediate employment the Government was empowered, by a law passed in December last year, to raise locally a loan of £500,000 for expenditure on public works. £300,000 was raised at the beginning of this year, and it was anticipated that the remainder of the loan would be raised during the present financial year. Men employed on these works were paid at the normal rate of wages.

Finally, where unemployment was especially acute, the Government of Jamaica had established a scheme of relief works on which approximately 1,400 men were at present employed. The majority of these were engaged on swamp filling and land reclamation in the Corporation Area of Kingston and St. Andrew. The men were paid a wage of 2s. a day with a free midday meal for five days a week, and work for thirty hours during the week.

News by Wireless

MR. CREECH JONES asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies why no news gathered from wireless reports might be published in the newspapers of Jamaica?

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD replied that, in view of the terms of the licence granted to Cable and Wireless (West Indies), Limited, for the operation of wireless services in Jamaica, the Government had issued a regulation providing that no holder of a private wireless receiving licence should publish or cause to be published in any newspaper issued in the island any item of news or information received by him by wireless telephony or telegraphy. This did not, however, preclude the publication of broadcast wireless news, since it was open to any person to arrange with Cable and Wireless to receive and supply wireless news services for publication, and he understood that at least one of the local newspapers had made such arrangements with the cable company. He was in communication with the Governor on the subject.

Replying to a further question by MR. RILEY regarding unemployment in Jamaica and one by MR. SORENSEN in regard to unemployment in the Bahamas, Bermuda, Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad, MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD said that no comprehensive system of unemployment registration was yet in force in the Colonies mentioned, and he was therefore unable to give the figures asked for. The compilation of statistics relating to labour would be one of the duties of the new labour departments which have been or were being established in most of these Colonies.

Members of the West India Committee are invited to introduce candidates for election.

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



British Guiana's Internal Air Service — Trinidad's Sugar
Production — Barbados New Science Dept.



ANTIGUA

THE Antigua Sugar Factory has bought Bendals Sugar Factory, writes Miss Helen Goodwin.

The Inter-Island Cricket Tournament was held in Antigua this year and the island won the Sir Hesketh Bell Shield. St. Kitts beat Montserrat by 10 wickets in the opening match. A running commentary, organised by Mr. T. Derek, was an interesting feature of the tournament. The cricket ground was fenced by coco-nut branches which made an attractive setting for the blazing "flamboyants" in full bloom.

BARBADOS

Drought. Mr. J. H. Wilkinson wrote on July 20th, that the island "is suffering from severe drought and the canes are very low, and in many parts of the island are suffering through lack of rain. Should we get good rains before the end of this month, the island may still make a good crop in 1940, but I fear will not reach this year's figures which of course is a record one."

A New Science Department has recently been completed at the Lodge School. It was designed by Mr. W. Hodgson, the principal science master at Lodge. In the engine room is housed a modern Aerogen Gas Plant which manufactures the gas consumed in the burners. This engine mixes aviation gasoline with air, producing a very economical fuel consisting of 95 per cent. air. The gas is very clean and non-poisonous. The room has accommodation for 20 students. The building was erected by Mr. Franklyn, building contractor.

Broadcasting Station. Letters published by the *Advocate* discuss a proposal for the erection and maintenance of a Government Broadcasting Station, contained in a recent message to the Legislature by the Acting Governor. The erection cost of such a station is estimated to be £11,000 and the annual gross operating cost £2,600.

The *Advocate* in an Editorial of Saturday, May 27th, headed "Unnecessary Expenditure" says "There is no need for an elaborate £11,000 station and an expensive staff. Instead, the Government after making suitable arrangements with Reuters and the Performing Rights Society, can follow the lead given by Major Peebles and instal radio receiving sets with loud speakers at different points throughout the island, as occasion demands."

BRITISH GUIANA

New Staff Officer. Lieut. R. M. Tarrant of the Dorsetshire Regiment has been appointed Staff Officer of the Local Forces in succession to Capt. S. B. Cope whose term of engagement has expired. Mr. Tarrant left England for the Colony on July 14th.

Internal Air Service. The Legislative Council has

approved of a subsidized air-service under contract for the Colony to come into operation on October 1st, 1939. A contract has been concluded between the Government, Mr. A. J. Williams and British Guiana Airways, Ltd., a company recently formed by Mr. Williams.

The main provisions of the contract, which is for a period of three years, are:—

(a) The service will be operated with the two seaplanes now in use, and will take passengers and cargo.

(b) The Government will pay an annual subsidy of \$26,000 and Government departments will take and pay for, at \$60 per flying hour, a minimum of 30 flying hours a year.

(c) The Government to have first call on the services of the seaplanes.

(d) The ordinary rate for commercial flights must not exceed \$60 an hour.

(e) Mr. Williams' services as Pilot to be continued.

Manganese in Two Districts. In a Bulletin of the Imperial Institute, Dr. S. A. Bryan Davies of the Geological Survey of British Guiana mentions the occurrence of Manganese near the Tassawini mine in the Barama district and in the Pipiani district 17 miles to the south-west. An analysis of a bulk sample gave the following results: metallic manganese 43.17 per cent., iron 2.74, silica 15.98, phosphorus 0.077. A picked sample was found to contain an appreciably lower percentage of impurities. A complete report on the district is in course of preparation, and meanwhile Geological and Topographical maps of the area can be consulted at the Geological Survey Office in Georgetown.

The Bishop of Guiana has appointed the Rev. H. Vincent Armstrong, Archdeacon of Berbice and Diocesan Secretary, to be a Canon of St. George's Cathedral, Georgetown, in place of Canon H. Gregory, who recently resigned.

DOMINICA

Poor Markets. Mr. H. H. V. Whitchurch wrote on July 25th that economic conditions showed no improvement. Drought at the beginning of the year had retarded the green limes, and orders which came through could not be supplied. Coco-nuts and cocoa are held up with poor markets.

Imperial Road Grant. Engineers were expected to arrive shortly in connexion with a Road Grant made by the Imperial Government, and it is hoped that the scheme will provide much employment.

GRENADA

Population. The estimated population on December 31st, 1938, was 89,415, an increase of 1,317 on the past year. Births and deaths registered during the year were 2,665 and 1,348 respectively.

JAMAICA

New Rules for the Constabulary Force of Jamaica were issued towards the end of July. The Inspector-General is now Commissioner of Police and his Deputy's title alters accordingly. Members of the force are forbidden to express or manifest political or sectarian opinions. They are prohibited from keeping race-horses or taking any part in horse-races.

Agricultural Stations. The Governor announced recently at a meeting of the Agricultural Society that the Government is considering the establishment of a number of well-equipped agricultural stations in the island.

Tourists not to be Molested. A plan is on foot in Jamaica to stop tourists being molested by over-zealous salesmen. Shipping companies, it is understood, intend to prevent any salesman going aboard ships, or even on the wharves where passengers alight.

The First Agricultural Scholarship, awarded by Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood, managing director of the West Indies Sugar Co. Ltd., and of Messrs. Tate and Lyle, has gone to Mr. Nicholas Roy Gyles, aged 17, of Wallens, Linstead, St. Catherine. The scholarship which is valued at £250 is tenable at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad.

Coco-nut Control Bill. The need for controlling the coco-nut industry has been receiving much publicity in the Jamaican press and a bill was brought before the Legislative Council on Tuesday, August 8th.

Leaf-Spot. Dr. Wilson Popenhoe, D.Sc., Agricultural Expert of the United Fruit Company, arrived in Jamaica at the end of July to take charge of the extensive leafspot campaign.

ST. KITTS

Unkind Weather and a merciless drought has been affecting the islands' crops. There have been only small scattered showers, and the cotton crop will probably be short. The young cane for 1940 is suffering and backward.

TOBAGO

Favourable Weather Conditions still continue, writes Mr. John B. Murray on July 19th, in contrast to last year. 30½ inches of rain were registered for the first six months of 1939 as against 59½ inches for the same period last year.

An Early Cocoa Crop is already far advanced on many properties in the Windward district. Good pickings are expected in August and will be welcomed after a year of very poor crops. There has been a slight improvement locally in cocoa market prices since January.

Tourists. Although the regular tourist season ended in April, many visitors from Europe and America continue to arrive.

TRINIDAD

The K.L.M. Royal Dutch Airlines are, it is understood, to increase the services between Trinidad and Barbados to four a week. The idea is to give facilities to passengers on American Republic's Line of Good Neighbour Ships, which only call as far as Barbados on south-bound trips.

The Rev. Fr. J. J. English, Principal of St. Mary's College from 1925-36, has left Trinidad to take up the Principalship of Blackrock College, Dublin.

A Drop in Sugar Production this year by 5,000 tons is attributed to the fall in deliveries from cane farmers. They were unable to compete with the difficult conditions created by the rains during the reaping season of 1938. In 1937 sugar output was 154,218 tons, in 1938, 133,551 tons and this year only 128,455 tons. The export of sugar for the year has been just over 113,000 tons, which falls short of the Colony's quota by 18,550 tons.

The Report of the Central Poor Relief Board shows that \$106,560.24 was spent out of a grant by the Government of \$110,000.

Deputy Colonial Secretary Engaged. The Hon. John Nicoll, Deputy Colonial Secretary, is engaged to marry Miss Irene Lenagan, daughter of Major Dennis Lenagan, M.B.E. and Mrs. Lenagan.

The Annual Report on the social and economic progress of the people of Trinidad for 1938 has recently been published. The estimated population for 1938 was 464,889, a considerable increase over the 412,783 of 1931.

"In spite of the greatly increased expenditure due to planning for social and economic development," says the Guardian of August 1st, "the Colony's financial position remains satisfactory." The total revenue for 1938 amounted to \$13,445,235, and there was a surplus of over a million dollars.

The Historical Society of Trinidad, of which Prof. C. Y. Shephard is President, had a membership in 1938 of 129. It started in 1933 with only 36 members, and the idea is spreading to other islands, where societies have been formed.

Ill-fated World Tour. The ashes of the late P. L. Guppy, who started out on a world tour last month, but who died at Colon on July 1st, were brought back to Trinidad on Sunday, July 16th, and deposited in an urn on his brother's grave in the Lapeyrouse Cemetery, Port-of-Spain.

The Wharf and Harbour Improvement Scheme is expected to be completed by September, if not earlier.

The Agricultural Society of Trinidad and Tobago has decided to hold its annual livestock exhibition in the Race Stand, Queen's Park, Port-of-Spain on Friday, 20th to Sunday, October 22nd.

Trinidad Oil Production

The following are the latest figures for oil produced in Trinidad. They have been supplied to the West India Committee by the companies concerned:—

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.

July, 44,160 tons (June, 43,570 tons).

Kern Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd.

July, 87,481 barrels (June, 87,778 barrels).

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.

July, 398,057 barrels (June, 414,590 barrels). Purchased from other companies, July, 474,065 barrels (June, 532,851 barrels).

Trinidad Petroleum Development Company, Ltd.

July, 267,527 barrels (June, 242,604 barrels).

United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd.

July (four weeks ending July 31st), 252,900 barrels. (May four weeks ending June 26th, 243,900 barrels).

United Kingdom - West Indies Trade

Half-Year Figures show Increase

THE following table has been specially prepared by the West India Committee from figures published by the Board of Trade.

It shows the trade of the United Kingdom with the West Indian Colonies for the first six months of 1939, and the two preceding years, and, for purposes of comparison, with three other Colonies and two Dominions.

The total trade for the first half of the year was valued at £10,193,167 compared with £8,789,842 for the same

period in 1938 and £10,538,546 in 1937, both imports and exports having increased.

In studying the table, it should be remembered that exports represent the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom. In addition, there were re-exports, the total value of which were: 1937, £40,553,348; 1938, £32,848,053; 1939, £28,101,342.

Of these the following were sent to the West Indian Colonies: 1937, £95,930; 1938, £84,810; 1939, £94,338.

SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30TH.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	1937	1938	1939
	£	£	£
Bahamas...	12,706	23,362	13,742
Jamaica ..	2,467,415	2,075,986	2,170,353
Leeward Islands	336,035	244,530	230,125
Windward Islands	194,970	208,768	131,849
Barbados	547,818	202,668	446,437
Trinidad & Tobago	2,547,654	2,229,854	3,081,133
British Honduras	70,002	49,590	62,263
British Guiana ..	843,124	510,700	621,216
TOTAL WEST INDIAN	7,019,724	5,545,458	6,757,118
Bermuda...	2,982	3,338	6,649
Mauritius	1,991,758	2,187,381	2,246,686
Gold Coast	3,280,411	737,411	1,833,037
Australia...	37,342,150	40,923,433	33,099,938
Canada ..	39,566,558	37,105,554	35,649,575
TOTAL EMPIRE	199,679,768	191,181,743	179,885,313
TOTAL FOREIGN	283,742,292	278,435,905	268,001,023
TOTAL	483,422,060	469,617,648	447,886,336

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	1937	1938	1939
	£	£	£
Bahamas...	102,328	100,757	101,788
Jamaica ..	936,690	884,649	893,320
Leeward Islands	129,021	123,259	133,215
Windward Islands	148,716	118,261	125,660
Barbados	378,309	353,311	341,217
Trinidad & Tobago	1,143,601	1,117,832	1,263,126
British Honduras	71,820	80,855	62,925
British Guiana ..	608,337	465,460	514,798
TOTAL WEST INDIAN	3,518,822	3,244,384	3,436,049
Bermuda...	331,243	278,275	261,835
Mauritius	348,229	391,389	354,735
Gold Coast	2,429,967	1,550,966	1,993,977
Australia...	16,845,744	19,530,741	16,895,072
Canada ..	12,900,509	11,324,741	10,696,819
TOTAL EMPIRE	119,342,980	117,208,470	113,875,138
TOTAL FOREIGN	131,871,265	115,985,046	122,443,586
TOTAL	251,214,245	233,193,516	236,318,724

NOTE.—The value of exports represents the cost of goods to the purchaser abroad including packing and all other relative charges up to the time of their delivery on board the exporting vessel, and is known as the "free on board value."

The value of imports represents the price which an importer would give for the goods on a purchase in the open market if the goods were delivered to him at the port of importation, freight, insurance, commission and all other costs, charges and expenses incidental to the purchase and delivery at that port (except any duties of customs) have been paid.

Bullion and coin are not included in the tables.

MR. H. Y. DELAFONS

The CIRCULAR announces with regret the death, at his home at St. Leonards-on-Sea, of Mr. H. Y. Delafons, who for many years was a managing director of Messrs. Booker Bros. McConnell and Co., in British Guiana.

Mr. Delafons, who was in his 76th year, was one of the original staff of Messrs. John McConnell and Co., a London firm which was afterwards amalgamated with Messrs. Booker Bros. He joined that staff in 1881 and went out to Demerara in the following year. He became a managing director of Messrs. Booker Bros., McConnell and Co. in 1908, holding that position until his retirement in 1921.

During his residence in Georgetown, Mr. Delafons was a popular figure, not only in the commercial, but in the social, life of that city, and was much esteemed for his kindness and consideration towards the employees

of his firm. He took great interest in the East Demerara Water Supply service and was chairman of the Board for many years.

MRS. GERTRUDE LOW

Mrs. Gertrude Low, who died last month, was born in Trinidad. She was the grand-daughter of Captain the Hon. Joseph Arthur Allen of the Connaught Rangers and Receiver-General of the Colony. One of her sons is Professor A. M. Low, the scientist and inventor.

MRS. R. NOSWORTHY

The CIRCULAR joins with his many friends in extending sympathy to Mr. R. S. Nosworthy, C.M.G., on the death of his wife which occurred suddenly in London on August 15th. Mrs. Nosworthy was Beatrice, daughter of the late Mr. William Michelin.

PASSENGERS



To and from the **WEST INDIES**
and **BRITISH GUIANA**

Harrison Line

Sailings to the West Indies and Demerara, in the s.s. Inkosi (Captain Willis Gibbings), from London, August 11th :—

Mr. F. H. Allen	Miss Z. Ellis	Mr. W. A. Mahon
Mr. A. Beaton	Miss M. Fox	Mrs. A. McCuan
Miss N. Copeland	Mr. & Mrs. C. Hitchins	Mr. W. Voce
Mr. F. C. Crone	Mrs. G. H. Humphreys	Mrs. W. B. Wickham
Mr. F. S. Danks	Mr. H. Humphreys	Mr. & Mrs. A. Wilson
Mr. & Mrs. F. Eastham	Mr. & Mrs. A. Lawrie	Miss J. M. Wright
Mr. A. Ellis	Mr. & Mrs. J. Makiu	Mr. B. V. Yealland

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Sailings to the West Indies, in the m.v. Pericles, from Dover, August 5th :—

Mr. H. Cox	Miss L. Knaggs	Mr. & Mrs. C. Newton
Miss M. Gillieson	Mr. & Mrs. C. Merry	Mr. E. Sheldon
Mr. F. Green		

Sailings to the West Indies in the s.s. Costa Rica from Dover, August 19th :—

Mr. B. Alexander	Mr. H. Haines	Mr. & Mrs. D. Newman
Mr. H. Barnett	Miss E. Horrmann	Mr. T. Ogier
Mr. & Mrs. P. Barnett	Mr. L. Hersch	Mr. & Mrs. W. Pairandean
Mr. L. Beamt	Mr. J. Hutchinson	Mr. & Mrs. P. Patterson
Mrs. L. Beunders	Mr. S. Ireson	Mr. H. Pilgrim
Mr. & Mrs. C. Bicknell	Mr. & Mrs. S. Jullion	Mr. E. Quashie
Mr. & Mrs. L. Burr	Miss E. Litchfield	Mr. H. Ramesar
Miss G. Burr	Mr. & Mrs. A. MacMillan	Mrs. M. Rigsby
Mr. L. Cabral	Miss E. MacMillan	Misses L. & M. Rigsby
Mr. & Mrs. W. Cameron	Mr. V. Malwin	Mrs. J. Schweitzer
Miss E. Cameron	Mr. F. Marriott	Mr. L. Streacha
Miss H. Child	Mrs. R. Menze	Mr. & Mrs. G. Taitt
Mr. & Mrs. W. Clark	Mr. C. McNullen	Miss I. Taitt
Mr. & Mrs. E. Collins	Mr. J. Mills	Mr. & Mrs. L. Trexy
Misses L. & S. Collins	Mr. A. Mitchell	Mr. & Mrs. H. Tringham
Mr. Dodani	Mrs. M. Morgan	Mr. P. Tyson
Mr. Dobson	Miss C. Morgan	Miss E. Walcott
Mr. & Mrs. J. Emeis	Mr. C. Naylor	Mr. W. Winckler
Miss T. Emcis	Mrs. D. Nethersole	
Mr. J. Facer	Miss C. Nethersole	
Mrs. E. Grainger		

Home arrivals from the West Indies in the s.s. Crijnsen (Capt. Van der Giessen) at Plymouth, August 11th :—

Mr. & Mrs. E. Benson	Misses W. Man Son Hing	Misses C. & S. Roddy
Miss S. Benson	Mr. C. R. Jacob	Mrs. M. A. Rodrigues
Mrs. L. E. Blackman	Mr. F. R. Jacob	Miss M. J. Rodrigues
Miss R. Brooms	Miss F. M. Linehan	Mr. & Mrs. T. G. Rose
Miss C. Byrne	Miss Mary S. Manes	Mrs. G. de Sousa
Miss E. Cahill	Miss C. L. Marks	Miss H. L. Spurdle
Mr. & Mrs. A. Clark	Miss M. Massiah	Miss R. Stewart
Miss M. D. Clark	Miss M. D. Mertling	Miss V. Wight
Miss H. W. Farrell	Mr. & Mrs. J. Pilgrim	Miss M. Willett
Mr. W. E. Freeman	Mr. H. F. Pilgrim	Miss V. de Witt
Mrs. K. F. Gardner	Mr. & Mrs. P. Roddy	Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Wollrab

French Line

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in the s.s. Cuba (Captain E. Plocque), at Plymouth, August 5th :—

Mr. J. M. Agostini	Mr. P. de la Bastide	Mr. B. O. Ogunniya
Archdeacon A. Boodle	Mr. V. de la Bastide	Mr. F. H. Omerod
Mr. S. Crewes	Mr. H. G. Duncan	Mr. A. Pardo
Mr. & Mrs. W. Croshaw	Miss M. Edgill	Miss F. Stockall
Miss J. Croshaw	Mrs. H. Farquharson	Mr. & Mrs. G. Townsend
Mr. B. Croshaw	Mr. C. Gonsalves	Miss I. Townsend
Mr. P. Croshaw	Capt. P. A. Graham	Mr. V. O. West
Mrs. F. de Freitas	Mr. & Mrs. J. T. Gray	Miss B. V. West
Mr. J. E. de Freitas	Mr. V. H. Martin	Miss F. A. Wright

Hamburg-American Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in the m.s. Cordillera, from Dover, August 2nd :—

Mr. P. M. Allahar	Mr. G. Chen	Mr. C. E. Fung
Mr. P. Allahar	Mr. R. W. Chen	Mr. E. Morris
Mr. G. E. Barclay	Mr. W. de la Rosa	Mr. G. D. Taylor

Home arrivals from the West Indies in the m.s. Caribia at Plymouth, August 17th :—

Mr. C. Berry	Miss E. Dookhie	Miss J. Carwins
Mr. & Mrs. J. Boocock	Mr. C. Gibbs	Misses C., J., & G. Recco
Rev. K. Bhagan	Mr. C. Macintyre	
Mr. K. Bhagan	Mr. I. Marciano	Mr. J. Rawlins
Mr. & Mrs. J. de Boer	Miss L. F. O'Reilly	Miss D. Taylor
Mr. R. Capildeo	Miss M. Parra John	Mr. M. Thain
Mr. J. Carter		

Horn Line

Home arrivals from Trinidad, in the m.s. Ingrid Horn, at Dover, August 12th :—

Mr. C. Pitt	Mr. & Mrs. J. Potter	Miss M. Potter
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Fyffes Line

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Camito (Captain R. J. Bostock), from Avonmouth, August 7th :—

Mr. T. W. Acland	Mrs. H. Mactaggart	Rev. & Mrs. H. Silverman
Miss E. Ashby	Miss C. I. Mactaggart	Mrs. C. L. Surridge
Mr. B. C. de Mercado	Mr. B. C. de Mercado	Mr. G. R. Venning
Mr. S. Gillett	Miss J. de Montagnac	Mr. R. S. Webster
Misses B. & W. Hall	Mr. R. Morales-Johnson	Mr. J. Whyte
Mrs. R. Hastings	Mr. M. Morales-Johnson	Mr. B. Wigmore
Miss N. C. Helwig	Miss D. W. Morris	Mr. & Mrs. W. C. Willis
Mr. A. Liska	Mr. & Mrs. F. K. Payne	

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Bayano (Captain J. A. Willis, D.S.C.), from Avonmouth, August 14th :—

Mrs. M. A. Awde	Mr. T. J. Guilfoyle	Mr. W. Silvera
Mrs. R. M. Bell	Mrs. G. Hart	Miss G. Silvera
Miss I. Bell	Mr. & Mrs. J. Henderson	Mr. T. D. Watson
Mrs. J. M. Braun	Mr. F. Howard	Miss H. Wortley
Mr. M. Gassman	Miss M. Lewis	
Miss C. M. Gray	Mr. B. K. Neill	

Sailings to Jamaica in the s.s. Ariguani (Capt. R. A. Thorburn, R.D., R.N.R.) from Avonmouth, August 21st :—

Mrs. F. I. Abercromby	Mrs. J. Fisher	Mr. & Mrs. W. Sidley
Mr. P. G. Abercromby	Mr. E. Hyatt-Shortt	His Hon. Judge Stewart
Miss W. Birbeck	Miss E. Lawrence	Mrs. W. Stewart
Capt. & Mrs. E. R. Bowerman	Miss L. M. Locke	Mr. G. Thomas
Mr. G. B. Bowes	Mr. V. R. Morin	Miss D. M. Thompson
Mrs. E. Chapman	Miss H. Norton	Mr. A. M. Tucker
Mr. W. H. Charnley	Miss H. Parker	Mr. & Mrs. V. E. Tucker
Mr. & Mrs. D. Davila	Lt.-Col. R. B. Persse	Miss M. A. Valverde
Miss G. Drummond	Miss M. E. Powell	Mr. H. E. Vendryes
Miss M. Ellerby	Miss D. M. Reside	Miss J. M. Watson
	Mrs. E. A. Sambidge	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Bayano (Captain J. A. Wallis, D.S.C.), at Avonmouth, August 7th :—

Mr. D. N. Barr	Mrs. C. C. Hibberd	Rev. A. W. Stacey
Mrs. H. A. Brown	Mrs. E. G. King	Rev. T. I. Stockley
Miss V. B. Connolly	Miss M. C. King	Mr. L. E. Ward
Mr. & Mrs. W. Dickson	Mrs. A. M. Lewis	Mr. C. R. Webster
Miss L. Dickson	Mr. A. J. Lewis	Misses M. & K. Webster
Mrs. M. H. Ewing	Mr. W. L. Lowman	Mr. W. B. Webster
Miss J. M. Ewing	Miss G. E. Middleton	Miss D. L. White
Mrs. M. E. Freeman	Mrs. D. M. Millar	Mr. & Mrs. L. L. White
Mr. E. T. Greene-Kelly	Lt.-Col. & Mrs. A. Robb	Miss J. L. White

Standard Fruit & Steamship Co.

Sailings to Jamaica in the s.s. Eros from London, August 16 :—

Mr. & Mrs. Lewis	Capt. & Mrs. P. Blagrove	Major W. Turner
Asheheim	Mr. B. A. Kirkham	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Eros, at London, August 8th :—

Lady A. B. Cuffe	Hon. Noel B. Livingstone	Mr. R. W. Youngman
Major H. B. Hahlo	Mrs. W. Scott O'Connor	Miss G. Scott O'Connor
Mr. & Mrs. E. Jones	Miss G. Scott O'Connor	Mr. R. W. Youngman

Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co.

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Jamaica Planter, from London, August 5th :—

Mr. E. B. Allen	Miss V. Hill	Miss Pullar
Mr. G. Allen	Mr. Morris	Miss Sapstead
Col. & Mrs. Burke		

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Jamaica Progress, from London, August 12th :—

Sister M. Antoniaus	Miss M. F. Mitchell	Brig.-Gen. & Mrs. Sewell
Mrs. Brien	Mrs. D. Parker	Mr. R. G. Verity
Miss M. A. Brien		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Jamaica Planter (Captain J. F. Allan), at London, August 1st :—

Mrs. K. Kitching	Mrs. H. Stevenson	Mr. W. Watson
Mr. L. Mijoevic	Mr. & Mrs. S. Taylor	



Round the Markets



Cocoa Very Steady

August 22nd, 1939.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE. Last night's exchange rates and those of a fortnight ago are shown below :—

	August 8th	August 21st		
Canada ..	4.68	4.68	\$ value	4/3.3
U.S.A. ..	4.68	4.68	\$	4/3.3
France ..	176.72	176.73	Fr. "	-1.4
Holland ..	8.79	8.72	Gu. "	2/3.5

Gold per fine oz. 148/6½ the same as a fortnight ago.

STOCKS AND SHARES. To-day's prices with rise or fall since last issue are shown below :—

Div. for latest year		Price	Rise or fall.
2½	Consols (yield £4 0s. 7d. per cent.)	61½	-4½
3½	War Loan	87½	-4
15	Angostura Bitters	1½	...
10	Angostura Bitters Par. Pref.	1½	+½
5	Antigua Sugar Factory	1½	-½
40	Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	37/6	-2/10½d.
6½	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) "A"	34/6	-10½d.
8	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) 8% Pref.	2½	+6d.
10	Booker Bros. McConnell	6d.	-3d.
6	Booker Bros. McConnell 6% Pref.	1/6	-1½d.
—	British Guiana Cons. Gold 5/-	2/-	-9d.
1	Caroni Ltd. 2/-	21/-	8/6
6	Caroni Ltd. 6% Pref.	1/6	2/3
15	Corentyne Sugar Co.	3/3	+1½d.
5	Jamaica Sugar Estates 2/6	3d.	9d.
7½	Kern River Oilfields 5/-	1½	-½
12½	Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields 5/-	14/6	-1½d.
2½	St. Kitts (London) Sugar	6/6	-1½d.
6	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	4½	-½
—	Trinidad Central Oilfields 10/-	4½	-2/6
27½	Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields 10/-	4/6	-3d.
12	Trinidad Leaseholds	4/8	-1½d.
7½	Trinidad Pet. Dev. Co.	5/-	-3d.
8½	Trinidad Sugar Estates 5/-	8/9	-1½d.
—	United British Oilfields 6/8		

SUGAR. The Board of Trade Returns for July are as follows :—

	Month of July		January-July	
	1938	1939	1938	1939
Imports of Unrefined tons				
Union of South Africa ..	1,490	22,459	68,391	58,368
Mauritius ..	4,850	12,450	178,269	179,884
Australia ..	—	—	143,829	154,639
Fiji ..	—	—	20,381	14,127
British West Indies ..	45,940	64,771	144,238	222,001
British Guiana ..	4,914	8,998	36,375	56,661
Other British Countries ..	452	908	6,020	5,735
Poland ..	1,388	2,786	12,990	6,476
Dutch East Indies ..	3,581	100	15,122	18,115
U.S.A. ..	683	1,535	8,009	9,954
Cuba ..	135,130	91,316	370,492	376,366
St. Domingo ..	44,128	24,801	236,883	208,292
Peru ..	—	6,219	28,660	25,271
Other Foreign Countries ..	747	7,832	43,790	58,239
Total ..	243,303	244,175	1,313,549	1,395,130
Imports of Refined ..	3,304	2,456	22,253	20,080
Total Imports ..	246,607	246,631	1,335,802	1,415,210
Consumption tons				
Refined ..	3,799	3,400	18,167	16,085
Unrefined ..	197,377	209,520	1,165,325	1,270,735
Total ..	201,176	213,020	1,183,492	1,286,820
Stocks				
Home Grown ..	69,750	77,750		
Foreign Refined ..	1,400	2,550		
Foreign Unrefined ..	302,750	267,800		
Total ..	373,900	348,100		

The home market has been inactive during the first part of the period but a considerable business was done at the beginning of this week. A good trade has passed,

about 25,000 tons of raws being reported sold at prices ranging from 6/1½ to 6/3½ c.i.f. Non-Preferentials are quoted at 6/6 and Preferentials at 10/1½ for September and September-October shipments.

London Granulated has declined 3d. to 23/1½.

Mauritius sold about 14,000 tons for October-November to December shipment at prices ranging from 10/3 to 10/5½.

There has been a small trade passing in West Indian Crystallised from 21/9 to 23/6.

In the Canadian market, coast refiners have been interested in parcels for September-October shipment and a small lot were sold at 2.12c., c.i.f. Coast with buyers over.

RUM. There is still no business reported in the very inactive market.

The Board of Trade Returns for July are as follows :—

	proof gallons	Month of July		January-July	
		1938	1939	1938	1939
Imports ..	145,504	137,545	1,274,686	763,692	
Exports ..	14,322	61,404	143,480	218,357	
Home Consumption ..	20,276	18,991	188,050	222,859	
Stock ..	5,221,000	5,179,000			

COCOA. The market has been very steady. Only a small business has been done in Plantation Trinidad with prices unchanged at 39/6 c. & f. United Kingdom. First marks are offered at the unchanged price of 41/- c. & f. Continent but negligible business has passed at this figure.

The quotation for Fine Estates is also unchanged at 52/6 to 55/- spot London. Old crop Grenada is still offering at 40/- to 42/6 and new crop has been sold at 43/6 per cwt. Little interest is shown in either of these grades.

West African is quoted at 19/3 c.i.f. Continent, per 50 kilos, for August-September shipment and 20/3 for November-January shipment.

The Board of Trade Returns for July are as follows :—

	cwt.	Month of July		January-July	
		1938	1939	1938	1939
Imports from					
British West Africa ..	458,222	24,840	1,427,994	2,034,664	
British West Indies ..	7,959	3,765	78,179	22,560	
Other British Countries ..	1,061	923	17,019	12,535	
Venezuela ..	447	1,729	6,890	4,057	
Ecuador ..	3,232	646	6,312	14,729	
Other foreign countries ..	2,938	3,589	93,766	27,877	
Total ..	473,859	35,492	1,630,160	2,116,422	
Exports ..	8,012	2,898	39,091	45,862	
Home consumption ..	153,723	171,901	941,556	1,069,769	
Stock (June 30th) ..	887,000	2,355,000			

ARROWROOT. The fixed rates are unchanged at 3d. to 3½d. for good, and 4d. to 4½d. for superfine.

BALATA. Demcrara sheet is offering at 1/9 c.i.f. but no business has been reported. The nominal price of Venezuelan Block balata is 1/2½.

BANANAS. Trade is fair owing to the quantity of seasonal home soft-fruit on the market, such as plums and apples. Prices of Jamaicas are unchanged at £20 15s. delivered London, and £20 10s. delivered nearest station Provinces. The demand for Brazilians

remains poor and values are quoted at £15 nearest station Provinces and £14 delivered London.

Imports into the United Kingdom for the fortnight ended August 5th amounted to 1,092,272 bunches consigned by the following countries: Jamaica, 903,432; Brazil, 105,853; Colombia, 46,445; Guatemala, 19,272; Canary Islands, 12,651; Costa Rica, 2,713; Gold Coast, 1,568; Madeira, 267, and other countries, 71.

COPRA. The market is dull. The value of September shipment f.m.s. is quoted at £10 5s.

COTTON. West Indian Sea Island has been entirely neglected. English spinners have sufficient stocks and Continental spinners are not interested at present.

DESICCATED COCO-NUT. Spot quotation is 18/3. August-September shipment is valued at 17/3 c.i.f.

GRAPEFRUIT. Imports into the United Kingdom for the fortnight ended August 5th amounted to 83,534 cwt. consigned by the following countries: South Africa, 50,810; Portuguese East Africa, 20,747; Brazil, 6,488; U.S.A., 2,818; Argentina, 2,233; France, 208; Jamaica, 94; and other countries, 136.

HONEY. There is still no change to report. The value of Jamaica on the spot in London ranges from 29/6 to 37/6 for the dark liquid to the smooth set pale.

LIME PRODUCTS. Lime Oil. The nominal value of Handpressed is 27/6 to 30/- per lb. but there are no available stocks. Distilled is quietly steady at 11/6 per lb. **Lime Juice.** There is no demand for Concentrated and Raw is very quiet at 1/9 to 2/3 per gallon.

ORANGE OIL. Both Sweet and Bitter quotations are unchanged at 5/6 and 6/- per pound respectively.

SISAL. The trade during the past week has been good and the market has been quietly steady. African No. 1 is quoted at £14 10s., No. 2 £13 10s., and No. 3 £13. September-November and October-December shipments c.i.f. optional ports.

SPICES. Pimento. The Market has advanced on further substantial buying support, with business done up to 70/- c.i.f. for August shipment. Spot London has been sold up to 8d. per lb. ex wharf. **Ginger** is quiet and unchanged, with New Crop No. 3 offered at 24/- c.i.f. London, prompt shipment, with buyers showing very small interest. Spot unchanged at 27/6 to 50/- for small mixed No. 3 to medium to boldish No. 1 African quoted at 14/3. **Nutmegs.** Business remains slow and prices are nominally unchanged. Wormy and broken 2½d., sound unassorted, 4½d. to 4¾d., sound 80's 6d., landed terms London. **Mace** is quiet and still unchanged at 1/6 to 1/7 for the mixed pale to red; fine pale is quoted at 1/8.

WANTS

The charge for announcements under this head is 3/6 for three lines and 1/- for each additional line.

FOR SALE: El Sbaa (1931), Chestnut Horse, 15.2½ hands suitable for use as a high class stallion by Athelstan by Teddy, dam Zerka by Bay Cheny-Zobeidah. El Sbaa is a winner of many races in France and placed in high class handicaps in England. Guaranteed sound, accepting first reasonable offer. —Lark, East Ilsley, Berks, England.

YOUNG MAN, 25, desires situation abroad. Public School education, 8 years banking experience. Studied advanced Accountancy, Mercantile Law, Auditing and Economics. Plantation administration work considered. Apply "W.F." c/o THE CIRCULAR.

TROPICAL AGRICULTURE. Copies are required of the issues for January and February, 1927. The Manager of the CIRCULAR will gladly pay 1/- each for copies in good condition.

WEST INDIA CRICKET TOUR—Continued from p. 384

THE TEST MATCH

ENGLAND		Second Innings	
Hutton, c. and b. Johnson	73	not out	165
Keeton, b. Johnson	0	b. Constantine	20
Oldfield, c. Sealey, b. Constantine ..	80	c. Sealey, b. Johnson	19
W. R. Hammond, c. Grant, b. Constantine ..	43	b. Clarke	138
Compton (D.), c. Gomez, b. Martindale ..	21	not out	10
Hardstaff, b. Constantine	94		
Nichols, run out	24		
Wood, b. Constantine	0		
Wright, l.b.w. b. Constantine	6		
Goddard, b. Clarke	0		
Perks, not out	1		
Byes 4, l.-b. 5, n.-b. 1	10	B 4, l.-b. 5, w. 4, n.-b. 1 ..	14
Total	352	Total (3 wkts.)	366

WEST INDIES. First Innings

R. S. Grant, c. Goddard, b. Perks	6
J. B. Stollmeyer, c. Perks, b. Hutton ..	59
G. Headley, run out	65
V. Stollmeyer, st. Wood, b. Goddard ..	96
G. Gomez, b. Perks	11
K. H. Weekes, c. Hammond, b. Nichols ..	137
J. E. D. Sealey, c. Wright, b. Nichols ..	24
L. N. Constantine, c. Wood, b. Perks ..	79
E. A. Martindale, b. Perks	3
C. B. Clarke, b. Perks	2
T. Johnson, run out	9
Leg-byes 6, n.-b. 1	7
Total	498

BOWLING ANALYSIS

ENGLAND. First Innings		WEST INDIES. First Innings	
O.	M. R. W.	O.	M. R. W.
Martindale .. 13	0 87 1	Constantine .. 17.5	2 75 5
Johnson .. 16	1 53 2	Clarke .. 21	0 96 1
		Grant .. 6	0 31 0

Second Innings

Martindale .. 10	2 46 0	Clarke .. 17	1 78 1
Johnson .. 14	2 76 1	Grant .. 11	1 38 0
Constantine .. 20	3 97 1	Headley .. 4	0 17 0

WEST INDIES. First Innings

O.	M. R. W.	O.	M. R. W.
Nichols .. 34	4 161 2	Goddard .. 12	1 56 1
Perks .. 30.5	6 156 5	Hutton .. 7	0 45 1
Wright .. 13	2 53 0	Compton (D.) .. 5	1 20 0

Shipping Arrangements

THE following table showing the principal outward and homeward sailings on the West Indian route has been compiled by the West India Committee from information supplied by the several companies:—

OUTWARD		HOMEWARD	
Depart	Packet From	Due	Packet To
Aug. 25	Cuba .. Southampton	28	Carare .. Jamaica
" 25	Frida Horn .. Dover	" 28	Socrates .. Trinidad & Barbados
" 25	Pomona .. London	" 29	Jamaica Producer .. Jamaica
" 26	Reina del Pacifico .. Liverpool	" 29	Waldtraut Horn .. Trinidad
" 28	Cavina .. Avonmouth	" 31	Stuyvesant .. D'ra, T'dad & B'dos
" 30	Erin .. London	Sept. 1	Cotica .. D'ra, T'dad & B'dos
Sept. 2	Jamaica Producer .. London	" 4	Camito .. Jamaica
" 2	Simon Bolivar .. Dover	" 5	Casanare .. Jamaica
" 4	Carare .. Avonmouth	" 5	Jamaica Planter .. Jamaica
" 5	Patria .. Southampton	" 7	Flandre .. Barbados & Trinidad
" 6	Ingrid Horn .. Dover	" 8	Heinz Horn .. Trinidad
" 6	Siris .. London	" 11	Bayano .. Jamaica
" 7	Orduna .. Liverpool	" 11	Erria .. Jamaica
" 9	Jamaica Planter .. London	" 12	Jamaica Progress .. Jamaica
" 9	Inanda .. London	" 14	Cordillera .. Trinidad & Barbados
" 11	Europa .. Southampton		
" 12	Casanare .. London		
" 13	Cotica .. Dover		
" 16	Jamaica Progress .. London		
" 16	Socrates .. Dover		

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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Telephone:
ROYAL 1188
Telegrams:
CARIB, LONDON

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September 6th, 1939.

The Circular

THROUGHOUT the last war THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR was published without interruption. In the aerial and chemical warfare of to-day, however, conditions are fundamentally changed; and it has to be recognized that in the present conflict London is from the first in the battle zone. In the opening hours of war it is a patriotic duty to refrain from making unnecessary use of any means of communication, such as the roads and the telephones, which are required by the Government for purposes of evacuation and other vital services of national defence. One such line of communication is that which connects the office of the West India Committee with the printers of the CIRCULAR; and there are others on which normal publication would trespass.

The decision has accordingly been taken not to attempt to publish a full CIRCULAR in the first fortnight of war. The present issue is merely a token CIRCULAR, designed to preserve continuity, and consists entirely of home news connected with the outbreak of war. The indulgence of Members is confidently asked for the circumstances of a unique emergency; and they may rest assured that the publication of the CIRCULAR in its normal form will be resumed at the earliest possible moment.

Britain at War

STUDENTS of German diplomacy and statecraft have often remarked on one curious characteristic. Plans are always laid with minute care and far ahead; every detail is provided for and every hitch provided against; the whole is cunningly contrived to move with the beautiful exactitude of clockwork. And then, at the crucial moment, the German rulers make some staggering blunder, for which their adversaries had never dared to hope.

* * *

Such a blunder, we can see already, was the German-Soviet Pact. We now know that it had been intended as a master stroke, and had been in preparation secretly for about five months, that is, during most of the time

in which British and French diplomacy had been negotiating for the adhesion of Russia to the peace front, and during the whole time that the British and French staff missions had been in Moscow, discussing the naval, military and air strategy to be pursued by the expected alliance. Of the duplicity shown by the Soviet Government in conducting these negotiations it is unnecessary to speak here. The upshot, as all the world now knows, was the sudden announcement of the non-intervention pact, whereby the Russians undertook to give no assistance to any Power with which Germany might go to war.

* * *

This extraordinary agreement between Hitler and that Russian Communist regime against which he has so long proclaimed himself to be Europe's only bulwark naturally astonished the world. A moment's reflection, however, showed what was the probable plan underlying it. The Nazi campaign of abuse and impossible demands against Poland was rapidly coming to a head. The Fuhrer was to make a great speech on August 27th, in commemoration of Hindenburg's victory at Tannenberg in 1914, and the Nazi Party rally "of peace" was to open at Nuremberg on September 3rd. Evidently Hitler supposed that Great Britain and France, deprived of the help of Russia, would immediately go back on their word to Poland; that Poland, left isolated, would be forced to consent to the incorporation of Danzig in the Reich; and that in his two speeches at Tannenberg and Nuremberg he would be able to proclaim one more resounding triumph over the effete democracies.

* * *

The miscalculation was the same that Germany has made on a memorable occasion before; it proceeds from a constitutional incapacity to understand how any other nation can attach weight to a "scrap of paper." Far from deserting Poland, Great Britain and France immediately announced that their pledge to protect her integrity was in no way affected by the German-Soviet Pact. It was Germany's friends who were shaken. The "Axis," and its extensions, on which her policy had relied, had been built up entirely on the doctrine of resistance to Communism. Now the arch-apostle of the faith had apparently gone over to the enemy. In Spain General Franco, who had fought through three years of civil war, with Hitler's backing, as an "anti-Comintern" crusader, now showed, and still shows, a disposition to stand coldly aloof. In Japan the shock has been tremendous. No doubt suspecting that what Russia gets out of the bargain is a free hand to pursue her interests in the Far East, the Japanese Government, which had hitherto based its European policy on co-operation with the Axis, has resigned and been replaced by an Administration apparently intended to extricate Japan from all commitments in the West. In Italy Signor Mussolini, probably the most consistent and sincere of all the anti-Communist champions, quickly showed himself incapable of the mental agility required to follow his associate's latest moves. Throughout the last weeks of negotiation he has played a most admirable and indefatigable part as peacemaker; and now that efforts

for peace have failed his expressed resolve "not to take the initiative" in military action is interpreted as equivalent to a declaration of Italy's complete neutrality.

* * *

Thus, on the outbreak of war, it is not Poland but Germany that finds herself isolated by the effects of the German-Soviet pact.

* * *

This, then, was the background to the last diplomatic moves. Simultaneously with the announcement of the pact the campaign against Poland in the German press doubled its intensity, the demand for Danzig was extended to include the Polish Corridor (of which the population is 90 per cent. pure Polish), and German troops were massed along the frontiers of Poland. The situation was so threatening that the British Parliament was recalled from its holiday, at two days' notice, and reassembled to pass the Emergency Powers Bill, conferring on the Government very wide powers for national defence. Mr. Chamberlain told the House of Commons, and Lord Halifax explained over the wireless, that Great Britain was irrevocably pledged to go to Poland's help in case of war, but that the Government still hoped to find a peaceful way out. But the same day the Nazi leader in Danzig, Herr Forster, proclaimed himself head of the state, in open defiance of the constitution of the Free City as laid down in the Treaty of Versailles, and guaranteed by the League of Nations, and in violation of the rights of Poland in the part on which her national existence depends.

* * *

Next day the Tannenberg Rally was cancelled, a clear indication that Hitler's gigantic bluff had failed. He had lost the "war of nerves." There would be no bloodless humiliation of Poland for him to celebrate in one of his self-laudatory speeches. This, August 25th, was the day when the Anglo-Polish Agreement for Mutual Assistance, putting into more formal shape the understanding already reached, was signed in London, and the Japanese Government announced that they would henceforth pursue a policy of detachment from Western affairs. From now onwards the British Cabinet was in almost continual session, and urgent messages were passing backwards and forwards between London and Berlin, generally carried by air by Sir Neville Henderson, our Ambassador to Germany. The British Government were convinced that all problems outstanding between Germany and Poland were capable of a peaceful solution, and the object of our diplomacy throughout was to bring the Germans into direct negotiations with the Poles.

* * *

By tactics of deliberate deception, for which it would be almost impossible to find a parallel in the intercourse of civilized nations in modern times, the German Government kept even Sir Neville Henderson in the dark about what was going on; and of course no part of the diplomatic interchange of notes was allowed to become public at the time. But immediately on the outbreak of hostilities the British Government published the whole correspondence, and this, taken with the actions of the

Germans, which entirely belie their words, enables the further course of the crisis to be traced. The Reich Government pretended to agree with Great Britain in desiring direct negotiation with Poland, and on August 28th Sir Neville Henderson was able to tell Herr von Ribbentrop that Poland was willing to enter upon such discussions provided that her essential interests were safeguarded and the ultimate settlement internationally guaranteed. With the recent fate of Czecho-Slovakia after the Munich settlement on record, the latter precaution was obviously vital. On the 29th Hitler accepted the good offices of the British Government "to secure the dispatch to Berlin of a Polish Emissary with full powers."

* * *

On this day, although of course the nature of the proceedings in Berlin was a closely guarded secret, the tone of public opinion in London was perceptibly lighter than in the days of grim foreboding that had gone before, as if in some way an impression of greater cheerfulness had filtered down from the very small circle of men who knew the facts. Actually, for these better informed few, the hopes were dashed in the moment that they were born. Hitler demanded that the Polish emissary should present himself the very next day—Wednesday, the 30th—and that his powers should be sufficient to accept the German terms, which had not yet been formulated, without even referring to his government in Warsaw. The intention was evident—that the Polish envoy should present himself as a humble suppliant with a blank cheque, like Dr. Schuschnigg from Austria and President Hacha from Czecho-Slovakia before him, and that the Fuhrer should dictate terms that would leave Poland helpless when the Reich, at some future date, should decide finally to suppress her independence. The British Government protested, and inquired why the Germans could not propound their terms to the Polish Ambassador for submission to his Government in the ordinary way; the Poles very naturally refused to walk into the trap and sent no representative.

* * *

This was the situation on the last day of August, when the tension reached its height and every country in Europe, including such small and disinterested Powers as Holland and Switzerland, had called all available men to the colours. There were certainly not less than ten million men under arms. Proposals for mediation had been put forward from many distinguished quarters—by His Holiness the Pope, by the President of the United States, by the Queen of Holland and the King of Belgium, while the Italian Duce was also working hard for peace. The British, French, and Polish Governments returned favourable replies to all the peacemakers—only the German rejected them all. Then, late on the night of August 31st, the Nazi Government took their most astonishing and most outrageous step. They published over the wireless a list of sixteen points, which they described as the terms offered to Poland. These terms, though excessively arrogant and grasping, might possibly, taken at their face value, have afforded some sort of starting point for negotiation. But they were

accompanied by a document, couched in preposterous terms of injured virtue, in which it was asserted that "the Führer and the Reich Government have vainly awaited for two days the arrival of the Polish plenipotentiary. In these circumstances the Reich Government considers its proposals rejected, although it is of the opinion that these proposals were made in good faith and capable of fulfilment in the form submitted to the British Government."

* * *

This statement amounted to what can only be called a barefaced lie. The proposals were not made in good faith, they had not been submitted to the British Government, and they had not been rejected by the Poles. Up to the night of Wednesday the 30th it seems that nobody had seen them. That evening, Herr von Ribbentrop, in a towering rage, had gabbled them hastily over, in German, to Sir Nevile Henderson; but when Sir Nevile, who had not even caught the whole of them, asked to see them in writing, he was refused, on the ground that they were not being officially submitted to the British Government. It was, Herr von Ribbentrop said, too late. As for the Poles, their Government had never seen the so-called terms at all, though they were given to the Polish Ambassador in Berlin at about the same time that their "rejection" was being proclaimed by the German wireless.

* * *

A few hours later, in the dawn of September 1st, the German armies, without declaration of war, were marching into Poland, and German aircraft began to bomb Polish towns.

* * *

The news of this monstrous outrage confronted us all on the newspaper placards when we went out into the streets of London that morning. Everybody knew at once that the pledge to Poland must now be fulfilled by Great Britain and France. Parliament met that afternoon, and there was some sign of perturbation that war had not been declared immediately. The reason was, in fact, no more than technical. The two Governments desired to go to war simultaneously, and the French, who could not call their Chamber until the Saturday, needed a little time to complete their legal formalities. (In a military sense they were fully prepared; indeed, as I could see on my journey through France a few days before, they were on the tiptoe of expectation.) Accordingly, the course pursued was for the British and French Ambassadors to present practically identical notes to Herr von Ribbentrop, calling for an immediate assurance that the Germans would cease hostilities and evacuate Polish territory, failing which the two countries would carry out the obligations of their pledge. But for the moment, in deference to the French difficulties, no time limit was set for a reply. Herr von Ribbentrop told the Ambassadors that he must consult the Führer before answering.

* * *

Throughout Saturday the fighting went on, and no reply came; when Parliament met in the evening the

Prime Minister told the House that the delay might be due to a last-minute appeal from the Duce to suspend hostilities and open an immediate Five-Power Conference of Great Britain, France, Poland, Germany and Italy to consider the revision of the Treaty of Versailles. But he held out no hope that Hitler would heed the appeal. On Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, the French being now fully ready, Sir Nevile Henderson demanded a reply within two hours, on pain of an immediate rupture of relations. No reply came within the stipulated time, and at 11 o'clock Great Britain and Germany were at war. A few hours later the French declaration of war followed.

* * *

The outbreak of war finds England incomparably better prepared than in 1914. Intensive training in all branches of the fighting services and in civil defence has been going on ever since the September crisis of last year, and the results were apparent in the quietly confident demeanour of the people during the last week of August. The principal buildings in London are heavily sandbagged, air-raid shelters are everywhere, and the personnel of the many branches of service collectively known as "A.R.P." were at their posts directly war was declared.

* * *

A precautionary operation of the first magnitude was begun in the early morning of September 1st, and completed in four days without mishap. This was the evacuation of the great towns by children, expectant mothers, the blind, and others. From London alone 650,000 have been transported to safe refuges in the country—all voluntarily, but by means of an elaborate official organization. The school children, who went first, were the largest body. None of them knew where he was going; they assembled at their schools under their usual teachers, each labelled and carrying his gas mask, were marched off to the appointed station or bus, and dispatched as they came to the next billeting area on the list. Only on arrival were they able to send off official postcards to tell their parents where they were.

* * *

Immediately on the German invasion of Poland, when war for Great Britain was seen to be inevitable, Parliament passed without debate no less than sixteen Acts, which collectively give the Government complete control over the whole life of the nation for the duration of the war. In Mr. Churchill's phrase, the Legislature has lent the liberties of the people to the Executive on trust until such time as the liberties of all peoples have been vindicated and can be restored.

* * *

Chief among the new measures is that which institutes compulsory military service for all men between the ages of 18 and 41. This does not of course mean that all these men will have to join the colours in the early stages of the war. Those employed on essential national work, of which there are many categories exhaustively classified, will be left in their present employment.

For the rest, the Act merely gives the Government power to call on any of them as and when they may be required. In particular, it is intended to take men in age groups working upwards from 20, the age already appointed for training in the militia, and to go a considerable distance in the upward direction before calling on boys of 18 and 19. Voluntary enlistment in the Regular Army or the Territorials of course remains open to the vast numbers who are offering their services without waiting for compulsion.

* * *

Under the Statute of Westminster, 1931, the self-governing Dominions are not necessarily at war when Great Britain goes to war. It may be said already, however, that we have the sympathy of them all, and shall have the active support of most. Australia lost no time in announcing that she considered herself at war with Germany. New Zealand did the same. In Canada, pending the meeting of Parliament, the Prime Minister declared the intention of the Government to give full collaboration to the Mother Country, and the Leader of the Opposition has stated that he considers that "when Britain is at war Canada is at war." In South Africa General Smuts, who stands for war, has supplanted the Prime Minister, General Hertzog, who wished to remain neutral; but Eire, though sympathetic for once to England, will not fight. Most of the Princes of India have already placed their forces at the disposal of the King-Emperor.

* * *

On the first day of war a small War Cabinet of nine Ministers was appointed to control policy. This follows the precedent of the later stages of the last war, although then the War Cabinet was still smaller. The Prime Minister presides over this inner body, to which the most notable recruit is Mr. Winston Churchill. He is well known as the most pugnacious of English statesmen, and is probably the best hated in Germany. These qualities sufficed to keep him out of the Government so long as Mr. Chamberlain was labouring for peace; they are recommendations now. In becoming First Lord of the Admiralty he resumes the post he was occupying in August, 1914, when his work in having the Navy mobilized before the outbreak of the war contributed greatly to our ultimate victory. His name suggests, to all who remember his record, a bold and vigorous strategy at sea. A second newcomer to the Government, who is included in the War Cabinet is Lord Hankey, as Minister without portfolio. This distinguished Civil Servant held the post of Secretary to the Cabinet (including the War Cabinet) and the Committee of Imperial Defence from its creation during the last war until 1938, and consequently has been for twenty years more continuously in touch with the highest affairs of State than any other living man.

* * *

The inclusion of Mr. Eden in the Cabinet as Secretary for the Dominions ends the breach with Mr. Chamberlain that began over the question of reconciliation with Italy after the Abyssinian War. He will not be a

member of the War Cabinet, but will attend its meetings in order to keep the Dominions in touch.

* * *

Lord Gort, who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of our Field Force, is a Grenadier Guardsman who had a dazzling career in the last war, which he entered as a captain and left as a colonel. His deeds of valour brought him the Victoria Cross, the Distinguished Service Order with two bars, and the Military Cross; and he won equal distinction as a regimental officer and on the staff. When, two years ago, Mr. Hore Belisha embarked on his campaign to bring young generals to the front, Lord Gort was the chief of those to be promoted over the heads of their seniors, and since then he has occupied the most important position in the peace-time army as Chief of the Imperial General Staff. He is 53 years old. He is succeeded at the War Office by General Sir Edmund Ironside, an exceedingly able officer with special knowledge of the Polish army.

Obituary

MR. CHRISTOPHER W. GURNEY

It is with very deep regret that we announce the death last week after a short illness of Mr. Christopher W. Gurney, a partner in Thomson, Hankey & Co., and a treasurer of the West India Committee. A memoir of Mr. Gurney will be published in the next issue of the CIRCULAR.

The West Indies Cricket Team

The Committee of The West Indian Club announce that, owing to the political crisis and the difficulties of transport, the Captain and members of the West Indies Cricket Team were compelled to return to their respective homes earlier than was anticipated and that in consequence the dinner to be held in their honour on September 20th has been cancelled.

Our Illustrations

A Correction

We greatly regret that in the last issue of the CIRCULAR the two views published of the Leeward Islands were incorrectly described though the correct captions were printed on the backs of the original photographs selected for publication.

We therefore hope to publish the photographs again in the next issue of the CIRCULAR accompanied by their proper titles.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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Telephone:
ROYAL 1188

Telegrams:
CARIB, LONDON

14, TRINITY SQUARE,
LONDON, E.C.3

September 20th, 1939.

The Cause

THE British Empire has gone into war united in sentiment and aspiration as it has never been before in its history. Even in 1914 there were doubters, and more than one Minister resigned from the Cabinet at Westminster. In 1939 all the self-governing Dominions, free for the first time to decide the issue of peace or war for themselves, have hastened to stand at the Mother country's side; and in English party politics there has not been a dissentient voice. The Liberal and Labour Opposition leaders have refused an invitation to join the Government, for the good English reason that efficient administration will be best secured by maintaining a strong critical element in the House of Commons; but in determination to prosecute the war to the end they are absolutely at one with the Prime Minister and his colleagues.

This remarkable unanimity could only have been brought about by the knowledge that the cause for which we fight is unchallengeably righteous. We are not fighting merely to maintain a particular settlement of the constitution of Danzig and the Polish Corridor; about that thorny problem there are bound to be differences of opinion. Nor are we fighting to maintain the Treaty of Versailles; many who are now foremost in our ranks have vehemently denounced it.

We fight for a faith and an ideal. We fight for the right of free nations to live their own lives, and for the principle that differences between them shall be solved by peaceful discussion and not by force.

Thus, as the Prime Minister and other statesmen have repeatedly affirmed, we have no animosity against the German people, no quarrel with them except in so far as they allow themselves to be ruled by an intolerable government. We are at war to destroy Hitlerism, and we hope that in time the Germans who are victimized by this evil thing will discover that their government is their own worst enemy, and that they themselves will overthrow it as no foreigners can do. When that time comes, we shall be ready to conclude with such representatives as they may accredit an unvindictive peace.

Before this vast cataclysm has worked itself out, we know that the fabric of human society will have been shaken to its foundations, that we ourselves shall have passed through searching tests and grievous hardships, and that much that is most precious in our civilization will have been laid in ruins. Throughout the conflict, however, we shall bear in mind that beyond it is the need, and the opportunity, to rebuild. In building the new world, and avoiding, as we hope, the mistakes that

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were committed at Versailles, we shall remember that that there is no durable basis for international organization except reason and the consent of the people to be governed. We shall have to keep an open mind to hear and weigh the opinions of those who have been neutral in the struggle; and, in the hour of the victory that we are confident must ultimately come, we must be ready also to listen to our enemies on the question of their own future.

But with HITLER and his colleagues we can never treat. They have shown that they do not accept the two fundamental principles from which all negotiation must start: the superiority of reason to force, and the inviolability of the pledged word.

Our Duties

THE emergency has already given the West India Committee an early intimation of some of the additional lines which its work will follow during the war. In view of the large number of inquiries that have been received, the Committee at a Special Meeting of the Executive held on September 14th, unanimously resolved that, apart from continuing its usual functions, the West India Committee should act as a War Services Committee, which would be a central bureau in London for the Caribbean Colonies, acting in close touch with the Colonial Office, Crown Agents for the Colonies, the Ministry of Information and Propaganda, shipping companies and other bodies.

It was also agreed that the chairman, the deputy chairman and other officers of the West India Committee, several of whose companies have moved their headquarters out of London, should meet regularly at least once a week in the Committee's offices in order to deal with matters of special importance as they arise.

As would naturally be expected, the trade inquiries being answered at the moment raise many new problems.

Very notable too, are the number of emergency inquiries from young West Indians in England who are eager to join the Services, and the Committee is helping them by advice and in every other way it can. The emergency has also brought to the Committee's offices many who are in difficulty owing to the abnormal conditions of repatriation, as well as many who, on holiday when war broke out, have been temporarily stranded.

Before the end of September the Committee hopes to have completed its removal to 40, Norfolk Street, Strand, which will provide a most accessible rendezvous for West Indians in the Services and a centre where they can keep in touch with each other and their friends.

From a Londoner's Notebook

AT the end of the first fortnight of war, it is possible to read the enemy's intentions with a fair degree of certainty. The Nazi leaders, with no conception of fidelity to the pledged word, still do not believe that England and France will face the ordeal of a fight to a finish in defence of the liberty of Poland. They are therefore endeavouring, by the ruthless use of their overwhelming superiority of numbers and material, especially in the air, to smash their way through the Polish resistance in a few weeks. They will then announce that they have possessed themselves of the territories for which they went to war—or, as they like to put it, were forced into war—and offer peace terms to the Western Powers on the basis of the *fait accompli*. It is possible that they may attempt to propose such terms through Signor Mussolini, though very doubtful whether the Duce, who has a far clearer grasp of realities than Hitler, would undertake such a hopeless mediation.

* * *

It is, of course, quite certain that neither Great Britain nor France will entertain a thought of peace while a rood of Polish soil lies under the German heel, or until the Nazi régime has been utterly overthrown. The grave news that Russian troops have invaded Poland, which comes as these lines are written, will in no way modify their determination.

* * *

We can bring no direct help to Poland by land. The most that is possible at present is to maintain pressure on Germany's western frontier, sufficient to compel the diversion of troops from the East. This is already being done by the French, and the advance formations of a British Expeditionary Force have already crossed the Channel to take part in the attack. The important coal-mining areas of the Saar look like falling quickly into French hands. But on the short Franco-German frontier, held by the terrific defences of the Siegfried line, we cannot look for a rapid advance comparable to the German irruption from three sides over the open frontiers of Poland; and the experience of the last war suggests that there is little hope of breaking the deadlock during the winter months.

* * *

This war, however, like nearly all wars, will be won by sea power. A million tons of German shipping have been driven into neutral ports for refuge, and the Royal Navy commands all the seaways of the world. This cardinal fact, which must be decisive in the end, far outweighs the considerable losses that our merchant shipping suffered in the first weeks. At the outset our ships were scattered over all the trade routes and the German submarines, which must have left their home ports many days before the declaration of war, were lying in wait for them. A number were sunk; but this rate of loss will not continue, because ships sailing after the outbreak of war will go under the convoy system, which proved so successful twenty years ago. Moreover, the science of detecting and tracking submarines has made great progress since 1918, and U-boats have already been destroyed, although for strategical

reasons the Admiralty cannot publish the details.

* * *

An exploit worthy to be set beside the immortal Zeebrugge raid was that of the R.A.F. airmen who bombed the German warships in the Kiel Canal. Though this, the nerve centre of the German navy, is presumably one of their most strongly defended points, our machines came down as low as 100 feet above the mast tops, and so pounded with high explosives at least one of the most powerful German ships that she must be out of action for a very long time. They suffered casualties, but not so many as the German wireless claimed.

* * *

Thrilling as was this attack, the R.A.F. has done nothing finer than its almost nightly flights over German territory, dropping many millions of propaganda leaflets. These leaflets are an attempt to explain to the German people, kept hopelessly in the dark by their own rulers, the true issues of the war, and to assure them that we have no quarrel with them, but only with the tyrannical régime that exploits them. We cannot hope that this propaganda will have any effect now, while the news of victories in Poland is buoying up German spirits; but it will be remembered later, when times will be hard and questions will be asked by hungry men and women. Meanwhile, the lesson can scarcely be missed, that where we have dropped paper we could, had we chosen, have dropped high explosive. But we leave deliberate bombing of civilians to the enemy.

* * *

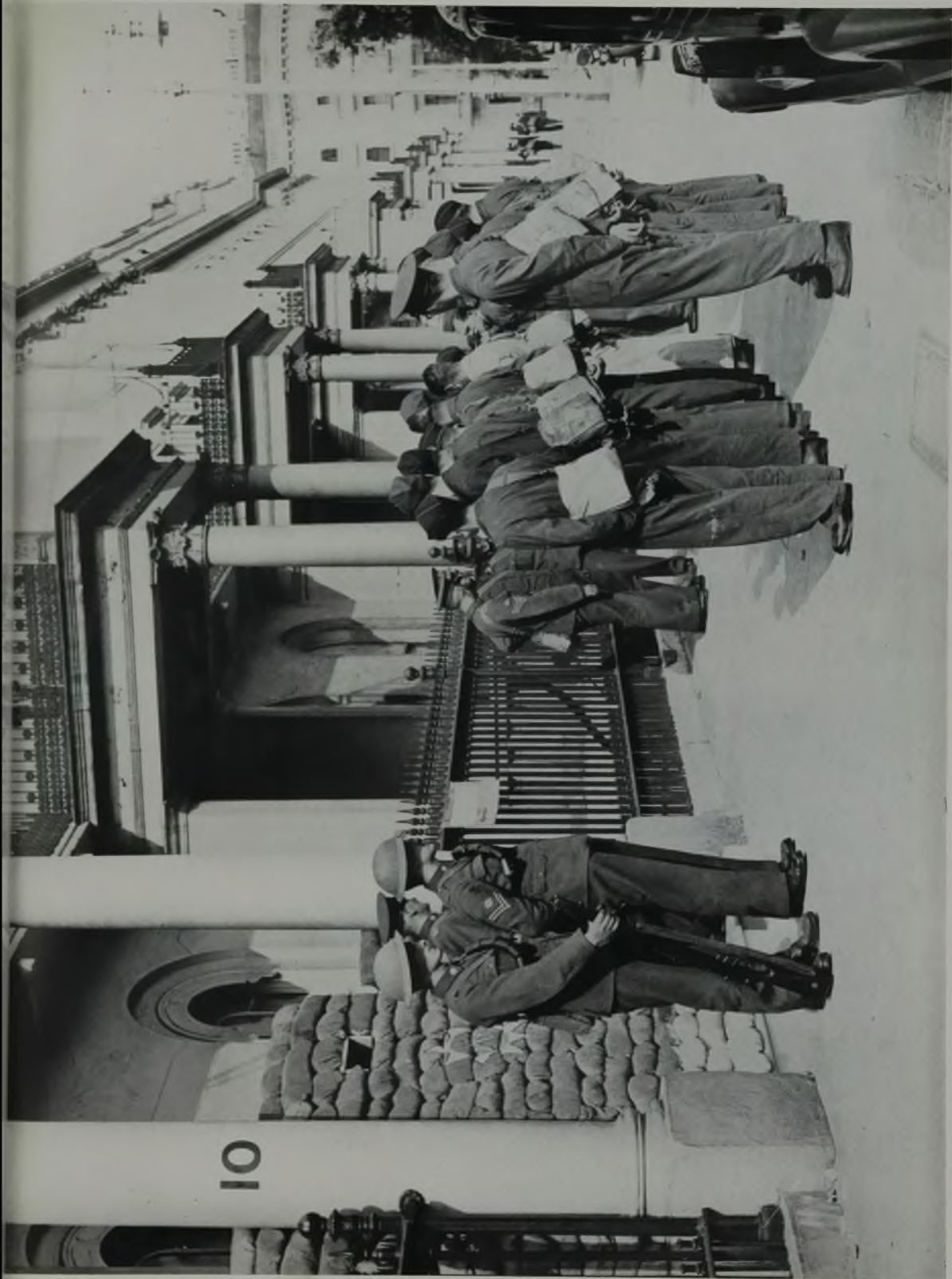
"Atrocity stories" always circulate in the early days of war, and the English people are slow to believe them. But two monstrous outrages upon humanity and the laws of war stand already to the discredit of the Nazis, and are beyond dispute. One is the sinking of the Athenia, with the loss of many civilian lives, on the first day of war; this might conceivably have been the crime of a single U-boat commander, exceeding his orders. The other, the proclamation of intent to bomb open towns and villages in Poland, comes in the name of the Führer himself, and is beyond palliation or defence. Our Government has announced that our undertaking to refrain from such action was conditional upon the enemy's observing like restraint, and when he departs from it we are free to do as we think fit. Even so, we shall not sink to the deliberate bombing of women and children.

* * *

There have been three air-raid warnings in London, one at least brought about by a German reconnaissance flight on the East coast. They served to demonstrate the completeness of the A.R.P. organization and the calmness of the population, who went to their posts or their shelters with the most admirable discipline and absence of panic.

* * *

London goes into this war with no excitement and no flinching, without hate for any of the German people except the murderous gang at their head, but with a cold, businesslike resolution to see it through.



LONDON IN WAR TIME—A TYPICAL SCENE OUTSIDE BILLETS



THE CITADEL COURTYARD, BRIMSTONE HILL, ST. KITTS



OLD ROAD VILLAGE, ANTIGUA
VIEWS IN THE LEEWARD ISLANDS

The West Indies and The War

Messages of Loyalty and Desire to Serve

HOW the West Indies responded to the Empire call in 1914 is now a matter of history. Again in 1939 the call has gone forth and it is already apparent that the Caribbean Colonies will again be second to none in proving their loyalty and devotion to the King and their readiness to assist the Empire with all their resources in the struggle which lies ahead.

As we go to press we learn that His Majesty's deep appreciation has been conveyed to the Legislative Bodies for their loyal messages.

Some details have already reached us of the measures taken, to meet the emergency, by the local Governments and peoples of the West Indian Colonies. It will be the Committee's task to report these as fully as space permits and the assistance of official and other bodies as well as of our members and correspondents is urgently sought to ensure that no important information may be omitted from record in our columns.

BAHAMAS

The Government, Legislature and people of the Bahamas sent a solemn pledge of fidelity to the Throne and of unswerving support to the Mother Country.

At a Legislative Council meeting held on September 4th all stages of the emergency legislation were passed, with the result that the Bahamas are on a war footing.

On the following day the Labour Unions and ex-Servicemen paraded at Government House to declare their loyalty.

The Act passed last session for the establishment of a Volunteer Defence Force was brought in force by a Resolution passed in May. The Defence Forces are over-enlisted and men are anxious to join for foreign service.

The censorship has been reimposed, and a food control committee appointed to regulate food prices and distribution. The islands import most of their food supplies from the United States and Canada. A committee has been set up to recruit farming enterprise, and it is estimated that the Bahamas can be "self-feeding" for six months.

BARBADOS

A resolution of loyalty to the King passed by the Barbados Legislative Council has been forwarded to His Majesty through the Governor.

The Government have adopted measures for local defence. The Volunteer Force has been partially mobilized and the police reserves are in readiness. Regulations for blackouts are to be sanctioned and a fund has been started by private enterprise to raise a citizens' contingent, if the need should arise, from those desirous of joining Great Britain's fighting forces.

The League of Labour, a progressive organization with branches throughout the island, has expressed to the Governor the loyalty of the working classes to the Crown.

BRITISH GUIANA

The Legislature carried, amid loud cheers, a resolution to despatch to the King a message declaring British Guiana's loyalty to the Throne.

The Legislative Council pledged assistance to Britain and volunteers are registering for overseas service.

Bills empowering the Governor to call out police and militia to protect essential services have been passed. Public-safety regulations are being drafted, and plans are ready to conserve food.

The Legislature has approved a Bill banning the export of bauxite, petrol, sugar, rice, timber and other products except by licence. The aim of the Bill is to conserve supplies and prevent indirect shipment to the enemy.

BRITISH HONDURAS

The Legislative Assembly passed a resolution assuring the King of the deep loyalty and devotion of the entire population of British Honduras and of the determination of the Government and people of the colony to co-operate to the end with the rest of the British Empire in the present war against tyranny and aggression.

DOMINICA

At a special meeting of the Legislative Council the island pledged its devoted loyalty to the King in the present "righteous war." A Bill for national defence was approved and the question of raising a West Indian Expeditionary Force was mentioned.

JAMAICA

All classes in Jamaica have publicly expressed their loyalty and their desire to help Great Britain. The National Party declared that this was no time for domestic strife, and Mr. Bustamente, the Labour leader, has placed the services of himself and of the Labour Unions unreservedly at the disposal of the Government.

The necessary preparations for possible hostilities are being taken. Jamaica has been declared to be in a state of emergency, and a Press censorship has been imposed.

ST. LUCIA

St. Lucia has renewed its loyalty to the Crown and the British cause against Nazi aggression and through the Legislative Council the Colony declared itself ready to serve until victory is achieved.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

An emergency order has given the Governor wide powers for defence, maintenance of law and order, and censorship. There will also be a close watch on prices.

All members of the artillery branch of the Trinidad volunteers and all the police reserves have been called up by the Governor.

All aeroplanes, except units of His Majesty's forces,

have been prohibited from flying over all except two areas of the Colony.

The City Council of Port-of-Spain passed, on September 1st, a resolution assuring the Government of its fullest support in their emergency measures and expressing willingness to place its entire resources at the Government's disposal.

The German Jewish Aid Committee, in London, received, on August 25th, the following telegram from the Jewish Association of Trinidad:—

"Convey to Government that Jews of Trinidad, including refugees, are completely loyal to Britain. All mindful of hospitality and gratefully pledge support."

The Legislature has passed a motion expressing the Colony's most loyal devotion to the King's Throne and person, and pledging the fullest co-operation with the British Government. The Governor, Major Sir Hubert Young, announced that a large number of loyal assurances had been received from the Chamber of Commerce, trade unions, municipalities and other representative bodies.

In a message to the people the Governor pointed out that Trinidad's oil production represented a vital military supply, and urged the co-operation of the local forces in defending it.

He added that the Colony's five-year development programme would not be suspended because of the war, and that the most urgent schemes will be proceeded with immediately.

Mr. Cola Rienzi, president of the General Trade Unions, and Captain Cipriani, leader of the Labour party, have assured the Government of their fullest support.

West Indians on Service

MAJOR KENNETH PREVITÉ, a member of the Executive of the West India Committee, has rejoined his regiment the Royal Marines. It is interesting to recall that the minutes of the meeting of the Executive held on October 5th, 1914, record that Mr. H. F. Previté was unable to attend as he was with his regiment.

* * *

MR. GEORGE INNIS, of Barbados, who had been accepted for a short Service Commission in the R.A.F. has joined the ranks owing to the short service scheme being cancelled on the outbreak of War. The flying schools are, at present, full and Mr. Inniss has been given indefinite leave. He will obtain training at a civilian school with the hope of becoming a sergeant pilot and of later obtaining a commission.

* * *

MR. GEORGE H. HUNTE, a son of Mr. J. A. Hunte, of Barbados, who was until recently a student at King's College, London, put his name down for the 2nd London Corps of Signals and was called up for enrolment on September 3rd.

* * *

SERGEANT G. A. ROBERTS, of Trinidad, who has been domiciled in England for many years and has done much work for the West Indies at the British Industries Fair and other Exhibitions, is now a sub-officer in the Auxiliary Service of the London Fire Brigade.

The Sinking of the Athenia

Jamaican Survivor's Account

A GRAPHIC account of the sinking of the Athenia was published in the Edinburgh Evening News, for September 7th, by Mr. Michael G. Mendez, a director of Desnoes and Geddes Ltd., brewers and spirit merchants, Kingston, Jamaica, who was one of the survivors.

Mr. Mendez said that he had been fortunate enough—at least he thought he was fortunate at the time—to get the last ticket for sailing on the Athenia.

On the fateful night dinner was just about at an end when there was a fearful crash in the dining saloon. "We were all thrown to the floor, lights went out, and there were screams from women and children. We realised that we had been torpedoed. The officers present had their flash lights with them, and but for that we would have been in utter darkness. We were asked not to get into a panic but to get our lifebelts and go to our lifeboat stations."

Mr. Mendez made his way to the top deck and got in one of the lifeboats. He said that children were literally thrown at him and personally he caught two or three.

Mr. Mendez saw the damage that was done by what he knew later to be a shell which was fired from the submarine and struck the stern of the ship where the third class passengers were.

The Athenia burst into flames shortly after they had got away. They were in the lifeboat at the mercy of the waves from eight o'clock in the evening until four o'clock in the morning when they were sighted by the Southern Cross.

They were taken on board and received the very kindest attention from the secretary of the owner of the boat, Baron Georg Af Trolle.

Mr. Mendez definitely stated that it was incorrect to say there was any warning given before the torpedo struck the boat, and that he had given a signed statement to the Admiralty.

Among the cabin and tourist passengers there was no panic. Any alarm among the third-class passengers was due to the fact that it was they who got the worst of the shelling. Mr. Mendez paid a tribute to the women who were marvellous, and added you should have seen them rowing and singing and cheering the men on.

Mr. Mendez, who is still suffering from the effects of his nerve-racking experience, called at the rooms of the West India Committee, of which he is a member, on September 12th, and discussed his plans for returning to Jamaica.

We trust that his next voyage will be made under happier auspices.

Our correspondents, whose contributions are invaluable, will, we know, appreciate the difficulties under which publication of the CIRCULAR is being conducted at present and forgive us if some of their notes do not appear as promptly as we should like.

Nutrition in the Colonies

(Continued from page 378)

WINDWARD ISLANDS

GRENADA

Food crops are easily grown due to the fertile soil and abundant rainfall and thus in spite of a certain degree of poverty and a dense population, 655 to the square mile, very little under-nutrition is reported except amongst infants and young children. Milk is scarce and moreover there is a deeply rooted belief that it is the cause of worms in children. Economic conditions, although not ideal, are regarded as at least as good as are to be found elsewhere in the tropics, and the recent commencement of public works likely to require much labour make the future prospects of the Grenadian peasantry brighter than they have been for a considerable time.

ST. LUCIA

Definite evidence is reported that under-nourishment exists amongst children. The main dietary defects are the very small consumption of beef, fresh milk and eggs, due to their relatively high cost. Agricultural and fishing conditions permit of a much more protective diet being obtained but it is stated to be difficult to interest the adult labourer since his earnings provide a bare margin for his needs and he tends to accept malnutrition in his children as the natural state of existence.

ST. VINCENT

The dietary is of the type so frequent in the West Indies; overwhelmingly a carbohydrate one with animal protein, vitamins and mineral salts deficient or absent; milk, eggs, fruit and green vegetables are not ordinarily consumed. Sickness and disability due to underfeeding are widespread amongst children of school and pre-school age. An interesting method of providing milk for school children has been started. Leading planters and heads of the religious denominations were asked to give, or lend, cows or to provide pasturage where not available. The response is said to have been "fairly generous."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

It is extraordinary that Tobago does not appear to be mentioned anywhere in the Report, and is not to be found in the index of either of the two volumes. As the figures for area and population given under the heading "Trinidad" are those of the two islands, it is assumed that the Report deals with the Colony.

The representative Standing Committee in its report regard the problem as essentially one of making the Colony more food conscious, and of finding ways and means to bring about an immediate increased consumption of the most nutritive foods. To this end useful pamphlets on food and health have been issued, and a propaganda "nutrition drive" was recently carried through by the Departments of Agriculture, Health and Education. The diet of the labouring classes, particularly of the East Indians, who comprise a third of the population, is deficient in meat, eggs, butter and milk. In the cane-growing areas fruit is scarce and seldom

eaten. Xerophthalmia is widespread amongst East Indian labourers, indicating the gross deficiency in their diet of vitamin A. Efforts are being made to improve the milk situation, and especially to encourage the keeping of milch goats, also to increase the production and consumption of green vegetables.

BRITISH GUIANA.

There is apparently no shortage of any essential food-stuffs produced and available in the Colony. Such nutritional troubles as occur are attributed to poverty, racial prejudice, restricted availability of certain foods in the hinterland or isolated areas, general dietetic ignorance, or a combination of two or more of these. It is also stated that whilst agricultural wages have increased by 90 per cent. since pre-war days the cost of living has only increased by 4.2 per cent. during the same period. More money is, however, now spent on non-essentials, so that it is by no means certain that "the nutritional status of agricultural workers has improved to the extent indicated by the index numbers." Amongst other measures, efforts are to be made to improve the milk supply.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

There is a wide difference in the dietetic habits of the ten or so racial groups which live in the Colony. The medical officers agree that whilst malnutrition and deficiency diseases do exist, they are not so prevalent as might be expected. More detailed investigations are to be made and practical measures for improving nutrition include encouragement of green foodstuff, improved marketing and transport and educational propaganda. If the people could be persuaded to eat easily accessible fruit all signs of scurvy would doubtless disappear.

Colony	Population per sq. mile	Birth Rate per 1,000	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births	Death Rate per 1,000
Bahamas ..	15	33	66*	19
Bermuda ..	1,628	23	71	11
Jamaica ..	254	32	118	17
Leeward Islands—				
Antigua ..	317	37	111	20
Dominica ..	158	32	100	14
Montserrat ..	426	39	119	15
St. Kitts-Nevis ..	246	36	163	26
Virgin Islands ..	106	38	141	18
Barbados ..	1,151	32	198	19
Windward Islands—				
Grenada ..	655	32	104	16
St. Lucia ..	279	32	98	15
St. Vincent ..	377	39	119	16
Trinidad & Tobago	230	33	97	16
British Guiana ..	3.7	35	120	20
British Honduras	6.5	34	153	20
Ceylon ..	224	34	166	22
Fiji ..	28	38	110	20
Mauritius ..	571	35	142	26
Straits Settlements	—	44	171	25

*Refers to New Providence only.

Mr. Christopher W. Gurney

CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM GURNEY, whose sudden and deeply lamented death on August 31st was recorded in the last issue of the CIRCULAR, was born in London on May 4th, 1898. He was the son of Mr. Cyril Gurney, a treasurer of the West India Committee from 1898 to 1919 and deputy chairman from 1920 to 1925.

Christopher Gurney was educated at Eton and Sandhurst, and at Sandhurst was captain of the College Association Football XI. In 1917 he received his Commission as a second lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards and was appointed to the 5th Battalion of that regiment at Victoria Barracks, Windsor. From there he proceeded to France in February, 1918, and joined the 3rd Battalion of his regiment, which had just been incorporated in the newly formed 4th Guards Brigade. This Brigade saw heavy fighting with the 31st Division during the German attacks south of Arras in March and in the region of Hazebrouck in April. Gurney was not wounded, though on one occasion he was buried by the explosion of a shell and sustained slight shell shock. In 1919 his Battalion returned to England.

In 1920 he married Joan Doris Grenfell and in the same year retired from the army in order to join Thomson Hankey and Co., of which firm his father, Mr. Cyril Gurney, was then senior partner. He, himself, was admitted as a partner in the firm on July 1st, 1923. From the first he showed great activity and interest in every phase of the business of the firm.

Mr. Gurney always took the greatest interest in all questions relating to the welfare and development of the British West Indies, where he was widely known and liked. He became a member of the West India Committee on April 1st, 1926, and was elected to the Executive Committee on the same date. He was a treasurer from January 22nd, 1930, and became the first chairman of the newly-formed Library Committee on April 20th, 1939.

Christopher Gurney will always be remembered as a man in whom great ability was allied with geniality, kindness and a sense of humour. No one was more human or more approachable. Few men had more friends.

He leaves a widow, two sons and a daughter.

At the special meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee, held on September 14th, 1939, the chairman, Lieut.-Colonel Ivan Davson, expressed the profound regret with which members had learnt of Mr. Christopher Gurney's death and reminded them of the prominent part which Mr. Gurney had taken in the affairs of the West India Committee.

The Chairman then proposed the following resolution of condolence which was unanimously adopted, all present standing:—

THAT the Members of the Executive of the West India Committee, in meeting this day assembled, desire to be placed on record the great sorrow with which they have learnt of the death, on August 31st, of Mr. Christopher William Gurney, for many years a Member of the Executive Committee and one of the treasurers of the West India Committee and chairman of the Library Committee, and to convey to Mrs. Gurney and to the family the expression of their sincere sympathy.

Our New Treasurer

At the special meeting of the Executive Committee, held on September 14th, Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., was, on the proposal of the chairman, seconded by the deputy chairman, unanimously appointed a treasurer of the West India Committee in place of the late Mr. Christopher Gurney.

Colonel Hickling is a director of Apex Oilfields (Trinidad) Ltd., of which he was for many years general manager in Trinidad. While in Trinidad, Colonel Hickling took a prominent part in public affairs and was for several years a Nominated Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council in that Colony.

Freight to the West Indies

A notice issued on September 8th, by Booker Bros. McConnell & Co., Ltd., Thos. & Jas. Harrison, Jamaica Banana Producers Steamship Co., Ltd., and Royal Mail Lines Ltd., notifies shippers from the United Kingdom to Bermuda, Nassau, West Indies, Demerara, Spanish Main, Central America, etc., that owing to the outbreak of war all freight quotations and freight engagements have been cancelled.

The printed tariff rates, primages and deferred rebate in force on the 30th June last will apply in full, all special reductions will be withdrawn and a surcharge of 25 per cent. on the net rates of freight will be applied until further notice. Quotations and engagements will have to be restricted to vessels on the berth. All freight must be prepaid in exchange for documents.

At the Special Meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee on September 14th, Mr. J. Harrison Hughes gave members a summary of the present shipping situation and of the difficulties which must be expected in the initial stages of the war.

Jubilee of Georgetown Chamber of Commerce

In June, 1939, the Chamber of Commerce of Georgetown, British Guiana, completed the first fifty years of its existence.

This Jubilee was signalled by a luncheon in honour of the occasion at which His Excellency the Acting Governor, Sir John Waddington, K.C.M.G., and other speakers paid tribute to the value to the community of the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce during the first half-century of its history and looked forward to a long future of continued usefulness.

WANT

The charge for announcements under this head is 5/- for three lines and 1/6 for each additional line.

FOR SALE: El Sbaa (1931), Chestnut Horse, 15.2½ hands, suitable for use as a high class stallion, by Athelstan by Teddy, dam Zerka by Bay Cheny-Zobeidah. El Sbaa is a winner of many races in France and placed in high class handicaps in England. Guaranteed sound, accepting first reasonable offer. —Lark, East Ilsley, Berks, England.

PASSENGERS



To and from the WEST INDIES and BRITISH GUIANA

Jamaica Banana Producers Steamship Co.

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Jamaica Pioneer (Captain S. Jenkins) :—

Mrs. I. Bronstorph	Mr. U. Hild	Mr. & Mrs. R. C. Marley
Miss E. Constantine	Mrs. A. L. Honiball	Mr. E. K. Munro
Miss E. Foster-Davis	Mr. F. G. Joy	Mrs. A. Nixon.
Mrs. L. F. Garelli	Mr. A. R. Kay	

Sailings to Jamaica in the s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain P. D. Allen) :—

Mrs. K. H. Bourne	Mr. E. Issa	Mr. R. D. Smedmore
Mr. T. Cawley	Mr. & Mrs. H. List	Mr. & Mrs. Thynne
Mr. & Mrs. Duffus	Mrs. Norman	Mr. S. Webs
Mr. & Mrs. A. Gray	Mr. W. Read	

Fyffes Line

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Cavina (Captain W. T. Forrester, O.B.E.) :—

Miss A. Anderson	Mr. K. E. Hamilton	Miss C. G. Morrell
Mr. & Mrs. A. A. Archer	Mr. J. P. Hare	Miss S. Z. Munn
Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Boin	Mr. & Mrs. J. Henderson	Mr. & Mrs. R. Nunes
Miss J. Bain	Miss Henderson	Miss P. G. Nunes
Mrs. E. R. Bown	Miss R. Hendriks	Mr. H. Pickwick
Mr. & Mrs. H. Brimble	Mr. E. M. Jones	Mr. H. V. Pike
Mr. J. G. Bruton	Mr. & Mrs. G. G. Kelso	Mrs. M. de Pinna
Mr. J. R. Bunting	Miss M. Kelso	Mr. & Mrs. J. Robinson
Rev. & Mrs. J. Clark	Mr. B. King	Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Rogers
Lady Cuffe	Mrs. E. N. Kirke	Miss M. Russell
Miss M. Dawson	Mr. P. Laing	Mr. O. L. Samuel
Com. C. C. Dennison	Hon. Noel B. Livingstone	Miss M. Samuel
Hon. R. & Mrs. Ehrenstein	Miss D. M. Long	Miss N. Sharpe
Mr. C. V. Ehrenstein	Miss M. Lothian	Rev. & Mrs. N. Sinclair
Mr. D. W. Evans	Dr. & Mrs. C. Lutze-	Miss G. Sinclair
Miss M. Evans	Wallace	Mr. W. M. Snee
Mr. H. J. Evenett	Miss J. Lutze-Wallace	Dr. & Mrs. E. Sturridge
Mr. J. M. Evenett	Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Lyons	Mr. G. Sykes
Com. L. G. Foote	Dr. & Mrs. J. MacGregor	Mr. D. R. Taylor
Mr. C. E. Forster	Dr. & Mrs. G. A. Mais	Mr. H. E. Vincent
Mr. G. L. Garwood	Mr. & Mrs. J. McFarlane	Mr. N. S. Walter
Com. H. F. Good	Mr. A. S. McMillan	Mr. H. H. Welds
Com. Lord Alistair Graham	Mr. & Mrs. A. S. Michelin	Mr. W. M. White
	Mrs. Denholm Mills	Mr. C. Williams
	Mr. R. W. Moore	Capt. G. Wilson

Sailings to Jamaica in the s.s. Carare (Captain A. W. Legge, R.N.R.) :—

Mr. V. O. Abendana	Misses G. V. & I.	Mrs. C. E. Heyliger
Miss J. Ainsworth	de Cordova	Mrs. G. Hutchings
Mr. & Mrs. W. L. Allan	Mr. H. K. Davidson	Mrs. H. B. Hyatt-Shortt
Misses M. & J. Allan	Dr. & Mrs. E. G. Don	Miss D. M. Hyatt-Shortt
Mrs. M. T. Bing-Zaremba	Misses E. & E. C. Ehrman	Miss P. Kent
Miss H. Bing-Zaremba	Mr. J. E. Elliott	Mrs. K. A. Kinloch
Mr. H. J. Burcher	Mrs. G. Ewer	Miss D. V. Lewis
Lt.-Comdr. & Mrs. W. de M. Clarke	Miss V. M. Ewer	Mr. & Mrs. D. K. Linton
Misses D. & S. Clarke	Mr. & Mrs. G. D. S. Lopez	Mr. & Mrs. D. S. Lopez
Miss V. B. Connolly	Miss M. Gartshore	Mr. V. C. Lopez
Miss I. Cooper	Mr. & Mrs. D. T. Girvan	Misses D., J. & E. Lopez
May & Mrs. M. de Cordova	Mrs. H. Hay	Mr. H. Lopez
	Misses E. & A. Hay	

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Ariguani (Captain R. D. Thorburn, R.D., R.N.R.) :—

Miss E. Clarke	Mr. & Mrs. R. Grant	Lt. M. R. Robinson
Mrs. E. Colton	Miss E. Grant	Mr. J. G. Sheldon
Miss E. J. Edwards	Mr. R. T. Harrison	Miss N. C. Sloan
Mr. G. D. Few	Miss P. A. Mattaon	Mr. & Mrs. W. Watsbam

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Carare (Captain A. W. Legge, R.N.R.) :—

Miss T. I. Ashbourne	Mr. & Mrs. S. W. Foster-	Miss D. L. Morant
Mr. L. A. Brook	Sutton	Miss C. F. Murray
Mr. & Mrs. H. Carter	Mrs. V. Gaskell	Miss A. Openshaw
Miss B. L. Carter	Mr. F. H. Gaskell	Miss F. D. Orr
Mr. R. J. Chattey	Mr. & Mrs. Graves	Miss A. G. Ramsay
Miss M. K. Chattey	Rev. S. Kaye-Parry	Mr. W. E. Ritch
Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Childs	Miss J. T. Lecense	Mr. W. G. Swanson
Mr. E. H. Clegg	Mr. & Mrs. W. S. Matson	Mr. W. D. Thompson
Mr. & Mrs. C. Coley		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Cavina (Captain W. T. Forrester, O.B.E.) :—

Mr. C. V. Ehrenstein	Mr. & Mrs. A. Perry	Mr. G. Stevenson
Mr. A. Gray-Buchanan	Miss Perry	Mr. W. Thomas
Mr. & Mrs. G. Goble	Mr. & Mrs. J. Porter	Mr. L. Whittaker
Mr. G. Goble	Miss C. Shields	Miss J. Whittaker
Miss A. M. Lowe	Mrs. E. Stevenson	

Home arrivals from Jamaica in the s.s. Camito (Captain R. J. Bostock) :—

Mr. I. W. Acland	Mr. & Mrs. W. Dickson	Miss C. MacTaggart
Miss E. Ashby	Mr. G. Foster	Miss D. Morris
Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Cundall	Misses W. & B. Hall	Mr. R. Robinson
Mr. & Mrs. T. Davis	Mrs. R. Hastings	Mr. & Mrs. H. Whitfield
Mr. D. Delgado	Mr. H. Jones	Mr. J. Whyte
Miss G. Delgado	Mrs. H. MacTaggart	Mr. & Mrs. W. Willis

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Bayano (Captain J. A. Wallis, D.S.C.) :—

Mr. W. V. Blewett	Mr. E. D. Leaf	Miss C. K. Wesleygammon
Mr. R. W. Feachem	Mr. K. G. Tait	Mr. S. Yap
Mr. J. F. Howard		

Standard Fruit & Steamship Co.

Sailings to Jamaica in the s.s. Erin :—

Miss A. Baxter	Capt. G. Lindsay	Miss E. Nash
Mr. W. R. Bayley		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Erin :—

Mr. H. Foster	Miss H. Helwig	Capt. J. F. F. Lathbury
Capt. J. L. Harris		

French Line

Sailings to the West Indies in the s.s. Cuba (Captain E. Plocque) :—

Mr. G. Allen	Mr. R. Gee	Rev. J. Moenan
Mrs. M. Andrieux	Mrs. P. Goitia	Mr. D. O'Connor
Miss P. Andrieux	Mr. F. Gomez	Mr. C. Pacher
Mr. H. Armstrong	Mr. C. Gonsalves	Mr. T. Parris
Mrs. R. Barclay	Miss M. Haines	Mr. C. Pereira
Mr. A. Barclay	Mr. O. Hale	Mr. C. Phillips
Mr. J. Bermudez	Mr. G. Hannays	Mr. A. Panchart
Mr. O. Bernheimer	Mr. H. Hart	Mr. I. Proverbs
Mr. L. Bernheimer	Mr. C. Hive	Mr. M. Proverbs
Miss S. Branch	Mr. F. Ianiss	Mr. J. Rawlins
Mr. E. Bynoe	Mr. & Mrs. J. Jardim	Mr. T. Reynolds
Mr. R. Bynoe	Mr. P. Jardim	Mr. & Mrs. J. Ribeiro
Mrs. K. Camps	Miss A. Jardim	Mr. W. Russell
Mr. A. Collier	Mr. J. Kerr	Mr. J. Sanchez-Trincado
Mr. J. Cumberbatch	Mr. J. Knights	Campos
Mr. L. Drayton	Mr. P. Leotaud	Mr. C. Sherwood
Mr. G. Drayton	Mr. G. McChesney	Mr. J. Simons
Miss M. Edghill	Mr. I. McDonald	Mr. & Mrs. G. Skinner
Mr. W. Emtage	Mr. C. McFarlane	Mr. H. Skinner
Mr. C. Emtage	Mr. T. McKenzie	Mr. C. Smith
Mr. W. Fell	Mr. W. McShine	Mr. & Mrs. K. Steuer
Mr. G. Fellowes	Mr. C. Mackenzie	Mr. T. Templeton
Mr. G. Ferrari	Mr. H. Mackenzie	Mr. & Mrs. J. Teetzel
Mr. A. Flemington	Mr. D. Maingot	Mrs. H. Thomas
Mr. & Mrs. S. Folkes	Mrs. V. Mandalaniz	Mr. H. Tyler-Smith
Miss M. Folkes	Miss M. Mandalaniz	Mr. A. Wilkinson
Mr. A. Folkes	Mr. E. Marsden	Mr. R. Wong
Mr. & Mrs. J. Friedmann	Mr. K. Marsden	Mr. D. Worme
Mr. D. Gale	Mr. G. Marsden	Mr. C. Worme
Mrs. D. Gee	Mr. H. Martinez	

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Sailings to the West Indies in the s.s. Simon Bolivar :—

Mr. A. Adey	Miss M. Goellnicht	Miss J. Rawlins
Mr. P. Alston	Mrs. A. Gordon	Mrs. C. Reece
Mr. S. Beard	Mr. E. Gransauil	Mr. J. Reid
Mr. K. Bhagan	Mrs. N. Harper	Miss A. Richards
Mrs. D. Brown	Miss E. Hepworth	Mrs. C. Rubinsztajn
Miss E. Cahill	Mr. O. Hocken	Mr. & Mrs. P. Russell
Mr. E. Carrington	Mr. H. Hinton	Mr. & Mrs. J. Salazar
Mr. R. Casulleras	Mrs. R. Hutchinson	Miss E. Salazar
Mrs. L. Cavaghan	Mr. & Mrs. A. Inniss	Miss M. Scott
Miss H. Cavaghan	Miss D. Inniss	Mr. F. A. Smith
Miss M. Cipriana	Mr. & Mrs. A. Jonas	Mr. F. D. Smith
Miss A. B. Clark	Miss S. Jonas	Miss C. Johnson
Mr. & Mrs. G. Clarke	Miss H. Jones	Mr. H. Smith
Mr. G. Clarne	Mr. E. Judd	Miss F. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. A. Cocks	Mr. M. Kernkraut	Mr. & Mrs. K. Spalding
Miss R. Cocks	Mr. J. Learmond	Miss A. Steele
Mr. & Mrs. A. Cole	Mr. M. Mangurten	Mr. G. Stevenson
Miss M. Cole	Miss D. Martin	Mr. & Mrs. A. Strass
Miss J. Collins	Mr. & Mrs. J. McCowan	Mrs. M. Telford
Mr. & Mrs. C. Chaderton	Mr. R. Mitchell	Miss M. de Verteuil
Mr. & Mrs. C. Crawford	Mrs. C. Morrison	Mr. M. Wajsdorf
Mr. & Mrs. A. Daly	Miss G. Orsini	Miss M. Weatherhead
Mr. S. Dasent	Mr. C. Papirer	Mr. J. Weir
Mr. & Mrs. A. Daunt	Miss B. Pasea	Mr. & Mrs. T. Wilkins
Misses L., K. & A. Daunt	Mr. & Mrs. C. Pereira	Mr. G. Williams
Mr. R. Donaldson	Miss E. Pereira	Mr. & Mrs. H. Wilson
Mr. & Mrs. T. Dowding	Mr. J. Pickering	Mr. J. Yearwood
Miss S. Dix	Mr. & Mrs. B. Pringle	Mr. R. Yearwood
Mrs. M. Dykes	Misses A., J. G., & J. E.	
Miss E. Elliott	Pringle	
Mr. R. Gittens		

Sailings to the West Indies, in the s.s. Crijnsen :—

Mr. & Mrs. de Bye	Mr. & Mrs. C. Hawkins	Mr. & Mrs. L. Pullen
Miss A. de Bye	Mr. E. Kent	Mr. R. Rice
Mr. & Mrs. M. Carr	Miss C. Kettle	Mr. W. Robertson
Miss B. Carr	Mr. & Mrs. H. Leacock	Miss M. Savory
Mr. & Mrs. J. St. F. Dare	Miss D. Liddelow	Mrs. G. Schnabel
Mr. Dodani	Mr. S. Lloyd-Smith	Mr. & Mrs. C. Shotton
Miss P. Elmes	Miss C. Mapp	Mrs. M. Smith
Mr. S. Evans	Mr. A. Marks	Miss H. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. G. Gleadows	Mr. H. Morris	Mr. J. Sudders
Mr. & Mrs. Habermann	Mrs. A. Munch	Mrs. W. Weeks

Home arrivals from the West Indies in the s.s. Simon Bolivar :—

Mr. G. F. Allen	Mrs. D. Fraser	Mr. T. N. McKenzie
Mr. R. W. Allan	Mr. I. Fraser	Mr. I. F. McDonald
Mr. J. L. Andrews	Mr. D. A. Gale	Mr. R. W. Mitchell
Mr. H. Armstrong	Mr. L. P. Gibbs	Mr. & Mrs. A. Newton
Mrs. A. S. Arthur	Mr. P. V. Gomez	Mr. D. O'Connor
Mr. N. L. Baker	Mr. C. T. Gonsalves	Mr. A. J. O'Toole
Mr. J. A. Bermudez	Lieut. Colonel J. Haig	Mr. C. A. Packer
Mr. C. Bridgewood	Mr. O. C. Hale	Miss G. Parfitt
Mr. & Mrs. H. Brinkman	Mr. G. J. Hanways	Mr. T. D. Parris
Mr. E. Brinkman	Mr. J. Hunter	Mr. U. M. Patel
Mr. & Mrs. J. Burslem	Mr. & Mrs. R. Haughton	Mr. P. R. Patel
Mr. E. R. Bynoe	Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Hart	Mr. C. Pereira
Mr. R. J. Br. Bynoe	Mr. J. D. Hobson	Mr. M. D. Proverbs
Miss I. da Cambra	Mr. & Mrs. K. A. Hunter	Mr. I. H. Proverbs
Mrs. E. B. Cartwright	Misses P. & Z. Hunter	Mr. W. A. Rawlins
Miss J. J. Cartwright	Mr. F. L. Inniss	Mr. C. Rice
Mr. C. Chabaladas	Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Inniss	Mr. R. V. Reed
Mr. C. A. Child	Mr. & Mrs. A. Irvine	Mr. W. M. Ross
Miss S. I. Child	Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Jay	Mr. & Mrs. W. Sandiford
Mr. & Mrs. R. L. Clarke	Mr. J. J. Kennedy	Miss J. Y. Sandiford
Mrs. D. M. Clay	Mr. K. J. Mackenzie	Mr. A. O. Skinner
Miss P. M. Clay	Mr. W. C. Mahon	Mrs. A. Syme
Mr. W. Costelloe	Mr. D. O. Maingot	Mr. C. C. Stollmeyer
Mr. L. S. Drayton	Miss E. R. Mallett	Mr. O. T. Thomson
Mr. C. G. Drayton	Mr. G. Marsden	Mr. P. A. Thorogood
Mr. G. Ferrari	Mr. K. C. Marsden	Mr. & Mrs. H. Townrow
Miss F. Ferreira	Mr. & Mrs. R. Matthews	Mr. G. B. Westwood
Mrs. O. Flinn	Mr. A. L. Matthews	Mr. A. Wilkinson
Mr. J. R. Flinn	Mr. C. Mattinson	Mr. C. H. Worme
Mr. S. Fraser	Mr. H. N. McKenzie	Mr. D. E. Worme
Mr. M. Fraser	Mr. C. R. McKenzie	

Home arrivals from the West Indies in the m.v. Socrates :—

Mr. H. T. Bergman	Miss M. L. Davie	Mr. J. L. Harris
Misses F. & M. Coleman	Miss W. V. Denyer	Mr. P. S. Stoby

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in the m.v. Colombia :—

Miss J. Baeza	Mr. F. Hamilton	Mr. R. Shewell
Miss K. Bearman	Mr. E. Harman	Mr. H. Smith
Mr. R. Carson	Miss M. Hartley	Miss J. Smith
Mr. F. Catton	Mr. W. Higman	Mr. D. Strain
Mr. F. Davenport	Miss S. Hutchinson	Mr. J. Stuart
Miss M. Davidson	Mr. & Mrs. N. Inkster	Mrs. M. Ward
Mr. & Mrs. E. Denton	Mr. N. Inkster	Mr. J. Warsdale
Miss L. de Dolphin	Mr. J. Love	Mr. J. Waterhouse
Mrs. C. Durnell	Miss M. Maude	Mr. W. Watson
Mr. E. Evans	Mr. & Mrs. J. Reid	Mr. J. Whitney
Mr. N. Farmer	Miss E. Roberts	Miss M. Wingell
Mr. C. Fung Kee Fung	Mr. J. Roberts	Miss J. Woodside
Miss G. Goodfellow	Mrs. H. Robinson	Mrs. M. Wrigglesworth
Misses J. & E. Hall	Mr. W. Scapens	

Harrison Line

Sailings to the West Indies, in the s.s. Inanda :—

Mrs. R. N. Bacon	Mr. W. H. Finlayson	Mr. A. Moody Stuart
Mrs. F. Bartholomew	Miss M. E. Fountaine	Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Murray
Mr. J. F. Bell	Mr. T. E. Fox-Hawes	Mr. A. Nobrega
Mrs. G. L. Berkeley	Rev. E. J. Gazzard	Mr. & Mrs. H. F. Pantin
Miss R. E. Berkeley	Mr. W. I. Gordon	Misses M. & J. Pantin
Mr. & Mrs. R. St. J.	Mr. W. Hall	Mr. & Mrs. R. Perrin
Birch	Mr. G. S. Harris	Misses B. & M. Phillips
Misses M., H. & E. Birch	Mr. & Mrs. L. L. Heath	Sir Henry & Lady Popham
Mr. G. P. Boon	Mr. & Mrs. F. Henderson	Com. W. A. Porter
Mr. V. L. Caracciolo	Mr. & Mrs. H. Hinds	Rev. F. T. Squire
Mr. & Mrs. C. T. Carter	Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Hill	Mr. J. H. Taylor
Miss B. A. Carter	Mr. K. C. James	Mr. J. R. Taylor
Mr. & Mrs. J. Cockburn	Mr. J. H. Jones	Mr. P. G. Thomson
Mrs. L. Coote	Mr. C. King	Rev. K. E. Towers
Mr. A. Delanberque	Miss D. E. King	Mr. & Mrs. A. Upfield
Mr. D. E. Deverill	Mr. C. S. Kysb	Mr. A. S. Wadieff
Mr. H. H. Downer	Mr. & Mrs. T. P. Little	Mr. & Mrs. S. Wroford
Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Drew	Mr. & Mrs. C. Mann	
Mr. A. S. Duncan	Mr. M. McSeverly	

LADY DENHAM has removed recently to Little Hurst, Binfield, Berkshire.

W. I. Boys in Britain

Entertained at Committee Rooms

A PARTY of boys from the West Indies has just concluded an interesting tour of several Continental cities by a visit to London, during which they were entertained by the West India Committee.

The party, of which Mr. J. D. Westwood was in charge, consisted of sixteen boys from Barbados and fifteen from Trinidad, who were also accompanied by Messrs. Marsden and Arthur Wilkinson, both of the latter colony, and by some masters and boys from Scotland. While in London they were able to pay a visit to the Oval, and to see something of the Third Test Match at which the West Indies made such a good showing.

On August 23rd the boys were entertained to tea at the West India Committee Rooms, when Mr. Alexander Elder read a speech of welcome from Mr. J. Gordon Miller, Deputy Chairman of the West India Committee.

Mr. Gordon Miller, regretting his inability to be present, said that he wished all good cheer and happy contacts with the officials and members present to greet them.

The one message in these troublous times, which he would give to youth who would carry the torch of Empire in the future, was the saying of a well-loved Scottish professor of long ago :—

"One thing alone can save us—character and a thoroughly cultivated will."

Given strength of character, capacity for leadership would naturally follow. The youth of today were, he reminded them, the men of tomorrow, and we should look to them to maintain our great heritage. Mr. Gordon Miller, conveying his best wishes for a pleasant gathering, ended by giving them this charge: "Be ye therefore ready."

It is announced that, owing to a serious operation, Sir Alfred Sherlock has been compelled to resign his position as chairman and director of the British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields. The Board has appointed Mr. J. Roland Robinson to succeed him as chairman. We are happy to be able to state that Sir Alfred has now made an excellent recovery and has resumed the majority of his usual activities.

THE death is announced as having occurred in London on August 29th of Miss Lily de Mercado, of 64 Rue de Bellechasse, Paris, daughter of the late I. H. de Mercado, of Kingston, Jamaica, in her 75th year.

WE regret to learn of the death, on September 2nd, of the Venerable Algernon W. Boodle, M.A., at the age of 66. Archdeacon Boodle was formerly rector of San Fernando and Archdeacon of Trinidad.

THE announcement of the death of Mr. Arthur Nevile Lubbock, on September 8th, has been received with great regret. Mr. Lubbock was for several years a Member of the Executive of the West India Committee.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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TEMPLE BAR 8922 LONDON, W.C.2.
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Sugar in War Time

THE last meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee to be held at 14, Trinity Square, E.C.3, took place on September 21st, 1939, and seldom, in the greater part of two centuries during which the Committee has had its headquarters in the City of London, can it have had a matter of greater interest or importance to the West Indies to discuss than on this occasion.

The meeting was an Emergency one (with Lieut.-Colonel IVAN DAVSON, O.B.E., in the chair), called to meet the Acting Director of Sugar Supplies, Mr. B. A. FORSTER, to consider an offer by the Government of the United Kingdom to purchase, in bulk, all the existing disposable sugar of the West Indian Colonies and British Guiana and their crops for the year ending August 31st, 1940.

With Mr. FORSTER was Mr. G. L. M. CLAUSON, C.M.G., O.B.E., chairman of the Colonial Sugar Committee, who stated that the Government's offer had already been communicated by the Colonial Office to the Caribbean Colonies concerned.

In the course of a lucid and informative statement, Mr. FORSTER traced the reasons which had led up to the Government's decision to purchase Dominion and Colonial sugar in bulk and pointed out that the negotiations for purchasing the entire exportable surplus of B.W.I. sugar had been opened with the full concurrence of the Canadian Government on the understanding that the United Kingdom would release to Canadian refiners at cost price the normal requirements for Canada of B.W.I. sugar.

The Government's offer, already accepted by the other sugar-producing Dominions and Colonies, was for the sale of existing disposable balances and of crops for the current year on the basis of 7/6 per cwt. for raw sugar not exceeding 96° c.i.f. United Kingdom, to which would be added the Imperial Preference of 3/9 and, in the case of the Colonies, the value of the Colonial Sugar Certificates. The Government would make itself responsible for any cost of freight in excess of the normal pre-war rates, and for war risks insurance in excess of ½ per cent. It was realised that when the price basis rose to 7/6 per cwt. the Colonies would normally be deprived of half of the quota certificates in the following year, and the Treasury would be asked to waive this reduction.

The Government earnestly hoped that the Caribbean Colonies would also accept this offer and that the

producers present at the meeting would, as a gesture in exceptionally difficult times, use their influence towards this end. In the event of the offer being accepted, the assistance of the West India Committee, as a "clearing house" where details could be dealt with centrally, would be greatly welcomed by the Directorate of Sugar Supplies.

It was the Government's firm intention to preserve ordinary trade channels during the emergency period, notwithstanding the fact that business and prices of sugar were controlled.

The Chairman pointed out that the price of 7/6 now offered was low and could only be acceptable if costs remained at their present level. Any increase in costs, whether due to an increased cost of living in the Colonies, the mounting cost of supplies, or other causes, would create an impossible position for producers and he asked for some assurance on this point.

Mr. FORSTER suggested that a note of costs, as at the outbreak of war, should be placed on record and that a running record of costs thereafter should be maintained, so that producers would be able to submit a fully reasoned case if at some subsequent period they felt compelled to ask for an increase in price.

After further discussion, during which many points which would play an important part in the practical working of the scheme were elucidated by Mr. FORSTER, the meeting decided unanimously to accept in principle the Government's offer in so far as producers present were concerned and to assist the Government in every way that might be feasible in the difficult days which lay ahead.

It is gratifying to be able to add that the Government have already expressed their appreciation of the valuable contribution which the West Indian sugar producers are making towards the national effort and of the assistance which is being given by the West India Committee.

Our New Rooms

The West India Committee sends greetings from its new headquarters at 40, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2, to which it moved on September 30th. Some few days must elapse before the new Rooms are free from the disorder of a recent removal but a welcome awaits all members and friends of the Committee who find it possible to call.

From a Londoner's Notebook

IN the fortnight that has elapsed since the Russians invaded Poland the motive for this treacherous stab in the back has become comparatively clear. Stalin is evidently playing entirely for his own hand. We must not for this reason assume, as some optimists have done, that he is already preparing to betray his confederate, Hitler; for the time being it is for the interests of both to work together, and the latent possibilities of friction between them will only come to the surface as the war develops. But Stalin is not in Poland for Hitler's benefit; he has hastened to grab his share in the booty with his own hands, rather than rely on the word of his accomplice, and he has been careful to slip between the Germans and the Rumanian frontier. Consequently, his forces bar the approach to the Black Sea, and the Nazis have therefore had to pay a high price for whatever help the Soviet may have promised.

* * *

The House of Commons had an almost rollicking afternoon last week when Mr. Winston Churchill addressed it on the progress of the war at sea. The First Lord was in fighting form, and made one of his most spirited speeches, which was cheered to the echo. He evidently enjoyed being able to remark on the strange experience it was for him "to sit at the Admiralty again, after a quarter of a century, and to find myself moving over the same course, against the same enemy, and in the same months of the year" adding, with a happy dig at those who have maintained that his career in office was over "the sort of thing that one would hardly expect to happen."

* * *

Mr. Churchill dwelt on three outstanding naval facts. First, owing to the operation of the convoy system, our losses of merchant shipping have been steadily reduced from 65,000 tons in the first week of the war to 9,000 in the first six days of the fourth. (Later, in a broadcast on Sunday, he announced that it was a week since a British ship had even been attacked by a submarine.) Secondly, the arming of merchant ships with guns for their own defence was rapidly being completed. And thirdly, the hunting down of U-boats was being ruthlessly carried on, and with much more success, owing to recent inventions, than in the last war. Even on the figures given by the Prime Minister the previous week, which were admittedly an underestimate, we had sunk a tenth of the whole German fleet of U-boats; and since then "we have had some fruitful and hopeful days." Mr. Churchill believed that, of all the U-boats that had ventured to sea, at least a quarter, perhaps a third, had been sunk."

* * *

By contrast, the House met in a chillier mood next day to hear Sir John Simon open his Emergency Budget. The announcement of an income tax of 7s. 6d. in the pound—25 per cent. higher than the highest on record—was received with something like a gasp of dismay,

followed by a stoic resolution to bear the burden to the end. In fact, after the first shock, the country at large—and the City—have taken the announcement with equanimity.

* * *

It is felt to be best to face the full cost from the start, and to bear every penny that is possible out of the nation's current income, rather than increase the weight of debt. Even so, the borrowing, which will be defined later, must be gigantic. But the fact that we can even contemplate raising these huge sums is evidence of the country's terrific financial strength, which will be one of the supreme factors of victory.

* * *

For the first time in English history a practice almost universal on the Continent has been introduced here, and we are all to carry identity cards—a sort of passport for use at home. The whole nation from the King and Queen downwards was called on to register, by name, age, sex, matrimonial condition and occupation on September 29th. The particulars then recorded are to be used immediately for the issue of ration cards, and later will be of manifold help to Government departments whenever the man-power of the country, for various war purposes, needs to be assessed.

* * *

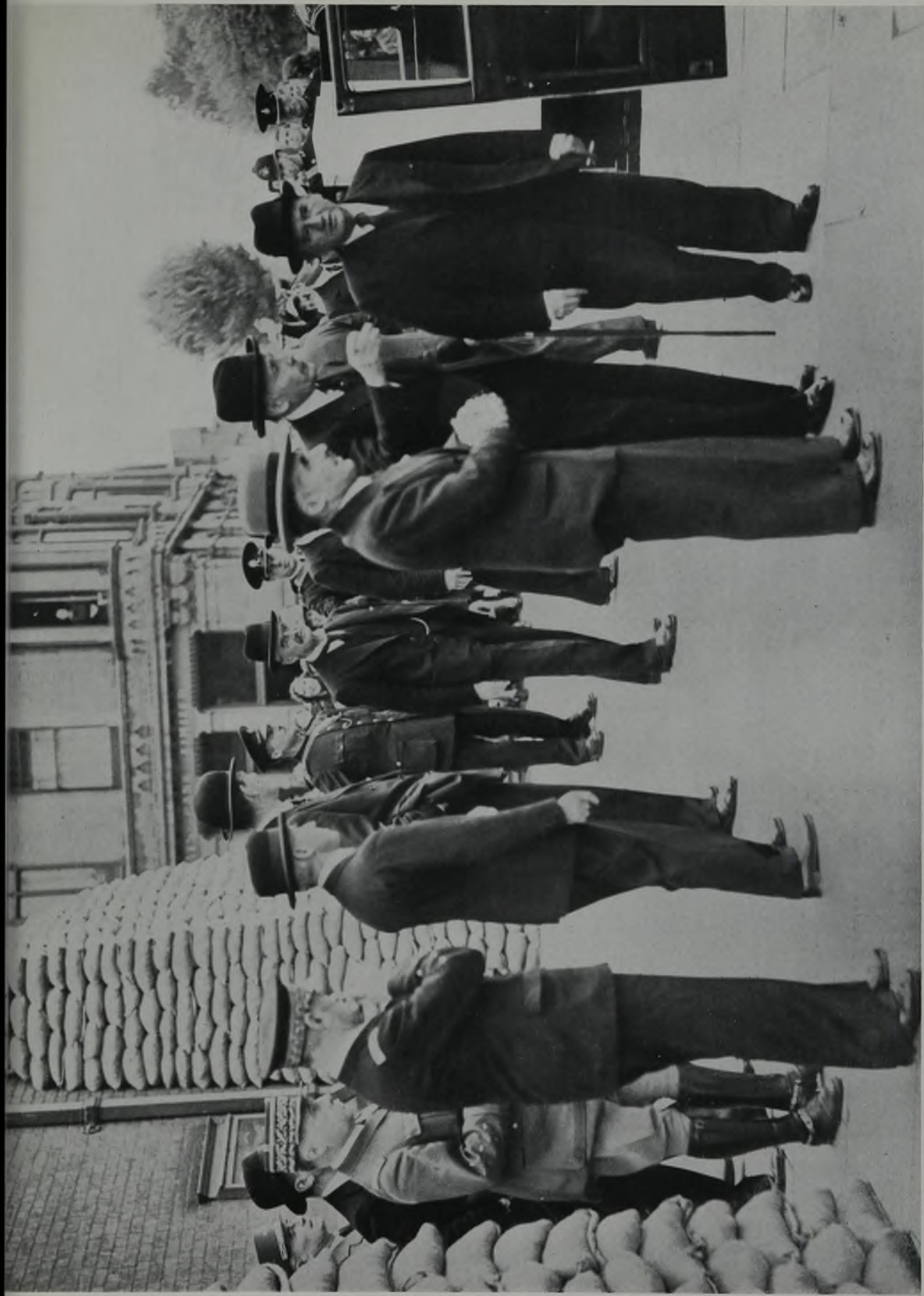
Rationing is likely to be introduced about the end of this month; but substantial reserve supplies of food have been accumulated, and the Minister of Food has promised us that the allowances will be "generous." We may have to eat less meat and less butter; and there is a temporary maladjustment of supply to demand in the matter of sugar, of which, however, there is plenty in the country. But there is not likely to be anything like hardship.

* * *

Rationing of petrol has already come into force, and owing to the enormous needs of the fighting services, especially the Air Force, the restriction is severe. The majority of private cars have been practically immobilized, and the number of 'buses and taxis is heavily cut down. It is hard on the suburban wage-earner, but the immediate effect is to make London a much pleasanter city to walk about in. The streets are both quiet and safe (except at night, when the almost total extinction of lights, as a precaution against air attack, has caused a lamentable number of accidents). We scarcely realized how pervasive was the odour of petrol until the comparative absence of it made us conscious of a new freshness in the air. And in the clear atmosphere of a golden autumn, the hundreds of barrage balloons floating overhead have an almost fairylike beauty.

* * *

But, as an old lady up from the country was heard to remark, "If the Germans expect to frighten me out of my wits by sitting up in those balloons all day, they're very much mistaken."



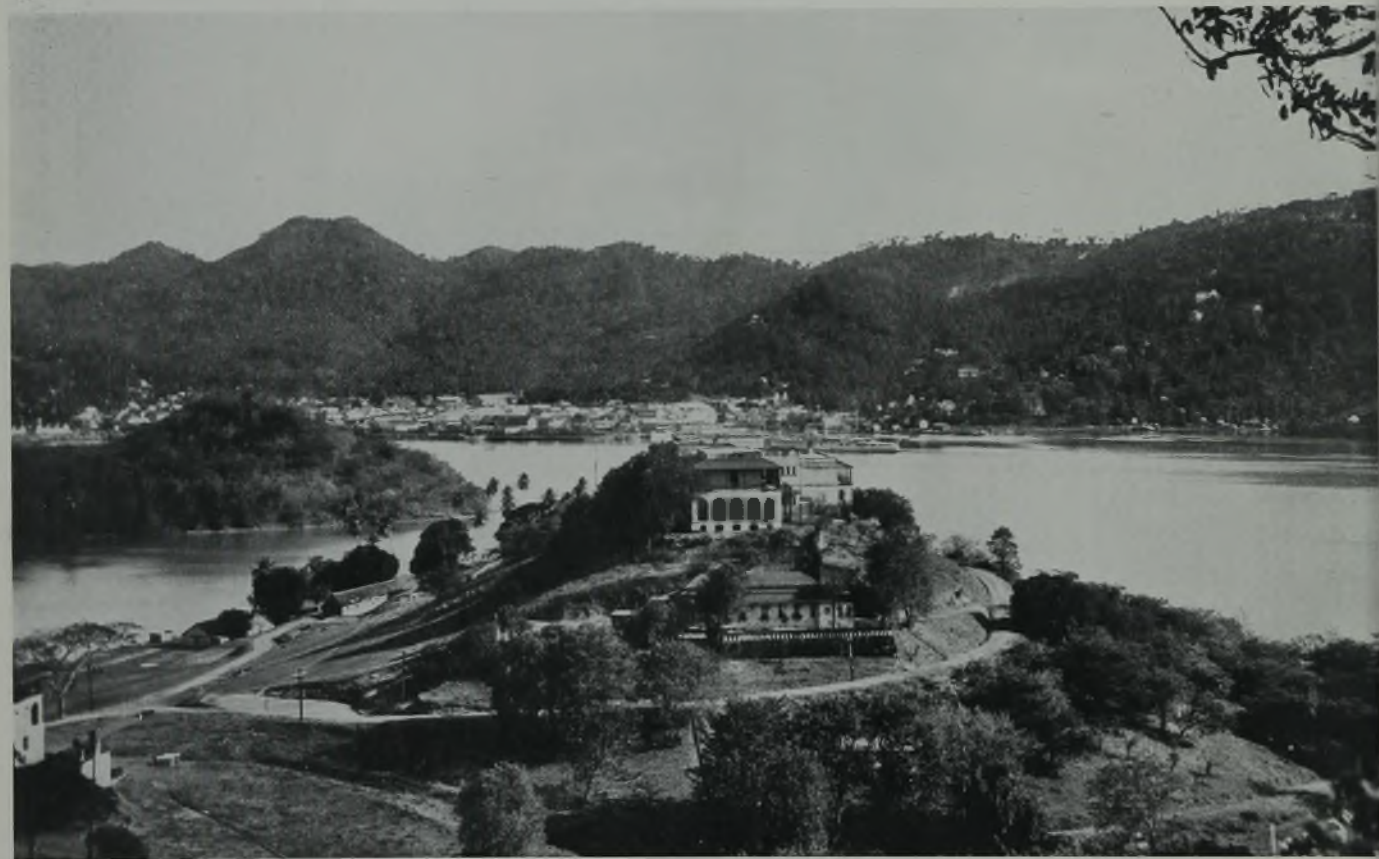
ALLIED SUPREME WAR COUNCIL MEETS IN ENGLAND

INCLUDED IN THE GROUP ARE GENERAL GAMELIN, LORD CHATFIELD, LORD HALIFAX,
MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, M. CORBIN AND M. DALADIER



WINDWARD ISLANDS—DOMINICA CONFERENCE DELEGATES

See page 41



ST. LUCIA : MILITARY HOSPITAL AND TOWN OF CASTRIES FROM VIGIE

West Indies and the War

BARBADOS.

Food Supplies. In a broadcast address on August 26th the Acting Governor, Major H. W. Flinn, said that steps had been taken to control food prices, food distribution, the imports and exports of foods and to ensure adequate local production. The authority for all these matters was the Director of Agriculture, who is empowered to make such orders as may be necessary under the provisions of the Defence Regulations. Dr. Saint, the Director of Agriculture, will be advised by two committees, one dealing with food prices, and the other with measures for local production.

His Excellency assured the people there was no fear of a food shortage, and that the prices of foodstuffs would not go up unjustifiably.

LEEWARD ISLANDS

At a meeting of the Federal Legislative Council of the Leeward Islands held at St. John's, Antigua, on September 4th, His Excellency the Governor, Sir Gordon Lethem, referred to the existing state of war between Great Britain and Germany, and the necessity for the Colony to apply all its resources to a successful termination of the struggle. He enjoined the public to avoid alarm and panic.

ANTIGUA

Compulsory Service. A Bill providing for compulsory national service for all men in Antigua between the ages of 18 and 45 was passed into law at a meeting of the Legislative Council held on September 4th.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Food Price Control. A Government Order issued on September 8th, under the Food and Fuel Control Ordinance, laid down the maximum prices, wholesale and retail, to be charged for a large number of foodstuffs and also kerosene oil.

The Order defines what is meant by the terms "wholesale" and "retail," and states that the imposition by the vendor of any condition on the sale of an article of which a maximum price is fixed by the Order is prohibited.

West Indians on Service

MAJOR A. A. NATHAN, a member of the Executive of the West India Committee, who offered his services to the Royal Air Force is now attached to the 54th Group as a Squadron Leader.

* * *

BOTH the sons of Mrs. Mary J. Gordon (formerly Mrs. Scott Bushe) are serving in H.M. Forces. Mr. W. Gordon Gordon is a Second Lieutenant in the Scottish Horse, and Lieut.-Commander C. S. Bushe has returned to the Navy.

MR. T. DOWDALL HAMPSON, assistant secretary of the West India Committee from 1928-38, has been appointed a Staff Captain in the Aldershot Command.

British Coloured Subjects

Question of National Status

IN the course of the discussion on the National Registration Bill in the House of Commons on September 4th Colonel Arthur Evans raised the important point of the registration of British coloured subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom. He said that the President of the Board of Trade and the Secretary of State for the Home Department were perfectly well aware of the great difficulties which were experienced by their Departments in regard to this particular problem after the last War. "We have a lot of coloured subjects registered in the ports of Britain who are, for all practical purposes, British subjects. They served in the last War in the British Mercantile Marine with great distinction. Many of them are proud possessors of medals gained in the last War, and yet they are still registered as aliens, and I do hope that under this new Measure the coloured subjects to whom I have referred will not be so registered. Some of them, of course, come under the category of British-protected subjects, and although they are regarded as British subjects from the point of view of the British shipping subsidy and the trade union regulations, nevertheless they are registered as aliens. If we are to look in the future, as we did in the past, to these men for the same valuable assistance as they rendered in our British Mercantile Marine, I hope my right hon. Friend will take some care to see that proper regard is had to their national status, if, owing to conditions outside their own control, they are unable to produce birth certificates from a colony dating back 30 or 40 years because at that time births were not registered."

Colonial Office Business Adviser

Mr. Clifford Figg assumed duties on September 25th as Honorary Business Adviser for the duration of the War to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. Figg, who is a Colonial representative on the Imperial Economic Committee, represents Ceylon on the International Rubber Committee and on the International Tea Committee. He will advise the Secretary of State on business problems created by the War in connexion with Colonial commodities.

The Circular

In common with most other periodicals, THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR has had serious difficulties to contend with since the outbreak of war. We feel sure that our readers will appreciate these difficulties and share our pleasure that they have now been so far surmounted as to permit of a CIRCULAR being published which, with illustrations and advertising matter, comprises about 75 per cent. of its pre-war size.

Mr. Arthur Nevile Lubbock

Mr. Arthur Nevile Lubbock, whose lamented death on September 8th, following an attack of congestion of the lungs, was announced in our last issue, seemed at one time destined, like his father, to take a leading part in the conduct of West Indian affairs in England, but his interests were more widespread.

Eldest son of Sir Nevile Lubbock, by his first wife, he was educated at Marlborough, and after leaving school he spent six years on the sugar estates of the Colonial (later New Colonial) Company, of which his father was chairman, in British Guiana and Trinidad.

Shortly after his return he was married to a friend of his childhood, Alice, daughter of Mr. Henry Frederick Tiarks, of "Foxbury," Chislehurst, a partner in Schroeder's. They had two sons and one daughter, Jill, now the wife of the third Lord Chelmsford. Their elder son was killed in action during the Great War, to the great grief of his parents.

In 1898 Arthur Lubbock was one of the founders of the West Indian Club, of which he was an honorary treasurer until 1924, and in 1899 he was elected a member of the Executive of the West India Committee, which benefited from his experience and advice for a quarter of a century.

In 1900, during the chairmanship of Admiral A. J. Chatfield (father of Lord Chatfield), Arthur Lubbock joined the Board of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, on which he remained until 1931, the year preceding its reincorporation. His special duty was to visit Southampton every fortnight to inspect the vessels of the line and to see them off to South America. This won him many friends, and his courtesy and tact were appreciated by the passengers no less than by the officers whom he was wont to entertain annually at the Chislehurst Golf Club.

On the operations of the Sena Sugar Company, of which he was appointed a director in 1921, and was vice-chairman at the time of his death, Lubbock brought to bear an extensive knowledge of the practical and economic sides of sugar manufacture, and his shipping connexion made him an ideal chairman of the Marine Insurance Company, to the board of which he was elected in 1921. Though he felt compelled to retire from that position last year on account of ill-health, he continued to attend the meetings of the board until six weeks before his death.

Lubbock was a familiar figure in the city, which will be the poorer by his loss. By his open-hearted manner and engaging personality he made an immense number of friends, by whom he will be greatly missed.

To Mrs. Lubbock and her family we extend sincere condolences.

Oil Rights in British Guiana

The Government of British Guiana published for general information in the Official Gazette of April 19th, the text of a Bill which will be introduced to the Legislative Council to vest in His Majesty the property in all petroleum existing in its natural state in the Colony.

Corn Meal in Jamaica

Government Factory to Develop Industry

In July the Governor addressed a message to the Legislative Council setting out proposals for the establishment of a corn meal factory to be erected and operated by the Development and Marketing Division of the Department of Agriculture. The Legislative Council agreed to an expenditure of £17,000 from Loan Funds, £15,000 to be spent immediately and the balance held in reserve.

It is proposed that corn (maize) should be purchased through a marketing board. The Jamaica Chamber of Commerce Journal estimates that on the basis of an import of some 70,000 bags of corn meal the cultivation of about 15,000 acres in corn would be required.

To prevent large private imports of corn meal before the factory is started the Governor issued a Proclamation in August prohibiting importation except in limited quantities under licence. The importation has also been prohibited of all machinery for the manufacture of corn meal and all parts and accessories of such machinery.

International Cocoa Conference

Trinidad's Action

As reported in the CIRCULAR of June 1st, the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce proposed that a delegation should be sent from the Colony to Brazil in the hope of being able to persuade the Brazilian Government to agree to co-operate in a world conference of cocoa producing countries.

At the meeting of the Chamber held on July 21st, Mr. S. H. Banning, the president, reported that at a joint meeting the following resolution had been unanimously adopted:

That representatives of the Agricultural Society, the Cocoa Growers Association and the Chamber of Commerce unanimously agree that a delegation be sent to Brazil to explore the likelihood of Brazil's co-operation in an international scheme to increase world consumption of cocoa and to stabilise prices; further that an essential approach be made through the proper channels in Venezuela and Ecuador with a view to obtaining the support of these Governments with the object of sending a joint delegation to Brazil.

Mr. Banning also reported that Mr. Maurice Lloyd, the hon. secretary of the Chamber, had accepted nomination as delegate to proceed to Venezuela and explore the possibility of securing that country's co-operation. The Government had furnished him with the necessary credentials to the British Minister at Caracas. He will have the assistance of his brother Mr. Eric Lloyd, who lives in Venezuela and knows well the conditions of its cocoa industry. In the hope of securing the co-operation of Ecuador, the Chamber was in correspondence with the Chamber of Agriculture, at Gueyaquil.

W. I. Weather in 1938

Rainfall above Normal

THE United States Department of Agriculture Weather Bureau records that the annual rainfall during 1938 for the entire West Indian and Caribbean section was 74.02 inches, 10.22 inches above the normal.

As regards the British Colonies only, the Bahamas, Jamaica, Turks and Caicos Islands, and Barbuda experienced a total rainfall below normal, but Grenada, St. Lucia, Tobago, Trinidad and Barbados recorded the highest annual precipitation since the establishment of the Climatological Service. Much of this was due to the excessive rains of November, more particularly in St. Lucia where, at Quitesse, no less than 63.09 inches were registered in that month alone.

In Dominica, the Windward Islands, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago the annual rainfall ranged from 30 per cent. to 60 per cent. above the normal.

The great hurricane of September 16th to September 22nd, which was attended by serious loss of life and destruction of property in the States of New York and New England, passed 300 miles north of Puerto Rico, and only occasioned high winds in that island and in the Bahamas. In August there were three minor "disturbances"; that which occurred from August 10th to the 12th caused damage to crops in Jamaica, and winds of hurricane force in Grand Cayman; the eastern side of the Caribbean appears to have been free from hurricanes during the year.

The mean annual temperature for the Caribbean area was exactly normal, and calls for little comment except that the Cienfuegos station (Cuba) recorded the highest mean annual temperature of 82.7, and the station at Hill Gardens, Blue Mountain, Jamaica, the lowest, namely, 61.7; but it should be noted that the latter station is situated 4,900 feet above sea level.

Trinidad's Water Supply

Report on Central Supply Scheme

The completion of the Central Water Supply Scheme has been the subject of a memorandum laid before the Legislative Council of Trinidad.

Real construction, it is stated, began in January, 1934, and, by April, 1936, Port-of-Spain was already being supplied with filtered water. In September of that year the Hollis reservoir was finished and most of the construction work had been completed in 1937.

Long before the work had reached its final stages it was possible for a valuable service to be rendered to the people of Trinidad. When, during the dry year 1935, the rice-fields south of Caroni had no water, three miles of piping were laid from the Caroni Sugar Factory to an irrigation ditch and, by the pumping of water into this ditch, East Indians were enabled to get a good crop of rice despite the unfavourable weather conditions. The memorandum concludes with a tribute to the excellent work done by the local labourers.

Rum Publicity

The Winter Campaign

In spite of all the dislocation of normal life which war conditions have produced, trade must go on. Many industries have been adversely affected; others have ceased altogether for the time being but the rum industry is certainly one of those which should gain rather than lose ground. The use of rum is not normally curtailed in time of war; it is, in fact, extended.

Producers represented on the Rum Propaganda Committee are agreed that it is eminently desirable that advertising should be continued from the funds now in hand, but the original plans for the winter campaign have necessarily been modified in accordance with present conditions. At a special meeting of the Rum Propaganda Committee held at the West India Committee's Rooms on September 14th, it was decided to divert expenditure from poster advertising and to concentrate on press advertising in the national dailies and provincial evening newspapers and to advertise the campaign in the trade press. These proposals, which already had the support of British Guiana, have since received the assent of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Jamaica.

Jamaica's Sugar and Rum Production

Slight Decrease on Last Year

By the end of July all sugar factories had finished their crops, and the realised total production amounts to 117,945.6 tons, against a total of 118,318.2 tons last year.

The current year's production comprises the following:—

	Tons.	Tons.
Refined granulated sugar ..	1,853.3	
Raw vacuum pan sugar ..	116,025.9	
		117,879.2
Muscovado sugar		66.4
Total crop		117,945.6

Of this total, 14,000 tons comprise the local quota of vacuum pan sugar, and all the muscovado sugar is used locally, leaving 103,879.2 tons available for export. This quantity, together with 2,056.8 tons carried over from the first quota year, made up a total of 105,936 tons for export during the second quota year, ending 31st August, 1939.

The preliminary estimates for the 1939/40 crop aggregate 123,000 tons, but it is as yet early to produce an accurate forecast. Such a crop, if attained, would leave 7,000 tons of sugar to carry forward to the fourth quota year, on the basis of the export quota initially allotted to Jamaica for 1939/40—102,000 tons—and the local quota of 14,000 tons.

Nutrition in the Colonies

(Continued from page 401 and concluded)

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

In the foregoing a very brief summary has been given of the more important facts regarding nutrition in the West Indian group of Colonies, as presented in Part II of the Committee's Report. It is of advantage to have these facts in mind before studying Part I of the Report in which the Committee lay down the general principles for correct nutrition, discuss how far existing Colonial diets differ from them and the effect of these differences. They then deal with various means for effecting improvement.

The problem has had to be treated on very broad lines as will be readily appreciated when it is borne in mind that whilst conditions are exceedingly diverse in the fifteen West Indian territories the Committee have had to deal with forty-nine territories containing countless groups of people having "the most different food habits and customs that it is possible to imagine."

THE PROBLEM IN THE WEST INDIES

In many parts of the Empire real wealth is increasing more or less steadily and in such territories it is possible to look forward with optimism to a gradual improvement. The Committee point out that in some of the West Indies such optimism will be more difficult. "At present they are faced with an increasing population without any obvious prospect of an increase in wealth, whether from their export products or from any other source."

A solution of the problem must, they consider, be found in one of the following courses: (a) emigration, (b) increase of visible exports, (c) increase of invisible exports (d) increase of home production.

As to the possibility of adopting any of these courses in the West Indies, the Committee point out that, whilst emigration has proved effective in the past it is no longer practicable. For some islands sugar is the only possible export crop, but exports are restricted by international agreement. Some industrial developments may be possible but there will be difficulty in finding overseas markets. Development of the tourist trade offers considerable possibilities of increasing invisible exports. The conclusion reached is that "the most important measure to offset increased population must often be increased development of local resources for local consumption" and generally the main task must be to increase the home production of foodstuffs of nutritive value.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Accepting the conclusion that the nutritional problem is largely an agricultural problem it follows that "in framing agricultural policy the nutritional needs of the community are of the first importance."

"It is for the health authorities to say what are the main deficiencies of the diet of a particular territory, and for the agricultural authorities to consider how the deficiencies may best be met."

Anticipating that the colonial producer must continue to expect wide variation in his income from exported money crops the view is expressed that a great safeguard against the worst social and economic effects of such fluctuations will be the "family production of food to meet family needs." Colonial Governments should endeavour to ensure that as many people as possible grow at least a part of their own food. The following measures are suggested. Estate owners should normally provide a labourer with a garden, perhaps require him to make full use of it and in appropriate cases permit or require the maintenance of animals and production of meat or milk products.

Another suggestion is that in some territories a certain proportion of estates should by law be given over to the production of foodstuffs, either by the estates or by co-operation with resident labourers.

Where there is a landless class Colonial Governments should do all they can to provide such persons with, at any rate, some land.

THE FACTOR OF IGNORANCE

After setting out the agricultural problem on these broad lines the Committee deal with subsidiary but important questions, such as desirable additions to dietaries and the storage and preservation of foods. They then pass on to the factor of ignorance, and the need for education and propaganda, pre-natal services and infant welfare work.

Many methods of educational work and welfare propaganda are described for which the Report should be consulted. One important point, which those with practical experience of such work will appreciate, is that "education is required not only amongst the younger generation, but also amongst adults, in the principles of nutrition."

STEADY CONCERTED EFFORTS NECESSARY

In conclusion the Committee express their opinion that a general and substantial improvement in nutrition in the Colonial Empire must depend upon the steady and concerted efforts over a period of years of many Government Departments and voluntary agencies. The primary responsibility rests with the Medical and Health Departments, but it is through the efforts of the Agricultural (including Veterinary) Departments that changes and adjustments in the production of foodstuffs must be made.

Much help can be given by the Education Departments. Co-ordination is essential and here local Nutrition Committees should be able to exercise an important influence. "The great need is that the growth of knowledge should be reflected in Government policy particularly in regard to agriculture." The Committee express their hope and belief that "with the new measures which are now being taken to stimulate investigation of every aspect of the problem, this will prove to be the case."

Notes of West Indian Interest

"MARRY fe love, work fe money."

* * *

JAMAICA and Bermuda are mentioned as being amongst those countries which have contributed to the Army's contribution of £412 7s. 10d. to the lifeboat service in Britain during the past year.

* * *

MISS WALCOTT, chief assistant to the Tourist Trade Development Board of Jamaica, was unable to sail on August 26th. By the courtesy of The Pacific Steam Navigation Company she left Liverpool on September 4th on the t.s.s. Orduna.

* * *

MR. FORSTER BROWN, whose retirement from the post of Agency Manager of the Royal Exchange Assurance was reported in the CIRCULAR of August 10th, has been appointed a local Director of the Law Courts Branch of the Corporation.

* * *

IN memory of Sir Edward Davson, two beautiful silver flower vases have been placed on the altar in the chapel of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, of which he was a Knight Commander, in St. Paul's Cathedral. They were presented by Lady Davson.

* * *

THE Barbados Scholar of 1937, Mr. Vauce de L. Dear, was among a number of British visitors who were advised to leave Germany during the crisis. Mr. Dear, who is studying mathematics at Trinity College, Cambridge, had been doing a summer course in languages at Cologne.

* * *

THE many friends of the late Mr. Poyntz MacKenzie, of Trinidad, formerly a life member of the West India Committee, will be interested to know that his widow, Mrs. R. P. MacKenzie, has opened a hotel known as Bagshot House, in the delightful district of Maraval Valley, near Port-of-Spain.

* * *

THE increased public interest in child welfare in the West Indies owes much to the initiative of public-spirited ladies in certain of the Colonies. In Barbados a crèche for the children of poor working mothers is being started by Madame E. E. Ifill, President of the Christ Church Baby Welfare League Clinic.

* * *

MR. T. H. NAYLOR, a member of the Executive of the West India Committee, has been elected to a seat on the general board of Martins' Bank Ltd. Mr. Naylor is chairman of Sandbach Tinne and Co., Ltd., chairman and managing director of the Demerara Co., Ltd., and a director of the Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.

* * *

WE regret to learn of the death, at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, on the morning of September 11th of Lieut.-Colonel Alfred S. Bowen, formerly Warden of the County of St. George. The funeral, with military honours, took place in the afternoon of the same day. A service was

held in Trinity Cathedral, after which the cortège left for Tacarigua churchyard.

* * *

SIR JOHN LYNN-THOMAS, the eminent surgeon, who died at Llwyndyrys, Llechryd, Cardiganshire on September 21st at the age of 78 had a great affection for Jamaica, which he visited more than once. He optimistically hoped that the mineral springs in the island, by which he was much impressed, might be developed on the lines of continental spas.

* * *

EXCELLENT progress is announced in the annual report of The St. Ann Branch of The Jamaica Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, especially in the work of the Animals' Hospital and Rest Farm at Brown's Town. The Hon. Secretary, Mrs. G. M. Anderson Cocks, of Knapdale, Brown's Town, St. Ann's, will appreciate contributions towards this admirable work.

* * *

MR. THOMAS I. POTTER, the quite indefatigable secretary of the Trinidad and Tobago Agricultural Society, must surely have beaten already all records for long service in the West Indies for when he retires on December 31st he will have completed fifty-six strenuous years of work for agriculture. His final effort will be the organisation of the live-stock Exhibition in Port-of-Spain next month. We must not anticipate events but can truthfully say that Mr. Potter will carry with him into his retirement the good wishes of hosts of friends.

* * *

LIKE their father, Mr. Potter's sons John and Keith have embarked on agricultural careers. Both hold the Diploma of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, and while John, who is married to a daughter of Mr. Sydney Liddelow and has two sons, is now Agronomist at the Usine St. Madeleine, Keith, whose wife is a charming Finnish girl and has a year-old daughter, is working with T. Geddes Grant, Ltd., as distributor of Imperial Chemical Industries' products.

* * *

MR. WILL HANSHELL, third son of Mrs. Hanschell, M.B.E., of "Bosvigo," Barbados and of the late Mr. Albert Hanschell, has been appointed to the Colonial and Administrative Service of the Gold Coast. He will continue his studies for another year at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he recently obtained second class honours in the finals of his Jurisprudence degree. Mr. Hanschell, a grandson of the late Sir Herbert Greaves, former Chief Justice of Barbados, is a second cousin of Mr. Trafford Goodman, a district magistrate of the Gold Coast since 1937.

* * *

MR. HANSHELL's sister, Miss Mary Hanschell, who has been in England with her mother for several weeks, recently entered the Mothercraft Training Society at Highgate, where she will study the nursing of babies for two years. She hopes to enter a London hospital to continue nursing afterwards.

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



*Local Government in British Guiana—Tenants Compensation Law
Light Aeroplane Club in Trinidad*



ANTIGUA

New Road. Miss Helen Goodwin wrote on August 7th that she had recently visited Halfmoon Bay, which is now approached by a new road (built from money granted by the Colonial Development Fund). The new road affords two magnificent views, one overlooking Willoughby Bay and the other of Halfmoon Bay itself.

A presentation by the staff and foremen of Bendal's factory was made to Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Martin, who left Antigua by the Inanda on August 12th, after 26 years' connexion with Bendal's sugar factory.

Dry and Hot. The weather still keeps very dry, and the last few days have been oppressively hot.

BERMUDA

Televising Bermuda. New York audiences may see Bermuda on television sets this winter if plans now being made by Mr. S. Jack Solomon, of the Jack-o'-Granu Studio, New York, are successful. Mr. Solomon has taken a representative colour moving picture of the Islands, which he is hopeful will be welcomed by the N.B.C. and C.B.S. television programme directors. Television in America at present largely depends on the films for its programmes.

BRITISH GUIANA

Aerial Survey of Rivers. Hon. G. O. Case, Director of Public Works, is carrying out an aerial survey of the rivers to enable him to ascertain what improvements can be made by blasting obstructions, and building locks and lifts on inclines to permit easy and safe transportation.

New Veterinary Surgeon. Mr. H. A. Fraser, B.V.Sc., has been appointed Government Veterinary Surgeon in succession to Major T. Bone, O.B.E., retired. Mr. Fraser, who graduated at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph in 1933 and was the Gold Medalist for that year, is also Veterinary Surgeon for the Georgetown Municipality.

The Governor and Local Government. In declaring open the Thirty-eighth Annual Conference of Village Chairmen on August 15th, the acting Governor, Sir John Waddington, said with regard to County Councils: "I shall speak quite frankly with the knowledge that my criticisms will be interpreted in their true light; that is to say, that they are not directed against local government as such, which I regard as an important part of the body politic, but merely against certain manifestations of it as are seen from time to time. There is large scope for initiative on the part of Local Authorities and I would ask you to use your influence to ensure that all Local Authorities become imbued with a proper sense of their responsibilities. One cannot blind oneself to the fact that there are far too many instances where village affairs suffer from

obstructions caused by private dissensions among the Councillors.

"I feel sure that a concentration by the Conference and by the various Chairmen's Unions on the necessity for a wider sense of public responsibility will hasten the day when favourable consideration can be given to a broadening of the scope of Local Government. For the present there is great need in a large number of Local Authorities for a fuller realisation of their public duties coupled with a greater effort to carry out their legal functions."

New Match Factory. The Demerara Manufacturing Co., Ltd., with a capital of \$100,000 has recently been registered in the Colony to enter the business of making matches. The factory will be erected at Lodge Village in the environs of Georgetown where the site has already been cleared and enclosed. The machinery is on order from abroad and is expected to arrive in October or November. An engineer from the manufacturers will be coming to supervise the erection of the plant.

DOMINICA

Copt Hall Estate, situated 2½ miles from Roseau, is offered for sale by the Government of Dominica. Much of the estate, which is 181 acres in area, is too hilly for cultivation, but 100 acres have been planted in citrus. The estate was purchased by the Government in 1930 and the total expenditure to December 31st, 1938, amounted to £10,839. Full particulars can be obtained from the Administrator, Dominica, to whom offers for purchase should be sent before November 10th.

GRENADA

The Tenants Compensation Ordinance (1939), recently passed in Grenada provides that the tenant of any holding not exceeding 10 acres in area shall be entitled on the determination of his tenancy to compensation for improvements.

"Improvement" includes the cultivation and planting of all crops and trees on the holding according to the rules of good husbandry, labour expended on the same, manure applied, maintenance and clearing of drains.

JAMAICA

Personal. Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood returned to Jamaica on August 4th. He left England on August 2nd, and came by air all the way. He not only thus beat all previous records, but beat also mails by a day. This was accomplished by flying from Port Washington to Newark, N.J., where he caught a plane to Miami, and connected with the Friday plane for Kingston. The mails always arrive by the Saturday plane. Mr. Kirkwood was welcomed at a General Meeting of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association on August 10th, when a vote of thanks for his efforts on behalf of Jamaica while in England was passed.

Amongst those at present off the Island is Mr. J. B. Cuthill, General Manager and Director of Jamaica Sugar Estates, Ltd., who has gone to Scotland for his annual conference with his co-directors.

Mr. L. B. Whitaker, General Manager of Grays Inn (Jamaica) Central Factory, Ltd., has also left for a similar purpose.

Two others connected with the sugar industry who have recently gone to England are Mr. Ralstoun Grant, Attorney for the Hampden Estates, and Mr. R. D. Smedmore, Sugar Chemist to a number of factories on the north side, who are both taking a holiday.

Sir Charles Ewan Law, Chief Justice Zanzibar, who between 1925 and 1930 held appointments in Jamaica first as a Resident Magistrate and later as a Judge of the Kingston Court, is succeeding Sir Brooke Francis as Chief Justice Northern Rhodesia.

Tobacco Inspector. Mr. H. C. Miller has been appointed Tobacco Inspector under the Agricultural Produce Law. He will administer the regulations for the export of unmanufactured tobacco.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS

Water Supply. A free grant of £8,766 from the Colonial Development Fund has been approved to provide water supplies to the villages of Westbury, Fountain and Mount Lily, and also to Butlers Village.

ST. VINCENT

Arrowroot. Mr. C. K. Robinson writing on August 14th stated that the 1938-39 crop year terminated on July 31st, with a total of 39,550 barrels of starch. The quality of the 1938-39 crop, however, did not compare favourably with that of the previous year, the proportion of grade 2 starch amounting to only 27.2 per cent. as compared with 50.7 per cent. in 1937-38; the relatively mild dry season no doubt largely accounted for this decline in quality.

TOBAGO

Visit of the Governor. Writing on August 1st, Mr. Kenneth Reid said that Sir Hubert Young and a party of friends flew over to spend a day in Tobago. This was an unofficial visit, but we understand that His Excellency is coming over later on in August for a longer stay. This time we hope that he will be able to enjoy the amenities of the island as well as work in greater comfort than he could in Port-of-Spain during the hot weather.

Harbour Improvements. The work at Scarborough is being pushed on well—it is going to be even betting whether the harbour is finished first or the new steamer is on service before that happens.

The Cocoa Crop is looking very promising and so far the weather has been very favourable. We hope thus for something good to make up for the 1938-39 crop which was the worst for many years.

TRINIDAD

Mr. R. G. Gourlay has been appointed by the Crown Agents for the Colonies as Chief Engineer, Coastal Steamer Service in the Port and Marine Department.

Canon C. S. Doorly. The Principal of Queen's Royal College has been promoted to the office of Canon by the Bishop of Trinidad "in commemoration of his

entering the twenty-fifth year of his term of office as Examining Chaplain to successive Bishops of Trinidad." Canon Doorly is a son of the late Archdeacon Doorly.

Sir Arnold Musto, who entered on his duties as Chairman of the Housing and Town Planning Commission towards the end of July, has resigned for personal and private reasons and left the Colony on September 7th.

New Grapefruit Cannery. A start has been made in expanding the work of the Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association towards the cost of which the Government granted a loan of \$100,000. The building to contain a new modern canning plant is being erected. Other important additions and improvements are also being made which will prove of great advantage in handling the coming crop, grapefruit and oranges, which is expected to reach 400,000 boxes.

Light Aeroplane Club. At a meeting of the Light Aeroplane Club, Lady Young, the wife of His Excellency the Governor, appealed for support in order that Trinidad should give a lead to the West Indies. She thanked the oil companies for their very generous assistance. Mr. Gerald Wight was able to report that the Government had agreed to give a capital grant of £2,000 and a contribution of £2,000 for the current year for operating expenses.

Mr. Rhys Pryce in moving a vote of thanks to Lady Young said that they had been talking about a flying club for a long time but had it not been for her arrival in the Colony nothing would have been done.

Tourist Trade Progress. A rise of \$11,000 in last year's tourist trade has been notified. The official report of the Tourist and Exhibitions Board suggest that the increase is due to a higher proportion of stay-over visitors. It also recommends that a survey of the West Indian tourist trade be made, and that Chambers of Commerce in the various Colonies should be asked to collect data.

Pure Bred Animals must be retained in the Colony is the decision of the Agricultural Society of Trinidad and Tobago. Mr. E. V. Wharton, the President, at the monthly meeting, advised members to urge the Government to introduce legislation for debarring the export of pure-bred stock until a surplus arose.

Windward Islands—Dominica Conference

The Delegates to the Windward Islands—Dominica Conference, 1939 (see CIRCULAR No. 1063) shown in the photograph facing p. 407 are: First row from left to right: Hon. B. Patterson (Grenada), Hon. Garnet H. Gordon (St. Lucia), His Hon. G. H. Frith, Acting Administrator of St. Lucia, His Excellency Sir Henry B. Popham, Governor of the Windward Islands, His Hon. J. S. Neil, Administrator of Dominica, the late Hon. Geo. Williams, O.B.E. (St. Lucia), Hon. I. C. Beaubrun (Treasurer, Grenada) now promoted to Deputy Collector of Customs, Trinidad.

Back row from left to right: Honourable L. Spence (Treasurer, St. Vincent), Capt. W. Stebbings (Dominica), J. B. Renwick (Grenada), S. L. V. Green (Dominica), St. C. Bonadie (St. Vincent), G. A. McIntosh (St. Vincent).

Passengers

To and from the West Indies

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in the s.s. Stuyvesant :—

Miss V. E. Adams	Mr. J. Fearnis	Mr. H. D. Seymour
Mrs. W. K. Bentley	Mrs. E. Gladders	Mr. P. Smith
Mr. A. Cameron	Mr. R. Hanomansingh	Mr. E. E. Westmore
Mr. L. B. Colvin	Mr. P. McQuillan	Mr. W. Wilson
Miss O. M. de Gale	Mr. & Mrs. A. Murison	
Mr. D. Farquharson	Mr. A. G. Pope	

Fyffes Line

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Bayano (Captain A. E. Harvey) :—

Mr. H. L. Baly	Miss E. Grant	Dr. & Mrs. S. E. Martin
Mrs. G. Blair	Mr. & Mrs. A. S. Gray	Sub.-Lt. J. Osborn, R.N.
Mrs. W. Borrie	Mr. & Mrs. A. Jackson	Mrs. B. H. Pickering
Miss P. E. Borrie	Misses M., B. & A. Jackson	Miss P. Pickering
Mr. E. W. Box		Mr. V. H. Saunders
Mrs. L. D. Carter	Sister J. Kerridge	Mr. S. Smith
Miss I. M. Condell	Mrs. A. M. Lewis	Mr. B. K. Thompson
Major E. Dalziel	Lt.-Com. W. Lindsay-Watson, R.N.	Mrs. M. A. Valentine
Mr. P. Davis	Mr. & Mrs. S. Manley	Mr. & Mrs. F. G. Weekes
Mr. M. I. Escoftery	Miss A. Manley	Mr. R. W. Youngman
Mr. & Mrs. R. Grant		Miss J. O. Youngman

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Camito (Captain R. J. Bostock) :—

Mr. J. M. Campbell	Mr. W. Kirkpatrick	Mr. & Mrs. D. W. Newns
Mr. D. M. Campbell	Miss D. M. Mair	Mrs. H. Ogle
Mr. D. A. Delgado	Sub.-Lt. W. H. Mead, R.N.V.R.	Miss E. M. Olsson
Miss G. M. Delgado		Mr. & Mrs. J. Porter
Rev. J. R. Gray	Miss G. Narcisse	Miss N. Thompson
Mr. H. Hughes	Mr. A. Narcisse	Mr. W. R. Wright

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Ariguani (Captain R. A. Thorburn, R.D., R.N.R.) :—

Mrs. V. M. Braun	Mr. B. K. Neill	Mr. T. D. Watson
Mr. D. A. Casserley	Major & Mrs. E. S. Rerric	Miss G. M. Wheeler
Mr. H. Hyatt Shortt	Mrs. E. A. Sambridge	Mr. B. Wigmore

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Cavina (Captain W. T. Forrester, O.B.E.) :—

Mr. W. H. Bell	Miss F. Major	Mr. E. Rowe
Mrs. E. R. Bown	Mr. J. Moffatt	Miss L. Savona
Mr. J. H. Briggs	Mr. W. O. Price	Mr. C. Sykes
Mr. A. G. Lee	Mr. G. Price	Mr. H. E. Vincent
Mr. A. Lewis	Mr. & Mrs. J. Robinson	

Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co.

Sailings to Jamaica in the s.s. Jamaica Progress (Captain A. McCollm) :—

Mrs. & Mrs. H. Endersby	Mrs. F. L. Parris	Miss Shirley
Miss Endersby	Miss B. Parris	Miss M. Stewart
Mrs. D. G. Pickling	Mrs. Shirley	Hon. G. G. Wainwright
Major E. F. Moulton		
Barrett		

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Jamaica Pioneer (Captain B. W. Smith) :—

Mr. W. Constable	Mr. & Mrs. T. Pearson	Mr. & Mrs. E. Upstone
Miss A. S. Marvin	Miss L. Pearson	Miss M. Walker
Mr. & Mrs. E. Nethersole		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Jamaica Producer (Captain P. D. Allen) :—

Mr. J. S. Colman	Mr. W. R. Philipson	Dr. H. H. Thomas
Mr. D. J. Crisp	Mr. K. R. Sporne	Mr. & Mrs. B. W. Williams
Mr. J. A. Lofthouse	Miss E. Summers	

Standard Fruit & Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Eros :—

Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Frost	Mr. J. Watson	Mr. & Mrs. S. Wright
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Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Casanare :—

Major H. Barker-Hahlo	Mr. R. Murray	Mr. E. M. Williams
Mrs. V. M. Lovell	Mr. J. Sutherland	

Round the Markets

Some War Effects

SUGAR. Prices controlled by Government. Granulated sugar now quoted at £36 10s.

RUM has advanced with moderate business done at 9/3 to 9/9 for available Jamaica Rums according to quality. The present range of prices for 1939 crops is from 5/3 to 5/9.

BANANAS. The demand for both Jamaicas and Brazilians is good. The former are quoted at £22 15s. delivered nearest station provinces and £23 delivered London. Brazilians are selling at £20 delivered both London and nearest station provinces.

COPRA. All stocks of copra are to be requisitioned but the price has not yet been fixed.

GINGER, JAMAICA. A large business had been transacted during the past two or three weeks at advancing prices. Small mixed No. 3 has been sold up to 47/6 per cwt. Medium No. 2 55/- to 57/6 No. 1 Medium to Bold of a bright colour 65/-. Bold to choice bold No. 1 is being held for prices ranging from 70/- to 80/-.

HONEY has had a sharp advance owing to scarcity of supplies and with only small quantities offering. Sellers quote 65/- and 80/- per cwt. on the spot in London for Jamaica dark liquid to pale amber to white.

LIME OIL has been quiet but firm. Prices have advanced in sympathy with most other commodities although quotation is quite nominal.

MACE has been active with second-hand holders now asking 2/6 landed terms for the mixed red pale; choice pale is quoted at 2/9.

NUTMEGS have been in good demand with business done on the spot in London in West India description at 5½d. for the defectives; 7d. to 7½d. for the sound unassorted; 8½d. for the sound 80s.

PIMENTO. Notwithstanding a falling off in demand from the Continent, prices have been fully maintained and in some instances advanced. Sales on the spot in London have been made up to 10½d. per lb. Business to arrive for prompt shipment from Jamaica has been slow although parcels afloat to London have been sold at prices ranging from 75/- to 80/- per cwt. c.i.f.

War Budget

The following increases in the rates of duty on sugar, rum and tobacco were imposed in the Budget introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on September 27th.

Sugar, 9/4 per cwt. with corresponding increases on molasses.

Rum, 10/- per gallon.

Tobacco (including cigars, etc.), 2/- per lb.

May we send your friend a post free copy of the CIRCULAR.

Colonial Labour Problems

Course of Instruction for Officials

Over forty administrative and labour officers in the Colonial Service are attending a course of instruction in London in the problems with which they have to deal. The course, which will last a fortnight, deals with a very wide range of subjects including living conditions, nutrition, labour recruiting methods, medical arrangements and sanitation, and the organization and development of trade unions.

The course was opened on October 2nd by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who reviewed the progress which had been made in recent years in the supervision of labour conditions and other measures for the welfare of the worker. He expressed his conviction that the importance of this work would increase and his intention that it should be continued without interruption during the war.

Mr. MacDonald emphasized the importance of improving relations between employers and employed: of fostering the growth of trade unionism on sound lines; of encouraging the use of conciliation, and arbitration machinery; and, above all, of ensuring that Colonies are provided with officials possessing knowledge and experience of the delicate problems, so as to encourage employers and employed to settle their differences amicably.

Staff of the Committee

It is with regret that we announce the resignation of Mr. G. Norman Knight, M.A., who was re-appointed on August 1st, 1938 to the post of assistant secretary of the West India Committee which he had previously held between 1919 and 1926.

Mr. Knight has been in indifferent health for a considerable time, but we hope that he may soon be restored to complete health and be able to contribute again to the CIRCULAR which he has done so much to assist in the past.

A Journalist's Jamaica

MR. MAKIN, during his year's stay in Jamaica, had a wide variety of experiences. Most people would have counted themselves unfortunate if they had been involved, during such a short period, in a hurricane, a series of violent riots and a succession of labour disturbances. To a journalist, however, such happenings are not only tolerable but welcome and the author of "Caribbean Nights"* who tells us that he has always had luck of this kind, has made excellent use of his opportunities.

* CARIBBEAN NIGHTS by William J. Makin. Illustrated. London: Robert Hale, Ltd. 1939. 5½ in. by 8¾ in. 287 pp. Price 12/6 net.

This book is largely concerned with the story of the founding of the Jamaica Standard of which Mr. Makin was the first editor.

The tragic story of the riots is well told and in these and other passages where he is describing swiftly moving events Mr. Makin is at his best. The description of the adventure of Gradison Parsons in the schooner "Goldfield," for example, could hardly have been better done, and there are also vivid accounts of the ritualistic exercises of Pocomaniacs and members of other West Indian cults which have a decidedly authentic flavour.

Although Mr. Makin has a good deal to say about the beauty of Jamaica, such passages as the following suggest that his admiration is not entirely unqualified:—

"Roofless houses given over to lizards and a scuttering mongoose. Logwood that lay rotting on the ground. Dead trees that were the haunt of duppies at nightfall. Mangrove swamps where the frogs croaked mournfully and gulped their young."

Prospective visitors to Jamaica may be glad of the assurance that the morbid feastings of these amphibious Saturns are not normally very much in evidence.

The author falls into the common error of confusing Jamaican Obeah with Haitian Voodoo. It is of Jamaica, and not, as one might suppose, of Haiti, that Mr. Makin writes of "strange savage ceremonies where the blood of animals is shed and where the sacrifice of children is not unknown."

Mr. Makin occasionally goes astray in his historical and other facts but he has been a keen observer of contemporary events during his strenuous year of life in Jamaica and no one who wishes to be in a position to form a complete picture of those crucial days in the history of the island should neglect to read the vividly written descriptions of these events contained in this book.

There is an entertaining chapter on the cinema in the West Indies and in South America in which Mr. Makin maintains that life outside the cinema in those regions is often more sensational than on the silver screen itself. After reading "Caribbean Nights" one is rather inclined to agree with him.

Air Raid Shelter Tests

In the hope that information derived from practical experience may be of national service the Directors of J. & E. Hall, Ltd., have published a Report on Occupancy Tests of Air Raid Shelters for Factory Workers, carried out under the direction of Mr. V. A. Patterson in collaboration with members of the medical profession and the Department of Industrial Psychology, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

Amongst the valuable results obtained it was found that underground shelters of standard steel construction designed for 50 people can be fully occupied for two hours, without ventilation and sealed against gas.

The report, which is illustrated by three folding diagrams, contains full details of the shelters and their occupants and of the physical and physiological data. It is published by H. K. Dewis & Co., Ltd., 136, Gower Street, W.C.1, price 2s. net.

WEST INDIAN TRADE IN 1939

Six Months Exports and Imports

The figures published below, showing the exports of produce from and imports into the British West Indies for the first six months of 1939, have been supplied to the West India Committee by the respective Governments.

EXPORTS.	Antigua	Bahamas	Barbados	British Guiana	British Honduras	Dominica	Grenada	Jamaica	Mont- serrat	St. Kitts Nevis	St. Lucia	St. Vincent	Trinidad
Arrowroot .. lb.						686						5,588,887	
Asphalt .. tons													42,330
Balata .. lb.				141,744	309,919	15,385	48,271	9,661,217			24,789	63,576	31,419
Bananas .. bchs.				181,043									4,569
Bauxite .. tons													
Bitters .. galls.													
Cassava Starch .. lb.					427,009	1,091	40,437	34,766			2,194	232	89,494
Chicle .. lb.													93,040
Cocoa .. cwt.				158,201	752,210	130,690	58,870	14,158,405		4,140	1,032,818	890,468	217,615
Coco-nuts .. No.	15,650			17,846		1,046		5,582,679					54,083
Coffee .. lb.				1,135,680	440,160	113,680	312,032	898,300		49,501	480,368	929,918	8,931,088
Copra .. lb.							220,752					507,911	
Cotton, M. Galante .. lb.													
Cotton, Sea Island .. lb.	246,879		2,418										
Cotton, Seed .. lb.	£565								132,072	371,100			
Diamonds .. carats				15,122			680,880		1,440	70,428	2,984		
Dyewoods, other than Log- wood .. tons													
Ginger .. lb.						1,900		121			1,457	950	100
Gold .. ozs.				17,848				2,073,871					
Grapefruit .. cwt.					14,509	733	169	6,835,955 ^c			138	200 ^c	6,541
Honey .. lb.						£7		922,537			15,064		2,755
Lime Juice raw .. galls.						37,453		6,098	49,645		4,951		7,290
" (contd) .. galls.						4,032							
" (Oil) .. lb.	£436					4,518	3,940	8,820			8,424		17,369
Lime (Citrate of) .. lb.													37,282
Limes (green) .. cwt.						3,864 ^a	4	5,879 ^d	147 ^f		1,990	43,500 ^c	509
Logwood .. tons					36			300					
Logwood Extract .. cwt.							250,672				395	3,405	1,214
Mace .. lb.													
Manjak .. tons			8	4,020,918									
Molasses .. galls.	12,725		5,211,834							2,511	53,984	61,584	2,252,680
Nutmegs .. lb.						59	1,966,048				1,429	17,983	12,117
Oranges .. cwt.					46	11,905	46	123,770 ^d			49	500 ^c	2,955
Oils, Essential .. lb.						8,025		39,683	1,584				
Petroleum .. galls.													303,716,547
Pimento .. cwt.								19,034					
Rice .. lb.				15,822,898									
Rum .. galls.	2,659		41,776	309,560		3,066		561,231			716	3,345	17,432
Shingles .. No.				583,250		4,050							
Sisal .. tons		9											
Sponge .. tons		125											
Sugar .. tons	19,086		107,059	78,704	106		154	79,344		29,206	3,500	200	108,382
Wood & Timber— Manufactured .. cu. ft.				51,457	126,398						7,120		
Unmanufactured .. cu. ft.				122,829	123,031	33,483 ^b		594 ^e			8,718		18,947

a Barrels. b Super ft. c Number. d Packages. e Tons. f Crates.

IMPORTS.	Antigua	Bahamas	Barbados	British Guiana	British Honduras	Dominica	Grenada	Jamaica	Mont- serrat	St. Kitts Nevis	St. Lucia	St. Vincent	Trinidad
Beer, Ale and Stout .. galls.	1,204	25,201	94,497	67,778	5,941	592	4,921	37,830	104	2,526	2,082	4,334	68,235
Boots and Shoes .. doz. pairs	3,060	4,705	12,971	16,046	3,693	923	3,281	98,547	210	2,709	1,951	2,001	32,192
Cement .. brls. of 400 lb.	1,523,715	14,063	11,257	19,951	4,042	1,828	5,682	88,448	907	1,904	3,062	1,733	110,951
Cotton piece goods .. yds.	395,367	388,893	1,426,156 ^b	3,547,906	694,338	290,315	551,130	14,658,620	58,645	312,257	457,261	420,420	4,249,342
Flour bags of 196 lb.	8,587	18,267	41,926	101,205	20,503	5,494	19,303	214,766	3,109	11,512	10,533	11,131	197,927
Machinery— Agricultural .. Value £	269	22,841 ^a	—	2,660	140	13	28	19,615	151	1,738	2,041	1,287	9,136
Sugar .. Value £	1,262	—	6,539	29,855	300	—	1,156	29,103	—	3,562	1,979	673	49,898
Manures, Chemical .. tons	421	150	3,555	49,628	29	60	194	3,952	1	1,670	466	611	3,754
Milk, Condensed .. lb.	6,450	£5,055	1,357,064	1,126,023	964,768	3,251	108,346	4,553,125	168	7,676	6,641	15,111	5,019,746
Motor Cars .. No.	13	103	261 ^c	137	18	7	19	681	4	9	8	14 ^c	367
" Parts .. Value £	424	3,462	5,735	4,139	1,639	181	757	22,577	20	1,168	313	593	38,455
" Tyres .. Value £	740	1,622	6,966	—	879	357	2,207	24,045	111	1,163	549	1,427	11,368
Paints and Colours .. lb.	38,178	£7,077	248,640	9,988	114,635	15,606	27,128	1,011,418	10,036	25,453	17,143	29,593	955,510
Sacks and Bags .. doz.	5,533	£587	81,042	79,425	4,050	£424	3,214	81,835	—	£5,437	5,533	12,238	39,232
Soap .. lb.	119,155	305,666	1,027,590	1,187,915	482,438	114,459	202,389	2,127,575	27,193	98,621	166,173	127,795	1,663,179
Spirits— Whisky .. galls.	324	8,214	4,029	3,885	608	250	1,145	15,844	49	826	347	294	7,082
Brandy .. galls.	45	254	380	1,691	96	54	38	1,129	20	84	14	6	1,321
Gin .. galls.	365	3,385	2,633	2,227	146	324	158	2,510	72	453	186	115	1,424
Tea .. lb.	1,982	9,458	67,614	54,679	31,024	1,034	2,255	73,081	564	5,481	1,862	2,116	133,144

a Includes all kinds of Machinery b Sq. Yards c & Trucks

THE third edition of the Brief Sketch of British Honduras, by Major Sir John Burdon, a former Governor of that Colony, first published by the West India Committee, is now on sale at the Jubilee Library, Belize, at 10 cents a copy, states the British Honduras Gazette.

ALTHOUGH the Royal Commission on the West Indies has completed the hearing of evidence, it is not thought likely—according to statements in the press—that the report will be published before the end of October.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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Telephone :
TEMPLE BAR 8922
Telegrams :
CARIB, LONDON

40, NORFOLK STREET,
LONDON, W.C.2.
October 18th, 1939.

West Indians and the War

IN times of national emergency West Indians have always shown the greatest eagerness to offer their services unreservedly in defence of the British Empire and the principles for which its peoples stand. In the present crisis this great West Indian tradition is being splendidly upheld. Government Departments and such bodies as the West India Committee are being inundated with inquiries from West Indians of military age, and from many who have long since passed it, asking for advice as to how they can best be of service. Many of those who are now in England have been in doubt as to whether they should volunteer in this country or should return to their homes. Others now in the Colonies have been divided between the claims of local defence and of their desire to serve overseas. In order to be in a position to advise, with greater knowledge and authority, those who are applying for guidance in these matters, the West India Committee asked for some general ruling which might indicate to inquirers where their patriotic duty lay. The Colonial Office, after consultation with other Government Departments concerned, has been good enough to send us the following statement to which additions will doubtless be made from time to time in accordance with the trend of events:—

"It is desirable, in the first place, to emphasise the importance of conserving men power in essential industries, especially men holding positions of responsibility in those industries. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a broadcast to the Empire on October 11th, emphasised that in the Colonies, as in the United Kingdom, men required for vital local industries (including agricultural production) can best serve the national effort by remaining in their ordinary occupations. Similarly, it is clearly desirable that Colonies should first look to their own defence: in other words, in certain cases a man's first duty may be to volunteer for service in his local defence force, rather than to come to this country.

"There will, however, be many who will not be required for local defence or for local industries, and who are anxious to come to the United Kingdom to enlist. Their patriotic desire to do so is greatly appreciated. But it must be emphasised that, thanks to the operation of conscription, the position differs radically from that in 1914, in that the Service Departments can now obtain as many men for military service as they want at a given time; and, for the present, scope does not exist for volunteers except in certain skilled categories, e.g.

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men with exceptional flying qualifications, fitters, electricians, mechanics, instrument mechanics and so on. It follows that any rush of unskilled volunteers in the present time to the Home Country from the West Indian Colonies would embarrass rather than assist the authorities and would probably lead to disappointment on the part of the volunteers. Naturally it is hoped, as time goes on, to find scope—either here or in the West Indies themselves—for those who wish to serve and who cannot at present be accommodated.

"It is known that some men have already come over from the West Indies for the purpose of enlisting in the armed forces, and have hitherto been unable to do so. To meet the needs of such men (men who arrived to enlist after July 31st, 1939) special arrangements have been made to facilitate their voluntary enlistment into the Army. Such men should apply, in the first instance, to LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. J. COLE, O.B.E., Defence Department, Colonial Office. It must be emphasised, however, that the arrangements mentioned have been devised in the hope of removing any feeling of disappointment or grievance on the part of men who have actually already arrived: the position is, as stated in the preceding paragraph, that for the present there is no general scope for volunteers from the Colonies unless they fall within certain skilled categories and the unskilled volunteers would be well advised for the time being, *not* to leave the West Indies in the hope of enlisting in the United Kingdom."

It will be seen that the foregoing statement follows closely the lines of the announcement made by the Governor of Trinidad in September, which is reported on page 420 of this issue. By the time that this CIRCULAR reaches its readers overseas the position will, without doubt, have been already clarified in a similar way by the Governments of the other Colonies.

Our Illustrations

The illustration facing page 418 shows His Majesty in the Royal Barge on his way to visit H.M.S. Courageous during his inspection of the Reserve Fleet shortly before the outbreak of war.

The illustrations of Little Tobago or Bird of Paradise Island, and of a Trinidad Grapefruit Estate, facing page 419, are from photographs taken and supplied by the secretary of the Trinidad and Tobago Tourist and Exhibitions Board.

From a Londoner's Notebook

BY the consent of all parties, Mr. Chamberlain's speech in the House of Commons, on October 12th, containing the British reply to Hitler's so-called peace offer, was one of the greatest achievements of his career. In substance, Hitler's proposal was that his conquest of Poland should be accepted as an accomplished fact, that the future of Eastern Europe should be left to be settled between him and the Soviets, and that Great Britain and France should enter a peace conference with the German Government to seek a peaceful solution of all other outstanding questions. The refusal of these terms, he claimed, would place on the western powers the responsibility for the continuance of the war, with all the incalculable havoc it must bring upon the world.

* * *

Mr. Chamberlain dealt with these arrogant claims with simplicity, directness, and dignity, confining himself to the great moral issues at stake, and never confusing his argument with unimportant detail. He reminded his audience that our honour is as deeply pledged to the new Polish Government, formed in exile, as it was to their predecessors before the German conquest, and that we can in no circumstances enter into negotiations based on the condonation of that enormous crime. He recognized the appalling catastrophe that war means to civilisation; "but surrender to wrongdoing would spell the extinction of all hope, and the annihilation of all those values of life which have through centuries been at once the mark and the inspiration of human progress."

* * *

Great Britain, the Prime Minister pointed out, has no desire to deprive the German people of their proper place in Europe, and is at all times ready to enter into peace negotiations with them, provided all the peoples whose liberties the Nazis have destroyed, including the Czechs, the Slovaks, and the Poles, have equal opportunity to obtain the redress of their wrongs. But this offer to the people of Germany was coupled with a stern warning to their present rulers. Hitler's word has been too often broken to be ever trusted again; and there can be no peace without adequate guarantees from the German side against a repetition of Hitler's notorious betrayals. It is for Germany to choose between the giving of such guarantees and the continuance of the war.

* * *

The speech was delivered after the closest consultation with the Dominions, with the Polish Government, and above all with France. It has been the persistent effort of German propaganda to drive a wedge between us and the French by suggesting that we are leaving our allies to do all the fighting on the western front. The complete failure of this offensive was shown by the absolute agreement of Mr. Chamberlain's speech with that broadcast to the French nation by M. Daladier two days before. M. Daladier took occasion to remark that the German wireless propaganda, belittling the British effort, was for listeners in northern France

drowned by the continuous rumble of the convoys taking British soldiers and guns up to the front line.

* * *

In fact the successful landing of the British Expeditionary Force in France, described by Mr. Hore-Belisha in the House of Commons, is one of the most remarkable exploits of the war. 158,000 men have been sent as a first instalment, which is considerably larger than the army of Mons. In fire-power, under modern mechanized conditions, they are equivalent to half a million of the soldiers of 1914, and with their vast complement of 25,000 vehicles they required twice the number of ships that carried their predecessors.

* * *

The loss of the Royal Oak, a famous ship, which fought at Jutland, and of over 800 precious lives, is a heavy blow to the Navy. Nevertheless the work of establishing the British mastery of the seas has gone irresistibly on. Some figures given by Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons told the whole story in small compass. At the beginning of the war we lost 65,000 tons of merchant shipping in a week; in the last fortnight for which statistics were available we lost less than 6,000; and from the small remnant of German ships afloat we captured more than double what we had lost. The hunting down of U-boats goes on ruthlessly, and in one day, October 13th, three, including two of the large ocean-going type, were destroyed.

* * *

It is this clearing of the seas that makes possible the great scheme, announced by Sir Kingsley Wood, of establishing a centre of air training for the whole Empire in Canada, whence a continuous supply of trained men and machines can be drafted to the fighting fronts without fear of serious casualties on the way.

* * *

Perhaps the most unlovely figure of the last war was the "profiteer" (the now familiar word was then coined to describe him), who profited by the scarcity of certain essentials of life to exact exorbitant prices and grow rich. The Government are determined that there shall not again be such preying upon the national necessities. Maximum prices for essential products will be fixed, and by a Bill now before Parliament drastic penalties are to be established for exceeding them. For a first offence a tradesman may be fined £100 or imprisoned for three months; for a second £500 or two years; and after that the persistent offender can be forbidden to engage in his own or any kindred business again.

* * *

There are of course many traders who, quite blamelessly and without charging unreasonable prices, find their business and profits hugely swollen by the demands of war. For these the Excess Profits Duty in the Budget is waiting; they will have to surrender 60 per cent. of the increase in their income to the Treasury. Thus neither legally nor illegally should it be possible for anyone to make a fortune by war. Which is quite as it should be.



H.M. THE KING VISITS THE FLEET



LITTLE TOBAGO: BIRD OF PARADISE ISLAND
FROM SPEYSIDE TOBAGO



GRAPEFRUIT ESTATE, SANTA CRUZ VALLEY, TRINIDAD

The West Indies and The War

The Secretary of State's Message

THE following message from the Right Hon. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald has been published for general information throughout the West Indies:—

I know that whilst war clouds were hanging threateningly over us the people of British lands overseas were hoping fervently for the maintenance of peace with all its blessings, and yet were preparing calmly and resolutely for the supreme test of war, if it should arise.

Our knowledge of the feelings of 60 millions of our fellow citizens in the Colonial Territories has sustained us in Great Britain in our efforts for peace and steered us in our own preparations for war. Unhappily the work of the peacemakers has been finally thwarted and we have been forced to enter on those grounds hostilities not only to honour our pledge to friends but to secure the survival of good faith and liberty amongst civilized peoples.

We in the United Kingdom are prepared to make whatever sacrifice may be necessary in the course of this struggle. We shall be ever mindful that you in the Colonial Territories are sharing our task and our burden, and our sympathy and sense of comradeship with you will be constant.

In the words of His Majesty the King, let us "stand calm, firm and united in this time of trial." The long and happy association of so many people of different races and creeds under the British Crown is itself the best proof that the ideal of peaceful and fruitful co-operation between diverse peoples, who are willing to understand and respect each other, is attainable; and that knowledge will fortify us in our fight to secure the establishment of that ideal in the wider world.

The arrival of Government Gazettes and other official publications allows a fuller summary than has hitherto been possible being given of action taken in the British West Indian Colonies consequent on the outbreak of War.

In every Colony numerous Proclamations, Orders and Regulations have been issued or made by the Governor. In many cases such action has been taken under the authority of the Imperial Emergency Powers (Defence) Act, 1939, as applied to the Colony by the Emergency Powers (Colonial Defence) Order in Council, 1939, whereby the Powers of His Majesty under the aforesaid Act were conferred upon the Governor.

In illustration of the amount of work involved in a Colony we quote Sir Gordon Lethem, Governor of the Leeward Islands, who in his address to the Legislative Council on September 4th, said that the voluminous Government Gazettes recently published indicated the degree of completeness of official organisation necessary to carry on any state of War or Emergency and that the days since August 22nd "have seen at my office a perfect spate of telegrams, to bring that into being throughout the Colony, running now into many hundreds received and sent. Yesterday we sent out something like sixty, this morning by comparison is almost a lull."

BRITISH HONDURAS

The King's Appreciation. The Gazette Extraordinary of September 14th contains a telegram from the Secretary of State informing the Governor that the Resolution of Loyalty (see CIRCULAR of September 21st) had been laid before His Majesty the King who had commanded him to request the Governor to convey to the Legislative Council an expression of his deep appreciation of their assurance of loyalty and support.

Honorary Colonial Defence Force. The Governor, Sir Alan C. M. Burns, has assumed the rank of Honorary Colonel of the British Honduras Defence Force.

LEEWARD ISLANDS

Offers of Service. The Governor has acknowledged with the highest sense of appreciation the numerous applications, headed by the Commandant, for enrolment for Overseas Service. Those who desire to make their own arrangements to proceed to the United Kingdom will be given all possible facilities, and those awaiting the possible formation of a West Indies Contingent are asked to register.

DOMINICA

National Service Bill. The draft has been published of a "Bill" to provide that, subject to scheduled exceptions, every ordinarily resident male British subject, between the ages of eighteen and fifty-five, shall be deemed liable for National Service within the Presidency.

Defence Force. By Proclamation on September 1st, the Administrator called up the Defence Force for actual service and appointed Captain J. R. A. Branch to be in command.

ST. KITTS—NEVIS

Food Supplies. His Honour Mr. H. Boon, the acting Administrator, in a notice issued in the Official Gazette of August 31st, appealed to all owners and cultivators of land to take immediate steps to grow foodstuffs to augment imported supplies. By so doing they would be discharging an important duty to the State and by their efforts much privation in the event of a serious dislocation of trade might very easily be avoided.

JAMAICA

Currency and Exchange. A Jamaica Currency and Exchange (War) Board has been appointed consisting of Mr. Arthur H. Hodges (chairman), Mr. W. M. Fraser, Mr. L. J. Bertram and Mr. J. Findlay. The Government Regulations regarding currency and exchange were published in the Jamaica Gazette of September 5th.

Control of Exports. The Defence Regulations authorise the Governor of a Colony to appoint "Competent Authorities" with powers for specific purposes. Mr. F. E. V. Smith, of the Department of Agriculture, as Food Controller and Competent Authority issued orders in the Jamaica Gazette for September 3rd and 7th prohibiting, except under written licence, the export of

cocoa (raw), coffee, bananas (dried), ginger, kola nuts, pimento, annatto, sarsaparilla, coco-nuts and their products, honey, tobacco, live stock, foodstuffs such as rice, cornmeal, etc., and various other products.

The export, except under licence, of logwood including extract and chips, fustic and fustic chips, minerals, manufactured articles, etc., is similarly prohibited except under licence granted by Major H. Simms the Competent Authority in this instance.

Warning to Profiteers. The maximum wholesale and retail prices of certain supplies, mainly foodstuffs, essential to the life of the community have been fixed by the Food Controller. The order in the Jamaica Gazette of September 5th is accompanied by a notice that persons dealing with foodstuffs other than those scheduled are warned that prices of other commodities will be fixed if there are unwarranted increases in either the wholesale or retail prices.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Censorship. Warrants issued by His Excellency the Governor give "in the name and on behalf of His Majesty" the entire control of all telegraphic messages and postal packets to Captain E. W. Daniel.

Central Committee for Supplies. The Governor has appointed a Central Committee for the co-ordination of all matters concerning supplies. The chairman is Major G. H. Simpson and the other members are the Hon. E. J. Wortley, Director of Agriculture, Hon. E. M. Legge, Comptroller of Customs and Excise, Hon. Captain A. A. Cipriani and Mr. D. McBride. Five sub-committees have also been appointed to examine and report on the following matters: Price Control, Food Production, Forestry and Timber, Shipping, Rationing and Salvage.

The Governor on Enlistment. In a message published in the Gazette of September 9th, Sir Hubert Young said that he was very well pleased with the response of the Local Forces to the summons issued to them on the outbreak of war, and that he hoped to take an early opportunity of inspecting them in their war stations.

He appealed to all employees, who might be contemplating abandoning their employment and leaving the Colony to enlist in the Imperial Forces, to assist the Empire by loyally remaining at their posts until it was possible for the employers and the Government in consultation to decide whether they can be spared or not.

Sir Hubert's second appeal was to employers of labour. He pointed out that with the unanimous approval of the Finance Committee, the Government have decided in the case of all Government employees, who have joined or may in future, with the approval of the Government, join the Local or Imperial Forces, to make up their war service pay to the full pay which they would have received if they had remained at their peace time employment, and to keep their posts open for them when their military service comes to an end. He felt sure that all employers who could afford to do so would wish to follow the example of the Government in this respect.

Increase Local Food Supplies. In a Proclamation published in the Gazette of September 9th, the Governor appeals to the people of Trinidad and Tobago to take immediate action in planting ground provisions, corn

and vegetables and in keeping poultry and other livestock wherever possible, either for sale or for their own consumption.

Such action will rapidly increase the food available in the Colony and at the same time alleviate the strain on British shipping by reducing cargo-space at present required to maintain the Colony's food supply.

WINDWARD ISLANDS

GRENADA

Loyal Message. The following message to H.M. the King from the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council which was transmitted by the Acting Governor through the Secretary of State, was published in the Government Gazette for September 4th:—

"At this momentous hour when the Armed Forces of the Empire have once again been called upon to uphold the cause of righteousness, the people of the Colony of Grenada, through their chosen representatives on the Legislative Council, with their humble duty to Your Majesty desire to affirm their dutiful and abiding loyalty to Your Majesty's Throne and Person and unreservedly to offer to Your Majesty their services in any capacity which may appear to Your Majesty's Ministers in the United Kingdom helpful to our common cause."

The Secretary of State, in a telegram published in the Gazette of September 7th, stated that the message had been laid before the King who had commanded him to request the Acting Governor to convey to the Members of the Legislative Council of Grenada and to the people of the Colony an expression of the deep appreciation with which he had received their loyal Message and offer of co-operation.

Ladies Committee

To work in association with our War Services Committee, the formation of which has been expressly welcomed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a Ladies' Committee is now being formed. It, like the similar Ladies' Committee which did such valuable work during the last war, will concern itself chiefly with the provision of medical supplies and "comforts" for the troops and will ensure that these conform to the requirements and specifications of the Red Cross Society with which it will act throughout in close touch. Its main function will be to provide a receiving and distributing centre in London for supplies and gifts for the troops and to assist such organisations overseas as the Voluntary War Workers Association of Barbados, which has asked the West India Committee for co-operation of this kind in carrying out its patriotic work.

MR. PETER STONE has been appointed to the Meteorological Service of the Air Ministry and Mr. Anthony Stone has been accepted by the Recruitment Board for a commission in the Royal Air Force, either as Pilot or Observer. Both are sons of Mr. Stanley Stone of Trinidad.

Rum in War Time

“The Spirit of the Troops is Excellent”

IN the last issue of the Circular some account was given of the proposals for advertising rum during the coming winter. The details of the campaign were decided upon by the Rum Propaganda Committee which met again on October 12th.

The time is particularly opportune for advertising of the kind being embarked upon this winter on behalf of Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad and Barbados. The value of rum in times of undue strain and exertion has been exemplified in a variety of ways since the outbreak of war. In published accounts of the sinking of ships, tribute has been paid to the heartening and invigorating effect of rum upon those suffering from exhaustion and exposure.

It is not only those on active service, however, who benefit by the use of rum and testimony of this fact has come from widely divergent sources. It was stated, for example, in the course of a recent B.B.C. talk, that the Halibut Fishermen are keenly appreciative of their rum ration.

Practically everyone in the country is concerned potentially in the recommendation that rum should be available for use by raid-shocked civilians at all first-aid posts. The following article, in which this view is expressed, appeared in the issue of *The Medical World* for September 29th:—

“The rum ration was often of the greatest assistance at first-aid posts, under fire, from 1914-1919. It may well prove of equal utility in the present war, in Borough Council and Regimental Aid Posts alike. It is not an official issue to such posts. The real object of the rum ration, as seen by Army officers and brass hats, is to put courage into front line troops. They do not need to know how it acts and are content with the results—which are good. It is very useful if a man, about to risk his life, shall say to himself—‘Ah, that’s a bit of good stuff,’ or ‘Warms one, that does’—as he drinks his rum ration. But it has not yet penetrated to the consciousness of the official medical officers (lay or army) that it is sometimes equally good for the raid-shocked civilian to do the same. No form of alcohol is contained in the official list of equipment for first-aid posts nor, for the matter of that, is there any provision of blankets or warm covering of any kind. The medical officer will be wise who sees to it that any unit for which he is responsible is not without a rum ration for use at need. Why rum? Why not brandy or whisky? The true answer lies far back in history; the immediate answer is that the unfamiliar is much more potent for good than that which is well known. Rum is not a usual drink in this country; whisky and brandy are familiar to all, or nearly all, by appearance if not by taste. They know that uncle used to take too much whisky, that auntie used to rub brandy on wasp stings and Christmas puddings, that a person called Johnny Walker is in some way associated with one of these drinks. There is little or no mystery left. But rum is

different. Rum is the drink of maritime romance. There might be something in it to do one good, something special, something not found in other drinks. Perhaps this applies most to the thick rum from which the dark colour and thickness of molasses have not been refined away.”

The use of rum for those on active service is, as already indicated, no new thing: it is, indeed, a link with the past history of the British Navy and Army which shows no sign of weakening. An article on this aspect of the use of rum was well dealt with by a writer in *Harpers Wine and Spirit Gazette* for October 7th, who, as shown in the following extract, also emphasized the need for cultivating the home market:—

“The rum trade suffered two great blows since the opening of the century. The first was some thirty years ago, when public houses were not allowed to open before 10 a.m., and the dockers and other early morning workers were deprived of the rum with which they fortified themselves against the bleak dawns of winter. The second blow was about ten years later when the increased spirit duty put rum beyond the purse of many former devotees. In recent years shippers have struggled hard to revive more of the former demand, and a recent message from the West India Committee’s rum propaganda men suggests rum shippers will not allow the big demand from the Forces to blind them to the need for cultivating the home market.

“The Navy’s rum issue always has provided a good market for the shipper, and the rum ration to the fighting soldiers means a further very heavy demand. To cope with it, a rush for spirit jats set in early in the war. Certainly the slogan-maker is entitled to claim rum as ‘The Spirit of the Troops,’ and as General Gamelin once declared in a sensationally loquacious moment when he inadvertently issued a war communique in excess of twenty words: ‘The Spirit of the Troops is Excellent.’”

Why Not Limes?

At a hint by my fruiterer of a shortage of lemons, I suggested, writes a contributor to the *Edinburgh Evening Despatch*, that he should get limes.

“Where from?” the astonished shopkeeper asked.

“Jamaica and St. Lucia,” I replied, “will send us all the limes we want.”

I have been surprised for a long time at our indifference to limes. As a fruit they are preferable to lemons, having a higher juice content. They are far more valuable than lemons from a medical point of view. The average price of limes in London was recently eight for a shilling, but one had to go to a big store and insist on them being produced. They are badly retailed, badly displayed, and badly handled by shopkeepers, but what long drink is there to compare with real lime squash?

Arthur Nevile Lubbock

It was the intention of the writer of the memoir which appeared in last issue to lay stress on the prominent and exceedingly useful career of Mr. Arthur Nevile Lubbock in the City of London, which continued until a few weeks before his lamented death. While doing so he stated that Arthur was the eldest son of Sir Nevile Lubbock. In actual fact he was the third son. Sir Nevile's eldest son died in 1890 and his second son Hugh (who married the eldest Miss Tiarks, Mrs. Arthur Lubbock's sister) in November last. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lubbock had two children only, Ivo, born in 1908 and Jill who is the wife of the fourth Lord Chelmsford.

London to British Honduras

The Governor Holds the Record

In view of the attention given to rapid travel in these days the journey of the Governor of British Honduras from London to his post will be of interest. Sir Alan Burns now holds the record for the fastest journey between London and British Honduras though he did not use the North Transatlantic Air Service.

Leaving London on August 30th, Sir Alan embarked on the Queen Mary and landed in New York on September 4th. Unfortunately no through plane connexion could be obtained until the night of September 5th when he left for Brownsville Texas, arriving there on the morning of the 6th. There was no delay beyond changing planes and he flew on to Mexico City with Guatemala City as the ultimate goal. Unfortunately bad weather was encountered on the Guatemala-Mexico border and the night had to be spent at a small town, Tapachula.

The plane took off before break of day and he landed in Guatemala City at 6.45 on the morning of the 7th. He left for Belize by special plane, arriving soon after noon.

It might be of interest to note in view of Guatemalan claims concerning British Honduras that during the short stay in Guatemala Sir Alan had a cordial interview with the Foreign Secretary at which Mr. Leche, the British Minister, was present.

"Aeroplane Special"

A writer in the Daily Telegraph and Morning Post states that Mr. Grover Whalen, The President of the New York Fair, on his trip across the Atlantic in the Yankee Clipper invented a cocktail which he has called the "Aeroplane Special."

The recipe is as follows: $\frac{1}{4}$ fresh lime; $\frac{1}{4}$ honey; $\frac{1}{2}$ Jamaica rum.

These ingredients are shaken and strained into a tumbler which is then filled with champagne.

Dr. Daniel Thaly

Dr. Daniel Thaly, acclaimed by his numerous admirers poet-laureate of the Lesser Antilles, was the subject of an address by M. Robert Attuly, Président du Tribunal de l'Afrique Occidentale Française at Fort de France recently. M. Attuly warmly praised Thaly's works and recited extracts from many of the poet's charming verses.

Thaly to the regret of his friends there has forsaken Dominica, where he was born and still owns Hertford Estate, and now resides at Fort de France, Martinique, having been appointed Conservateur Archiviste at the Bibliotheque Schoelcher, the Eastern-looking domed building which is such a prominent feature of Fort de France as one approaches the town from the magnificent bay.

The library was founded by Victor Schoelcher (1804-1893), the patriot who secured the final abolition of slavery in Martinique, which gratefully erected a statue in his memory. On the pedestal is the striking statement "Aucune terre Française ne peut plus supporter d'esclaves." The appointment which Daniel Thaly, now happily restored to health, has accepted must be one after his own heart. We hope so.

Miss Mary Moseley, M.B.E.

Among recent visitors to London was Miss Mary Moseley, editor of The Nassau Guardian also of the monthly Nassau. During the last war, as ex-servicemen in the Atlantic Colonies remember with gratitude, Miss Moseley was the indefatigable honorary secretary of the Ladies' Committee which worked in association with the West Indian Contingent Committee. Miss Moseley, we understand, has recently returned to her home in the Bahamas.

West Indies Cricketers

The Manager and five members of the West Indies Cricket team received a hearty welcome when they reached Barbados on September 13th. The members accompanying Mr. J. M. Kidney were Mr. J. E. D. Sealey, Mr. E. A. V. Williams and Mr. C. B. Clarke, all of Barbados; Mr. T. Johnson, Trinidad, and Mr. H. P. Bailey, British Guiana.

In an interview with a representative of the Barbados Advocate, Mr. Kidney expressed the pleasure of the team at the wonderful reception from the British public wherever they played. He paid a tribute to "Skipper Grant" who had been a most painstaking and keen Captain, and had well earned the compliments paid him by the Press.

After an interesting review of the work of the members of the team with whom Mr. Kidney said it had been a great pleasure to have been associated, he expressed the hope that the experience gained on the tour would prove of great value to future West Indies Cricket.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"WHEN morass ketch fire, land-tyrtle look fe mangrove tree."

* * *

Sir Harold Austin, O.B.E., Speaker of The Barbados House of Assembly, paid a visit this week to our new rooms at 40, Norfolk Street.

* * *

AMONG other recent callers was Mr. H. R. C. Browne, who is sailing early in November to take up the post of Assistant Colonial Secretary of Barbados.

* * *

MR. P. E. N. MORTIMER has been appointed to be a member of the Jamaica Sugar Control Board for three years to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. F. V. Lumb.

* * *

TRINIDAD and Tobago half-penny stamps which were overprinted for either Red Cross or War Tax purposes during the war of 1914-18 ceased from August 31st to be valid for franking postal packets.

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MR. SAMUEL ROBB BRAITHWAITE, LL.B., Crown Prosecutor and Acting Solicitor General of Jamaica, died on September 3rd. An expression of regret from the Governor appeared in the Jamaica Gazette of September 7th.

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MR. HARRY CLIFFORD HORSEFALL, Incorporated Accountant, was, on September 1st, admitted into partnership in the firm of Cassleton Elliott and Co. Mr. Horsfall has been a partner of the firm in Nigeria for several years.

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THE Trinidad Guardian of September 27th stated that it understands that the Finance Committee at a recent meeting recommended that the income tax be doubled to meet the additional cost of the Colony's defence in connexion with the calling up of Volunteers.

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THE Government of British Honduras has published the draft of a Bill to prohibit the employment of children under the age of twelve except in agricultural or horticultural work in their parents' or guardians' lands, and to control the employment of those between twelve and fourteen.

* * *

FOR the first time since 1830 there will be no Lord Mayor's Show and the banquet at the Guildhall will not be held. The only previous occasion when the Show was abandoned was in 1830 when the agitation caused by the Reform Bill was at its height, and it was feared that unruly crowds might assemble.

* * *

THE New York correspondent of The Times reported on October 2nd that the Yankee Clipper was making her last trip until summer weather conditions once more prevail. Service by the Southern Great Circle route via Bermuda and the Azores to Lisbon was being doubled to four trips a week from October 7th.

THE Jamaica Gazette of August 31st contains an expression of the deep regret with which the Governor had learned of the death on August 22nd in Canada of Mr. Arthur R. Dignum, M.B.E. Mr. Dignum, formerly second Assistant Colonial Secretary of Jamaica, retired in 1936 "after 42 years of loyal and conscientious service."

* * *

THE B.B.C. has announced that under present conditions it is not possible to publish programmes several weeks in advance. Every effort is being made to give as much notice as possible to forthcoming broadcasts, but the ordinary editions of London Calling (incorporating B.B.C. Overseas Press Bulletin), are liable to be delayed in transit.

* * *

A SPECIAL air-mail edition is being published and is available to editors prepared to pay the postage charge of 1/3 per issue. Application should be made to the Director of Overseas Intelligence, B.B.C. Broadcasting House, London, W.1.

* * *

THE engagement is announced of Mr. J. Walrond Gill, son of the late Mr. Archie Gill, of Barbados and Mrs. Agnes Gill, to Miss Betty Guy, daughter of an official of Metropolitan Vickers Ltd. Mr. Gill, who is an M.Sc. of Durham University, studied engineering at Newcastle and has been employed for about a year at Metropolitan Vickers.

* * *

THE importance of the British West Indies and British Guiana in the world's sugar trade was impressed on the public mind a few days ago, said the Weekly Bulletin of the Colonial League on October 7th, when it was announced that the Imperial Government had arranged to take over "the entire sugar crop to August, 1940—equal to one million tons."

* * *

THE course of instruction on labour problems in the Colonial Empire to which reference was made in the last issue of the CIRCULAR was attended by the following officers from the West Indies and British Guiana: Mr. R. R. Phillips, Deputy Clerk of the Courts, Jamaica, and Mr. M. B. Laing, Commissioner of Labour; Mr. F. W. V. Green, District Commissioner; and Mr. D. L. B. Wickham, Assistant District Commissioner of all British Guiana.

* * *

THERE have been no general rains in Barbados this year and the Department of Agriculture reported on September 15th that the sugar cane crop was correspondingly backward. In districts which have been favoured by local showers the canes have shown much improvement but in the dry district they have become "booty" and cannot now yield an average crop. The canes, however, still possess sufficient vigour to make good growth provided favourable weather conditions ensue and continue into December or January.

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



Jamaica Banana Control Board — British Red Cross in Tobago
Tobacco Trials in British Guiana



ANTIGUA

MISS Helen Goodwin wrote on September 4th that the local news of the past fortnight has faded into insignificance beside the European Crisis and the Declaration of War. This has been met with characteristic calmness and determination, as, no doubt, in all other parts of the British Empire. All spare moments were spent with ears glued to the radio. We go to sleep to the strains of the B.B.C. announcer's voice on a neighbouring radio, and awaken to hear the same voice proclaiming the early morning news in another household.

Visiting Team from St. Thomas. A team from St. Thomas has paid a visit to meet Antigua in cricket and tennis. Three cricket matches were played, Antigua winning two, and the third, a one-day match, was a draw. In tennis, too, Antigua was easily the victor.

Teachers' Conference. The Conference of the West India and British Guiana Teachers' Association was held at the same time, so Antigua was much in the public eye. Besides their business activities, the teachers visited many places of interest in the island, and enjoyed their stay. One entertainment in their honour was the reproduction of H.M.S. Pinafore by the friends and pupils of the T.O.R. Memorial High School. His Lordship the Bishop has returned from England and was present at the Teachers' Conference.

A Leeward Islands Historical Society has been formed in Antigua, under the patronage of the Governor, with branches in the other islands. Professor C. Y. Shephard, President of the Historical Society of Trinidad and Tobago, is President of the new society, which he inaugurated at the St. John's Boys School when he gave an address on the History and Economic Development of the West Indies.

BRITISH GUIANA

Tobacco Growing. The Legislative Council has formally approved of the acceptance of a free grant of \$3,690 from the Colonial Development Fund to cover the salary and expenses of Mr. T. W. Bradshaw, tobacco expert from Nyasaland, who will be visiting the Colony in October. For some time experiments with the production of flue-cured tobacco grown from special seed have been carried out by the Department of Agriculture in the hope of developing a minor local industry in this commodity. While the tobacco obtained in the course of these experiments was of excellent quality, it was evident that the best results could not be obtained until certain difficulties in the process of curing had been eliminated. For this purpose it was necessary to obtain the advice of someone with a special knowledge of the principles, practice and technical aspects of modern curing methods.

New Gold Mining Company. The Yakishuru Gold Mining, Ltd., was registered in the Colony during August. The objects of the company, which has a capital of \$15,000, divided into 150 shares of \$100 each, are to acquire the property of Major David Lewes under an agreement dated July 10th, 1939, and to search for minerals, diamonds and other precious stones. The first subscribers are Mr. R. G. Humphrey, merchant, and Mr. Carlos Gomes, solicitor.

Coco-nut Products Ordinance. An Ordinance was passed in the Legislative Council on August 3rd to amend the Coco-nut Products (Control) Ordinance, 1935, to provide for fixing the duties on coco-nut products by Resolutions of the Council, as a measure of relief of the local industry which is in a bad way, largely due to the recent United Kingdom-United States Agreement. In this connexion, it may be mentioned that a Coco-nut Industry Association, Ltd., has been registered locally, of which Mr. C. V. Wight, Barrister-at-Law, and a member of the Legislative Council, is Chairman.

GRENADA

The Labour Advisory Board was appointed, with effect from July 15th, to keep the Government informed of and in close touch with labour problems and to assist in the settlement of disputes between employer and employee. The members are, the Hon. the Attorney-General (chairman) Hon. H. F. Pantin, the Labour and Land Settlement Officer, Mr. E. C. Rapier, Mr. D. G. Lusan, Mr. C. A. Grant and Mr. Lazarus Brown. The new Attorney-General the Hon. Francis H. Collier arrived in the Colony on July 18th.

JAMAICA

Big Bridge Opened. Lady Richards, wife of the Governor, opened the new bridge over the Rio Nuevo River on August 18th. The bridge, which is about a mile from the village of Retreat, will be known as the March Bridge, in honour of Mr. N. L. March, a member of the Parochial Board. It is an iron structure, 160 feet long by 16 feet wide, and it is estimated to have cost £3,000.

The Medical Service. The Director of Medical Services has sent recommendations to the Government for the reorganisation of the Medical Service. It is understood that they provide for an increase in the emoluments of medical officers.

Banana Control Board. The appointment by the Governor of the following Banana Control Board was announced in the Jamaica Gazette for September 4th: The Director of Agriculture, chairman; Mr. J. G. Kieffer; Captain S. D. List and Mr. G. J. McRae.

TOBAGO

Loyalty to Tobago. Writing on September 10th, Mr. Kenneth Reid said the Governor's Proclamation

has set out clearly what our part is in the War at present and as time goes on, we shall, no doubt hear how we can further assist in the war effort. Tobago is thoroughly loyal and will pull its weight in such ways as are possible

Lady Young and the Red Cross Society. Lady Young came over with her three sons and has spent much of her time here in studying social conditions and in helping existing bodies. In addition she has pushed the organisation of the local branch of the Red Cross Society.

A meeting was held on September 1st, under the chairmanship of the Warden, Captain H. Maingot, at which Lady Young gave an extremely interesting address on the work of the Red Cross Society. She explained that this was not intended to be only a "War Effort" though it was difficult to see how war could be avoided, but that she wanted to see the Red Cross Society established in the Colony on account of its peacetime value. If war did come, the Society would be most useful.

About 100 have already registered as members and a social evening had been organised for 16th inst. to help raise funds so that a detachment may be formed and classes started as soon as possible.

War News by Wireless. The B.B.C. Bulletins come through very clearly in the evening; most of us have 6 volt battery sets which hardly pick up the daylight broadcasts. If I have a complaint to make it is that too many speeches are quoted and news is very meagre—I know, of course, that we won't be told military secrets but the news that British Troops had landed in France appeared in our local paper, but no word came over the air in our transmission 5. The bit about the New Forest ponies having a white line painted on their rumps was much appreciated as a gesture that we are on the job in every way and with our usual humour.

Lime Growers' Association. The Government has granted the Tobago Lime Growers' Co-operative Association a loan of \$2004 to cover a deficit in the 1938-39 operations. A variety of causes contributed to this—short crop owing to bad weather—low price of lime oil and the fact that the new and up-to-date machinery was not installed in time to take off the crop which was very early as well as short. The Board of Management were able to show the Committee appointed by Government that with the new mills the Association would soon be on a sound footing. A "crop advance" loan of \$1,000 granted by the Treasury was paid off in one month and the factory is now working on a satisfactory basis.

Land Settlement. I agree with Major Orde Browne in the importance of Land Settlement in the West Indies—the "wage earning labourer who is also a part-time peasant proprietor" but I do not agree that there is any need, at present in Tobago at any rate, to put a tax on undeveloped land. The principal difficulty is not so much the cost of the land as the cost of survey and transfer.

Large areas of land in Tobago have been sold at \$10 or so per acre. For a three acre lot the survey would be \$24 and the expenses of transfer \$12 to \$14 thus doubling the cost. I know of cases where a quarter of an acre has been purchased for \$4—survey costs \$10 and transfer fees \$12.40.

TRINIDAD

Trolley Buses on Port-of-Spain Streets are expected to be in operation next year.

Trees Mark City Council Jubilee. Twenty-one trees were planted in Memorial Park on Wednesday, August 2nd, to commemorate the silver jubilee of the Port-of-Spain City Council. The Mayor, Captain Cipriani, nineteen Councillors and the Town Clerk, Dr. Enrique Prada, who was the first citizen to sit in the Mayoral chair twenty-five years ago, planted the trees, thirteen of which were Queen of Flowers, eight Flamboyantes, which were of the yellow variety from Martinique, were introduced to Trinidad for the first time.

Rice to Grow in Saline Water. Fifty varieties of rice from India, Burma, China, Ceylon and West Africa are being introduced in the vast areas of the Caroni rice lands, now mainly watered by the sea. Some of these salt-resistant varieties, first planted in 1938, were washed away by the abnormal floods of that year.

A New Dam has been erected on the Cunupia River to irrigate areas where Indian rice will be cultivated on a large scale. It inundates more than 1,000 acres and will be of especial benefit to cultivators in the Bejucal district.

British Guiana Sugar

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of Booker Bros. McConnell & Co. Ltd. will be held on October 30th to consider the proposal that the Company should acquire the shares of the Corentyne Sugar Company.

The Corentyne Company is registered in British Guiana and has a capital of \$1,200,000 (British Guiana dollars) divided into 1,200,000 shares of \$1 each, all of one class. The plantations, etc., of the two companies are in close proximity and it is considered that an amalgamation of the businesses will effect substantial economies. Accordingly Booker Bros. McConnell and Co. offers to issue two of its 6 per cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each, and one Ordinary share of £1 in exchange for every twelve \$1 shares of the Corentyne Company.

This will necessitate an increase in the capital of Booker Bros. and special meetings have therefore been convened for October 30th to consider resolutions creating 200,000 6 per cent. Preference and 160,000 Ordinary £1 shares. After this increase the authorized capital will stand at £1,200,000.

Royal Bank of Canada

Mr. F. C. Harding, Supervisor of Branches of the Royal Bank of Canada in the British and French West Indies, with headquarters in Trinidad has retired after holding this important post for no less than fourteen years. He has been succeeded by Mr. C. W. B. Fitzgerald, Manager of the Buenos Aires Branch. Mr. Fitzgerald has already acquired considerable experience of the British West Indies, having been Assistant Manager at Port-of-Spain 1920-21, at Kingston 1921-22, Manager at Grenada 1922-23 and Assistant Manager in Georgetown 1923-26.

Passengers

To and from the West Indies

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in s.s. Costa Rica :—

Mr. L. H. Bartlett	Mr. A. R. Galt	Mr. A. Potter
Mr. R. K. Bates	Mr. S. Gillett	Mr. J. Ralph
Mr. A. Beaton	Mr. W. E. Harvey	Mr. A. W. Samuels
Mr. D. W. Bishopp	Mr. & Mrs. G. Humphreys	Mrs. M. F. Shepherd
Mr. R. A. Boland	Mr. J. F. Hutchison	Mr. J. Shotton
Mr. & Mrs. T. Bramley	Mr. H. Jones	Mrs. J. Southwell
Mr. J. E. Challenger	Mr. W. T. Joseph	Miss S. Stannard
Mr. H. F. Chapman	Mr. E. C. Lewington	Mr. H. B. Tong
Mr. C. B. Clarke	Mr. G. J. Lynch	Mr. C. E. Tudor
Mr. & Mrs. L. P. Cox	Mr. R. C. Lynch	Mr. & Mrs. R. Walker
Mr. W. B. Davis	Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Morley	Mrs. D. Welsh
Mr. P. E. Davison	Mr. R. Morse	Mr. J. L. Wigley
Mr. A. G. Douglas	Mr. & Mrs. P. Patterson	Mr. R. A. Williams
Mr. E. V. Gale	Miss A. L. Phelan	Mr. A. H. Wilson

Fyffes Line

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Ariguani (Captain R. A. Thorburn, R.D., R.N.R.) :—

Mr. & Mrs. W. Adam	Mr. F. L. Greaves	Mr. F. M. Peile
Mr. E. W. Appleby	Mr. R. Halligan	Mrs. W. A. Read
Miss M. Barker	Maj. & Mrs. T. Hallinan	Mr. E. Richards
Mr. L. M. Barnes	Mr. R. Harrison, C.S.I.	Mr. & Mrs. G. Richards
Mr. & Mrs. W. Beaumont	Mr. & Mrs. G. Hawkins	Mr. W. J. Secombe
Mr. V. F. Berry	Miss L. Hawkins	Mr. & Mrs. H. Stedman
Mr. R. W. Campbell	Mr. J. Hocken	Mrs. J. Stewart
Mr. L. L. Carrington	Mr. J. G. Hopkins	Mr. P. Terry
Mr. R. Castro	Mr. & Mrs. C. G. Kert	Miss R. T. Quee
Mr. O. Castro	Mr. T. K. Kieffer	Mr. H. A. Toynbee
Mr. P. T. Chilvers	Misses O. & L. Kieffer	Mr. F. Vautier
Mr. & Mrs. P. Cooper	Mrs. C. A. Litchfield	Mrs. J. A. Verity
Mr. & Mrs. J. Dibs	Mr. & Mrs. G. Macdonald	Mr. & Mrs. J. N. Wall
Mr. K. F. Dickson	Mr. & Mrs. A. Maclean	Mr. C. P. Waller
Mr. W. H. Drew	Mr. J. Magowan	Mr. & Mrs. H. F. Wells
Sir Robert & Lady	Mr. J. Matheson	Miss E. A. Wells
	Mr. J. R. McQuiston	Mr. & Mrs. E. Whitbread
	Mr. J. Mills	Mr. & Mrs. F. Williams
Miss M. S. Furness	Mr. P. O. Molland	Mr. J. L. Wilson
Mr. P. L. Gambin	Dr. H. L. Morison	
Mr. & Mrs. J. T. Gray		

Jamaica Banana Producers' Steamship Co.

Sailings to Jamaica in the s.s. Jamaica Producer :—

Miss A. E. Earl	Mrs. E. K. Iver	Miss Kneale
Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Easton	Miss C. Iver	Mrs. I. Morgan
Mr. & Mrs. A. Humphreys	Rev. & Mrs. J. Kneale	Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Shekell

Harrison Line

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in the s.s. Inkosi :—

Mrs. M. Barratt	Mr. A. D. Forster	Mr. R. P. Mitchell
Miss R. A. Bellot	Miss E. N. Granum	Sir Arnold Mesto
Mr. M. Carupbell	Dr. & Mrs. C. Gun-Muuro	Mr. G. R. Ord
Miss B. E. Davies	Miss L. Hammond	Mr. & Mrs. A. R. Symons
Rev. Davies-Lineham	Mr. A. M. Hayward	Mr. E. E. Vezzy
Mr. C. S. Durnell	Miss E. Litchfield	Mr. T. S. Watson

The Cocoa Market

West Indian descriptions, owing to the short crops, are in small supply. Plantation Trinidad, at the outbreak of the war, was quoted at 50/- London landed terms, and Fine Grenada at 45/- London landed terms. Prices now (October 17th) are about 55/- and 49/- respectively. A small business has been passing.

Spot Accra, obtainable at the end of August at 23/- ex warehouse London, gradually advanced after September 4th to 30/-, 32/-, but quickly fell back to 28/-, 29/-, a fair business having been done at each price level.

After a quiet spell, the market during the last three or four weeks has shown renewed interest in new crop Accra for prompt shipment, chiefly to America. Prices have ranged from 32/- ex dock to 28/6, the latter being current quotation.

Lately, sales have been made for shipment to the United Kingdom, with October/November shipment now quoted at 26/- c.i.f.

Company Reports

Ste. Madeleine Sugar Company Ltd.

The report for the year ended June 30th shows that the profit amounted to £84,696 (compared with £9,378 for 1937-38 and £102,475 for 1936-37) which, added to £44,719 brought forward from last year, makes a total of £129,415. After deducting £26,000 transferred to reserve for taxation, £25,000 for additions and renewals to plant and machinery and £1,094 the amount written off investments there remains a balance of £77,320 out of which the directors recommend a dividend of 5 per cent. (against 2½ per cent. last year) less tax at 4/3¼ in the £, absorbing £34,979, leaving £42,341 to be carried forward.

The production of sugar was disappointing, amounting only to 43,889 tons. The chief reason for the short crop was a big drop in tonnage of canes delivered by farmers. The price of sugar shows a welcome improvement, being the highest price realised during the past ten years. The expenditure during the year on additions and renewals to plant and machinery amounted to £5,297 2s. 6d. leaving a balance of £3,318 16s. 3d. The board has allocated a further sum of £25,000 for additions and renewals out of the surplus shown.

Trinidad Petroleum Development Co. Ltd.

In their report for the year ended July 31st, the directors state that the profit, arrived at on the same basis as last year, amounted to £181,074, which, with £59,175 brought forward makes a total of £240,249. They recommend a dividend of 15 per cent. less income tax at 7/- in the £, absorbing £150,000, and the transfer of £25,000 to reserve account, leaving £65,249 to be carried forward.

The production of crude oil for the year amounted to 2,942,697 barrels, compared with 2,598,680 in the preceding year. Including 113,473 purchased from another Trinidad producer, a total of 3,015,753 barrels was delivered to United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd., under contract. Gulf Coast prices were depressed throughout the year and profits would have been substantially reduced had it not been for the increased production.

A new contract on revised terms has recently been concluded with United British Oilfields of Trinidad.

The footage drilled during the year was 176,856 feet compared with 180,498 feet in 1937-38. During the year four drilling strings were in continuous operation. Forty-eight of the forty-nine wells completed are producers.

Additional oil storage installed during the year is now in use. It was considered advisable to increase storage capacity still further and it will be trebled when the tanks now in course of erection are completed. The reorganisation of the field to meet present and prospective conditions is progressing rapidly. The plant for recovery of light products from the gas produced with the oil is being transferred to the central site and oil, gas and water lines essential to the reorganisation are practically complete. An additional light products recovery plant has been commissioned during the year at the central site.

West Indies at Westminster

Social Service and Welfare Work

In reply to MR. CREECH JONES who asked, on October 11th, what policy had been determined on by the Government in respect to social services and native welfare work in the Colonial Empire during the war, MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD said that the financial prospects were under review and he could not say more at present than that His Majesty's Government desired that social service and welfare work in these territories should be maintained to the utmost extent that war conditions permit.

The Colonies and War Debt Charges

Mr. Edmund Harvey asked how many Crown Colonies offered to take shares in the permanent war-debt charges in the United Kingdom arising from the war of 1914-18; how much these contributions amounted to; how much was to be paid by annual quota; and how many such quotas remain to be paid? MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD replied that no Colonial Government offered to take a share in the 1914-18 war debt charges, but fifteen contributed to the actual cost to the United Kingdom Government of that war, or to the redemption of war debt. The total contributions amounted to approximately £10,500,000 and in a few instances they were spread over varying periods of years. As regards the last part of the question, one Colonial Government undertook to pay a sum of £60,000 a year for forty years and ten instalments were paid; payment was then suspended, in view of the general suspension of war debt payments. All the other undertakings were completed. MR. HARVEY: "Is that Colonial Government the Government of Jamaica?" MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD: "Yes, Sir."

Instruction on Colonial Labour Problems

In reply to MR. DONALD ADAMS with reference to the recent course of instruction to administrative and labour officers on labour problems in the Colonial Empire (see CIRCULAR of October 5th), MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD said that the course was the first of its kind to be held, and it was his intention that similar courses should be held at regular intervals in future.

Colonial Appointments

Recent promotions and transfers:—

BROOKE, V. H. (Sergeant, Palestine Police Force), Assistant Superintendent of Police, Trinidad.
 CONWAY, H. (Corporal, Palestine Police Force), Inspector of Police, Grenada, Windward Islands.
 LAW, F. F. (Sub-Inspector of Police, Leeward Islands), Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nigeria.
 WEIR, D. A. (Assistant Superintendent of Police, Trinidad), Probationer, Malayan Police Service.

KNIGHT, E. G. (Legal Assistant), Magistrate, Grenada.
 MACKY, W. A. (Formerly Meteorological Officer, Malaya), Meteorologist, Bermuda.
 SMITH, B. O. (Chief Accountant, Post Office), Assistant Postmaster General, British Guiana.

First appointment:—

CASSON, Miss E., Lecturer in Domestic Science, Government Training College, Trinidad.

The West India Committee

Meeting of the Executive

THE first meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee in their new premises at 40, Norfolk Street, was held on October 17th under the chairmanship of Lieut.-Colonel Ivan Davson, O.B.E. The following were present: Mr. J. Gordon Miller (Deputy Chairman), Sir Alfred Sherlock, Mr. Thomas Greenwood, Mr. H. J. J. Freeman and Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. (Treasurers), Mr. Alexander Elder, Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, Mr. W. G. Freeman, B.Sc., Mr. F. A. Greenaway, Mr. M. S. Moody-Stuart, M.C., Mr. T. H. Naylor, Mr. Lauchlan Rose, M.C., Mr. H. A. Walker and Mr. E. J. King, M.C. (Secretary), with Mr. T. Souness, Executive Officer of the Trinidad & Tobago Standing Committee.

The Chairman welcomed Sir Alfred Sherlock, who was attending a meeting of the Executive for the first time since undergoing a serious operation.

The Deputy Chairman, Mr. J. Gordon Miller, proposed the election of Mr. Horace Alan Walker, Director and Secretary of the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd., as a member of the Executive of the West India Committee. Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott, jointly with Sir Algernon Aspinall who was unable to attend the meeting, seconded the proposal which was passed unanimously.

The following eight candidates were admitted to membership of the West India Committee making a total of 72 elected during the current year:—

Name	Proposer and Seconder
MR. JOSEPH ROWLAND HEATON (Country)	{ Sir Algernon Aspinall, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. { Mr. W. G. Freeman, B.Sc.
THE HON. H. I. MELHADO, O.B.E. (British Honduras)	{ His Excellency Sir Alan Burns, K.C.M.G. { Mr. B. A. Melhado
MR. DAVID THOM McWHINNIE (Jamaica)	{ Mr. L. E. Ashenheim. { GIRVAN { Mr. Lewis Ashenheim.
MR. J. L. LIGHTBOURN (Bahamas)	{ Sir Algernon Aspinall, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. { Mr. W. G. Freeman, B.Sc.
MR. FRANCIS DEVERELL, M.C. (London)	{ Mr. Alexander Elder. { Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques.
LAURANCE HOLMAN-ADVERTISING SERVICE (London)	{ Mr. Alexander Elder. { Mr. J. Gordon Miller.
MISS MILDRED DUNCOMBE (Country)	{ Rev. F. Fitzpatrick, M.A. { BINDLEY { Miss Dora P. Burslem.
MR. ROGER ALAN LINLEY (British Guiana)	{ Mr. Charles H. Thorley. { Mr. J. Goodsell.

The Minutes of three recent Special Meetings of the Executive having been dealt with, consideration was given to several aspects of the Government's purchase of sugar and, in particular, to the danger that producers might find themselves caught between mounting costs and a static price. As arranged with the Director of Sugar Supplies a recurring record of costs would be kept against such a contingency.

Among other matters of special interest which were discussed were the Jamaica Trade Representation, West Indian Shipping Services, reports of meetings of the Trinidad and Tobago Standing Committee and of

the Rum Propaganda Committee, co-operation between the West India Committee and the Ministry of Information and correspondence with the Directorate of Sugar Supplies in regard to Marine Insurance.

The Chairman stated that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had expressed his appreciation of the action of the Committee in deciding to act as a War Services Committee. It was unanimously agreed that a Ladies Committee should be set up, as in 1915, to assist the British Red Cross Society and voluntary organisations overseas in the provision of medical supplies and "comforts" for the troops.

The Committee's removal to its new premises had been carried out smoothly in spite of abnormal times, and with no appreciable dislocation of normal working.

A vote of thanks was passed to Lady Hester Pinney for her gift to the Committee's Library of "Letters of John Pinney."

Canadian Sugar Controller

We have been informed that Mr. S. R. Noble of the Royal Bank of Canada has now been appointed Canadian Sugar Controller, and that Mr. J. H. Hobbins of Messrs. Czarnikow (Montreal) Ltd., has been appointed Technical Adviser.

Trinidad Grapefruit Juice

Popularity in Canada

It is gratifying to learn from The Maritime Merchant of Halifax, Nova Scotia, that Trinidad grapefruit juice is very popular, and that sales during the summer have been very heavy indeed. In the issue of September 7th it is reported that supplies of winter pack are very rapidly becoming exhausted and that the new pack would not be ready until November or December, when the fruit is at its best for canning purposes.

Trinidad and Tobago

Economic Conditions January to June, 1939

THE Official Economic Report for the six months ended June 30th, shows that compared with the corresponding period of 1938 exports increased in value by 4.1 per cent., whilst the imports decreased by 1.1 per cent.

Whilst there were fairly good pickings of cocoa in some districts during April and June these did not compensate for the exceptional shortage in the main crop. The trees had, however, profited by favourable weather conditions and put on a new and healthy foliage, relatively free from witchbroom infection. Thrips attacks were also less and where good cultivation

had been maintained, particularly in Tobago, there were prospects of a return to normal from the 1939-40 crop.

Sugar grinding operations ceased about the end of June and it was then clear that there would be a shortage of about 17,500 tons on the Colony's export quota for the year. Although the young plant canes had been adversely affected by the dry weather of the first three months of the year, the early advent of the rains had greatly enhanced the prospects of next year's crop.

The weather conditions had been favourable to citrus fruits. The lime crop promised to be above the normal, and on the onset of the rains oranges and grapefruit flowered profusely and a very good setting of fruit had been obtained.

The Coco-nut Growers' Association handled 4,627,240 lb. of copra between April and June, compared with 3,080,946 in the corresponding period of 1938.

During the same quarter the exports of bananas were 14,939 bunches compared with 25,844 the previous year. Both Panama and Leaf Spot diseases continue to do considerable damage throughout the Colony.

The production of crude oil again showed an increase, the comparative figures for the period January to June in millions of barrels being approximately 7.3 in 1937, 8.5 in 1938 and 9.6 in 1939.

W. I. Sea Island Cotton

Home Trade the Principal Buyers

The 1938 crop in the various islands totalled about 5,500 bales (1,700 bales of which was St. Vincent), all of which was exported, and about 4,500 bales came to the Liverpool market.

The principal buyers during the past year have been the home trade. Only about 1,000 bales have not come to this market, which may have been shipped to Continental ports.

The demand has been rather irregular, and better prices were obtained earlier on in this year than have ruled recently. The prices reported vary from 11d. to 24d., but the range for clean cotton should be 16d. to 24d., as the cotton at 11d. was slightly stained. A serious competitor to West Indian Sea Island during the past year has been Florida and Georgie Sea Island, which whilst of rather poorer quality, has sold relatively cheaper.

The quality of cotton shipped from the various islands has generally been maintained.

The registered trade mark for West Indian Sea Island goods has been an advantage, and it is believed that certain Government contracts called for goods requiring the guarantee of 100 per cent. West Indian Sea Island cotton. There is a small but improving enquiry for goods made from West Indian Sea Island cotton, but, had it not been for Government orders, the cotton could only have been marketed at a lower range of prices.

The outlook is obscure owing to the disturbed political and financial state of the world.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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TEMPLE BAR 8922
Telegrams :
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40, NORFOLK STREET,
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November 1st, 1939.

An Economic War

THAT "This is a strange war" has already become a platitude. Those who use the phrase perhaps forget that no war is ever the same as the last, and that, under modern conditions, exciting events and spectacular feats of arms are very rare. Is this strange new war of ours an affair of guns, or infantry, or aeroplanes, or even of the Navy alone? It is a relentless struggle in which the housewife is in the front line just as much as her husband or sons and the only "passengers" on our side, if we are to win, must be the very old, the infirm and the very young—and even they have some part to play. In short, every one of us is in the fighting-line, not only those who live in the British Isles but every British subject throughout our wide Empire. The Colonies—and, least of all, the West Indian Colonies with their great tradition of loyalty to the Crown and their present firm resolve to assist—would not wish it to be otherwise.

It is a war not solely of arms and munitions but of character and of economic strength and, after nine weeks, some stock-taking is possible. The political and strategic aspects are known as clearly as they are likely to be until, in days to come, the historian weighs up in perspective the successes and mistakes of the men of action.

Democracy in war time loses many of its privileges. Moreover, it feels the loss much more keenly than the peoples of totalitarian states who have for years been regulated and regimented by their Dictators until they have forgotten what freedom—freedom of thought, of action and of business—has ever meant.

A wise democracy, however, will not cavil at the abrupt change. It will even welcome it so long as restrictions carry with them the conviction that a successful end to the war is being hastened. Every inconvenience will then be regarded by the civilian as his share in the effort for victory.

The fact that the Directorate of Sugar Supplies has announced its firm intention to keep clear and use, so far as may be possible, all existing channels of trade will be welcome news to the West Indian sugar industry. Other actions manifesting similar breadth of vision could be cited for any inclined to view the future with undue pessimism.

Import trade generally may be restricted to some extent by reason of the necessary control of foreign exchange. As the Governor of the Leeward Islands stressed in his announcement on September 20th it must be conserved for essential purchases only.

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To dispense with goods imported from foreign countries and to live so far as he can on the produce of his own Colony may, thus, be one of the West Indian's most valuable contributions to victory and we are confident that no effort will be spared to save these "silver bullets."

"Comforts" for the Troops

IN the last issue of the Circular we were glad to be able to announce that a Ladies' Committee was being formed to work in association with our War Services Committee. As we go to press a letter has been received stating that, as you have already been informed at a discussion held in the Colonial Office, the Secretary of State cordially welcomes this proposal, and he has informed the Colonial Governments concerned by telegraph of what is being done, so that local organisations can work in close touch with your War Services and Ladies' Committees, and, through them, with the Red Cross Society and analogous bodies.

The Secretary of State, in a telegram sent to all Colonial Governors, said that he had been asked by a number of Colonial Governments to advise on what would be the most helpful way in which local associations (especially women's associations) could assist in the provision of articles intended for the comfort of the troops, etc., with the object of avoiding misguided or uncoordinated efforts.

Whilst not yet in a position to give any full list of societies concerned with providing comforts for the troops he had been in touch with the British Red Cross Society and he detailed the supplies on which the society is at present concentrating. MR. MACDONALD said he assumed that in those Colonies where there was not a branch of the Red Cross Society, some Committee or organisation would be formed to correspond with the Red Cross Society so as to obviate individual applications.

As regards the West Indian Colonies he said that the War Services Committee of the West India Committee (with a newly formed Ladies' Committee) would act as a receiving and distributing centre for articles sent from the West Indies, and would maintain liaison with the Red Cross authorities.

In conclusion MR. MACDONALD stated that any cash contributions to the Red Cross Society would be welcomed and he expressed his appreciation of efforts already made in Colonies to organise collections for this purpose.

From a Londoner's Notebook

SO far as active operations are concerned, the war has passed for the time being into the doldrums.

The phase culminating in Hitler's quite impossible offer of peace is now entirely closed, and the logical sequel should be a general clash all along the line. But meanwhile the weather has begun to exercise a controlling influence. We have had many days of rain in London, and on the Franco-German frontier there has been an absolute deluge. The Rhine is in flood and the Western front waterlogged. It is very evident that there is no possibility of a break-through by either side before the Spring—that is, on the present lines. In these circumstances there has naturally been much speculation on the possibility that the enemy, as in 1914, may be tempted to encroach upon neutral territory in an effort to turn the flank of the Maginot Line. There are ominous concentrations of troops on the frontiers of Belgium and Holland, and both countries have had to prepare to defend their independence if attacked. A break through Belgium would be the likelier manoeuvre if a stroke against the French and British armies were intended; on the other hand a successful invasion of the Netherlands would give the Germans valuable bases for air attack upon England.

* * *

There are plenty of wilder guesses, even in responsible quarters, at the meaning of the German concentrations. Since they are largely in the neighbourhood of the North Sea ports, it is suggested that Hitler contemplates sending an expeditionary force overseas, and I have even heard the possibility of a landing in England discussed. But so long as we hold the command of the seas, this sort of talk need not be taken seriously. There may be a surprise move, but if so Hitler will find us prepared at every point.

* * *

While this uneasy lull continues, some very important discussions are about to begin in London. Representatives of all the self-governing Dominions are assembling to take counsel with the King's Ministers in the United Kingdom and plan the co-ordination of the war effort of the Empire. These consultations will be kept quite informal. In the last war, it will be remembered, an Imperial War Cabinet was set up to direct the whole of the Empire's strategy. Since then the constitutional position has been entirely changed by the passage of the Statute of Westminster, giving the Dominions complete theoretical as well as practical independence of the London Parliament. An Imperial Cabinet, the members of which would be individually responsible to half a dozen separate legislatures thousands of miles away, might tie itself into inextricable knots and hinder rather than help the conduct of the war; indeed the difficulties of the experiment were becoming apparent before the old Imperial War Cabinet was dissolved. A looser organization, based on occasional meetings for informal exchange of views, is therefore being tried. The fact that no one of the Governments of the Empire can exercise any authority over another is rather a guarantee of easy co-operation than an obstacle.

The Soviet Government has handed to Sir William Seeds, our Ambassador in Moscow, a note refusing to accept the list of contraband goods prescribed by the British blockade. (Incidentally, an almost identical list is laid down by the German counter-blockade.) Stalin evidently speaks as champion of the international proletariat, for his protest is directed to the inclusion in the list of food, fuel and clothing, "the articles of mass consumption." But, since many people in this country feel disturbed in conscience at the idea of starving German civilians, it may be useful to indicate the grounds on which we claim the right to prevent the German import of food by sea.

* * *

If there is famine in Germany it will be caused by lack of fats. Now all fats can be and in fact are used for making explosives. Even if the blockade is completely successful, Germany still has all the fats she needs to feed her people. But she will not have enough to supply her guns as well. (This is Goring's "guns or butter" dilemma). It follows that, if Hitler takes his people's food to make munitions, it is he and not we who starves his civilians; we could hardly be expected to let through foodstuffs that, even if used for their natural purpose, would set free other foodstuffs for the munition factories.

* * *

Strict international law is even more in our favour. It lays down indeed as a general rule that food cannot be declared contraband. But if the control of the whole food supply of a belligerent is assumed by the Government, and the civilian population rationed in order to ensure supplies for the army, then the other side may declare food to be absolute contraband. This was the principle accepted by combatants and neutrals alike in the last war. The control of food by the present German government in the interests of the fighting forces is of course rigorous.

* * *

Ribbentrop's hysterical speech at Danzig seems to have had two main objects. The first was to accuse Great Britain of deliberately plotting war against Germany over a period of years. Since it is notorious that Ribbentrop has constantly assured his Fuhrer that England would never fight, the new assertion is no more than a public admission of his total incapacity to understand the people to whom he was accredited as Ambassador; but it is a tragic thought that the world is perhaps now suffering the horrors of war because of Hitler's trust in one who must certainly be considered the stupidest person in high office to-day in Europe.

* * *

The other aim of the speech was to drive a wedge between the allies by suggesting that France is being made a catspaw in a purely British quarrel. The immediate rejoinder of French statesmen and the French Press, declaring the absolute identity of policy between the two countries, quickly put the extinguisher on that.



OFFICERS IN THE MAKING

ROYAL ARTILLERY OFFICERS TRAINING BATTALION "SOMEWHERE IN NORTHERN ENGLAND"



FIG TREE CHURCH, NEVIS
WHERE THE REGISTER RECORDING NELSON'S MARRIAGE IS PRESERVED



WINDMILL AT CLAY GUT, NEVIS

From photographs by Mr. S. J. Hayward

The West Indies and The War

BAHAMAS

Food Supply. The Acting Governor has appointed a committee, with the Colonial Secretary as chairman, to consider any steps necessary to ensure an adequate supply of food and other essential commodities and to make recommendations as to control, distribution and prices.

Economic Position. A committee under the chairmanship of the Hon. R. G. Collins has been appointed to consider the economic position of the Colony in view of the international situation. Amongst the matters specially referred to the Committee by the Acting Governor are means of obviating or relieving possible increase in unemployment, the encouragement of persons returning to the Out Islands to engage in productive work, intensive agriculture, and measures to ensure greater self-sufficiency in food.

BARBADOS.

Export Restrictions. The export, except under licence granted by the Governor, is prohibited of a wide range of articles including raw cotton, cotton waste and linters, ground nuts, cotton seed oil, and "any provisions of any sort or victual or article which may be used as food by man."

BRITISH HONDURAS

Information Officer. The Governor has appointed Mr. F. C. P. Bowen as Information Officer with an Advisory Committee consisting of Mr. E. P. Bradley, Mr. H. H. Cain, Captain D. N. A. Fairweather and Mr. P. S. Woods.

JAMAICA

Control of Exports. The orders which were gazetted on September 3rd and 7th (see CIRCULAR of October 19th) prohibiting the export, except under licence, of certain named articles have been rescinded. Orders published in the Jamaica Gazette of September 22nd prohibit the exportation of any article, except bananas and the personal effects of bona fide passengers, on any ship, vessel or aircraft, unless a licence has been applied for and granted by a Competent Authority.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

Guarding the Cable. The Acting Commissioner would be glad of Volunteers to be sworn in as unpaid Special Constables for short periods of service at the Cable Station.

LEEWARD ISLANDS

Priority for Imports. Persons wishing to import essential commodities from the United Kingdom have been notified (Leeward Island Gazette, September 28th) that they should apply to the Treasurer for an endorsement of their orders so that on sufficient reason being shown such orders can be given priority.

Censorship. The public were notified in the Gazette for September 1st that under the Defence Regulations:—

A General Censorship was imposed. All telegrams

must be written in English or French. Codes may only be used by special permission. Radio transmitting sets must not operate except by special licence. Postal communications to places in Great Britain or to British possessions would be generally exempt from censorship except in special cases postal communications from Great Britain and British possessions would be generally exempt from censorship.

ANTIGUA

The Message of Loyalty passed by the Legislative Council on September 20th:—

"RESOLVED that this Council desires to affirm the unwavering loyalty of the inhabitants of Antigua to His Majesty the King, and to assure His Majesty's Government of their co-operation and support in every way possible in the prosecution of the war which is being waged in the cause of freedom and justice."

War Measure Committees.

Defence. The Administrator (chairman), the members of the Antigua Executive Council (with the exception of the Attorney-General), the Commandant, Local Forces; the Officer Commanding, Defence Force, and the Hon. L. I. Henzell.

Food Production on Estates. Mr. F. H. S. Warnford, Agricultural Superintendent (chairman); Mr. C. A. Gomez, Agricultural Development Officer; Mr. R. S. D. Goodwin; Mr. J. A. Gore; Mr. E. D. Dew; and Mr. J. McFarlane.

Control of Food Prices. Mr. F. H. S. Warnford, Agricultural Superintendent (chairman); Mr. C. A. Gomez; Hon. L. I. Henzell; Mr. R. S. D. Goodwin; Mr. A. K. Petrie Hay; Mr. Jas. Pigott; and Mr. A. H. Armitage.

DOMINICA

Loyal Message. The Legislative Council on September 11th:—

"RESOLVED that at this important juncture in the history of the British Empire the Legislative Council of Dominica, on behalf of the inhabitants of this island, desires to renew the expression of its devoted loyalty to His Majesty, His Throne and Person; and to assure His Majesty's Government that in the righteous war in which it is engaged in vindication of the lofty principles of International Honour and Peace, the people of Dominica will with all humility render all the assistance that is within their power as become loyal British citizens."

The following message from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Administrator was published in the Official Gazette of September 18th.

"The Resolution of the Dominica Legislative Council has been laid before His Majesty who has commanded me to request you to convey to the Dominica Legislative Council an expression of his deep appreciation of their message of loyalty."

Control of Food Prices. The Committee appointed to advise the Government on the control of the prices

of food and other necessities comprises the Treasurer, the District Officer Northern District, Hon. Capt. W. J. R. Stebbings, Hon. R. E. A. Nicholls, Mr. J. B. Charles and Mr. W. F. Harrison.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS

Loyal Message. At a meeting of the Legislative Council on September 14th, the following resolution was adopted:—

"BE IT RESOLVED that the Legislative Council of St. Christopher and Nevis moved by Great Britain's declaration of War on Germany, declare their humble duty and re-affirm their devotion and loyalty to the Throne and Person of His Majesty King George VI; and make known for their own part, and on behalf of all the peoples of St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla, their determination to co-operate to the fullest possible extent with the peoples of Great Britain, Northern Ireland and the British Commonwealth of Nations in their struggle for the maintenance of what is right and the final establishment of permanent peace and goodwill among nations."

Food Prices Committee. The following committee has been appointed to advise the Government regarding the prices of foodstuffs: Mr. B. Marshall (chairman); Mr. V. S. Brookes, acting treasurer; Mr. C. A. L. Shepherd; Mr. E. S. Delisle; and Mr. P. E. Ryan.

WINDWARD ISLANDS

GRENADA

An Ambulance Detachment. Volunteers are required for an Ambulance Detachment to be formed in St. George's. Women with nursing experience or training in first aid are especially invited to enlist, also men of over forty whose duties would be mainly to convey casualties to First Aid Posts.

Control of Exports. Under the Export of Warlike Stores Proclamation, the export, amongst other things, of live cattle and most local food stuffs is entirely prohibited, whilst that of bananas, raw cocoa, copra, nutmegs, mace, lime juice, and lime oil and raw cotton is unlawful except under licence.

Control of Essential Supplies. The following Standing Committee has been appointed to advise the Government on any steps necessary to maintain supplies essential to the life of the community, to prevent profiteering, to institute schemes for rationing and, particularly in connexion with food supplies, to control shipping: The Hon. Colonial Treasurer (chairman), Hon. C. F. P. Renwick, Hon. W. E. Julien, Hon. J. E. Munro, Hon. A. Williamson and Mr. J. K. Buchanan, auditor of the Windward Islands. In addition the Government is extending its campaign for the increase of home grown provisions.

ST. LUCIA

Essential Services. The Acting Administrator has appointed a Committee comprising the Labour Commissioner (chairman), The Agricultural Superintendent, Mr. R. W. Niles and Mr. E. V. McD. Lewis (secretary), to advise the Government as to the steps to be taken to maintain adequate food supplies, to prevent profiteering, to control prices, to institute schemes for rationing,

and, particularly in connexion with food supplies, to control the exportation of domestic produce.

Food Production. In view of a possible shortage of imported foodstuffs the Agricultural Superintendent, Mr. E. T. Ward, urges increased home production. A notice published in the Gazette contains a list, with their planting seasons, of the principal crops to which attention should be given.

Trial "Black Out." After notice given two days previously a trial "Black Out" which lasted fifteen minutes was made in Castries and its environs on September 21st. In thanking the general public for their hearty co-operation the Acting Administrator said (St. Lucia Gazette, September 23rd) that no lights could be seen in the town from Government House, but that he was of the opinion that too many people remained in the streets.

ST. VINCENT

Essential Supplies. The Agricultural Superintendent, Mr. C. K. Robinson, has been appointed a Competent Authority under the Defence Regulations. Amongst his duties as Controller of Supplies will be to regulate the export of foodstuffs, including livestock and to control prices. He will have the assistance of Advisory Committees for the prices of foods and textiles. Mrs. L. S. Moffett is Deputy Controller of Supplies (Textiles).

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Control of Exports. The export is prohibited, except under licence of the Comptroller of Customs and Excise, of all articles of use as military and naval stores, provisions and any sort of victual which may be used as food for man.

The list in the Governor's Proclamation issued in the Gazette of September 3rd includes petroleum products, copra, coco-nut oil.

In addition, the export, except under licence, to any foreign country is prohibited of "all domestically produced foodstuffs and raw materials of which exports normally exceed one per cent. by value of total exports."

The Trade Returns for 1938 show that in that year the only exports in addition to petroleum products exceeding one per cent. of the total were sugar, cocoa and asphalt.

West Indians on Service

Mr. Malcolm Stewart, a nephew of the late Mr. Christopher Gurney, has received a commission as 2nd Lieutenant in the Welsh Guards.

* * *

MR. KENNETH G. JUPP, son of Mr. A. L. Jupp, Deputy Chairman of the West Indian Club, has been gazetted as 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery.

* * *

MR. LISLE COX, of Trinidad, a son of the late Mr. P. I. Cox who was in the West Indies cricket team of 1900, arrived in England on October 9th and has joined the Royal Army Service Corps as a light car driver. He was sent to the Recruits Training Battalion at Aldershot on October 20th.

Colonial Labour Problems

The Secretary of State's Survey

THE CIRCULAR of October 5th contained a brief account based on the information then available, of the Labour Officers' Course which had been opened by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald three days previously. Since the completion of the course, which occupied a fortnight, the West India Committee has been supplied by the Colonial Office with the following much fuller summary of the views expressed by the Secretary of State in his broad survey of Colonial labour problems. They will, we are confident, be very carefully considered by Governments, employers and employees throughout the British West Indies.

Mr. MacDonald said that he considered the task of adjusting the relationship between employed and employers was of prime importance; whether it be their relations in old existing agricultural institutions like sugar in the West Indies or those relations in mining activities or in new industries. It was true to say that the standard of living of workers in the Colonies was generally low. This fact was inevitable and absolutely natural; it was even right in Colonial conditions. In countries where the sun shone perpetually and nature was very bountiful and where the problems of life were comparatively few and simple, people could be content and happy with a comparatively simple manner of life and with simple standards. Indeed incursions of expensive ideas very often destroyed happiness. It had to be admitted that the simplicity of many Colonial peoples had sometimes been taken advantage of by employers and others so that opportunities for improving the conditions of working people had not been taken. The fault in some cases lay in the housing for work-people on estates or industrial and mining areas; wages were sometimes lower than they should be and conditions of labour burdensome and unnecessarily oppressive. Again, difficulties were in some cases caused through the introduction of machinery, impositions of quotas or incursions of some new modern factor which reduced the need for manual labour and created unemployment or under-employment. Whatever the causes, it had to be recognised that generally speaking standards in Colonies were lower than were justified.

Mr. MacDonald then drew attention to the new consciousness which during the last few years has grown in the minds of workers of the fact that they have a right to certain standards. He said that they were now much more shrewd in judging if they were being treated unjustly and at the same time there was a sensitiveness and a suspiciousness amongst them which led them, often when they were being treated as well as circumstances allowed, to suspect that they were not being treated so justly and that they might get something better. Many factors contributed to this awakening of a new consciousness amongst the labouring population in the Colonies. . . .

Whatever the causes, it was a fact that labour in Colonial territories to-day had just about arrived at the position which British labour reached years ago when it became conscious of being a class and began to organise its trade unions and political organisations to define its rights and gain better conditions.

Mr. MacDonald went on to say that it was inevitable, natural and quite right that in Colonies there should spring up sooner or later through the years this labour movement desirous of organising itself to secure proper conditions of work and pay. Unfortunately in the Colonies to-day there was propaganda of a sort which was alien to our conceptions in the United Kingdom. Another trend was that labour movements in the Colonies were very often led by men who, however well meaning, were completely inexperienced in industrial and political practice. Some of them were inclined to jump to the conclusion that the weapon they should use in order to obtain justice was the weapon of the strike and riots The Colonial Empire had reached an extremely critical point in its history in many ways: a critical moment in political affairs and most certainly a critical moment with regard to the growth of this labour movement. Unless this movement was handled very carefully by Government there would be a good deal of trouble as a result of this inevitable and proper growth of industry.

Returning to the policy to be pursued during the war years, Mr. MacDonald said that if the adjustment of the delicate relations between employed and employer was now to be left to be worked out between them the situation might end with disaster. . . . Strikes lead to disturbances and riots and in the last resort police have to fire and troops have to be called in. It was therefore of the highest importance that Governments should play a very great part in bringing these two different classes together by introducing wise labour legislation. Above all it was imperative to have in the Colonies individual personnel with a knowledge of these delicate problems and who through their training, experience and understanding of the people were able to establish personal contact both with workers and employers and help them to settle their disputes constitutionally as is the practice in this country and other countries to-day. If labour was allowed to acquire the habit of thinking that strikes and disturbances were the only way of improving their conditions then the outlook for Colonial administration would be very dark. On the other hand, if any considerable body of employers in the Colonies were allowed to continue to resist change and to resist improvements in conditions however small, then labour would be put into a position where it must strike. Labour problems were therefore of first-class importance and should be items of high policy in modern Colonial development.

Colonial Office Changes

Sir Alan Burns an Under-Secretary

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Sir Alan Burns, Governor of British Honduras, to be Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Colonial Office in succession to Sir Henry Moore, whom the King has appointed to succeed Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Kenya.

SIR HENRY MOORE has been at the Colonial Office since 1937. He now returns to Nairobi where he was Colonial Secretary from 1929 to 1934. His previous service was in Ceylon, Bermuda (of which Colony he was Colonial Secretary in 1922) and Nigeria.

SIR ALAN BURNS, who has been Governor of British Honduras since 1934, started his Colonial career in St. Kitts, where his father, James Burns, was Treasurer. He entered the Treasury and Customs department of the island in 1905 and subsequently served in Anguilla as magistrate and in Dominica where he was private secretary to the Administrator in 1912. From the West Indies he was promoted to Nigeria, and from 1924 to 1928 he was Colonial Secretary of the Bahamas. Sir Alan was married in 1914 to Kathleen Hardtman, a member of an old and much respected St. Kitts family.

Sir Henry Moore, a most accessible official, showed much interest in West Indian affairs whilst he was in Downing Street. It is certain that his successor will also deal sympathetically with the problems of the West Indies of the nature of which he must have gained an intimate knowledge at the Conference in London in 1926, which he attended as delegate of the Bahamas. Sir Alan Burns has left his mark in British Honduras where with the aid of the Colonial Development Committee he effected many improvements notably in connexion with water supply and transport.

British Honduras

Forests and Sugar

The total amount of forest land in British Honduras is 8,181 square miles or 91.8 per cent. of the total land area of the Colony. Until the aerial survey has been extended it is impossible, says Mr. N. S. Stevenson, the Conservator of Forests, in his Annual Report for 1938, to distinguish profitable from unprofitable forest.

Exploitation on Crown lands is controlled but the Conservator has no doubt that accessible private estates have been seriously overcut in the last few years. This, in a country which depends largely on the exploitation of its forest wealth, is a most unhealthy state of affairs.

The Annual Report of the Collector of Customs shows that during 1938 the value of domestic products exported was about \$400,000 more than in the previous year, due to increased export of mahogany logs, chicle and grapefruit. On the other hand bananas, coco-nuts and mahogany lumber decreased somewhat. A matter of

interest recorded by Mr. R. K. Masson is that the output of the Corozal sugar factory, 1,036 tons, was sufficient to supply the needs of the Colony for the year. The local industry is protected by the Sugar Aid Ordinance, operative since January 30th, 1937, and sugar can only be imported by licence.

Jamaica Sugar

Increased Efficiency

THE 1938-39 sugar crop has concluded with a production of sugar slightly less than that of the last crop, the decrease amounting to 310 tons. The editor of the Jamaica Association of Sugar Technologists points out in the J.A.S.T. Quarterly for September that while this decrease is very small, it is worthy of note that the quantity of cane ground was 104,561 tons less than in the case of the previous crop.

He attributes the good results to high sucrose content of the cane, and particularly to the attention which factory performance has received from the manufacturers. Of twenty-three factories with chemical control, sixteen show a higher recovery of sucrose in the cane than they did last year. The factors of higher sucrose content and higher efficiency are reflected in the smaller number of tons of cane required to manufacture one ton of sugar. The average figure for the 1938-39 crop being 9.1 tons cane per ton of sugar as against 9.9 in the 1937-38 crop, which was the first year in which a figure below 10 was reached.

One effect of the higher production is to bring home the potentialities of Jamaica as a sugar manufacturing country with modern cane varieties and efficient factories. Many factories are still working far below capacity and many working only one shift. There are wide areas of fertile land within economic distance of existing factories now lying idle or maintaining a few head of stock which could amply supply the raw material to bring the factories up to their full capacities.

It is satisfactory to note that the measures adopted for maintaining the industry at a high level of efficiency are fully appreciated by owners in Jamaican factories. It is only by increasing the efficiency of all the Colony's agricultural industries that Jamaica may expect to compete successfully in the markets of the Empire and the world.

Award for Trinidad Cloves in 1825

An article which appeared in the CIRCULAR of January 26th, on the subject of the old Society of Arts and Sciences in Trinidad, led to some interesting correspondence in the following issue. Sir Claud Hollis wrote suggesting that this society might have been affiliated to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, which became subsequently the Royal Society of Arts. He now writes again enclosing a list of the awards made by this society in 1825 to which he referred in his previous letter. Award No. 42 in this list is: "To M. Le Cadre, Trinidad, for his plantations of Clove Trees in the Colony of Trinidad, Fifty Guineas."

Notes of West Indian Interest

"BEFO' you marry keep you two yeye open ;
after you marry shut one."

* * *

IT is with regret that we learn of the death on October 6th of Mr. W. F. Robertson, of Glasgow.

* * *

THE HON. HAROLD AND MRS. DEVAUX and family left St. Lucia on the s.s. Inanda for a few months holiday in England.

* * *

MR. JOSEPH BRAITHWAITE, formerly caretaker at Clarence House, Antigua, has been awarded the Imperial Service Medal by His Majesty the King.

* * *

DR. C. L. SMITH is acting as Director of the Bahamas Sponge Fishing Investigations Department during the absence on leave of Dr. H. H. Brown.

* * *

THE many friends of Sir C. E. Leonard Lyle, Bt., will be very glad to learn that he is making steady progress towards complete recovery from his recent indisposition.

* * *

MR. G. C. MAHON is acting as a Member of the Executive Committee of Barbados in the place of Mr. G. D. L. Pile, who is performing the duties of Speaker of the House of Assembly.

* * *

THE decision to suspend the first year of the Diploma course at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, owing to the War, has been cancelled and the normal work of the College has been resumed.

* * *

THE appeal made by the Lord Mayor of London for the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund for the Sick and Wounded in the War has already resulted in over £500,000 being collected.

* * *

TWO noteworthy Colonial contributions specially mentioned in the London Press are £2,000 from the Jamaica Central War Assistance Committee and a second donation of the same amount from the Nigerian War Relief Fund.

* * *

THE second estimate of the area under sugar-cane in India this year is given by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics as 3,731,000 acres, an increase of less than one per cent. on last year's corresponding estimate of 3,700,000 acres.

* * *

THE Public Board of Works of the Bahamas is arranging to supply the Out Islands Settlements with avocado seedlings. People are asked to save seeds and send them to the nurseries in Nassau Street where they will be grown and then distributed free of charge.

* * *

IN the Corporate Area of Kingston and St. Andrew, Jamaica, there are about 120,000 persons; the birth rate is 35 and the death rate 18. Dr. W. J. Branday

gives these figures in "Jamaica Public Health," and invites readers to calculate the yearly increase in population in the area if immigration or emigration do not occur.

* * *

THE scheme for a Central Training Institute for teachers in Trinidad, towards the cost of which the Carnegie Corporation has offered a contribution of \$60,000, has been approved by the Secretary of State and the Government of Trinidad. The Institute will also be available for teachers nominated by the Governments of other West Indian Colonies.

* * *

MR. A. C. SHILL, M.Sc., A.R.C.S., has succeeded Mr. R. O. Williams, as Chief Horticultural Officer in Palestine. In 1931 Mr. Shill was appointed Marketing Officer to superintend the fruit and vegetable trades of the Leeward and Windward Islands. Subsequently he went to Malta as Controller of Agricultural Exports and Adviser in Agricultural Marketing.

* * *

MR. JAMES STEPHEN OPPE of Montreal, Acting Lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserves, has arrived in Nassau to be Aide-de-Camp to the Governor, Sir Charles Dundas. Mr. Etienne Dupuch writes that this is probably the first time in over 200 years that a Canadian has been appointed to this social post in the Bahamas, although one of the most successful Governors, Sir Ambrose Shea, who came to the Colony in 1887, was a Canadian.

* * *

THE post became vacant during the Munich crisis of last year when Sir Francis Peck, Bt., the previous A.D.C., hurried to England to join his regiment.

* * *

THE damage done in St. Lucia by the landslides of last November, when 96 persons lost their lives, amounted to £30,040 states the Colonial Engineer in his annual report for 1938 on the Public Works Department. The cost is being met from a grant made by the Imperial Government. The extraordinary weather conditions which caused the disaster are shown by such records as: Rain, on every day of July at Rabot Estate; nearly ten inches in twenty-four hours at Barre de l'Isle Nursery on November 10th; and over 63 inches at Quillesse Nursery during November.

Mr. E. J. King

We are very glad to state that news was received, just as the CIRCULAR was going to press, that Mr. E. J. King was making good progress after an operation for appendicitis which took place on October 31st. Mr. T. Souness is acting as secretary of the West India Committee during Mr. King's absence. Mr. E. A. Andrews is temporarily assisting in the work of the Trinidad and Tobago Standing Committee of which Mr. Souness is Executive Officer.

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



*Unemployment Inquiry in Barbados — Antigua Drought Broken
War Time Measures in British Guiana*



ANTIGUA

WELCOME Rains. Miss Helen Goodwin on October 2nd wrote: At last I have much pleasure in informing you that the drought has broken. Although there has been no general rain, yet (with the unfortunate exception of Body Ponds, the source of the town water supply) during the last three days most places in the island have received from two to three inches of rain. The hurricane season is now officially over.

Intercession Service. October 1st was the day set apart by the Archbishop of Canterbury for religious intercession. A short service was held in the afternoon at the War Memorial, at which His Excellency the Governor gave an address. Methodist and Moravian clergy joined with those of the Church of England in taking this service.

BARBADOS

The Hon. S. C. Thorne has been appointed a member of the Executive Council of the Colony.

Relief of Unemployment. A Standing Committee has been appointed by H.E. the Acting Governor to examine the causes and extent of unemployment in the Colony and to recommend measures for the relief, where necessary, of both seasonal, and if it exists, permanent unemployment.

The Committee consists of Hon. D. G. Leacock (chairman), Mr. G. D. Adams, Mr. J. E. T. Branker, Miss Peggy Cox, Mr. V. C. Gale, Rev. F. Godson, Mr. E. S. Robinson and Mr. J. H. Wilkinson.

Legislative Council.—It was announced in the Official Gazette that His Majesty the King had been pleased to give instructions for the definitive appointment of the following members of the Legislative Council: Mr. Dudley Gordon Leacock, Mr. John de Lisle Chandler, Sir George O'Donnell Walton, Lieut.-Colonel William Bowring and Mr. Robert Challenor.

BRITISH GUIANA

Shipments of Sugar and Bauxite. Our Honorary Correspondent, Mr. B. H. Bayley, wrote on September 16th that during the last week in August no less than 130,536 bags of sugar were shipped to the United Kingdom and Canada, while 14,533 tons of Bauxite went to Canada from the Demerara Bauxite Co., Ltd.

Control of Prices in War Time. Taking time by the forelock, the Acting Governor, before the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, appointed a Committee to advise as to the necessity or otherwise for controlling the prices of foodstuffs and other commodities. Since then Orders of the Governor-in-Council have fixed the maximum prices at which articles used mainly by the poorer classes may be sold, and a rigorous campaign has been carried into effect against profiteering. Also

restrictions on the use of petrol have been imposed in order to build up a reserve stock against the possibility of the Police and Militia Forces having to make heavy demands for fuel for motor lorries, etc., for transport purposes. The restrictions do not hamper normal business in any way.

Customs Duties and Exchange Rates. The Georgetown Chamber of Commerce discussed on September 1st the inequitable method followed by the Government of collecting customs dues based on the exchange rate day by day. The view was expressed that there was no reason why the Government should make importers pay duty on an exchange rate which had been arbitrarily fixed by the local banks and so raise at a time of crisis the cost of commodities. It was agreed that the Chamber should make representations to the Government, and suggest that the mean figures between buying and selling of the opening rate on the day of arrival of the goods should be the customs rate.

Trial "Black Out" in Georgetown. A trial "black out" was carried out in Georgetown and its environs on the night of September 6th. The usual arrangements were made and the "black out" was successful except for a few minor incidents caused by stupid people—there are always some such to be found in every community. The night was clear, and to unaccustomed city eyes the stars appeared remarkably bright.

Internment of Germans. Four Germans were arrested and interned at the Forestry Station at Mazaruni on September 7th. A few days later an Austrian was interned.

Canon H. Gregory, who is spending a holiday in England, after his recent retirement from All Saints' Anglican Church, New Amsterdam, has been appointed by the Bishop of Barbados to the cure of St. Margaret's in that Colony.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Social Welfare. It was announced on September 23rd, that the Governor had appointed a Social Welfare Committee for the Colony, under the chairmanship of the Senior Medical Officer. The other members are the Agricultural Officer, the Director of Education, the Labour Officer and the Hon. Dr. K. Heusner.

DOMINICA

The Hon. A. G. Forbes has been appointed to be an official member of the Executive Council until May, 1941.

ST. LUCIA

Sugar. Our Honorary Correspondent Mr. E. T. Ward, Agricultural Superintendent, wrote on September 23rd that the crop was making satisfactory growth,

although young canes in the southern area had been retarded by the continuation of dry weather conditions. Canes planted in reclaimed swamp land at Vieux-Fort were, however, doing very well.

Limes. The gathering of the crop was progressing, but chiefly for lime oil. Shipments of green limes were being made for the Bermuda market, but the demand was very limited. The average local price for green limes was 9/- per barrel. The dry weather had hindered the replanting of budded limes.

Cacao. Picking of the new crop had commenced and the trees were promising in fields which had received some cultural attention. Peasant cacao yields would be mostly small due to neglect.

Fresh Fruit. Mangoes and avocados continued plentiful. A second shipment of 275 crates of Julie mangoes and 15 crates of avocados was made through the Government Marketing Depot to London by s.s. Inanda.

Horse Breeding. Negotiations have been satisfactorily concluded between Government and a local syndicate for the purchase of a thoroughbred stallion "Millersdale" (his grandsire was the famous horse "Phalaris") from Barbados. This fine animal had arrived; and then would fill the long-felt want for a good stud animal to effect much needed improvement in the local horsekind.

ST. VINCENT

Mr. W. M. Lopey. The Government Gazette for September 19th contains the announcement that Mr. Lopey has been appointed Headmaster of the St. Vincent Boys Grammar School.

Sea Island Cotton. After the close season which terminated on August 15th, growers everywhere had been actively engaged in preparations for planting. Germination trials indicated that neither storage nor treatment in the Simons Heater had in any way affected viability of the seed, though for some unknown reason the germination of the seed obtained from the last pickings was decidedly poor.

Virgin Islands

Drought and Health Conditions

In his Medical and Sanitary Report for 1938, Dr. D. P. Wailling points out that whilst there were no serious epidemics there were 121 deaths against 68 in 1937. The prolonged drought caused an outbreak—not, however, serious—of typhoid and diarrhoea. The greatest number of deaths were of old people and infants. Fourteen succumbed to chronic heart disease which is exceedingly common, and as he has previously pointed out "any stress of weather, such as the prolonged drought in the middle of the year, has a decidedly adverse influence on old people and those suffering from cardio-vascular diseases." The scheme for improving the water supply has unfortunately not as yet materialized, but Dr. Wailling says "it will not be abandoned so long as there remains any possibility of obtaining a grant from the Colonial Development Fund."

Obituary

MR. CHARLES R. SADLER

The death occurred at Southport on October 23rd of Mr. Charles R. Sadler, formerly General Manager of the Trinidad Government Railway and a member of the Legislative Council of the Colony.

Captain the Hon. J. O. Catteridge, Director of Education in Trinidad and Tobago, attended the cremation service at Liverpool, on October 25th to represent his friends and late colleagues in the Colony.

Mr. Sadler leaves a widow, two sons who are in Trinidad and two daughters to mourn his loss, and to them we offer our regrets and sympathy.

LADY ARMITAGE-SMITH

We regret to announce the death on October 22nd, 1939, after a short illness, of Imogen, widow of Sir Sydney Armitage-Smith, K.B.E., C.B., of 20, York Terrace, N.W.1, and Little Rodsall, Shackelford, Godalming. The funeral took place on Wednesday, October 25th, at St. Marylebone Church.

Lady Armitage-Smith, who was the youngest daughter of the late Sir James Ramsay, Bt., was married in 1916. Sir Sydney undertook a mission to the West Indies in 1932 to investigate and report on the finances of the Leeward Islands and St. Lucia. Lady Armitage-Smith's sister is the Duchess of Atholl, whose husband is a Vice-President of the West India Committee.

Jamaica Banana Industry

Although it might have been assumed that the effects of the war upon the Jamaica banana industry would be unfavourable to the point of being disastrous, we are pleased to hear that, in spite of difficulties with regard to shipping and certain other factors, the banana trade of the island is being carried on without serious dislocation.

Barbados Tomatoes for Canada

The possibility of producing tomatoes in Barbados for shipment to Canada has been the subject of investigation by the Department of Agriculture. In a very full report on cultivation and shipping experiments, published in the Barbados Agricultural Journal (vol. VII, No. 4), Dr. A. E. S. McIntosh, the Assistant Director of Agriculture, states that an export trade could be successfully worked, through an export organisation which guaranteed the grower two cents per lb. for all shippable tomatoes and undertook their grading, packing, cooling, shipping and marketing.

WANT

The charge for announcements under this head is 5/- for three lines and 1/6 for each additional line.

FOR SALE: El Sbaa (1931) Chestnut Horse suitable for use as a high-class stallion by Athelstan by Teddy, dam Zerka by Bay Cheny-Zobeidah. El Sbaa is a winner of many races in France and placed in high-class handicaps in England. Guaranteed sound, accepting first reasonable offer.—Lark, East Ilsley, Berks, England.

Passengers To and from the West Indies

Fyffes Line

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Cavina (Captain W. T. Forrester, O.B.E.) :—

Rev. J. H. & Mrs. Allen	Sub-Lt. D. Gimson,	Mrs. W. V. Marshall
Mrs. C. C. Anderson	R.N.V.R.	Miss L. McInnes
Mr. W. A. Bond	Mr. & Mrs. G. J. Gobie	Miss A. Philpott
Mr. & Mrs. W. T. Brown	Mr. G. Gobie	Mr. W. Pick
Mr. E. G. Castle	Miss J. Gobie	Rev. T. B. Prentice
Mr. B. F. de Lancy	Mr. S. V. Heaton, R.N.	Miss P. M. Sale
Miss N. E. de Lancy	Mrs. B. Hinshelwood	Mr. B. F. Topper
Miss E. Dollar	Rev. E. A. & Mrs. Jones	Mr. W. B. Webster
Mr. W. G. Fitz-Ritson	Rev. S. Kaye-Parry	Mr. C. R. Webster
Mr. & Mrs. D. Fowler	Mr. N. A. Kelly	Miss A. K. Webster
	Mr. H. L. Lindo	Mr. C. Williams

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Bayano (Captain A. E. Harvey) :—

Miss J. M. Deresford	Mr. S. L. Martin	Miss C. R. Pethers
Mrs. F. C. Madan	Mr. F. R. Murray	Miss M. S. Young

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Camito (Captain R. J. Bostock) :—

Mr. R. Martin	Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Soden
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Standard Fruit & Steamship Co.

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Casanare :—

Mr. A. Heissfeld	Mrs. E. Bracegirdle
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Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Erin :—

Mrs. W. E. McCulloch	Mr. & Mrs. E. Peniston-Bird	Mrs. M. Rowe
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The Cocoa Market

The small available supplies of West Indian descriptions are mostly, if not entirely, now held by second hands. On account of this scarcity, business has been done at considerably higher prices, viz., 64/- L.L.T., for Plantation Trinidad, and 62/6 to 65/- L.L.T., for Fine Grenada, although the turnover in these qualities has necessarily been small.

On the contrary, a fair business is reported in Accra at prices moving in buyers' favour. Spot is now (October 31st) quoted at 27/6, 28/- ex warehouse, London, and new crop, November to January shipment at 24/6 c.i.f. sellers. Regular transactions for prompt shipment from the Coast to America have been recorded, with the price now lower at 26/- ex dock, New York.

Superior Summer Arriba, 87/6, 90/- L.L.T.; Ceylon 50/- L.L.T.

Plantation Trinidad to arrive quoted at 55/-, 57/- C. & F. London, but no business reported. A small business, however, has been done to arrive in Fine Grenada at 50/- c. & f. London, and further sellers.

At a meeting of the Members of the London Cocoa Terminal Market Association held on Monday, the 30th October, it was decided by a narrow majority not to re-open the Market, which under the Rules of the Association was closed at the outbreak of hostilities.

The shipments from the Gold Coast for the crop years October/September, compare as follows :—

1934/1935	.. .. .	241,599	tons
1935/1936	.. .. .	285,507	„
1936/1937	.. .. .	299,985	„
1937/1938	.. .. .	229,029	„
1938/1939	.. .. .	287,252	„

Rice Cultivation in Caribbean Importance in British Guiana

MR. DAVID ADAMS, in the House of Commons recently, asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether it was proposed to encourage rice cultivation in the West Indies; and whether Government grants would be made available for the purposes of irrigation, clearing of swamps, road development, etc. ?

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD, in reply, stated that the importance of encouraging the production locally of food supplies in the West Indies was recognised. Conditions for the production of rice were very favourable in British Guiana, and to a lesser degree in limited areas in Trinidad, Jamaica and British Honduras.

In British Honduras steps had been taken to develop rice growing in the southern part of the colony, and in Trinidad measures had also been taken, including irrigation schemes, to provide for the more satisfactory production of rice. In Jamaica a small acreage was under cultivation, and he understood experiments were being made by private enterprise for its extended cultivation.

In British Guiana rice was subsidiary only to sugar as an export crop, and the exports were sent mainly to the British and French West Indies and neighbouring countries.

The industry had in recent years been under examination on several occasions, and measures had been taken to improve its economic condition. The agricultural aspects of the industry were good, although drainage was capable of improvement in some areas. The whole question of land drainage in British Guiana had recently been the subject of investigation by a local committee, and the recommendations of this committee were now under consideration.

The milling of rice in the Colony was not satisfactory, and this matter had been the subject of a special inquiry by a qualified rice milling expert secured on loan from Malaya. His recommendation that a Government mill should be established in the Essequibo district of the Colony, with a view to providing better quality rice for export, was likely to be acted upon when some questions of detail had been settled.

Labour in St. Lucia

The Government has published for general information the drafts of three Bills to come before the Legislative Council. The first is to amend the Trades Unions Ordinance with the object of legalising peaceful picketing and to safeguard Trade Unions against actions for tort for anything done in contemplation of, or in furtherance of, a trade dispute.

The object of the second is to give effect to the provisions of an International Labour Convention for regulating the recruitment of workers. The last of the three Bills provides for the restriction of child labour.

The West Indies at Westminster

Elections

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD stated in reply to MR. CREECH JONES that no proposals for the postponement of the elections for any of the legislative bodies and local authorities in the West Indian Colonies had been put before him.

Jamaica Civil Servants

Asked by MR. RILEY how many Civil Servants in Jamaica had been transferred to war work and whether steps had been taken to provide new officials for the posts vacated, the Secretary of State said he had not the information asked for. He was, however, satisfied that the Governor was fully alive to the need of maintaining essential Government services at as high a level as the exigencies of the local situation in war permitted.

Social Services and Welfare Work

MR. RILEY asked whether the Secretary of State could give an assurance that welfare, social and medical services would not be arrested or diminished because of war expenditure and war conditions. MR. SORENSEN inquired whether it was the policy of the Government to develop and improve existing social services in the Colonial Empire.

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD said he could not yet add to the answer he gave to a similar question on October 11th (see CIRCULAR of October 19th, p. 427). He was getting ahead with the examination of the question, which involved many factors, as rapidly as he could, and could not make any statement until he was ready to make a comprehensive one.

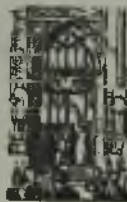
British Guiana (Jewish Refugees)

MAJOR MILLS asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would give an assurance that the decision of the refugee organisations to suspend the setting up of a corporation to promote the settlement of Jewish refugees in British Guiana would only be permitted to be temporary, having regard to the fact that subsequent re-emigration was a condition of entry into the United Kingdom accepted by those organisations.

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD replied that he was hopeful that the scheme might be carried out at some future date, but as the main reason why the refugee organisations were not able to proceed with it now, was that they were no longer in a financial position to do so, there was no action that he could at present usefully take in the matter.

Sugar Duty

MR. R. GIBSON asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he had considered the resolution passed by the members of the Greenock East End Co-operative Society protesting against the raising of the duty on sugar to approximately 2½d. lb., leaving only 2d. per lb. to pay for raw material and production costs, a copy of which was sent to him by the hon. Member for Greenock, and an identical resolution passed by the members of the Greenock Central Co-operative Society, Ltd., on October 12th and if he had any statement to make on the matter.



CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK replied that his right hon. Friend had noted the terms of the resolutions referred to. The considerations which they raised, however, were fully discussed in the recent debates on the Budget and Finance Bill and he could add nothing to what he then said.

Income Tax in Jamaica

In reply to a question by MR. RILEY about income taxation in Jamaica MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD gave details of the present scale together with the following other particulars asked for:—

“There is no separate super-tax in addition to this scale.

“The total of the gross incomes assessed for the year of assessment 1937 amounted to £4,029,946, and the total income tax receipts for the year ending March 31st, 1938, were £101,650.

“Proposals at present before the Legislative Council of Jamaica provide for considerable upward revision of the present rates of income tax.”

MR. RILEY then asked whether MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD was satisfied that the rates now operating were adequate for the existing situation in view of the fact that at the present time on an income of £1,000 a person pays £17 as against £127 in this country for a single man.

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD replied that proposals for considerable increases in income tax in Jamaica were at present before the Legislative Council, and he very much hoped that they would be accepted early.

H.M. Forces Prefer Lime Juice

SIR PATRICK HANNON on October 17th asked the Secretary of State for the Dominions whether in view of the fact that large quantities of concentrated orange juice were being supplied to His Majesty's Forces and the Mercantile Marine from California he would take steps to encourage the use of South African fruit and juice. In reply MR. EDEN stated that Government purchases of fruit and fruit juices for the Forces mainly consisted of canned fruits and lime juice. Such purchases were made by open tender, and Empire producers had the advantage of a substantial preference. Inquiry had failed to confirm the statement that large quantities of concentrated orange juice were being bought.

In reply to a supplementary question he assured Sir P. Hannon that wherever possible supplies available from overseas Dominions would be given preferential treatment and “certainly as far as lime juice was concerned it would be the impeccable imperial policy.” The following conversation then ensued: “MAJOR MILNER: Will that policy apply to Jaffa oranges from Palestine, which, of course, are the best oranges? MR. EDEN: Lime juice is not made of oranges. MAJOR MILNER: I agree, but the question refers to orange juice, and will any preference be given to Palestine from which these oranges come? MR. EDEN: I understand—I do not know why—that His Majesty's Forces prefer lime juice to orange juice, and, therefore, oranges do not arise.”

Taxation in West Indies

Scales in Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad

A STATEMENT by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for the Colonies, published recently, shows the rates of Income Tax, Surtax and Death Duties in Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad to be as follows:—

Income Tax.		BARBADOS		s. d.	
On every complete pound of taxable income—					
up to	£200	at	0	3	
beyond	£200 and up to	£400	0	6	
"	£400	"	0	9	
"	£600	"	1	0	
"	£800	"	1	3	
"	£1,000	"	1	6	
"	£1,500	"	2	3	
"	£2,500	"	3	0	
"	£5,000	"	4	0	
"	£7,500	"	5	0	

Estate Duty

On the death of any person whose property in Barbados would be liable to a duty in England under the Finance Act, 1894, a duty called "estate duty" shall be payable to the Colonial Treasurer for the benefit of the general revenue in respect of all property of such person which is situate in this Island and passes on the death of such person.

The amount of such duty shall be the same as if this Act had not been passed and section twenty of the Finance Act, 1894, of the United Kingdom had not been applied to this Island, would have been payable in England in respect of such property under the said Finance Act, 1894, or any Act or Acts which may hereafter be passed altering or amending the same.

Income Tax		JAMAICA		s. d.	
(a)	On the first £300		Nil		
On every pound of the income beyond—					
(b)	£300 and up to £400		0	2½	
(c)	£400 and up to £500		0	3	
(d)	£500 and up to £750		0	6	
(e)	£750 and up to £1,000		0	9	
(f)	£1,000 and up to £1,500		1	3½	
(g)	£1,500 and up to £2,000		1	9	
(h)	£2,000 and up to £5,000		2	2½	
(i)	£5,000 and up to £8,000		3	0	
(j)	£8,000 and up to £10,000		3	6	
(k)	On every pound beyond £10,000		4	0	

Estate Duty.

Where the principal value of the estate

Exceeds		Estate Duty shall be payable at the rate per cent. of	
£1,000 and does not exceed	£2,000	3	
£2,000	£5,000	4	
£5,000	£10,000	5	
£10,000	£15,000	6	
£15,000	£20,000	7	
£20,000	£30,000	8	
£30,000	£40,000	9	
£40,000	£50,000	10	
£50,000	£60,000	11	
£60,000	£70,000	12	
£70,000	£80,000	13	
£80,000	£90,000	14	
£90,000	£100,000	15	
£100,000	£200,000	16	
£200,000	£300,000	17	
£300,000	£400,000	18	
£400,000	£500,000	19	
£500,000		20	

Income Tax

TRINIDAD

(1) In the case of a person other than a Company:—

For every dollar of the first		1,000 dollars		cents.	
next	1,000	..	2½	..	
"	1,000	..	4	..	
"	1,000	..	5	..	
"	2,000	..	7	..	
"	2,000	..	9	..	
"	4,000	..	12	..	
"	6,000	..	15	..	
"	3,000	..	18	..	
"	3,000	..	21	..	
"	5,000	..	27	..	
"	9,000	..	32	..	
"	of the remainder of the chargeable income.	..	38	..	

(2) In the case of a Company other than a Life Insurance Company 12½ per centum.

(3) In the case of a Life Insurance Company, 2½ per centum. There shall be charged, levied and collected in every year on the income of every person (including a company) liable to income tax in this Colony, a levy equivalent to 10 per centum of the income tax otherwise payable by such person under the provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance.

Estate Duty

Where the principal value of the Estate:

Exceeds		£100 and does not exceed		£1,500		Estate Duty shall be payable at the rate per centum of	
£1,500	£2,500	1	½				
£2,500	£3,000	1	½				
£3,000	£4,000	2					
£4,000	£5,000	3					
£5,000	£6,000	4					
£6,000	£8,000	5					
£8,000	£10,000	6					
£10,000	£15,000	7					
£15,000	£20,000	8					
£20,000	£25,000	9					
Above	£25,000	10					

Succession Duty

Where the value of any succession

Exceeds		£500 but does not exceed		£500		Where the value of any succession	
£500	£1,000	1	½	2			
£1,000	£2,000	1½		5	10		
£2,000	£3,000	2		6	10		
£3,000	£5,000	2		8	10		
£5,000	£7,000	2		8	15		
£7,000	£10,000	2		9	15		
Above	£10,000	2		11	20		

A husband, a lineal descendant or ancestor of the predecessor.
A brother or sister or their descendants of the predecessor.
A person in any other degree of a stranger in blood to the predecessor.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald stated that there was no Income Tax in the Bahamas, Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands and the Virgin Islands. There was a personal or poll tax in the Cayman Islands.

No estate duty was payable in the Bahamas, Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, St. Lucia or the Turks and Caicos Islands. In St. Lucia succession duty was payable.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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Telephone:
TEMPLE BAR 8922

Telegrams:
CARIB, LONDON

40, NORFOLK STREET,
LONDON, W.C.2.

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The West Indies War Effort

CAPTAIN MARRYAT, in his immortal work "Peter Simple," correctly interpreted the spirit of Barbadians when he made MR. APOLLO JOHNSON say at a "dignity ball" in Bridgetown: "England nebber fear, King George nebber fear while Barbadoes tand tiff." That is the spirit of the West Indies to-day. It was manifested during the Great War when those Colonies contributed liberally men, munitions and money in furtherance of the aims of the Allies, and the messages of loyalty and devotion to the Throne and Empire already addressed to the Government by every unit in the group since the outbreak of hostilities on September 3rd last afford ample evidence—if that is needed—of their willingness, indeed their eagerness, to pull their weight in the struggle which lies before us. It will be within the recollection of our readers that in the Great War the demand that the West Indies might be permitted to raise troops for service overseas proved irresistible. The late MR. DARNELL DAVIS wrote in these pages: "Shall we require more men? Send the summons to the West Indies!"* Actually no such summons was needed for offers to send over contingents were already on their way to England. In Jamaica the late MR. WILLIAM WILSON had formed a War Contingent Committee which raised voluntary subscriptions for sending a contingent overseas. The "West Indies" as the old West India Regiment was called fought with its usual valour in West and East Africa but finally on November 3rd, 1915, a Royal Warrant signifying KING GEORGE V.'s approval of the formation of the British West Indies Regiment was signed by LORD KITCHENER. In all eleven battalions of the "B.W.I.'s" were raised; the aggregate strength of the Regiment being 397 officers and 15,204 non-commissioned officers and men. They served with distinction in France (where they were employed on ammunition duties), Egypt and East Africa, earning the high praise of LORD HAIG and MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDWARD CHAYTOR who recorded their prowess in the operations leading to the capture of Amman, in which they were permitted to take part through the persistence of LIEUT.-COLONEL C. WOOD HILL who commanded the 1st Battalion on that occasion and was awarded the D.S.O. In a forced march along the Jordan Valley the "B.W.I.'s" outdistanced the New Zealand troops

*THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR, September 8th, 1914.

and compelled the Turks to retire. "Particularly noticeable," wrote SIR EDWARD, "was the steadiness of the 1st and 2nd Battalions, British West Indies Regiment, under fire, and their dash when called upon to attack . . . and their extremely good marching powers." The members of private contingents raised in Trinidad, mainly at the instance of MR. (now SIR) GEORGE HUGGINS, and Barbados, through a Committee of which MR. DUDLEY LEACOCK was chairman, rendered a good account of themselves, many receiving commissions in the Army while some served in the Royal Navy. It remains to be seen whether history will repeat itself. In the meantime adequate provision is being made by the various Governments for the defence of their coasts and vulnerable positions, and it will not be forgotten that the German cruiser Karlsruhe was within 300 miles of Barbados which was known to be her immediate objective when she was providentially, though with cruel loss of life, destroyed by an internal explosion on November 4th, 1914. Throughout the West Indies committees have been formed or are in course of formation with the object of increasing the production of foodstuffs and of supplementing the work of relief organisations. In 1795 the Legislature of Barbados provided the Lord Hawkesbury, an armed brig, to assist in blockading enemy ports, and in 1804 the merchants of that island purchased a vessel which was commissioned as a frigate, H.M.S. Barbados. During the Great War the West Indies made no gifts of ships, though shortly before it St. Vincent, during the administration of the HON. GIDEON MURRAY, now VISCOUNT ELIBANK, had offered one to the Government, but in cash they contributed nearly £2,000,000 to the British Government and to war funds and charities in the United Kingdom. In kind they gave sugar, rum, cocoa, rice and arrowroot. They presented nine aeroplanes to the Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force, one, paid for by the people of Dominica, being the first to be donated from overseas. To the British Red Cross Society they gave eleven motor ambulances besides ample funds for their upkeep. We need no assurance that during this greater—but as yet unnamed—war the West Indies will be equally if not even more generous, and it is encouraging to know how whole-heartedly they are prepared to take their full share in upholding the principles of democracy in the face of attacks by a bitter, unscrupulous and tyrannical foe.

From a Londoner's Notebook

BY far the most important event of the fortnight has been the repeal of the arms embargo in the United States. In England we fully appreciate that this legislation has been passed in no way for our benefit. The object of America's return to the traditional position of a neutral in time of war—which is to sell goods, including arms, to either side indifferently—is simply and solely to make America's neutrality the more secure. Nevertheless the benefit we derive is incalculable. It so happens that, owing to our command of the sea, we are able to take advantage of the facilities of trade offered by the United States and the enemy is not. Congress has decided—rightly, in the view of all the great international jurists—that the unneutral course would have been to refuse supplies to one side because the other was disabled from importing them; for that would have been to use the laws of the United States to reverse the verdict of naval arms, and so to intervene in the conflict. In effect, we have now a practically inexhaustible arsenal on which to draw, and the use we can make of it is limited only by our capacity to pay cash down for every dollar's worth of goods we buy, and to take it away in a British or French ship. The immediate intention is to order aeroplanes and flying equipment on a very large scale. Only in the air can the enemy claim any numerical superiority. Aided by the resources of the factories of the United States and of Canada, which is becoming the training ground for the Air Forces of the Empire, we hope quickly to attain supremacy in this element.

The Queen of the Netherlands and the King of the Belgians have addressed to the heads of the belligerent nations a renewed offer to act as intermediaries in peace negotiations. His Majesty the King has replied on behalf of the whole Empire, having first taken the advice, according to the new constitutional form, of all his governments in the United Kingdom and the self-governing Dominions. The offer is of course treated with the respect due to the eminent personages from whom it comes. But the King has had to say that we went to war in the first place in defence of the liberty of Poland, and we remain at war for the wider issue of securing for the future that small nations shall be free from the perpetual fear of aggression. If the royal mediators can tell His Majesty that they have received from Germany a reply that holds out any hope of securing these ends by agreement, then all his Governments will give it their most careful consideration.

* * *

As I write Germany has not replied; but there is no expectation that the reply will be one we can consider. Hitler's latest speech at Munich was full of more hysterical abuse of Great Britain than ever; and the bomb explosion that wrecked the hall a few minutes after his departure has been made the excuse for an outburst of organized hate, in which such eminent Englishmen as the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, and even the Archbishop of Canterbury, are charged with

complicity in the attempt on the Führer's sacred life. Observers outside Germany, well aware that the premises in which Hitler is to speak are invariably searched from attic to ceiling many times over beforehand, have the strongest suspicions that the explosion, like the Reichstag fire seven years ago, may have been deliberately engineered for propaganda purposes by the Nazi organization itself.

* * *

If that be so, the lull in warlike operations may soon be broken by a determined onslaught on England from the air, for which the present anti-English campaign in the German press, based on the Munich explosion, may be the overture. For the execution of such a plan the possession of air bases in the Netherlands would be of the utmost value; and therefore the last week has been one of extreme anxiety in Holland, on whose frontier hundreds of thousands of German troops are massed. Belgium, with grim memories of twenty-five years ago, feels almost equal apprehension. It is true that Hitler has recently and solemnly pledged himself to respect the neutrality of both countries. That, as Mr. Churchill drily remarks in a broadcast, is the reason why their anxiety is so great.

* * *

In Oxford last week, where the Institute of International Affairs and other organs of learned opinion are carrying on their wartime work, I gained the impression that a strong body of thought is forming behind the idea that our war aims should include what is called "federal union." This conception, which Victor Hugo expressed ninety years ago in the phrase "the United States of Europe," starts from the position that the League of Nations has failed because it was a league of sovereign states, none of which would surrender any part of its sovereignty for the general good. Federal Union proposes that the federal authority shall have complete control over certain departments of government—e.g., peace and war, the armed forces, currency, and customs—and that within its own range it shall deal direct with the individual subject of the member-states, and not through the national government. The model, in fact, is the constitution of the United States.

* * *

This is evidently a revolutionary idea to apply to Europe, with its intense national rivalries. It has however been adopted by Mr. Attlee, the leader of the Labour Opposition, who placed it in the forefront of a recent speech to his supporters. Lord Lothian has recently hinted approval of it in a speech delivered in New York; and Lord Halifax also gave it a guarded blessing in a broadcast this week. He made it clear, however, that so great a change in the organization of world-society could only come about through a gradual growth of public opinion in its favour in many countries; it is not a thing that can be created out of nothing by a treaty. That is certainly the crux of the matter. We shall hear much more of Federal Union, but it is a long-range ideal rather than an immediate objective.

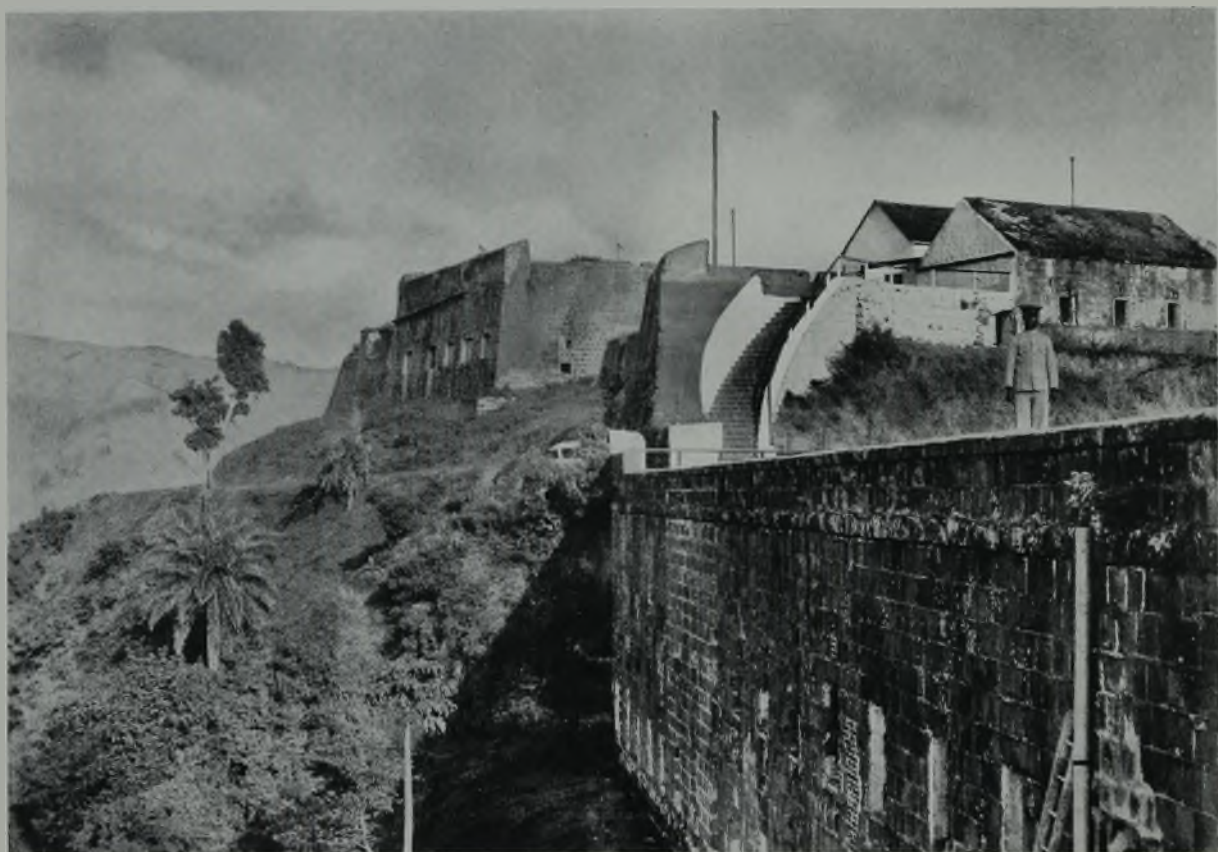


AN OBSERVATION BALLOON OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE

Topical Press Agency



FORT JAMES, ANTIGUA



FORT CHARLOTTE, ST. VINCENT

From photographs by Mr. S. J. Hayward

The West Indies and The War

BAHAMAS

Control of Exports. By Proclamation dated September 7th, the exportation of all food-stuffs and raw materials produced in the Colony the quantity of which exported normally exceeds one per cent. of the total annual value of exports from the Colony is prohibited excepted under licence of the Governor in Council.

BARBADOS

War Contribution of £25,000. The Legislative Council has voted £25,000 as a contribution to the cost of the war. In acknowledging the gift the Secretary of State for the Colonies expressed his deep appreciation to the people of Barbados for the readiness they have always shown in contributing to the common cause.

BRITISH GUIANA

The Governor's Message to the People. Mr. B. H. Bayley writes that the Acting Governor with the promptness that has been a feature of all the measures he has taken in connexion with the war, addressed on September 28th a message to the people of the Colony in which he appealed to them to face the difficulties that lie ahead as a consequence of the grave issues in which the Empire was now involved. He said the country must reduce imports to a minimum and substitute, wherever possible, articles of local production: the aim of the Government would be to provide land to meet the pressing needs for a large increase in the cultivation of suitable crops.

As the war progressed there would inevitably be a rise in the price of imported articles, but there would not be a corresponding increase in the purchasing capacity of the community. It was part of the country's contribution to the necessary war measures that each should bear his share of the hardships involved.

Already there had been some unavoidable rise in the cost of necessities of life and there had been requests for increased wages. The matter would require careful and sympathetic consideration, but his view was that proper consideration could not be given to it until the position had become more stable.

There could be no doubt that war expenditure would place a grievous burden on the United Kingdom taxpayer and he knew that it would be their wish that the Colony should not add to that burden. In order to avoid it there must be additional taxation which he believed would be cheerfully borne. In any proposal put forward in this connexion the aim of the Government would be that increase in the cost of essential commodities should be avoided as far as possible and that the burden should be placed on the shoulders of those best able to bear it.

JAMAICA

Message of Loyalty. At the meeting of the Legislative Council on October 11th the Colonial Secretary moved, the Senior Elected Member seconded and the Senior Nominated Member supported the

following Resolution which was adopted by acclamation all the members standing:—

"BE IT RESOLVED that this Council on behalf of the people of Jamaica humbly beg to express to His Gracious Majesty the King a renewal of its loyalty and devotion to His Throne and Person which is shared by all classes of the people of Jamaica.

"Further that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom be assured that the people of this Ancient and Loyal Colony will at all times do everything in their power to assist in prosecuting the War to a successful issue."

Control of Flour Supplies. By an Order published in the Gazette of October 8th, the Food Controller was empowered by the Governor to take possession of all brands of flour (forty-two are enumerated in a schedule) and to hold, sell, distribute or otherwise dispose of them as he may think expedient for maintaining essential supplies and services. The Order also gives the Controller power to exercise strict restrictions over firms engaged in the flour trade.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Successful Black-outs. Lieut.-Colonel W. A. Orrett has been appointed Air Raids Commandant. Trial black-outs have already been made, both in the towns and at important oil centres, with, it is reported, very satisfactory results.

Student Teachers Practical Offer. The students of the Government Training College for teachers, at a meeting held on September 15th, passed two resolutions. In the first they affirmed their determination to do all that lay in their power to support the Government in all measures deemed necessary to safeguard the Colony.

In the second they sought permission, as a practical measure, to organise in the College a Red Cross and Ambulance Corps as a Unit of the British Red Cross Society of Trinidad and Tobago.

Information Officer. Mr. W. Minshall, the Secretary of the Tourist and Exhibitions Board, whose activities have been temporarily suspended owing to the war, has been appointed Information Officer for the Colony.

Lord Hailey on the Colonies

Lord Hailey dealt with "Modern Colonial Aims" on November 8th at a meeting arranged by the London Missionary Society. He said that self-government for our Colonial areas was to be achieved by deliberate planning, and not by a period of long friction, delayed hopes and estrangement between the ruling race and subject people. There was need for greater financial assistance in the development of our Colonial possessions. While he did not overlook what had been done, there was a serious need for improvement in social services, as well as for a more informed public interest in Colonial affairs.

West Indies Sugar

Estimated Exports, 1939-40

As was reported in the CIRCULAR of October 5th the last meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee to be held at 14, Trinity Square was an Emergency one called to meet Mr. B. A. Forster the Acting Director of Sugar Supplies and Mr. G. L. M. Clauson, Chairman of the Colonial Sugar Committee to consider the Government's offer to purchase all the disposable sugar of the British West Indies and British Guiana for the year ending August 31st, 1940. At that meeting Mr. Forster said that in the event of the offer being accepted the assistance of the West India Committee as a "clearing house" where details could be dealt with centrally would be greatly welcomed by the Directorate of Sugar Supplies.

The first task entrusted to the West India Committee was the compilation of statistics for the 1939-40 crop. Requests for the desired information were made by cablegram to the Sugar Associations in Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad and to the Colonial Secretaries of the Windward Islands and British Honduras and by letter to the London representatives of the sugar producers in British Guiana and the Leeward Islands. Our enquiries met with a ready response and although there were some lacunae which necessitated further cablegrams the task has now been completed and full details have been received from every producing unit in the West Indian areas. The table given below is a summarized statement of the estimated exports from October 1st to August 31st, 1940, amounting to a total of 502,086 tons.

BRITISH WEST INDIES, BRITISH GUIANA AND BRITISH HONDURAS

Estimated Exports of Sugar from 1st October, 1939 to 31st August, 1940

		Tons.	Tons.
BARBADOS ..	Greys ..	62,000	87,000
	Fancy Molasses	25,000	
JAMAICA ..	Greys ..	—	101,200
TRINIDAD ..	Greys ..	87,446	111,586
	Yellows	23,960	
	Syrup Sugar ..	100	
	Molasses	80	
LEEWARD ISLANDS..	Greys ..	—	33,500
WINDWARD ISLANDS	Greys ..	—	9,000
BRITISH GUIANA ..	Greys ..	155,250	159,550
	Yellows	2,800	
	Dark Molasses	1,500	
BRITISH HONDURAS	Greys ..	—	250
Total Estimated Exports of all Colonies ..			502,086

Mr. E. J. King

All our members will be glad to know that Mr. E. J. King continues to make good progress. He left the nursing home on November 11th and is looking forward to returning to work in about a fortnight's time.

Cocoa in War Time

Government Purchases Crops

THE Colonial Office announced on November 13th that His Majesty's Government had undertaken, as a war measure, to purchase the whole 1939-40 crop of British West African cocoa. The prices paid to producers will be fixed for the whole season on a basis of 9s. per load for Gold Coast good fermented, and £16 10s. for Nigerian f.a.q. cocoa, ex scale port of shipment. The crop will be handled by the European, African and other shippers already established in the trade, who will act as agents for the Government and will be paid on agreed remuneration for their services. Each shipper will be allotted a share of total purchases based, broadly speaking, in the case of the larger shippers, on purchases over the last three seasons and in the case of the smaller shippers, many of whom have only recently entered the trade, on last season's purchases.

A moratorium on cocoa sales and purchases has been declared in Gold Coast and Nigeria as from November 13th in order that the necessary arrangements for introducing the scheme may be made by the Colonial Governments. These arrangements will include the setting up of local control organizations which will obtain returns of existing stocks and contracts and make such other local arrangements as may be required. It is hoped that Government purchases can begin within a week or ten days.

His Majesty's Government have also undertaken to offer to purchase, at prices to be determined in relation to the prices paid for West African cocoa, maximum quantities of cocoa produced in Trinidad, the Windward Islands and Ceylon, these quantities to be based on normal shipments to the United Kingdom in past seasons.

Sales will be effected in the United Kingdom and other markets so far as possible through normal trade channels. An Advisory Committee, representative of the firms with organizations in the United Kingdom engaged in shipping cocoa from Colonial Dependencies, is being constituted.

Writing on the day after the above announcement was published, it can be said that the trade awaits further developments in regard to the Government scheme, its practical working and some indication of how it will affect trading in the London market. The immediate result in New York, however, was an increase in Terminal prices during the day of 42 to 30 points.

Prior to this disclosure of the Government's intentions, the market had shown no material change. Business had been transacted in new crop Fair Fermented Accra for prompt shipment from the Gold Coast to America at 26/- to 26/6 ex dock, and in a lesser degree in Good Fermented to London at 24/-, 24/7½ c.i.f. Spot Accra, of which there have been larger supplies, has been in good demand with business done at 27/6, 28/- ex warehouse London, and 26/6, 26/9 ex store Liverpool. Sellers, however, are now asking 30/- in London and 29/- in Liverpool. There have been small sales of Trinidad Plantation quality at 64/-, 65/- L.L.T.

To Women of the Empire

The Queen's Broadcast

ON Armistice Day Her Majesty the Queen broadcast the following message to the women of the Empire.

"The last time that I broadcast a message was at Halifax, Nova Scotia, when I said a few words of farewell to all the women and children who had welcomed the King and myself so kindly during our visits to Canada and the United States of America.

"The world was then at peace; and for seven happy weeks we had moved in an atmosphere of such good will and human kindness that the very idea of strife and bloodshed seemed impossible. The recollection of it still warms my heart and gives me courage.

"I speak to-day in circumstances sadly different. For twenty years we have kept this Day of Remembrance as one consecrated to the memory of past and never-to-be-forgotten sacrifice, and now the peace which that sacrifice made possible has been broken, and once again we have been forced into war.

VITAL WORK TO DO

"I know that you would wish me to voice, in the name of the women of the British Empire, our deep and abiding sympathy with those on whom the first cruel and shattering blows have fallen—the women of Poland. Nor do we forget the gallant womanhood of France who are called on to share with us again the hardships and sorrows of war.

"War has at all times called for the fortitude of women. Even in other days, when it was an affair of the fighting forces only, wives and mothers at home suffered constant anxiety for their dear ones, and too often the misery of bereavement.

"Their lot was all the harder because they felt that they could do so little beyond heartening, through their own courage and devotion, the men at the front.

"Now this is all changed, for we, no less than men, have real and vital work to do. To us also is given the proud privilege of serving our country in her hour of need.

"The call has come, and from my heart I thank you, the women of our great Empire, for the way that you have answered it.

"The tasks that you have undertaken, whether at home or in distant lands, cover every field of National Service, and I would like to pay my tribute to all of you who are giving such splendid and unselfish help in this time of trouble.

WAR-TIME WORRIES

"At the same time, I do not forget the humbler part which so many of you have to play in these trying times. I know that it is not so difficult to do the big things.

"The novelty, the excitement of new and interesting duties have an exhilaration of their own. But these tasks are not for every woman. It is the thousand and

one worries and irritations in carrying on war-time life in ordinary homes which are often so hard to bear.

"Many of you have had to see your family life broken up, your husband going off to his allotted task, your children evacuated to places of greater safety.

"The King and I know what it means to be parted from our children, and we can sympathise with those of you who have bravely consented to this separation for the sake of your little ones.

"Equally do we appreciate the hospitality shown by those of you who have opened your homes to strangers and to children sent from places of special danger.

"All this, I know, has meant sacrifice, and I would say to those who are feeling the strain: Be assured that in carrying on your home duties and meeting all these worries cheerfully, you are giving real service to the country.

"You are taking your part in keeping the home front, which will have dangers of its own, stable and strong.

FIGHTING FOR HOMES

"It is, after all, for our homes and for their security that we are fighting, and we must see to it that, despite all the difficulty of these days, our homes do not lose those very qualities which make them the background as well as the joy of our lives.

"Women of all lands yearn for the day when it will be possible to set about building a new and better world, where peace and good will shall abide.

"That day must come. Meantime, to all of you, in every corner of the Empire, who are doing such fine work in all our Services, or who are carrying on at home amidst the trials of these days, I would give a message of hope and encouragement.

"We have all a part to play, and I know you will not fail in yours, remembering always that the greater your courage and devotion, the sooner shall we see again in our midst the happy ordered life for which we long.

"Only when we have won through to an enduring peace shall we be free to work unhindered for the greater happiness and well-being of all mankind.

"We put our trust in God, who is our refuge and strength in all times of trouble. I pray with all my heart that He may bless and guide and keep you always."

After the Queen had finished speaking the National Anthem, the "Marseillaise" and the National Anthem of Poland were played.

THE Rev. E. L. Evans, of Prittlewell, Essex, has been appointed Warden of St. Peter's Theological College, Jamaica. The new Warden will be welcomed in Jamaica not only for his theological attainments, but also for his proficiency at cricket. He has played for the Gentlemen of the County of Essex.

Sea Island Cotton

Year's Work in England

THE Advisory Committee in England of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association report that during the year ended September 30th special attention has been given to questions of publicity, the use of Sea Island cotton for parachutes and balloon fabrics, the competition of American Sea Island cotton, the administration of the Certification Trade Mark, cases of misrepresentation and the consumption of West Indian Sea Island cotton.

Consumption. Despite the fact that trade in the cotton industry generally has been unsatisfactory during the year, the consumption of West Indian Sea Island cotton has shown a gratifying increase, due largely to Government requirements. The 1938 crop, 5,500 bales, was almost entirely absorbed by the end of March, although 1,400 more than in the 1937 crop. Under present conditions, prospects for the absorption of the 1939 crop are reported to be favourable.

American Sea Island. Only small quantities have been imported into the United Kingdom where the prices have been lower than Montserrat cotton. It is reported that the area planted in 1939 shows a reduction of about 40 per cent.; a crop of about 2,900 bales is expected.

Balloon Fabrics. An important development during the year has been the use of fabrics made of Sea Island cotton for the balloon barrage scheme of the Air Ministry. This has led to a good demand for the St. Vincent superfine variety.

Certification Trade Mark. Cases of alleged misrepresentation have again been taken up. In comparatively few instances have the goods tested been found not to have been entitled to the description "Sea Island" and in these cases they have been withdrawn at the Committee's request. The total number of users of the Certification Mark is now ninety-three.

Publicity. Press advertising has been undertaken by firms engaged in the trade, principally Austin Reed Ltd. The Fine Cotton Spinners' and Doublers' Association have also had a special display in their head offices at Manchester of goods made from their "Sylex" yarns (spun from West Indian Sea Island Cotton).

The Committee's application to the Colonial Empire Marketing Board for financial assistance in advertising received approval in principle, subject to a preliminary inquiry by the Board's officers. Further action has, however, been impossible owing to the suspension of the Board's activities for the duration of the war.

Consideration of a suggestion that a film be made of the Sea Island cotton industry has also had to be suspended.

The Committee is satisfied that if the trade demand for West Indian Sea Island cotton is to be maintained, it is necessary to give attention to publicity. It is, therefore, of vital importance to the future of the Association's work that there should be neither a suspension of the cess nor a reduction in its present rate in order that there may be funds available in reserve for the necessary action when peace time conditions again prevail.

Exhibitions.—An account is given of valuable work done in bringing West Indian Sea Island Cotton and its productions prominently before the public at the Empire Exhibition Glasgow, Whiteley's Colonial Exhibition and the British Industries Fair. Photographs of the attractive displays made on these occasions were reproduced in the CIRCULAR for July 14th, 1938, February 9th, 1939 and March 23rd, 1939, respectively.

General. The Committee in a memorandum to the West Indies Royal Commission stated that in the event of increased demand production could be extended, and referred to the steps already taken to develop the market.

Shirts made of West Indian Sea Island cotton were presented to the West Indies Cricket Team which visited England.

Work During the War. There will necessarily be some curtailment of the work of the Committee. The British Industries Fair for 1940 has been cancelled and it is doubtful if conditions will justify expenditure on advertising. It is considered important to maintain the Certification Trade Mark and to continue the supply of labels. A market will be maintained for the cotton not used by the Air Ministry and it has been arranged that the secretary shall visit underwear manufacturers and report on the position.

The unsold stock of Sea Island cotton in Liverpool as at September 30th, 1939, was 1,000 bales as compared with 2,400 bales on September 30th, 1938.

H.H. Princess Marie Louise

As Red Cross Worker

A depot for making hospital supplies was opened some weeks ago under the supervision of Mrs. W. R. Fisher at her house "Waterside," Bourne End, Bucks. Some thirty ladies are engaged five days in the week cutting out and making swabs, many-tailed bandages, surgical operating masks, and other hospital requirements. The depot is affiliated to the Red Cross, but so far has had to depend entirely on the kindness of its friends to enable it to procure all the material required to carry on the work so essential at the moment.

H.H. Princess Marie Louise, who is so well known in the West Indies, is one of the workers at the depot and takes a keen personal interest in all its activities. Mr. R. Bryson, O.B.E., a member of the Executive of the West India Committee, is the hon. treasurer, and so far has been successful in collecting over £200, of which over £140 has been spent on materials.

In the photograph, by Mr. Cyril W. Roberts, of High Wycombe, reproduced on page 447, the Princess is seen with Mrs. Fisher on her right.

Broadcast on Jamaica. Mr. Hugh Paget, who formerly lived in Jamaica and is at present a member of the Secretariat of the West India Committee, will broadcast a talk on that island in the series of School Broadcasts on Travel now in progress. The talk will be given on November 24th at 2 p.m.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"NEW broom sweep clean, but de ole broom know de corners." * * *

THE Atlas of British Honduras may be obtained from the Survey Department, Belize, price \$1.50 a copy.

* * *

THE total production of the Kern Trinidad Oilfields Ltd. amounted to 76,141 barrels during the month of October.

* * *

MR. PERCY CHAPMAN has been appointed London representative of Angostura Bitters (Dr. J. G. B. Siegert and Sons) Ltd. in succession to the late Mr. William Goldie.

* * *

THE Bill to vest in His Majesty the property in all petroleum existing naturally in British Guiana, to which reference was made in the CIRCULAR of October 5th, has been passed by the Legislative Council.

* * *

SIR EDWARD STUBBS has been nominated by the Jamaica Imperial Association to represent them on the Council of the Tobacco Federation of the British Empire. The Federation is affiliated to the British Empire Producers' Organization of which Sir Edward is Deputy Chairman.

* * *

THE Colonial Office has announced that H.M. the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. John Verity, Puisne Judge, British Guiana, to be Chief Justice, Zanzibar, in succession to Sir Charles Ewan Law, who was recently appointed Chief Justice, Northern Rhodesia.

* * *

As a result of the merger which was mentioned in the CIRCULAR of October 19th, the partners, principals and staff of Curtis Campbell & Co., are joining Booker Bros., McConnell & Co., Ltd., Mr. C. H. Campbell and Mr. E. R. Campbell becoming members of the Board of Directors.

* * *

AT the meeting held on October 30th, when the merger with the Corentyne Sugar Company was agreed to, Sir Alfred Sherlock, the Chairman of Booker Bros., McConnell & Co., Ltd., said that the amalgamated company would represent about two-thirds of the sugar industry of British Guiana and its production would represent not less than 5 per cent. of the total consumption of sugar in the United Kingdom.

* * *

A TRIBUTE is paid to Mr. Kenneth Reid, in a recent issue of The Tobagonian where he occupies the "Portrait Gallery." His many activities in the public interest are

described and the conclusion reached that his chief aim seems to be to make the land of his adoption more attractive and prosperous and to use every opportunity that presents itself to bring about the desired end.

* * *

SIR ALAN BURNS' transference from the British Honduras Governorship to the Colonial Office as an



Red Cross workers at Bourne End

(See page 446)

Assistant Under-Secretary is, says West Africa, a step which will be hailed with enthusiasm by all who know his record, except, no doubt, the people of the Colony he leaves. His work there must have differed greatly from that which fell to his lot in Nigeria, where an excellent intellect and a generous imagination combined to establish a reputation for that "understandingness" which is one of the best possessions any man in high place in Africa—or elsewhere—can have.

* * *

MR. CASSLETON ELLIOTT, a member of the Executive of the West India Committee, was operated on for appendicitis on November 13th.

* * *

WHEN he opened the Live Stock Exhibition in Port-of-Spain on October 21st, the Governor said he would like to see a Show of the results of the "Grow more Food" campaign. Sir Hubert Young then offered a prize for the best exhibit from any half-an-acre plot, either one of the new lots to be provided on terms which he had finally approved that morning, or one already occupied. If the Judges could not decide between live stock and food crops he would give two prizes.

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



Unemployment Relief — Rice and Wheat Flour
Increased Postal Rate



ANTIGUA

GOOD Rains. Writing on October 16th, Miss Helen Goodwin said the weather continued favourable. Heavy showers of rain at short intervals had given the land time to absorb the water, and the island was beautifully green. Some estates had had in nine days a greater rainfall than during the previous nine months. In St. Johns the distribution had been more even although there had been a definite increase during the last three weeks. The records at the Botanical Station show 15.23 inches from January to September 28th and 4.83 inches from September 29th to October 16th.

Unemployment Relief. The Legislative Council had voted funds to carry out special works to relieve the unemployment situation. £250 had been granted to peasants for growing foodstuffs, and a similar sum to estates for the planting of foodstuffs, provided that the work was done by hand labour. A further £250 was voted for Relief Work which includes the cleaning of ponds and the clearing of Monk's Hill, a former signal station.

Antigua Beach Hotel. Whilst the war in Europe had not seriously interrupted the construction of the Hotel, it had caused delay in the delivery of certain materials from England. In spite of this difficulty, the directors anticipate that the hotel will be open in December or early in January. The recent rains have enabled flowering trees and shrubs to be planted. The manager's house has now been completed but garages, servants quarters, bathing huts, etc., have still to be built.

Hon. Ickford W. Thomas. Miss Goodwin reports with regret the death on October 9th, at the early age of 36, of the Hon. Ickford W. Thomas acting Federal Treasurer. Mr. Thomas was, she writes, an Antiguan of whom we are justly proud. He entered the Government service at 18 in a minor position, and by sheer force of merit, worked his way to the position of Acting Treasurer of Antigua and Acting Federal Treasurer.

He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Thomas of St. Johns, was educated at the T.O.R. Memorial High School and at the Antigua Grammar School. After first holding an appointment in Antigua he became, in 1928, Treasurer of the Virgin Islands, where he proved a most able officer, and in 1937 he returned to Antigua as Accountant at the Treasury. On Mr. G. D. Todd's promotion he acted as Treasurer, which position he filled ably and conscientiously, and there is little doubt that the appointment would have been confirmed in due course.

Mr. Thomas married in 1928 Agneta, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Edwards of Antigua. He leaves a widow and three young children.

BRITISH GUIANA

Municipal Wages. Our Honorary Correspondent writes that the Georgetown Town Council, with unjustifiable precipitancy and an easy insouciance possible only where other people's money is being spent, have increased by 10 per cent. the wages of all municipal employees earning less than \$40 a month. The Council have also agreed that municipal officers who are members of the British Guiana Militia now on active service should receive their full salaries from the Town Council in addition to their war pay and maintenance.

Use of Local Woods. The Legislative Council have voted a sum of \$30,000 for the purpose of establishing a revolving fund to supply the Public Works Department and other Government Departments with supplies of seasoned local timbers sufficient to fill their requirements without using any imported lumber. The \$30,000 will be in the nature of a vote for unallocated stores. Seasoned wood withdrawn for use will be charged at cost against the specific works and the money used to replenish stocks under seasoning. The purchase and seasoning of stocks will be undertaken by the Forest Department in collaboration with the Public Works Department.

Rice and Wheat Flour Bread. At the instance of the Food Production Committee set up by the Government, the three largest bakeries in Georgetown recently carried out a trial of bread made with a mixture of rice and 75 per cent. wheat flour. The bread not only looked well but was found to be delicious. Parboiled rice and white rice were tried in the experiment, and there appeared to be no difference in the bread made from the two flours. In view of this the use of flour made from parboiled rice will be recommended on account of its higher vitamin content, and the resulting bread will be more nutritious than the usual wheat flour bread.

Rent Restriction. The Acting Governor has appointed a Committee to inquire and make recommendations as to the necessity or otherwise for the re-introduction of rent restriction legislation. The Committee consists of Mr. P. W. King, Official Receiver and Public Trustee (chairman) and Hons. P. C. Wight, Mayor of Georgetown, J. Gonsalves, Deputy Mayor, and G. H. Smellie, Member of the Legislative Council. Labour is represented by Mr. H. Critchlow, secretary of the British Guiana Labour Union.

Allotment Scheme. As a part of general proposals of the Food Production Committee for increasing the home production of important food crops, the Acting Governor has appointed Committees to prepare allotment schemes for lands in and around Georgetown and New Amsterdam and to conduct the schemes when approved.

JAMAICA

Increased Postage Rate. From October 16th, the rates of postage on ordinary letters and on air mail letters were increased as follows: Ordinary letters, Empire from 1½d. to 2d. for the first ounce, and 1d. each additional ounce; Foreign letters 3d. for the first ounce and 1½d. each additional ounce.

Air mail rates became, to give a few examples, 10d. to Great Britain, Canada, the United States and Puerto Rico; 1s. to continental Europe, and 9d. to Cuba.

ST. LUCIA

Weather. Conditions during September, wrote Mr. E. T. Ward on October 14th, had remained exceptionally dry in most parts of the Colony, especially in the coastal areas where the lack of rain was being felt. High temperatures had been maintained and some hot spells had been experienced.

Sugar. The continued dry weather had retarded the crop in the drier areas, but elsewhere growth was satisfactory. Preparations for planting were now in progress. The latest estimate of production for the current quota year was 9,800 tons.

Limes. The manufacture of lime juice and lime oil was proceeding as the crop ripened. Little activity was reported on the green lime market, the local price of green limes being 10/- per barrel.

Coco-nuts. Although in some areas yields were noticeably affected by the dry weather they were generally speaking higher than last year. A slight increase in prices had stimulated the export of nuts and copra was also being manufactured on a larger scale in anticipation of improved demand.

Food Crops. The Government had lost no time in setting up an Advisory Committee for the control and regulation of foodstuffs. The Agricultural Department had instituted a campaign for the greater production of ground provisions and other food crops for local consumption, with a view to encouraging the people to be more independent of imported supplies which were likely to increase in price in the near future.

A Well-Merited Honour

The King has awarded the O.B.E. (Civil Division) to Captain Hugh Roberts, Master of Messrs. Elders and Fyffes' s.s. Mopan, for great courage, resolution and skill in saving his unarmed ship when under continuous fire from an enemy submarine for over four hours during her homeward voyage from Jamaica with a cargo of bananas.

The U-boat opened fire at about 4,000 yards, fragments of shells falling on the Mopan which having no gun could not reply. Captain Roberts at once zig-zagged into the wind and brought the U-boat astern, so that she could not use her after gun. On his instructions the chief engineer worked the ship up to about 16½ knots, and after three more hours the U-boat four miles astern gave up the chase. All the officers and men behaved most admirably.

Mr. Richard H. Smith, chief engineer of the Mopan, has been officially commended for his share in saving the ship.

London Cocoa Association**A Year of Difficulty**

At the Eighth Annual General Meeting of the Cocoa Association of London Ltd., held on October 25th, Mr. L. E. Cope, the chairman, referred to the great regret with which the Board had heard of the death of their colleague, Mr. C. W. Gurney.

After dealing briefly with the continued progress of the Association and its satisfactory financial position, Mr. Cope said that the importance of recent events seemed to have overshadowed anything that happened previously. He must, however, mention the work of the Contracts Committee under the very able chairmanship of Mr. F. A. Greenaway. They were all indebted to this Committee whose difficult task had been to frame rules to protect the interests of both buyers and sellers in the face of continually and rapidly changing conditions.

He would like to quote the chairman of the London Cocoa Terminal Market, who said he was afraid to mention the word market for fear of reducing everybody to tears. The year under review had been a bad one for Mincing Lane notwithstanding the fact that the consumption of cocoa in the United Kingdom had been exceedingly good. Producers and brokers had, perhaps, suffered most from the low prices. Short crops had added to the plight of West Indian producers. The uncertainty which prevailed for a considerable period prior to the outbreak of war, brought business almost to a standstill. Tariffs and currency difficulties had reduced trade to the Continent to a minimum. It was to be hoped that when Peace came again, the Governments of the world would not lose sight of these problems, and would make it possible for all nations to trade freely together.

Mr. Cope then dealt with the subject which he said was foremost in their minds, and was viewed with apprehension by most of them, namely the Government control of cocoa.

The resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Association had been handed to the Ministry of Food. The cocoa position was being closely watched by the Advisory Committee to the Ministry of Food and discussed at their fortnightly meetings. So far, it had not been necessary to institute control but plans had been drawn up, and the Government had instructed the Cocoa Association to form an Intermediaries Association for the handling of cocoa and cocoa products, should control become necessary.

Mr. Cope also mentioned the serious position which had arisen through the Dutch Government prohibiting the exports of cocoa butter.

It was announced on November 13th, by the Board of Control, that the share of the West Indies Cricket Team for the three Test Matches played during their tour was £4,684. The three clubs on whose ground the Test Matches were played—the M.C.C., Lancashire and Surrey—each received £761 5s. 4d., other first-class counties £190 6s. 4d.; the Minor Counties and Oxford and Cambridge Universities £30 1s. each.

Obituary

LIEUT.-COLONEL A. S. BOWEN, V.D.

Lieut.-Colonel Alfred Sidney Bowen, V.D., who died at the Union Club in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, on September 11th was a man of undoubted worth and great strength of character.

Son of the late Mr. Jerome Bowen, Warden of Tacarigua, he entered the Civil Service as third clerk in the Crown Lands Department after he had completed his education at Queen's Royal College, Trinidad, and Newton Abbot in Devon. In 1886 he was appointed private secretary to Sir Napier Broome and served His Excellency and no fewer than four later governors as Honorary A.D.C. in which capacity he was also attached to the Prince of Wales when His Royal Highness visited Trinidad in 1920, besides acting as chairman of the entertainment committee on that occasion.

Bowen was successively Warden of St. Ann's and Diego Martin, Superintendent of Government Pastures, Inspector of Prisons and Reformatories, Warden of St. George's and, in 1902 for a time, Acting Town Commissioner of Port-of-Spain. For his "courage and resource" during the "Water Riots" in the following year when the government building or "Red House" was burnt down he received the thanks of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, then Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Bowen was a born soldier and an enthusiastic volunteer. In 1910 he was appointed Major in Command of the Trinidad Light Horse. Four years later he came to London and under-estimating his age by nine years, importuned the War Office to send him on active service. The Colonial Office having ruled that he must first get leave from the Governor, he returned to Trinidad where he found an outlet in helping to raise the Merchants' Contingent. This he brought over to England and, when the keen young men comprising it had joined up, he obtained a Commission as Captain in the 26th Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers. In 1916 he was promoted to Major and served with the 41st Division on the Western Front. At the end of the War he was serving in Ireland and on his return to Trinidad was promoted to Lieut.-Colonel in command of the Trinidad Volunteer Reserve. During disturbances in 1919 he enrolled 500 ex-Service men and others in the Special Constabulary. He retired from the Civil Service in 1925.

Colonel Bowen was a great sportsman and a most capable organiser. He was secretary of the Queen's Park Cricket Club, and one of the founders and a life member of the St. Clair Club. As a young man he was a fine shot and a splendid horseman, and as "G.R." he won many races—13 out of 14 at a two day meeting it is said. He was one of the originators of the Polo Club and captained teams which played Jamaica and Barbados. It is also recorded that he taught his Light Horse the musical ride and organised many a gymkhana in his salad days.

Lieut.-Colonel Bowen was married to Miss Luisita Fitt, who with three daughters—Mrs. Walter Short, Miss Beatrice ("Bee") Bowen, and Mrs. G. W. Robinson and one son, Group-Captain H. G. Bowen, M.B.E., of the R.A.F. survive him. To Mrs. Bowen and her family we extend our deep sympathy in their loss.

The funeral took place with full military honours on the day of his death when following an impressive service in Holy Trinity Cathedral, the last sad ceremony was observed at Tacarigua where many members of the Bowen family lie.

Mr. R. S. Aucher Warner, K.C., a life-long friend writes:—

"Bowen was a man of untiring energy and Trinidad became the poorer when as the result of advancing years he had to fall out of active work. But the quality for which his name will ever remain green in Trinidad was his splendid courage, in all circumstances, and the picture of him wounded and bleeding, reading the Riot Act in the 1903 Riots with stones flying about his head is one I shall ever retain in my memory."

Mr. WILLIAM GOLDIE

With deep regret, we announce the death on Thursday, October 26th, at "Allenwood," Henwood Green Road, Pembury, Kent, of Mr. William Goldie, F.I.D., at the age of 64.

Mr. Goldie's connexion with Angostura Bitters extended over many years: in 1921 he became London Fiscal Representative of Angostura Bitters (Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons), Ltd., of Trinidad, British West Indies. He was also Chairman of Angostura Bitters (London), Ltd., who, in November, 1938, were appointed sole importers of Angostura Bitters in the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, Colonies and Dependencies.

Those who came into contact with Mr. Goldie will always remember his unflinching courtesy and consideration. His many friends in England, Trinidad and Mexico where he lived for some years, will miss him and will, we are sure, wish to join in expressing sincere sympathy with Mrs. Goldie in her sad bereavement.

MAJOR GEORGE GONSALVES, O.B.E., M.I.Mech.E.

We regret to learn of the death on November 3rd of Major George Gonsalves, O.B.E., M.I.Mech.E., a Life Member of the West India Committee. Born in Trinidad on March 11th, 1872, and educated at University College, London, George Gonsalves was in 1892 articled to the Resident Engineer and Locomotive Superintendent of the Metropolitan District Railway and served on the Buenos Aires Harbour Works of which he became Assistant Engineer. From 1904 onwards he was engaged on engineering works in many parts of the world. Amongst important posts held by him we may mention chief agent and administrator of the construction of the Benguela Railway, Angola, Portuguese West Africa; charge of the survey party for 250 miles of railway in the Argentine Republic; chief technical adviser to Messrs. Sir John Jackson and Messrs. Griffiths & Co. on important marine works in Brazil and elsewhere. During the Great War, Major Gonsalves served with the British Expeditionary Force in France, was twice mentioned in Despatches and awarded the O.B.E. (Military Division). Subsequently he was engaged in marine survey work in Venezuela; prepared the scheme and carried out the works for draining the Oropouche Lagoon in Trinidad, and was from 1926 to 1930 in charge of the construction of a railway for the Government of the Republic of Colombia. Major Gonsalves who retired from active work in 1930 was a frequent visitor to Trinidad.

The West Indies at Westminster

Imports of Oranges

MR. W. S. MORRISON in reply to a question put by MR. JACKSON stated on October 31st, that there was at present no control by the Ministry of Food over the importation of oranges and shippers and importers were free to make their own arrangements.



West Indies (Royal Commission)

MR. DAVID ADAMS asked the Secretary of State whether consideration had recently been given by the Government to the poor standards of health, housing, and social conditions in the West Indies; and what steps would be taken to deal with the distress and suffering arising from the economic conditions in these Colonies. MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD replied that these matters had been comprehensively under consideration by the West India Royal Commission whose report was awaited. Meanwhile, of course, ameliorative action had not been suspended, and he would be glad to supply MR. ADAMS with information as to the action taken by Colonial Governments in the West Indian area since he made a statement on the subject in reply to his question on the 16th November of last year. (See CIRCULAR of December 1st, 1938).

War Contributions

MR. CREECH JONES, on November 8th, asked what British dependencies had already voted grants or made gifts to Great Britain for use in connexion with the prosecution of the war; what amounts were borne by the respective Colonies for military, and other such preparation and war emergencies in the year before the outbreak of war; and what amounts had been incurred since.

MR. M. MACDONALD, in reply, gave particulars of four gifts which had been offered to and gratefully accepted by the Government since the outbreak of war. One of £25,000 was from the Government of Barbados. The Secretary of State regretted that no information was yet available in the form asked for in the second part of the question. He gave, however, figures of the expenditure which Colonial Governments expected to incur on Defence measures in the financial year 1939 or 1939-40. The figures for the West Indian Colonies were: Bahamas £2,000, Barbados £4,652, Bermuda £8,779, British Guiana £6,226, British Honduras £2,486, Jamaica £33,738, Leeward Islands £2,451, Windward Islands £1,217, Trinidad £14,066.

Colonial Subjects in the Forces

MR. CREECH JONES asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies on October 19th, whether he could state the position as regards the eligibility of Colonial subjects in the United Kingdom to volunteer for service in the armed Forces. In reply MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD stated that the Government had decided that, during the present emergency, British subjects from the Colonies and British protected persons who are in the United Kingdom, including those who are not of pure European

descent, were to be on the same footing as British subjects from the United Kingdom as regards eligibility for voluntary enlistment in the armed Forces and for consideration for the grant of emergency commissions in those Forces. This would apply in the case of all three Services, the Royal Navy, the Army and the Royal Air Force.

In reply to DR. GUEST who asked what opportunities were being given to citizens of Colonies and Protectorates, whether African or other, to enlist in the Forces and to obtain commissions, MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD said that as regards men who were in the United Kingdom he would refer him to the answer given to MR. CREECH JONES. As regards men in the Colonies, opportunities had been made available in a number of Dependencies for enlistment in the local forces, which have been expanded since the outbreak of war. The possible further expansion of such forces was at present receiving consideration.

The Alligator of Jamaica

It is interesting to learn, says the Police Magazine of Jamaica for October, from the Spring number of the Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research that the 20th Light Dragoons, raised in 1792 and disbanded in 1818 was, from 1792 to 1805, also known as the Jamaica Light Dragoons. During this period the Alligator, the badge of the island of Jamaica, was displayed, below the numeral XX, on the front plates of the helmets of the regiment.

The Alligator was also borne on the Regimental Colour and appointments of the 99th or Jamaica Regiment of Foot, which apparently existed from 1780 to 1784.

Today this tradition is carried on by the Jamaica Constabulary Force, whose cap badge design embodies the Alligator of Jamaica. Buttons of this Force also bear the Alligator beneath the Imperial Crown and above the letters J.C.

Jamaica—Canada Trade

In his review of the export trade of Jamaica in 1938 (Commercial Intelligence Journal, Ottawa, September 16th), Mr. F. W. Fraser, Canadian Trade Commissioner, says that in 1938, as for several years previously, Canada was Jamaica's best customer for sugar, the second most valuable export commodity of the Colony, and also for cocoa and coffee. Canada was the second largest purchaser of bananas, the most valuable item, and of coco-nuts, and took considerable quantities of ginger, oranges, pimento, rum, and some other commodities.

THE Chinese community of Trinidad are presenting the local branch of the British Red Cross Society with two ambulances. More than \$13,000 has been subscribed by the public to the funds of the society in a few weeks.

Passengers To the West Indies

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Sailings to the West Indies, in the s.s. Costa Rica :—

Mrs. E. Adamson	Mrs. D. Finaley	Misses P. & A. Noakes
Miss S. Alty	Miss K. Glynn	Mr. J. Pake
Mr. & Mrs. H. Andrade	Mr. & Mrs. H. Gregory	Mrs. G. Pitkethly
Mr. & Mrs. R. Arthur	Mrs. S. Grossman	Miss M. Pitkethly
Mr. & Mrs. D. Ash	Mrs. E. Hardman	Miss F. Taylor
Miss D. Austin	Mrs. E. Harrison	Mr. T. Thatcher
Miss M. Bardon	Mrs. K. Hodson	Mr. & Mrs. J. Turner
Mr. D. Bicket	Miss P. Hodson	Miss I. Uchlein
Mr. & Mrs. M. Boucaud	Mrs. E. Humphries	Mr. & Mrs. O. Vervuurt
Mr. H. Bray	Mr. W. Jewell	Miss C. Vervuurt
Miss M. Chapman	Mr. T. King	Mrs. R. Vincent
Mr. S. Crewes	Mr. A. MacFarlane	Miss J. Vincent
Mrs. E. Crighton	Mr. K. McKenzie	Mr. D. Westmaas
Mr. E. Cunard	Miss A. McKenna	Mrs. D. Williams
Mr. H. Davidson	Mr. & Mrs. V. Martin	Misses D. & A. Williams
Mr. P. de la Bastide	Miss Murphy	Mrs. H. Zobel
Lady D. D'Oyly Carte	Mrs. V. Noakes	

Fyffes Line

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Bayano (Captain A. E. Harvey):—

Mr. I. D. Arscott	Miss E. Clarke	Lieut. J. H. Pears, R.N.
Mrs. J. Barlow	Mrs. R. Daniel	Mr. W. M. Ross
Sub-Lt. D. Bradshaw,	Mr. D. Davidson	Mr. W. E. Steadman
R.N.V.R.	Mr. & Mrs. N. Dickson	Mr. J. Swindell
Mr. A. E. Briggs	Mr. & Mrs. R. Lindo	Mr. & Mrs. G. Townsend
Miss M. Broadhurst	Miss E. Marson	Sir George Vernon, Bt.
Miss L. J. Calder	Miss C. Murray	Mr. H. Whitfield
Rev. R. A. Campbell	Mr. R. Nosworthy, C.M.G.	

Grenada Export Duties

The Export Duties on nutmegs, mace and copra have been altered by an Order which became effective on September 29th. The revised rates are as follow:

Nutmegs.—6d. per cwt., plus 20 per cent. of the gross price in excess of 4½d. per lb. (c. & f. or c.i.f. port of destination) at which the nutmegs are sold.

Mace.—1/- per cwt., plus 20 per cent. of the gross price in excess of 1/6 per lb. (c. & f. or c.i.f. port of destination) at which the mace is sold.

Copra.—3d. per cwt., plus 20 per cent. of the price received in excess of 1¼d. per lb.

The exporter may be allowed a deduction from the gross selling price on satisfactory proof that the c. & f. or c.i.f. charges on export of nutmegs or mace to any port exceeds similar charges to New York.

Colonial Appointments

First appointments :—

JOHNSON, C. B., Chemist, Department of Science, Barbados.
CARNEGIE, A. L. DE P., Ch.B., M.B., Medical Officer, Jamaica.
MARTIN, E. E., Assistant Engineer, Central Water Board, Trinidad.

Promotions and Transfers :—

WEBB, W. L., M.B., B.S. (formerly Director of Medical Services, Zanzibar), Senior Medical Officer, St. Vincent.
MACKINTOSH, A. M. M. (Assistant Superintendent, Bahamas), Sub-Inspector of Police, Jamaica.
ATKINSON, J. C. (Assistant Traffic Superintendent), Traffic Superintendent, Government Railway, Jamaica.
COX, G. (2nd Class Superintendent), 1st Class Superintendent, Public Works Department, Jamaica.
LYNCH, D. H. (1st Class Superintendent), Inspector, Public Works Department, Jamaica.
YOUNG, J. G. (Inspector), Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Jamaica.

Freight Rates to the W. I.

A notice issued by Booker Bros. McConnell and Co. Ltd., Thos. and Jas. Harrison, Royal Mail Lines Ltd., states that in the past, rates of freight from the United Kingdom to destinations within the "Islands" Section of the Association of West India Trans-Atlantic Steam Ship Lines (Barbados, Trinidad, the Windward and Leeward Islands and British Guiana) have been subjected to primage and deferred commission.

Applicable to vessels closing on and after November 15th, 1939, the primage on traffic from the United Kingdom to the above destinations will be withdrawn and the basis tariff rates increased commensurately. The deferred commission as before will be 10 per cent. of the tariff rate. This is being done solely with the object of simplifying clerical work, which the Lines feel is specially desirable at this time, and the adjustments have been designed so as to make the least practicable change in net freights after taking into account the present surcharge of 25 per cent. which is, of course, liable to alteration to meet circumstances.

The following example of the changes is given :—

	OLD SYSTEM	£	s.	d.
Tariff rate (60/-)	3	0	0
Plus 20 per cent. primage	12	0	
		3	12	0
Plus 25 per cent. surcharge on 60/-	15	0	
		4	7	0
Less 10 per cent. deferred commission on 60/-	6	0	
Net..	£4	1	0
	NEW SYSTEM	£	s.	d.
Tariff rate (60/- becomes 70/-)	3	10	0
Plus 25 per cent. surcharge	17	6	
		4	7	6
Less 10 per cent. deferred commission on 70/-	7	0	
Net..	£4	0	6

It is realised that the alteration in tariff rates may be some inconvenience at the outset but it is believed that the simplification will soon prove of value.

United Kingdom Import Licences

The Board of Trade have issued an Open General Licence whereby certain listed goods may be imported without further licensing if consigned to the United Kingdom from a British Empire territory (except Palestine and Transjordan). Amongst the products of West Indian interest in the list are fruit juices, fresh vegetables (other than potatoes, tomatoes and onions), nuts used as fruit; fruit, fresh or raw (other than apples, pears, bananas, oranges, grapefruit, lemons, limes and other citrus fruit).

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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TEMPLE BAR 8922
Telegrams:
CARIB, LONDON

40, NORFOLK STREET,
LONDON, W.C.2.
November 29th, 1939.

The Simon Bolivar Disaster

THE Nazi régime in Germany, which has been denied legitimate victories by the strength and vigilance of the Allies, is resorting, in characteristic fashion, to illegal methods of "frightfulness."

Such expedients as the indiscriminate sowing of magnetic and "bubble" mines cannot even be regarded as ingenious. The idea is not a new one and such measures could occur to the mind of anyone well-read in the literature of pseudo-scientific sensationalism. It requires, however, the contempt for international law and the disregard of the ordinary feelings of humanity of a HERR HITLER to put such ideas into effect.

It is significant that the victims of the new German "secret weapon" are predominantly neutrals, and that they include large numbers of women and children. The Wilhelmstrasse may rejoice in the fact that the sinking of the Simon Bolivar, the first important victim of their new policy, has brought misery into homes in neutral Holland and in the remote West Indies. DR. GOEBBELS, with no victory of German arms to record, must make what he can of the fact that a coloured baby has become an orphan and that Dutch parents have lost their children.

The whole world was shocked when it was announced that the Dutch passenger ship, the Simon Bolivar, had been sunk by a German mine on November 18th. The Simon Bolivar was a vessel of 8,000 tons owned by the Royal Netherlands Steamship Company. She was bound from Amsterdam to the West Indies with some 230 passengers on board, many of them West Indians. At lunch-time on November 18th a terrific explosion suddenly flung engine-room machinery and cargo through the decks of the ship. Many were killed instantly or grievously injured. Others struggled into life-boats or leapt into the water which was covered with a thick film of oil from the engine-room and storage tanks. A second explosion a few minutes later hastened the sinking of the ship and destroyed one life-boat full of survivors and upset another. The scenes which followed were indeed terrible, but the heroism and coolness of those involved in the disaster made possible the saving of many lives and in particular of young children unable to help themselves. As soon as possible after the disaster, rescue ships which had rushed to the spot brought the survivors safely to land.

The West India Committee, as soon as news was received of this disaster in which so many West Indians had been involved, took steps to relieve the distress of West Indian survivors in every way possible. It

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will be recalled that a War Services Committee had been formed by the West India Committee shortly after the outbreak of the War. A Ladies Committee held its inaugural meeting on the day before the Simon Bolivar disaster. Machinery had, therefore, been set up which it was possible to put into immediate operation. An appeal for assistance in tracing West Indian survivors and in notifying them of the desire of the West India Committee to help them in every way was broadcast on November 20th, through the co-operation of the Ministry of Information and of the British Broadcasting Corporation. LADY DAVSON, Chairman of the Ladies Committee, visited many of the survivors, and at once began the collection of clothing and other necessities to supply the immediate needs of many who had been left temporarily destitute by the loss of their effects in the shipwreck. A meeting of eleven of the survivors with the Deputy Chairman of the West India Committee, LADY DAVSON, MR. H. J. J. FREEMAN and the Secretariat of the Committee was held at 40, Norfolk Street, on November 21st, at which the problems involved were discussed. A full account of this meeting will be found on page 455.

The West India Committee, in their appeal for donations to their War Services Fund, have laid particular emphasis on the immediate needs of the survivors of the Simon Bolivar disaster. We feel sure that this appeal will meet with a generous and ready response.

The sympathy of all in this country goes out to those who have lost relatives and friends and who have suffered injury and loss in this catastrophic. Such incidents as this, terrible though they are, reveal in an unmistakable manner the underlying bonds of sympathy which unite, not only all West Indians and all members of the great British family, but all people who have not yet lost a sense of their common humanity.

War Services Fund

The West India Committee appeals for donations to its War Services Fund, a grant from which is being made to defray the cost of the needs of West Indian survivors of the s.s. Simon Bolivar. The fund is for the purpose of giving assistance to West Indians on active service and to West Indian civilians suffering from injury or distress occasioned by the War. Donations sent to the West India Committee, 40, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2, will be gratefully acknowledged. The first list of donations appears on page 455.

From a Londoner's Notebook

WHEN Hitler boasted some time ago that he possessed a new and secret weapon, everyone expected that it would turn out to be some barbarous device, the use of which would involve the violation of international law. That description would certainly apply to the magnetic mines, which have caused considerable loss to neutral and allied shipping in the past fortnight.

* * *

The use of mines at sea is governed by the Hague Convention of 1907. Germany signed it; and Hitler at the beginning of the present war announced that he would observe it. The principle is that minefields may be laid in order to close definite areas or channels to hostile shipping; but they must not be used as a trap, in order to take an unsuspecting ship by surprise and destroy her. The application of this principle is the law that when a minefield is laid it must be publicly notified; and if a mine is set adrift, instead of moored in a field, it must have an automatic device to render it harmless within an hour after it passes out of the minelayer's control.

* * *

Germany is now deliberately violating these rules. After a storm in the North Sea a great number of mines were detached from their moorings and washed up on the Yorkshire coast, proving the existence of a minefield off our eastern shores, which had not been notified. The new magnetic mines, which lie on the bottom of the sea and explode, not by contact, but by the mere proximity of a ship sailing over them, have also been laid without notice, presumably by submarines. In addition, mines have been dropped by parachute from the air; and these infringe the second rule.

* * *

In consequence of these offences against international law, the loss of lives and ships, which had declined to negligible dimensions, has risen steeply to a rate about equivalent to that of the first week of war. Neutrals have suffered severely, especially the Dutch, who have lost an important liner, the *Simon Bolivar*, outward bound to the West Indies. The Admiralty are confident that they will quickly devise a decisive counter to the new weapon; but as with other barbarities—for instance, the first use of gas in 1915—the initial advantage is bound to be with the law-breaker.

* * *

Meanwhile the Allies are certainly within their rights in announcing reprisals, which would be illegal in themselves, but were recognized in the last war as a legitimate reply to the enemy's illegalities. Henceforth cargoes outward bound from Germany, as well as contraband on its way to German harbours, become liable to seizure at sea; and so our "contraband control" becomes, for all practical purposes, a true blockade. The new policy hits neutral commerce hard, though we shall do our best to soften the blow. Several neutrals have protested; but there is no doubt that the protest should be directed to Berlin.

A meeting of the Supreme War Council in London has reached far-reaching conclusions on the subject of Anglo-French collaboration. The unified command of the fighting services is to have its counterpart in the economic sphere. A co-ordinating committee of the two nations will supervise a joint control of imports of food, raw materials, and munitions, and of the shipping required to carry them. The currencies of the two nations are already closely linked; and as the new plan can scarcely be worked without a common policy in securing foreign exchange, we would seem to be approaching a complete common system of finance. In effect, the two governments have decided to transfer some part of their sovereignty to an over-riding authority representing them both, which will retain its powers for the duration of the war. If the arrangement is a success, the question is bound to be asked: Why should it be abandoned when peace comes? Already the advocates of European federation, to whose views I alluded a fortnight ago, are wondering whether this Anglo-French policy is a start towards their Utopia.

* * *

The suspicion mentioned in my last notes, that the Munich explosion had been deliberately engineered by the Gestapo for propaganda purposes, has become almost a certainty in the light of more recent news. The Nazis have pitched on a scapegoat, one Elser, to play the part allotted to Van der Lubbe after the Reichstag fire, and a carefully stage-managed trial is in preparation. In order to implicate Great Britain, two British subjects, Mr. Best and Captain Stevens, have been kidnapped by means of a raid into Dutch territory, and are to be accused of having instigated Elser to make the attempt on Hitler's life. The Gestapo story is that the two Englishmen had been intriguing across the frontier with persons whom they believed to be German revolutionaries, but who were in fact agents of the Gestapo itself and, having discovered the whole plot, then decoyed the alleged conspirators to a village on the German-Dutch border, where the kidnapping took place. According to this story, it is clear that the Gestapo must have known in advance of Elser's intentions, and, having removed the Fuhrer and themselves from the beer hall in the nick of time, are guilty of the murder of the unfortunate members of the Nazi rank and file who were killed by the explosion.

* * *

The truth—not that the truth will play any part in the trial—is rather different. Mr. Best and Captain Stevens were not engaged in any intrigue, or indeed making any communication to Germany, although they acted with the authorization of the British Government. Through certain subterranean channels proposals of possible peace negotiations were coming from what purported to be high military quarters in Germany. The Government is always willing to examine any such proposals, from whatever source; and the two Englishmen in Holland merely undertook to receive these and forward them to London.



GROW MORE FOOD

PLOUGHING UP GRASSLAND ON LIGHT SOIL IN ENGLAND



"SIMON BOLIVAR" SURVIVORS AT THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE

Front row—T. SOUNNESS (*Acting Secretary, W.I.C.*), I. E. DE VERTEUIL, G. A. ARMSTRONG, C. RAMDEHOLL, LADY DAVSON (*Chairman, Ladies Committee*),
MRS. M. P. HASTINGS, A. B. MCFARLANE, J. GORDON MILLER (*Deputy Chairman, W.I.C.*)

Back row—W. M. B. SHORT, A. V. GRACE, I. B. LOCKTON, H. P. S. GILBERT, F. G. S. BENSON, (seated), C. GARDNER

The War Services Committee

Efforts on behalf of Simon Bolivar Survivors

THE main incidents of the Simon Bolivar disaster have already been outlined in the leading article of this issue of the CIRCULAR.

As soon as news was received of the catastrophe the West India Committee took immediate steps to organise measures for giving practical assistance to the West Indian survivors.

On November 21st, eleven of the survivors of the Simon Bolivar disaster met Mr. J. Gordon Miller, Deputy Chairman of the West India Committee, Lady Davson, Chairman of the Ladies Committee, Mr. H. J. J. Freeman, and the secretariat of the Committee, in the Boardroom at 40, Norfolk Street. The survivors present were: Mr. G. A. Armstrong, Mr. E. G. S. Benson, Mr. C. Gomez, Mr. A. V. Grace, Mrs. M. P. Hastings, Dr. C. Ramdeholl (all of British Guiana), Mr. I. E. de Verteuil, Mr. J. B. Lockton, Mr. A. B. Macfarlane, and Mr. W. M. B. Short (all of Trinidad), and Dr. H. P. S. Gillette, of St. Lucia. A photograph of the survivors who attended this meeting appears on the opposite page.

The Deputy Chairman expressed the sympathy of the West India Committee for those who had been through this terrible ordeal and stated that it was the Committee's wish to help the West Indian survivors in every way possible. He invited those present to state their needs in the fullest possible way in order that the Committee might be in a position to give immediate and effective help where it was most needed.

In the discussion which followed, a great deal of light was thrown on the problems involved and information was forthcoming which is proving invaluable to the Committee in their efforts to give help to those who need it.

Some of the survivors, in the course of conversation, gave dramatic accounts of their own personal experiences during the sinking of the Simon Bolivar. Dr. Gillette, for example, described how he had been pinned down by one of the davits as a result of the first explosion, and how he had just managed to free himself in time to escape before the second explosion sent the ship to the bottom. Seeing a lifebelt floating past, he leapt into the sea and managed to catch hold of it. He was then dragged under by the suction caused by the sinking of the ship but, by maintaining his hold on the lifebelt, he was able to save himself and was subsequently rescued. In these accounts the survivors made little of their own magnificent efforts to save the lives of others, but many alive to-day owe their lives to such unrecorded acts of heroism.

An appeal has now been issued by the West India Committee for donations to their War Services Fund. This Fund was intended primarily to meet the cost of supplying "Comforts" and medical supplies to West Indians on active service. Part of this fund is, however, to be devoted to the relief of West Indian civilians suffering, as in the case of those involved in the sinking

of the Simon Bolivar, from injury and loss due to enemy action. It is for this reason that the appeal has been launched at this particular time and with special reference to the needs of the survivors of this catastrophe. Money, clothes and other gifts are now being received, and the War Services and Ladies Committees are seeing to their proper distribution. Lady Davson is actively engaged in supervising this work daily at the West India Committee's rooms, where she is being assisted by Miss M. Bailey. Other questions, such as that of securing passages for those wishing to return to the West Indies in the near future and that of arranging for convalescent accommodation in the country for those suffering from the effects of shock, are also receiving their active attention. In these and other ways it is hoped that it may be possible to relieve some at least of the distress caused by this disaster.

The West Indian colonies are united in their determination to support the Mother Country in her fight against the tyranny for which Nazi Germany stands. This has been clearly demonstrated during the first few weeks of the war. No one could have anticipated, however, that the West Indies, which are seemingly so remote from the main theatre of the war, would have had the full tragedy of it brought home to them so soon, and in so shocking a manner. We may rest assured, none the less, that such events as these will only serve to confirm West Indians in their determination to throw all their resources into the struggle for freedom and justice for all the nations and races of the world.

War Services Fund

The following donations to their War Services Fund are gratefully acknowledged by the West India Committee:—

	£	s.	d.
Caroni Ltd.	100	0	0
E. A. de Pass & Co., Ltd., London ..	100	0	0
Lascelles de Mercado & Co., Ltd., Jamaica ..			
Thos. & Jas. Harrison ..	100	0	0
Booker Bros., McConnell & Co., Ltd. ..	50	0	0
Lieut.-Colonel Ivan Davson, O.B.E. ..	26	5	0
J. Gordon Miller, Esq. ..	26	5	0
Jonas Browne & Son, Ltd. ..	25	0	0
Gillespie Bros. & Co., Ltd. ..	25	0	0
Robert Bryson, Esq., O.B.E. ..	20	0	0
H. Grünfeld, Esq. ..	20	0	0
D. Q. Henriques & Co., Ltd. ..	10	10	0
Archibald Bell, Esq., C.M.G. ..	5	5	0
Mrs. Robert Bryson ..	5	5	0
W. G. Freeman, Esq., B.Sc. ..	5	5	0
L. C. H. Cave, Esq. ..	1	1	0
Susan, Stephen and Michael Cave ..			
J. Biden, Esq. ..	1	0	0
Miss L. H. Cloak ..			6

The Glasgow Association

Mr. Crum Ewing's Report

IN moving the adoption of the report for the year ended June 30th, 1939, at the annual meeting of the West India Association of Glasgow, held on November 17th, the chairman, Mr. Crum Ewing, said that the period under review had been uneventful except for the visit of the Royal Commission. The labour disturbances throughout the West Indies, which had led to the despatch of this commission, had to a great extent subsided, but it could not be taken for granted that feelings of discontent had completely died out. There still remained, he feared, a lurking undercurrent of unrest. Work had been provided for many of the unemployed and land had been made available for settlers but he must repeat what he said last year that it was mockery to invite men to grow crops for which there was no profitable market.

Dealing with the Government purchase of the West Indian sugar crops, Mr. Crum Ewing said it was understood that the price arranged was subject to adjustment in the event of a rise in the cost of production. Planters could not agree to a fixed price while the cost of production might rise indefinitely.

The report mentions the retirement of Sir Algernon Aspinall from the post of Secretary to the West India Committee. Mr. Crum Ewing as "a very old friend" expressed the pleasure it was to him to record how greatly Sir Algernon's services were appreciated throughout the West Indies. Undoubtedly his ability and personality largely contributed to the great increase in the scope and influence of the Committee during his tenure of office.

In conclusion Mr. Crum Ewing said that last year he had expressed the hope that the lifting of the war clouds at Munich would not be merely temporary but that the world might be allowed to settle down in peace and to a revival of international trade and a return to economic values. Now, of course, they knew that that hope never had any chance of fulfilment. Hitler never intended that it should. With the present conflict over, however, and German aggression ended, there should be substantial grounds for hoping for a cessation of the self-sufficiency creed and a resumption of exchange between nation and nation of those commodities which each was best fitted to produce.

The retiring directors: Mr. H. Crum Ewing, Sir Norman Lamont, Bt., Mr. D. M. Semple and Mr. Thos. A. B. Sherriff were re-elected. Mr. Crum Ewing and Mr. G. W. Service were re-elected chairman and vice-chairman respectively, while Mr. T. W. Donald, of Messrs. McGrigor, Donald & Co., was appointed hon. treasurer and Mr. T. Stevenson, hon. secretary.

U.K. Imports of Honey

Under an Open General Licence issued by the Board of Trade honey may be imported into the United Kingdom from any part of the British Empire except Palestine and Transjordan for which individual licences will still be required. Until further notice no licences will be issued for the importation of honey from foreign countries.

New Governor of British Honduras

Mr. John Hunter Appointed

The Colonial Office announced on November 18th that His Majesty the King had been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. John Adams Hunter, Lieutenant-Governor of Malta, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Honduras in succession to Sir Alan Burns, who has been appointed to be an Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Colonial Office.

Mr. Hunter entered the Colonial Service as a cadet in Malaya in November, 1914. He became Assistant Secretary to Government, Federated Malay States, in 1933, and in 1936 acted as Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements. He was transferred to Malta as Lieutenant-Governor in 1938.

Colonial Office Education Adviser

It is officially announced that on January 1st Major Hanns Vischer, C.M.G., C.B.E., and Mr. Arthur Mayhew, C.M.G., C.I.E., Joint Secretaries to the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies will relinquish their appointments, and that the Secretary of State has appointed Mr. Christopher Cox to be his Adviser on Education for the duration of the war. Mr. Cox is a scholar of Clifton and of Balliol, and a Fellow of New College. Since 1937, he has been Director of Education in the Sudan.

Jamaica Sugar Crop, 1939-40

Mr. D. J. Verity writing on November 1st said that since his last notes of August 17th, a very great deal had happened which was outside his province. In so far as sugar was concerned, the continued dry weather had caused the estimate for the 1939-40 crop to drop from 123,000 to 116,400 tons. The whole of the North-side of the island had been suffering from a severe drought for months, only broken within the last few days by continuous rain all over the island. Until October 27th they had had nothing which resembled in any way good October seasonal rains, but the last few days had made up for the earlier part of the month.

British Guiana Cost of Living

The Department of Labour and Local Government is issuing statistics designed to indicate the average increase or decrease in the prices of foodstuffs, clothing, fuel and light and miscellaneous articles used by working class families as compared with the average retail prices in 1938. The statistics for September, 1939, were published in the Official Gazette for October 21st. They show that during that month there was an appreciable upward movement in the price of food, a marked increase in those of clothing, but no change, except an increase in kerosine oil, in the fuel and light group.

The West Indies and The War

BRITISH HONDURAS

War Fund: The Governor's Appeal. Sir Alan Burns made, on October 23rd, the following appeal to the people of the Colony on behalf of the British Honduras War Fund.

"Subscriptions are being raised in the United Kingdom and in other parts of the Empire for the benefit of the Red Cross, and I feel that the people of British Honduras would wish to be associated with this effort.

"I appreciate the fact that this Colony has been suffering for many years from an acute economic depression, and I realise that many who would wish to contribute to Red Cross Funds are unable to do so. There are, however, others who are in a position to make a contribution and I am certain that they will do so as their share of the Imperial effort.

"We are far away from the scene of conflict, and we will probably be spared any of the horrors which those in other lands will suffer during the war. There are few of us who will have the opportunity of serving in a military capacity, but we must remember that the safety and security which we now enjoy are being defended by the men of the Royal Navy, the Army, and the Royal Air Force, many of whom have already given their lives for the cause in which they are fighting.

"It is our duty to help the wounded and the dependants of those who have been killed to the limit of our capacity, and I, therefore, appeal to all who can afford it to contribute to the Red Cross through the medium of a fund which is now being opened and will be known as the British Honduras War Fund.

"Contributions may be sent to the Royal Bank of Canada, Belize, the Manager of which has kindly consented to act as honorary treasurer of the Fund, and all contributions will be acknowledged in the press. Captain M. S. Metzgen, M.B.E., has kindly undertaken the duties of honorary secretary.

"I have asked Lady Agar to preside over a ladies committee which will make bandages and other articles which are required by the British Red Cross Society, and I propose that the materials required should be purchased from the British Honduras War Fund, which will also defray the cost of packing and transporting to England the finished articles. The balance of the money in the Fund will be remitted direct to the Red Cross Society."

JAMAICA

War Commitments. In his message to the Legislative Council on October 10th, Sir Arthur Richards, the Governor, said that it had been necessary for Government to undertake certain war-time activities and to incur expenditure in connexion therewith. These comprise mobilization of the Local Forces, the establishment of Boards for the control of foodstuffs, materials, currency, and food production; internment of enemy aliens; custody of enemy property; censorship, and examination of ships. In addition the following Departments have had to, or will have to, incur extra

expenditure: police, Attorney-General, public works, harbour master, printery.

The members of the Council were informed that additional taxation was necessary to raise £200,000 to finance war expenditure. They would also appreciate that as the war developed it might be necessary for the Government to undertake new activities or to modify existing ones.

Income tax, estate legacy and stamp duties are all being increased to yield 50 per cent. more revenue. Customs import duties which already yield £1,320,000 are to be increased to produce 13 per cent. more, and excise duties another £62,500.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS

Publicity Officer. The Governor has appointed Dr. S. B. Jones as Publicity Officer for the Presidency for the purpose of co-operation with the Ministry of Information in the United Kingdom.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

One Million Dollars for British War Expenses.

The Legislative Council unanimously approved on behalf of the people of Trinidad and Tobago a gift of \$1,000,000 (£208,333) to the mother country's war chest. The Governor expressed his "pride and gratitude" at the continued response of all classes to the call of patriotism and their devotion to the Empire.

This gift from the Colony has been accepted on behalf of the British Government by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, who expressed their deep appreciation of the motives which have induced the people of Trinidad to make this substantial contribution to the common cause.

Control of Imports and Exports. The Hon. the Treasurer of the Colony has been appointed as the Competent Authority for the issue of import and export licences. He will be assisted by a Control Board, of which he will be the chairman, the other members being the Hon. the Comptroller of Customs and Excise, Mr. Elliott F. Maingot (Crown Solicitor), Mr. F. P. L. Derriman (Auditor), the Hon. James Forbes and Major G. H. Simpson (chairman, Committee of Supply).

The Regulations for the control of imports and exports were published in issues of the Gazette Extraordinary of September 26th and October 3rd.

Red Cross Activities. The Trinidad Branch of the British Red Cross Society has, as Lady Young, the President, said on October 22nd, at the meeting of the Organizing Committee, had to change its plans owing to the advent of war. At the end of August permission was obtained by cable from the Parent Society to enrol successful examinees into a detachment without waiting for the actual arrival of their certificates. On the very day on which war was declared the first Women's Detachment was founded in Port-of-Spain. Mrs. L. L. Morley was the first Commandant and on her departure from the Colony she was succeeded by Mrs. V. M. Muller. By arrangement with the A.R.P. Commandant

and the Director of Medical Services six units were founded in Port-of-Spain and three in San Fernando. Boy Scouts serve as stretcher bearers. The Branch has already raised over \$13,000 and forwarded \$4,800 (£1,000) to the Parent Society as a donation from the Colony. In addition the Chinese Section has collected over \$5,000 which is being used to purchase two ambulances.

Trinidad and Tobago's War Contribution

Broadcast by Mr. W. G. Freeman

The following broadcast by Mr. W. G. Freeman in the Empire News on November 27th, which was preceded by one on Malaya's contribution, is reproduced by the courtesy of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Malaya is on one side of the world—the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago, the southernmost of the West Indian Islands, lying off the coast of South America, are almost exactly opposite.

Malaya is about the same size as England, and has a population of nearly five millions. The two islands Trinidad and Tobago are together hardly larger than the county of Lancashire, and the population is less than half a million. But in proportion to our size our part of the Empire is just as important.

Probably you know that asphalt comes from the famous Pitch Lake in Trinidad—ninety acres of solid asphalt. It was Sir Walter Raleigh who first suggested using this asphalt for caulking ships when he visited Trinidad in 1595—some three hundred years later the Pitch Lake produced the first smooth, dustless roads—and you probably know the difference that that means.

Even more important for the Colony and for the whole Empire in time of war is the fact that Trinidad is by far the greatest source of oil inside the Empire. Actually petrol and oils represent nearly three-quarters of Trinidad's total exports. Both merchant ships and naval cruisers can be fuelled alongside jetties to which pipe lines come right from the oil refineries. And while I am talking about Trinidad's products, I must add that not only have we got the largest supply of oil in the Empire, but also the biggest sugar cane factory, turning out some four hundred tons of sugar every day during the crop season. Then there are cocoa and grapefruit—some of the best in the world—and many other tropical products. And after all, sugar and cocoa are important in war as in peace—often they will be even more welcome.

I should like to mention here, too, that Trinidad was chosen as the site of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, which serves the whole tropical Empire.

Now, how do the people of Trinidad and Tobago feel about the war? We have as cosmopolitan a population as Malaya has. The descendants of the African Negroes form more than half the population. East Indians—who came from India between 1845 and 1917 to meet the demand for labour—are a third of the total. There is a Chinese community. There are Spanish and French families, some of them dating back to the time (before 1802) when Trinidad was a Spanish

possession. There are Italians and Portuguese, and, modestly putting ourselves last, there are the British.

When I was serving in the Colony in 1914 all classes and races were united in their desire to assist the Empire. In 1939 the position is no different. In simple, but all the more effective words, the people of the colony offered "to do and to suffer all required." We have experienced growing pains in Trinidad as in other parts of the West Indies in recent years. The West Indians, and the others of the working population, have been building up their trade unions, and organising inside the Labour Party. Sometimes relations between the different groups have been strained. But with the outbreak of war the Legislative Council unanimously passed a motion pledging the Colony's fullest co-operation with the British Government. And similar assurances poured in, to mention only a few, from the City Council, from the President of the General Trades Union, and from the Leader of the Labour Party.

Worthy of special mention, I feel sure that you will agree, was a cable sent by the Jewish Association to the German Jewish Aid Committee, in London, asking the latter to assure the Home Government that the Jews in Trinidad, including refugees, were completely loyal, and I use their own words "all mindful of hospitality received, gratefully pledged their support."

Since then, as probably you already know, the Colony has made a contribution of one million dollars, that is over two hundred thousand pounds, towards British War expenditure. As Mr. Malcolm Macdonald said in the House of Commons on Wednesday last, this gift, made on the initiative of the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council, had been gratefully accepted, and he expressed his appreciation of the spirit of loyal co-operation displayed by the Colony.

Up to the present there has been no call on the men of the Colony for overseas service, similar to that to which all classes and races responded so wholeheartedly in the last war. They are, at the request of the Governor, playing their part in the Local Forces, and assisting in other ways to be ready to respond to any demands. The women of the Colony know that, in the words used by Her Majesty the Queen in her broadcast on Armistice Day, they have "real and vital work to do." Before the war began they had formed a Trinidad Branch of the British Red Cross Society for work in times of peace. With the advent of war their plans were at once changed and on the very day war was declared the first women's detachment was formed in Port-of-Spain, the capital. Since then they have sent a first donation of \$4,800 (£1,000), to the funds of the Parent Society in London and the Chinese Section has collected \$5,000 to furnish two ambulances.

Here in London also those connected with the Colony are doing their part. Already heavy demands have been met through the newly formed Ladies' War Services Committee of the West India Committee in relieving the immediate distress of the many unfortunate West Indian victims of the sinking of the Simon Bolivar. Whatever else we can do, whether here or in Trinidad and Tobago, we will do.

Mr. Kenneth F. Goellnicht of Trinidad has joined the Royal Fusiliers and is training for a Commission.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"BIG blanket mek man sleep late."

* * *

MR. FRANK F. MARRIOTT has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago.

* * *

CAPTAIN A. STOREY, D.F.C., First Battalion, Trinidad Volunteers, has been appointed to the rank of Major and transferred to the Reserve of Officers.

* * *

THE nickname of the gallant old West India Regiment was "The Westies." Owing to a slip, it became "West Indies" in the leading article in the last issue.

* * *

AMONGST recent contributions to the Lord Mayor's Red Cross and St. John Fund for the sick and wounded in the war was one of £1,000 from the people of British Honduras.

* * *

MAJOR GEORGE GONSALVES was a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers and not of the Mechanical Engineers as was stated in the obituary notice in the last CIRCULAR.

* * *

THE total number of persons who have become Life Members of the West India Committee reached 322 on November 16th, when Mr. John Antony Jerningham Murray was elected.

* * *

THE HON. G. H. SMELLIE has been elected a Vice-President of the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce and Mr. C. Howard has succeeded him as Honorary Treasurer of the Chamber.

* * *

THE Canadian War Budget increased from September 3rd, the duties under all tariffs, on rum and other spirits by \$3 per proof gallon and on coffee, green, roasted or ground, by 10 cents per pound.

* * *

MR. HAROLD L. Q. HENRIQUES is a full time Section Officer in the Auxiliary Fire Service. As his hours are 48 on and 24 off, he is experiencing difficulty in attending the meetings of the Executive of the West India Committee.

* * *

LORD ELIBANK has resigned his seat on the Governing Body of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in favour of Sir Geoffrey Evans, the late Principal and now Economic Botanist at Kew, who has been co-opted a Governor.

* * *

THE chairman of the Standing Committee on Unemployment in Barbados is the Solicitor-General, the Hon. F. W. Holder, and not the Hon. D. G. Leacock as was stated in the CIRCULAR of November 2nd. Mr. Leacock is a member of the Committee.

THE Compagnie Generale Transatlantique announce that one of their ships will leave a French port for the West Indies about the middle of December and will connect at Fort-de-France with the inter-colonial steamer for St. Lucia, Trinidad, Demerara, Surinam and Cayenne.

* * *

AT a recent meeting of the Directors of the Cocoa Association of London, Ltd., the following Hon. Officers were appointed: Chairman: Mr. L. E. Cope (Wilson, Smithett & Cope, Ltd.); Vice-Chairman: Mr. R. E. Hurlston (Elder Dempster Lines, Ltd.); Treasurer: Mr. F. A. Greenaway (Frame & Co., Ltd.).

* * *

BY an Order of the Board of Trade which came into force on November 15th, licences are no longer required for the export to any destination of sugar making and refining machinery from the United Kingdom. The same applies to agricultural and horticultural seeds "in paper envelopes bearing the name of the seeds."

* * *

OWING to the war the visit of Professor F. Hardy of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture to West Africa to study cocoa soils there has been postponed. Professor E. E. Cheesman has also been prevented from going to Siam to seek for varieties of bananas of possible value in the work of breeding disease resistant strains.

* * *

LIEUT.-COLONEL F. C. C. BALFOUR, Director of Sugar Supplies and the Officers of the Sugar Division, Ministry of Food will be the guests of The West Indian Club at a luncheon to be held at 4, Whitehall Court, S.W.1 on Wednesday, December 6th, at 1 p.m. for 1.15 p.m. Lieut.-Colonel Ivan Davson, O.B.E., will be in the chair.

* * *

THERE is, in the opinion of a writer of a letter in the Daily Telegraph, a flaw in our Constitution which could be remedied by the Dominions having representatives in both Houses of Parliament. He says that "the idea is as old as Cromwell; a claim to this kind of representation was put forward then by the West Indies, notably Jamaica and Trinidad."

* * *

OLIVER CROMWELL it is true despatched the expedition under Penn and Venables which captured Jamaica in 1655, but the island was not formally ceded to England until 1670, twelve years after Cromwell's death. Moreover well over another century passed before Trinidad became an English colony in the reign of George III.

* * *

AFTER the Finance Committee had forecast a deficit of £156,126 for 1940 the Bermuda Assembly decided to pay a subsidy of £1,200 per round trip to the United States Liner President Roosevelt for a weekly passenger, mail, and cargo service between New York and Hamilton. The interruption of the tourist trade in September and October reduced the island's revenues by £25,000.

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



Storm Damage in Jamaica — Workmen's Compensation
Trinidad Sugar Advisory Committee



ANTIGUA

WAR Charities. Miss Helen Goodwin, writing on October 31st, states that a War Charities' Fair, organized by a committee of seven, was held on October 19th, and raised £83. Other efforts to raise funds included a special show at the Antigua Cinema and a bridge drive, which with donations brought the total figure to £96. Of this £52 has been sent to Mr. Robert Bryson's Red Cross Fund and smaller donations to St. Dunstons and the Tobacco Funds.

Good Rains. A corn factory is being erected as a further effort towards self-support. This will produce 500 lb. of cornmeal per hour. Relief work for the unemployed still continues, and records show a slight decrease in numbers. Good rains continue, says Miss Goodwin, and the restrictions on the household water supplies imposed during the last three months have been lifted. A garden tap, however, is still a luxurious dream!

JAMAICA

Storm Losses. The Legislative Council has been considering the granting of loans to cultivators who suffered damage by the recent storms. The sum required is likely to reach £600,000. Banana losses are estimated at 14,000,000 bunches.

ST. LUCIA

Appeal for the Poor and Lepers. For the entertainment of the inmates of the Homes for the Poor and the Lepers in the public institutions at Malgretoute, the Acting Administrator appeals for gifts of illustrated papers, books, magazine, gramophone records, playing cards, games, etc. Any gifts sent to Government House or to the office of the Senior Medical Officer will be gratefully appreciated and acknowledged.

ST. KITTS

Mr. A. M. Reid has resigned his appointment as a Nominated Member of the Legislative Council.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Sugar Advisory Committee. The Governor has appointed the following Committee to consider and advise him upon all matters relating to the sugar industry:—

The Industrial Adviser, Chairman; Captain W. F. Watson, Mr. G. B. Westwood and Mr. E. H. Robinson, representatives selected by the Sugar Manufacturers' Association; Hon. A. C. Rienzi, Mr. A. N. Warner and Mr. R. Mentor, representatives selected by the All Trinidad Sugar Estates and Factories Workers Trade Union; Mr. Agnath Ramcharan Maraj and Mr. Ali Khan, representatives of the Cane Farming Industry.

Mr. J. Reid and Mr. P. J. Knox have been nominated as representatives of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association during the absence from the Colony of Captain W. F. Watson and Mr. G. B. Westwood.

Workmen's Compensation. Certain classes of workers such as agricultural labourers, shop assistants and domestic servants in the catering trades are excluded from the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Law which was passed in 1926. The Government has recently published the draft of a Bill of which the principal objects are to remove the present restrictions on the above classes, to reduce from ten to three days before and during which compensation is not payable and to provide for the appointment of a medical referee to report on a disputed claim.

Drainage of Agricultural Land. As the law now stands Wardens are empowered to cut or break up any felled or fallen tree, bamboo, wood, or underwood found in the bed of a river or watercourse. Rural Sanitary Authorities can clear certain main drainage channels and swamps with a view to abating malaria. The Oil and Water Board may take steps to prevent pollution of watercourses by oil mining operations. There is, however, no Authority vested with power to enforce clearing of watercourses in the interests of Agriculture, and it is obvious that conditions which may not affect health may nevertheless be prejudicial to agriculture.

The Government has published the draft of a Bill the main object of which is to help agricultural operations by ensuring that the natural drainage of water will not be impeded by the watercourses being choked up with refuse, or by dams and causeways illegally erected in rivers.

Housing and Town Planning. The creation of the post of Town Planner and Architect to the Housing and Town Planning Commission has been approved by the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council and the recommendation made that the necessary supplemental vote should be taken for payment of salary at \$5,760 (£1,200) per annum as soon as the post can be filled.

Harbour Improvement. According to the latest news received passengers arriving at Port-of-Spain are now able to land with their luggage on the new wharf. Customs facilities are being provided to obviate the previous necessity, although the ship was berthed alongside, of passengers getting into launches on the far side and going to the old Customs Jetty for examination. Work on the new slip-way to handle a ship of 1,800 tons will it is expected start early in the new year.

The post-free price of the letters of John Pinney, 1679-1699 is 7/10 and not 5/10 as stated in a recent issue of the CIRCULAR.

Company Reports & Meetings

Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.

The report for the year ended June 30th, 1939 shows that oil profits and other revenue amounted to £918,300 (against £977,147 for 1937-38) and that after deducting depreciation, £269,185, head office expenditure, £23,059, directors' fees, £831, reserve against securities, £4,761, and making provision for National Defence Contribution, £40,000, there remains a balance of £580,464. This added to £145,930 unappropriated at the commencement of the year, makes a total of £726,394.

After allowing for the interim dividend of 7½ per cent. paid in May (£122,959), provision for Income Tax (£310,000), and the Trinidad Cocoa Levy (£10,500), additional remuneration to directors and other appropriations, the directors recommend a final dividend of 7½ per cent. less income tax, making a total distribution for the year of 15 per cent. (last year 27½ per cent.) subject to income tax.

Oil profits and other revenue showed a decrease of 5 per cent. compared with the preceding year. The valuations placed upon the stocks of crude oil and products had been reviewed and a somewhat lower basis than heretofore had been adopted for the purposes of the accounts. As a result of this change the profits for the last two years were not strictly comparable. The volume of sales had increased but, with one exception, the average realisations of products sold were lower. The most noticeable fall had been in the case of petrol in the United Kingdom market.

The lower realisations were, however, offset to an appreciable extent by the increase of light products made available for sale by the operation of the new cracking and reforming plant. The solvent extraction plant came into production in June, 1939.

Net expenditure amounted to £378,557. With the completion in the previous financial year of all new refinery units, except the solvent extraction plant, the volume of construction work had been considerably reduced.

	Feet.
Footage drilled—own fields	140,506
" " —joint operations	80,829
Crude Oil Produced from own fields	4,773,901
Crude Oil and Products purchased (including own share of oil from jointly operated fields)	7,077,219
Throughput of Crude Oil	11,156,813
Sales	10,749,911
Oil Profits and other revenue	£901,779

In the course of his speech at the general meeting on November 17th, when the report and accounts were adopted, Mr. P. Ashley Cooper, the chairman, said that over 70 per cent. of the total exports of Trinidad last year were petroleum products, so that it must be evident that you could not have a prosperous Trinidad without a prosperous and contented petroleum industry.

He continued that we all recognized that if Trinidad were to escape from a record of industrial unrest a sound and progressive industrial policy must be worked out and adhered to. All parties must recognize that as fundamental. In order to develop a sound policy and to carry it out they must have experienced men who understood those problems. The Petroleum Association

of Trinidad now had the help of an adviser of proved experience in labour problems.

The Leaseholds were making a very thorough study of the whole of their personnel problems, with a view to ensuring that their policies were correct, and that they had in charge trained and experienced officers.

Coco-Nut Oil

Preparation, Storage and Transport

A REPORT published by the Coco-nut Research Scheme of Ceylon, states that coco-nut oil develops what is termed "ketone rancidity" under the action of moulds especially when the oil is not free from moisture.

Freedom from moulds and moisture can be ensured, says the Tropical Agriculturist of Ceylon, by the observance of the following instructions in the preparation, transport and storage of coco-nut oil.

Preparation of Oil.

(i) It is necessary to have good well-dried copra, i.e., dried to 6 per cent. moisture, and free from moulds.

(ii) The copra must be expressed and collected in clean equipment.

(iii) It is most important to separate the foots (cake residue, etc.) from the crude oil as quickly as possible.

(iv) When this is done by settling, the settling tanks should be frequently cleaned.

(v) The oil must be free from moisture (British Standard Specification 0.25 per cent.). When it is a question of refined oil, for example, which has been treated and subsequently washed it must be filtered and/or heated to 110-120° C. to remove last traces of moisture. This latter also effects sterilization.

Storage and Transport.

(i) The oil must be stored as far as possible away from the action of light and air.

(ii) Small quantities of refined oil, for example, could be stored satisfactorily in soldered kerosene tins. Large quantities in drums.

(iii) To exclude the action of air, vessels are best kept as full as possible.

General.

In temperate climates, i.e., at temperatures below 75° F., coco-nut oil is, of course, a solid. In this state it is much less susceptible to deterioration than in the liquid form as in the tropics.

The qualification for membership of the West India Committee for which all British subjects are eligible is an interest in the British West Indies, British Guiana or British Honduras.

Any Member of the West India Committee may propose or second candidates for election. The minimum subscription is £1 5s., or \$6 per annum for individuals, and £3 3s. for firms. The compounding subscription for *Life Membership*, for which only individuals are eligible, is a single payment of £15 15s.

Obituary

MR. T. R. EVANS

We learn with regret of the death of Mr. T. R. Evans, in New York, U.S.A., on October 23rd. Mr. Evans, a member of the West India Committee, was a prominent Dry Goods Merchant in Barbados and the neighbouring islands. His widow survives him, whilst a number of brothers and sisters will never cease to mourn the loss of a truly wonderful brother.

MR. ALEXANDER B. ROBERTSON

Mr. Alexander Brown Robertson, whose death in Port-of-Spain at the age of 55 we regret to announce, joined the staff of the Waterloo Estates Ltd. as Chief Engineer in 1920 and assisted greatly in the development of the factory and properties of that private company.

Mr. Robertson who prior to his arrival in Trinidad had acquired considerable experience in tropical sugar production, notably on the Zambesi in Portuguese East Africa, where he was Engineer-in-Charge of Messrs. Hornung and Company's factories, became the Superintendent Engineer of Caroni Ltd. when that company acquired in 1937 the properties of the Waterloo Estates Ltd. and Caroni Sugar Estates (Trinidad) Ltd.

At the time of the sudden illness from which he did not recover, Mr. Robertson was engaged on the erection of the large modern sugar factory which Caroni Ltd. are installing on their Brechin Castle Estates.

A true Scot in every sense of the word, Mr. Robertson stood for all that is good in Colonial estate life and development. His interest in, and firm but fair treatment of, his workpeople, his loyalty to his company earned for him the love and respect of all those with whom he came in contact.

In "Robbie's" death his colleagues have lost a good friend, and his Company an indefatigable Engineering Superintendent of outstanding ability.

We extend to his widow and to his daughter our deep sympathy and condolences.

MRS. McDOWELL NATHAN

We regret to learn of the death on November 2nd, at "Heathwood," Radlett, Herts., of Mrs. McDowell Nathan, in her 85th year. Her death resulted from the shock of a motor accident at Swanage a few weeks previously. She was the widow of the late Alexander McDowell Nathan, who met his death in the Jamaica earthquake of 1907.

Mrs. Nathan, who had been a director of the firm of Nathan and Godfrey Ltd., of 25, Moor Lane, E.C.2, since its inception in 1906, maintained a keen interest in the affairs of the Company to the time of her decease.

She was also very active in Christian work and charities, and for something like 40 years was associated with, and a liberal benefactor to, the work in connexion with Christ Church, Little Heath, Potters Bar. She will be greatly missed in this respect, as well as by a

large circle of friends who held her in high esteem for her sterling qualities, calm demeanour and kindly spirit.

Mrs. Nathan leaves one son, Major, now Squadron Leader A. A. Nathan, of the R.A.F., a member of the Executive of the West India Committee, and a daughter, Mrs. Marion McDowell Ewen, who has been resident in New Zealand for a great number of years.

Mrs. Marion McDowell Nathan was buried at North Mimms, Herts. on November 6th.

LADY HOLLIS

It is with deep regret that we announce the death, in a nursing home at Cambridge, on November 19th, of Lady Hollis, wife of Sir Claud Hollis, Governor of Trinidad and Tobago from 1930 to 1936.

As Miss Enid Mabel Longman, daughter of the late Mr. Valentine I. R. Longman, of Highgate, she was married to Sir Claud in 1910 and accompanied him to East and West Africa where she took a deep and practical interest in welfare work among Arabs, Indians and the native peoples.

When she went with her husband to Trinidad in 1930, her position as the wife of the Governor afforded her increased opportunities for good works. Possessed of a warm and spontaneous disposition she quickly won the affections of all classes in the Colony. Though much of her time was inevitably taken up with official duties, which she carried out with ease and distinction, she occupied her leisure with welfare work and charitable endeavour among the needy and the sick.

She did much to better the conditions of working girls, and took part in the activities of the Mothers' Union, the Child Welfare League, and the Children's Breakfast Sheds. The cause of the children was always near her heart, and she was wont to say: "The true gold standard of the Colony is its babies; but they must be healthy babies." The Girl Guide movement had her active support, and it was due to her that an annual grant from the Government was obtained for them. Her departure from Trinidad in 1936 caused the deepest regret, for she had endeared herself to all; and the addresses she received from the many organisations with which she had been connected paid glowing tributes to her labours on their behalf.

MR. A. E. PANTON

It was with great regret that we learned of the death, on August 8th, of Mr. Albert Ernest Panton, J.P., Clerk of the Courts of the Cayman Islands. His death, which occurred a few hours after he had attended a sitting of the Court, was a great shock to the whole of the Dependency where he was a popular and respected figure.

Mr. Panton entered the service of the Cayman Islands in 1914 and had held a number of public offices before being appointed Clerk of the Courts, a post which his father, Mr. James Conridge Panton, held for many years until his death in 1897.

Much sympathy will be felt for Mrs. Panton and the members of her family in the loss which they have sustained.

The West Indies at Westminster

Royal Commission Report

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD, on November 22nd, assured Mr. PALING that it was not proposed to hold up the report indefinitely because of conditions connected with the War.

Jamaica Elections

In reply to MR. RILEY, MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD said that he had received from the Governor of Jamaica a copy of a resolution passed unanimously by the Legislative Council of Jamaica requesting that he should advise His Majesty that an Order-in-Council should be made postponing the general election for the Legislative Council due in January, 1940. He proposed to submit to His Majesty in Council the draft of an Order for this purpose.

MR. CREECH JONES then asked the Secretary of State not to confirm a five-year period, in view of the possible recommendations of the Royal Commission's report. MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD said he would not propose the postponement to be for any specified period, five years or otherwise.

West African Cocoa

In reply to MR. CREECH JONES who, on November 15th, asked the Secretary of State the present position in respect to the Gold Coast Cocoa Report of last year, MR. M. MACDONALD said the Government had undertaken, as a war measure, to buy the whole 1939-40 crop of British West African cocoa at fixed prices to the producer for the various grades. Such a development was not foreseen when the Cocoa Report was written, and further consideration of the recommendations in the light of it would be required. MR. CREECH JONES then enquired whether that meant that the recommendations of the report were now definitely abandoned. MR. MACDONALD said not necessarily, but the situation was an entirely new one and would require reconsideration. MR. PALING asked how the price compared with last year's price and MR. MACDONALD said it was about the average price for the season of last year and of course there was the additional advantage that it was a guaranteed price throughout the whole of the twelve months.

Trinidad and Tobago's War Gift

MR. CREECH JONES asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, in view of the bad social conditions in Trinidad as revealed by the 1937 report on the industrial dispute and the Orde-Brown inquiry into the conditions of labour, he would acknowledge the generosity of the war gift of £200,000 from the Trinidad Legislature, and direct that it be utilised for decent housing, preventive medicine, social services, land settlement schemes, and the abolition of poverty and squalor in the Dependency.

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD replied that the contribution of \$1,000,000 on the initiative of the unofficial members, was being made from the Colony's reserve fund of \$5,000,000, and it should not affect the pro-



gramme of social and economic development in Trinidad which was being financed from other funds. The gift had been gratefully accepted by His Majesty's Government, and he would take that opportunity of expressing his appreciation of the spirit of loyal co-operation in war displayed by the Colony.

MR. CREECH JONES then asked whether he could have an assurance from the Secretary of State that there would not be any retrenchment in the social services for the purpose of making good the money that now goes out of that fund. MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD, "Yes, Sir."

Canada—West Indies Trade

The Dominion and Existing Preferences

IN the negotiations which will be undertaken shortly between Canada and the British West Indies, Bermuda, British Guiana and British Honduras" (stated The Times Trade Supplement in a recent issue), "the Dominion Government hopes to arrange for some modification of present preferences on certain imports from this group of countries, and possibly an extension and enlargement of the tariff preferences for Canadian products on entry to these Colonies.

"Canada's purchases from them in 1938 amounted to more than 20 million dollars and, with expenditure by approximately 8,000 Canadian tourists, accounted for over 20 per cent. of the Colonies' exports.

The import trade has been developed by preferences which, it is claimed, have prevented Canada from protecting the Dominion's export trade to Cuba by reciprocal arrangements. Canadian products exported to the British West Indies, Bermuda, British Guiana and British Honduras last year were valued at a little over 14,000,000 dollars, and represented only 14 per cent. of the total imports of these countries.

The balance has been consistently unfavourable to Canada, and in giving notice of termination on December 31st, 1939, of the present treaty, which has been in effect since 1927, the Ottawa Government has indicated its desire for a new agreement, the benefits of which will be shared more equally. Canada's purchases from the West Indies have been principally of sugar (and its by-products, molasses and rum), the value last year being nearly 13,000,000 dollars, or two-thirds of all the imports—bananas, cocoa, coffee, coco-nut products, citrus fruits and bauxite.

"The substantial increase in 1926 of the Canadian tariff on foreign sugar, which was effected for the benefit of the British West Indies, resulted in the transfer of approximately 300,000 tons of raw sugar annually from foreign to Empire sources, but with serious consequences to Canada's export shipments to Cuba of potatoes, fish and wheat flour."

Passengers

To and from the West Indies

Harrison Line

Home arrivals from Demerara, in the s.s. Inanda :—

Mrs. G. F. Ashpittel	Miss J. Legge	Mr. D. Spiller
Capt. C. E. Cartwright	Mr. A. J. Moffett	Mr. F. A. Squire
Mr. J. S. Cheesman	Miss C. W. Reid	Mr. W. H. Weeks
Mr. G. N. Cleaver	Mr. F. S. Smith	Sub.-Lt. T. R. Walling
Dr. J. Cook	Miss H. F. Spawton	Mr. J. D. Wilson
Mr. D. A. Goring		

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in the s.s. Van Rensselaer:—

Mrs. W. Rapmund	Mr. & Mrs. J. Webb	Miss J. Webb
Mr. F. Spijkers		

Standard Fruit & Steamship Co.

Home arrival from Jamaica, in the s.s. Eros :—

Mr. G. F. Briggs

Fyffes Line

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Camito (Captain R. J. Bostock):—

Surgeon-Lieut. R. I. Bence, R.N.V.R.	Miss A. V. Hickman	Mr. H. G. Nosworthy
Miss R. E. Boswall	Mrs. J. Matalon	Mrs. A. M. Reynolds
Mrs. J. Haegler	Miss P. Matalon	Mr. E. B. Rowe
Mr. J. H. Haigh	Miss M. A. Mohrman	Mrs. E. Vautier
	Mr. J. L. Monro	Miss C. A. Vautier

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Ariguani (Captain R. A. Thorburn, R.D., R.N.R.):—

Mrs. F. I. Abercromby	Capt. E. Faithorn, M.C.	Mr. & Mrs. D. Scott
Mrs. E. Calder	Mr. J. Miller	Capt. T. W. Sly
Miss V. M. Earle	Miss L. Roberts, M.B.E.	Capt. H. G. Webber

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. Ariguani (Captain R. A. Thorburn, R.D., R.N.R.):—

Mrs. F. I. Abercromby Mr. & Mrs. F. G. H. Postlethwaite

English Sugar Beets

Guarantee Against Rising Costs

The most important piece of news this month, states the British Sugar Beet Review for November, is that the contract price for next year's English beet crop is to be raised by 3s. 9d. per ton, and the additional payment, for beet of more than 15½ per cent. sugar content, is to be increased by 10d. for each 1 per cent. This means that if the 1940 crop is merely an average one (16.9 per cent. sugar content), the average price to be paid would be 3s. 9d. per ton, plus 1s. 2d. per ton—or 4s. 11d. in all—higher than for this year. "But that is not all. We understand that the Government have undertaken to implement the statement made a few weeks ago by the Minister of Agriculture, namely, that the Government were keeping careful count of the costs and would not ask farmers to do the impossible. They have accordingly given an assurance that 'the prices will be reviewed if, on representations being made by the National Farmers' Union not later than January, 1941, it is established that costs of production have increased since November, 1938, to an extent which is not fully covered by the agreed terms of the 1940 contract.'"

The West Indian cane grower also has the problem of possible increased cost of production as indicated on page 405 of the CIRCULAR for October 5th.

The Cocoa Market

It is expected that the Government's decision to purchase the Gold Coast and Nigerian crops at fixed prices will be put into practical effect on December 5th. In the meantime, there is a moratorium in those Colonies, and although this has meant a general suspension of business "to arrive," there has been a larger turnover again in Accra cocoa on the spot at prices showing an advance of about 4s. since our last report. Current quotations are 31s. 6d. London, and 31s. Liverpool.

West Indian descriptions are in demand but, after small sales of Trinidad at 65s.—67s. 6d. L.L.T., the available supplies are now practically cleared. Early arrivals, therefore, of both Trinidad and Grenada are expected to secure good prices; nominal quotations are 70s. and 67s. 6d. L.L.T., respectively.

Ceylon is quoted at 55s., 57s. 6d. and superior Summer Arriba at 95s., nominal.

An instructive talk on the life and agricultural industries of Trinidad was given at Bexhill-on-Sea, on November 8th, to members of the women's section of Toc H, by Mrs. Nankivell, whose husband, Mr. Howard Nankivell, was Deputy Colonial Secretary of that Colony from 1930 to 1937. Three albums of photographs, loaned by the West India Committee, were passed among the audience and much appreciated.

West Indian Spices

The market for all spices has ruled firm during the past fortnight, and West Indian varieties have participated in the activity.

JAMAICA PIMENTO has advanced to 10½d. per lb. L.L.T. on the spot, while near afloat is valued at 82/-, and November/December shipment at 77/6 per cwt. c.i.f. The acute shortage on the spot in London, accentuated by the loss of several hundred bags on the s.s. Matra, and the very considerable improvement in London's export trade in the article to markets that have hitherto been the preserves of the Hamburg exporters, have more than off-set the loss of the Central European markets, particularly the German market.

WEST INDIAN NUTMEGS continue to enjoy a steady demand. Unassorted have been sold at 7½d. per lb. c.i.f. and at 9d. per lb. landed terms. Wormy and defective are valued at 5½d. per lb. c.i.f., and 6½d. per lb. on the spot.

WEST INDIAN MACE is steady and parcels arriving sell quickly at current valuations. Fine pale is quoted at 2/7 to 2/8, mixed pale and red at 2/- to 2/3, pale pickings 2/- to 2/3, and red pickings at 1/9 to 1/10, landed terms.

MARRIAGE AND ENGAGEMENT

At St. George's Church, Dominica, B.W.I., on Saturday, October 7th, Mary Edith Doreen, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Goodwin, of Gaynor's, Antigua, B.W.I., to Mr. William Grason, Senior Master of the Dominica Grammar School, and only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Grason, of Dewsbury, Yorkshire, England.

The engagement is announced between Ronald Steele, elder son of Mr. George Steele, and Kathleen Stella, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry G. Seaford, O.B.E., and Mrs. Seaford, of Georgetown, British Guiana.

The WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

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The Princess Royal

ALL members of the West India Committee, and, indeed, all West Indians, will be delighted to learn that H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ROYAL has graciously consented to become the Patron of the Ladies Committee.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL has always taken an active interest in nursing and in other forms of war service; she is, for example, President of Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service, and a Controller of the Auxiliary Territorial Service, and, both in the Great War of 1914-1918 and in the war upon which we are at present engaged, she has always taken a leading part in activities of this kind.

Nowhere will this gracious acceptance by HER ROYAL HIGHNESS be welcomed more warmly than in Barbados, for the association of LORD HAREWOOD's family with that Colony covers a period of over two centuries. The present EARL OF HAREWOOD is descended from EDWARD LASCELLES, a Collector of Customs in Barbados, who was buried in that island in the year 1732.

The Belle and Mount Estates in Barbados are still in the possession of the Lascelles family.

The late LORD HAREWOOD, father-in-law of the PRINCESS ROYAL, was President of the West India Committee from 1915 until the time of his death in 1929.

Jamaica Representation

MUCH water has passed under the bridge since we referred, in our issues of June 29th and July 27th, to the establishment of a Jamaica Trade Representation Section for which a grant was voted by the Legislative Council of Jamaica in May, 1939. The outbreak of war, following upon weeks of acute international tension, threw pre-arranged plans into the melting-pot, although, in fact, the solid core of the work being undertaken by the Jamaica Section continued to be dealt with, without intermission, by the staff of the West India Committee which was confronted by many new problems arising out of the abnormal conditions which prevailed.

The necessity for the maintenance and expansion of Jamaica's trade remains as vital as ever to the Island but economy, too, is vital and, in the words quoted by our contemporary, *The Daily Gleaner*, "Many a mickle makes a muckle."

The Committee therefore fully appreciated the desir-

ability of reducing expenditure in every way possible which prompted the Government of Jamaica to ask them to agree to a reduction in the original grant owing to the outbreak of war and indeed anticipated the wishes of Jamaica in this respect by reducing expenditure wherever feasible and indicating to MR. R. C. COULDREY, who had been appointed to the staff of the Committee for special work in connexion with Jamaica, that, should the Government of the Sudan wish to retain his services, no obstacle would be placed in the way.

Now, MR. COULDREY, who, it will be remembered, held the post of Director of Customs, has been appointed President of the Resources Board of the Sudan Government for a period which is still indefinite.

The existing staff of the West India Committee will continue to discharge the task on behalf of Jamaica—a task that is ever increasing as in the case of other West Indian Colonies—which they have unremittingly carried out, and one of its members, MR. HUGH PAGET, formerly of Jamaica, will (provided, of course, that he is not called up for the military service for which he has volunteered) devote himself particularly to Jamaican affairs under the direction of the Secretary.

The Jamaica Standing Committee, which was appointed by the Executive of the West India Committee on July 18th, has now unanimously elected as its Chairman, MR. ALEXANDER ELDER, who needs no introduction to our readers in Jamaica and to whom a more detailed reference is made on page 470 of this issue. No appointment could have given a better assurance that the Jamaica Section will spare no efforts calculated to promote the prosperity and general welfare of the Island.

AMONG recent visitors to London for discussions with the British Government was the Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Mines and Resources in the Canadian Government. On 29th November shortly before Mr. Crerar's return to Ottawa the Chairman, Deputy-Chairman and Secretary of the West India Committee called on him and had an informal and extremely interesting discussion on questions of interest to the Dominions and to West Indian producers. Mr. Rook, of the Directorate of Sugar Supplies, who had been specially invited to attend on this occasion asked Mr. Crerar to convey to the authorities in Canada the appreciation of his Department for the courtesy and helpfulness he had met with during his recent visit to Canada. This had made his negotiations on sugar matters a very pleasant task.

From a Londoner's Notebook

AMONG all classes of the French people one of the most popular of public personages is the King of England. So when His Majesty spent a week visiting his troops on the Western front, it was quite inevitable that the country people all along his route should turn out in their thousands to see him pass, that the *maires* should put on their best clothes and make their most flowery speeches, and that every village inn where he stopped for a meal should treat the date of his visit as a red-letter day. For all that, the tour was designed as a strictly unceremonial and businesslike affair, to enable the King to see his own men in their drab and muddy environment, going about their preparations for a war to the death.

* * *

This purpose has been most thoroughly carried out. His Majesty has had a strenuous and exhausting time; but he had been everywhere and seen everything. All the bewildering technicalities of modern war have been explained to him by the men holding the front line, and he has had the opportunity to assure himself that the troops are everywhere keeping up the finest spirit under one of the most trying ordeals that can confront soldiers—a long period of waiting. His visit, apart from its primary purpose, has done a double service, as a symbol to the troops that they are constantly in the minds of the people at home, and of seeming to bring them, through the detailed narratives of the King's doings that have been published in the newspapers, nearer to us.

* * *

We continue to lose ships. Nevertheless on balance the war at sea—which may well turn out the decisive phase of the whole war—is still going our way. The treacherous weapon of the magnetic mine has not maintained the rate of destruction that it achieved in the first days of its use; it is clear that the Admiralty were not speaking idly when they told us that they would be able to cope with it. Apart from the unceasing and perilous work of the mine-sweepers, and the success of the R.A.F. in shooting down some of the airmen who lay the mines, they are wisely keeping their own counsel about their methods.

* * *

Meanwhile our convoys are so well guarded that the U-boats seem to avoid them preferring to run amok among neutrals. We have destroyed at least three (it is believed that there was a fourth) in a week. This makes about forty known to have been sunk out of the sixty that were in commission at the outbreak of the war; though of course new ones are constantly being launched.

* * *

The third group of young men liable for military service—the new batch reaching their twentieth birthday, and those from 22 to 23—have been registered, and will be called up in the New Year. They number 238,585.

While all is well with the three fighting services, there is a widespread feeling that we are not yet applying our economic strength to full advantage for the overthrow of the enemy. Industry, necessarily thrown out of gear by the outbreak of war, has not yet been sufficiently reorganized to make every available man's muscles and brain effective, as they should be, in aid of the universal purpose. We still have a million and a half unemployed. This figure has begun to decline; but some of our best economists insist that it could be reduced much faster.

* * *

The most authoritative critics say that the trouble comes from imposing too many detailed regulations on different branches of industry, without any strategic plan for using the nation's economic resources as a whole. According to Sir Warren Fisher, who has just vacated the great office of Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, "we are finding the industries of this country interfered with by controllers, sub-controllers, and sub-sub-controllers, appointed all over the place, showering spanners and monkey-wrenches into the industrial machine." The remedy proposed is the co-ordinating of all economic policy in the hands of one Minister, who shall be free of all departmental responsibilities, and shall sit, like the Ministers in charge of the fighting services, in the War Cabinet. The Prime Minister, recognizing that this proposal is made in no captious spirit, at present reserves judgment upon it, but has shown that he is willing to take the matter seriously.

* * *

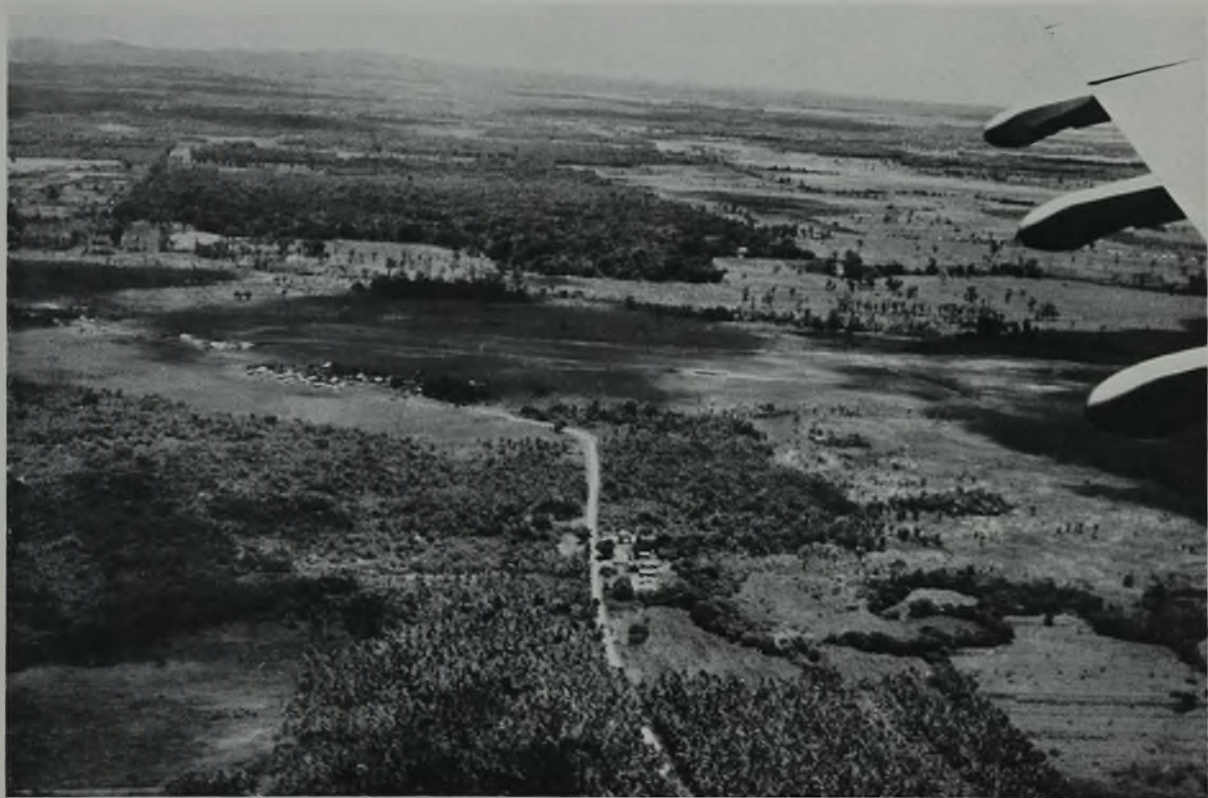
Closely connected with these controversies is the decision to hold a secret session of the House of Commons. It is a very rare event, but occurred several times during the last war. The public have no right to be present at the sittings of the House, and till about sixty years ago any Member was entitled to have the galleries cleared by merely announcing "I spy strangers." Since a mischievous Irish member dismissed Albert Edward Prince of Wales in this way the procedure has been altered, and now a vote is taken on the question whether strangers shall be excluded or not. For this week's secret session the arrangements are most stringent, all doors being locked and no-one, except peers, the Serjeant-at-Arms, and the three clerks, allowed even into the outer lobbies. There are drastic penalties, extending to expulsion from Parliament, for the slightest disclosure of what passes. The Government has decided to limit the debate to the question of supply for the fighting services. It is not expected that any startling secrets will be revealed to members; the purpose of the secret session is rather to let them speak their minds freely in criticism of the economic conduct of the war, without feeling that they are giving ammunition for the enemy's propaganda.



H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ROYAL



TOBAGO : LEEWARD END SHOWING SANDY POINT BATHING BEACH



TRINIDAD : THE AIRPORT ON PIARCO SAVANNAH

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO FROM THE AIR

{Photographs by the Secretary of the Colony's Tourist and Exhibitions Board

The West Indies and The War

BERMUDA

MESSAGE of Loyalty. On September 6th, the House of Assembly requested the Acting Governor to convey to His Majesty the King, the following message which was moved by the Hon. Sir Stanley Spurling:—

"The House of Assembly respectfully desires to assure your Excellency of the loyal support of all Members of this House in every measure calculated to forward the cause of our Mother County in the war with Germany.

"Our Colony is certain to be hit very hard by the falling off in its principal source of revenue, but Your Excellency can rest assured of the genuine and earnest co-operation on the part of the general public in every measure designed to assist the armed forces of the Crown or to mitigate hardships among our own people.

"The House requests that Your Excellency will be pleased to convey to His Majesty the King the loyalty and devotion of the people of these Islands."

BRITISH GUIANA

Red Cross Donation. On December 8th the Lord Mayor of London's Red Cross and St. John Fund had reached £855,000. One of the principal donations reported on that day in the London Press was £2,000 from the Government of British Guiana.

Export Prohibitions. The "Official Gazette of British Guiana" of October 14th contains a copy of an Order-in-Council, dated October 10th, which provides for the addition of live cattle, coffee, and all articles of food used for human or animal consumption to the list of goods the export of which from British Guiana is prohibited, except under licence.

JAMAICA

Red Cross and St. John Fund. Under the heading "Overseas Help for the Wounded," The Times of December 6th reported that "including a gift of £18,000 as a second contribution from the Jamaica War Assistance Committee, the Lord Mayor's Red Cross and St. John Fund for the sick and wounded in the War rose last night by £24,000 to £749,000. Jamaica has now sent £20,000."

Import Regulations. By an Order, issued in the Jamaica Gazette of October 20th, no person shall, except under a license by the Competent Authority, enter into any final arrangements for the purchase abroad or import into the island of Jamaica:—

(a) From any country whatsoever any article intended for human consumption including food-stuffs, alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, fodder or foodstuffs for animals or poultry, soap, tallow, bags, sacks, box-shooks or other containers for island produce, or tobacco, cigars and cigarettes;

(b) Any article not included in (a) if such article is intended to be imported from Newfoundland, Canada, or any country outside the British Empire.

The Order does not apply to an article imported by parcel post, provided it does not exceed £5 in value and is not otherwise restricted or prohibited.

LEEWARD ISLANDS

ANTIGUA

War Charities Committee. The following Committee has been appointed to undertake the general work of a War Charities organization and to co-ordinate all efforts whether for local purposes or for sending anything possible to Europe:—

Mrs. L. C. Wright (chairman), Mr. W. S. Archer (hon. secretary), Mrs. W. S. Archer (hon. treasurer), Mrs. A. C. Edwards, Miss Rita Anjo, Mrs. E. H. M. Edwards, Miss L. Shoul.

The Committee will arrange generally for the distribution of funds received, but any person, who so desires, may indicate the particular charity or charities to which all or a portion of his contribution is to be allocated.

DOMINICA

Food Production. In an address to the Legislative Council on November 1st, the Administrator, Mr. J. S. Neill, dealt with the policy of the Government as affected by war conditions. Dealing with trade problems, he said the finding of markets for cash crops was their difficulty. Now, in the grave emergency of war, the slogan among the people should be the planting of foodstuffs for their own use with the export of their surplus to neighbouring islands who could absorb and would gladly take it.

The Administrator continued: "Let me speak plainly. Work is going to be difficult to find and my advice to the people in the towns is to plant and not to stay in the towns looking for work. People have drifted into Roseau from country areas. I say deliberately to them that a return to the land is in their own interest. I take this opportunity of thanking His Lordship the Bishop and the clergy of all the Churches for their assistance in bringing before the people the need for planting food-stuffs. To those planters who have made land available the community owes its thanks."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Naval Defence Force. As a first step towards establishing a force for service under the British Admiralty, the Legislative Council on December 1st passed a Bill enabling the Governor to raise, train, and maintain a volunteer naval force at the Colony's expense. The new force is already in course of formation and will temporarily form part of the Local Defence forces.

Importation of Rice. The Board of Trade has published information, received by cable from Port-of-Spain, that the importation of rice is prohibited, except under special licence, which may be granted to enable fulfilment of contracts made prior to November 7th, or in the event of a shortage. The prohibition does not apply to rice from British Guiana.

WINDWARD ISLANDS

ST. LUCIA

The War Services Committee. The Administrator has appointed a committee with the Hon. Gregor McG. Peter, senior Unofficial Member of Councils, as chairman, to establish a register of all men willing to offer for military or other service in St. Lucia or overseas. Also of all persons ready to help in various ways in preparing, collecting and despatching comforts and other articles required by the troops engaged in the war and in raising funds for such purposes.

Two subsidiary committees have been appointed, with the Senior Medical Officer as chairman, to organise a Ladies Voluntary Nursing Society and stretcher bearers for service in any emergency in the Colony.

Simon Bolivar Survivors

Return to the West Indies

THE West India Committee, after discussions with many of the survivors of the Simon Bolivar disaster, thought it desirable to make every effort to obtain facilities for their return to the West Indies in a British ship. The Directors of the Harrison Line when approached gladly co-operated by offering to run one of their ships for the accommodation of passengers should a sufficient number of the survivors wish to return to the West Indies in this way. The Committee accordingly telegraphed to the survivors to this effect.

Shortly afterwards, however, the Royal Netherlands Steamship Company offered the survivors passages in their next ship bound for the West Indies. Many decided to avail themselves of this opportunity and the response to the offer of the Harrison Line being, therefore, insufficient, it was found necessary to withdraw it. The West India Committee and all others concerned are none the less appreciative of this fine gesture on the part of the Harrison Line.

The names of the survivors who are returning to the West Indies by the Royal Netherlands Steamship Company's s.s. Van Rensselaer appear on page 474. The Committee sent the following telegram to Mr. W. M. B. Short, for all the survivors returning on that ship:—

"Please convey all British West Indian survivors best wishes for safe return and speedy restoration to health."

Much is still being done to help the survivors who have not yet been able to return to their homes. The Ladies Committee are doing all they can to furnish clothing and other things wherever necessary. In this work they have had invaluable support from many kind donors, a list of whose names will be published in the next issue of the CIRCULAR.

The following list is based on the latest available information and is believed to be accurate:—

BRITISH GUIANA

Survivors

Mr. G. A. Armstrong, Mr. E. G. S. Benson, Mrs. E. C. Benson, S. A. Benson (infant), Dr. W. M. Besson, Miss R. C. Brooms,

Mr. C. Gomes, Mr. A. V. Grace, Mr. M. P. Hastings, Mrs. M. P. Hastings, Miss A. B. Howe, Mr. H. C. Hugh, Dr. L. H. James, Mr. F. L. Lahouri, Dr. C. Ramdeholl, Miss R. Strong.

Missing or dead

Mrs. Besson and two children, Mrs. A. V. Grace, Miss W. Han-Son-Hing, Miss Ramdeholl.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Survivors

Mr. C. Bridgwood, Mr. E. M. Chenery, Mr. J. F. Couper, Miss E. A. Creswell, Miss P. M. Creswell, Mrs. F. Clarke, Miss S. Clarke, Miss M. R. Dennis, Mr. I. E. de Verteuil, Mr. St. Y. de Verteuil, Miss Greta dos Santos, Mr. R. G. Gourlay, Mrs. R. G. Gourlay, Miss E. Hay, Mr. C. J. Keith, Mr. J. B. Lockton, Mr. A. B. MacFarlane, Miss L. M. Martin, Mr. S. G. Preece, Miss E. S. Preece, Mr. Alfred Reece, Miss M. E. Ross, Mr. W. M. B. Short, Mrs. W. M. B. Short, Miss V. I. W. Telfer, Mr. D. S. Treble, Miss Joan Trestrail, Mr. D. H. Tucker, Mrs. Tucker, Mrs. B. Busby, Master Wallace Busby, Mrs. E. R. Marriott and child.

Missing or dead

Mr. H. S. Batt, Mr. V. H. Brooke, Mrs. St. Y. de Verteuil, Miss M. L. Neave.

BARBADOS

Survivors

Mrs. Martin and child, Miss M. A. Massiah, Miss S. Ogilvie, Miss G. L. I. Roberts, Mr. W. Sandiford, Mrs. Sandiford and child.

Missing or dead

Mr. W. A. Martin, Mr. T. G. Rose, Mrs. Rose.

ST. LUCIA

Survivors

Dr. H. P. S. Gillette, Mr. R. G. Wright-Nooth, Mrs. Wright-Nooth, Miss Daphne Wright-Nooth, Master P. H. Wright-Nooth.

GRENADA

Survivor

Miss E. Finbow.

The War Services Fund

THE War Services Fund of the West India Committee now amounts to £731 18s. Since the publication in last CIRCULAR, of the first list of donations, the following sums have been received and are gratefully acknowledged:—

	£	s.	d.
Demerara Co., Ltd., and Sandbach Parker & Co. Ltd.	50	0	0
L. Rose & Co. Ltd.	26	5	0
Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields Ltd.	25	0	0
Frame & Co. Ltd.	25	0	0
Henckell du Buisson & Co.	25	0	0
Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial & Overseas)	20	0	0
Thomas Greenwood, Esq.	10	10	0
Mrs. Thomas Greenwood	5	5	0
Mrs. J. Gordon Miller	5	5	0
Mrs. Eileen Wheatling	5	0	0
C. J. P. Cave, Esq.	3	3	0
F. R. Dorken, Esq.	3	3	0
A. R. C. Doorly, Esq.	2	2	0
Mrs. M. A. Layne	2	2	0
C. J. Goodsell, Esq.	1	1	0
J. McK. Kerr, Esq.	1	0	0
The Countess of Stamford	1	0	0
Miss Parr			2 6
Previously acknowledged	520	19	6
Total to date	£731	18	0

Purchase of Sugar, 1939-40

Crop Estimates, Freight and Insurance

OUR readers will recall that the last meeting of the Executive of the West India Committee held at Trinity Square on September 21st, was called to discuss with Mr. B. A. Forster, then Acting Director of Sugar Supplies and Mr. G. L. M. Clauson, chairman of the Colonial Sugar Committee, the offer of the Government to purchase the West India sugar crops for 1939-40. At that meeting Mr. Forster on behalf of the Government asked that if the offer were accepted the West India Committee should act as a clearing house, where details could be dealt with centrally.

CROP ESTIMATES

The first task was the collection of estimates of the forthcoming crops in all the producing Colonies. The summarized figures thus obtained and published in the CIRCULAR of November 16th are of course only estimates, for as every planter knows only too well the accuracy of estimates is liable to be vitiated by climatic conditions, pests, diseases and other factors, and the Committee was asked to supply henceforward monthly reports of the crop position for the information of the Ministry of Food.

Many other questions automatically arose. The British Government as an integral part of the scheme undertook to arrange freight for the sugar. To ensure that necessary facilities are provided the Committee has obtained particulars of the quantities of sugar expected to be available for shipment from each producing area in each month from January to August, 1940.

FREIGHT RATES

The Director of Sugar Supplies wrote on October 9th to the West India Committee: "as you are aware the Government has undertaken responsibility for any increase in freight above pre-war rates and I suggest the fairest way will be to take the average rate of freight to the United Kingdom from each country concerned, during the last crop."

He went on to ask for the average freight rates for the 1939 crop, from all the sugar exporting Colonies, to the United Kingdom, and to Canada—coast ports and Montreal.

After systematic collection of data from all appropriate quarters, followed in certain instances by discussions, telegraphic and otherwise, full particulars were sent to the Directorate of Sugar Supplies. A summary of the settled rates is appended.

INSURANCE

Marine insurance too has formed the subject of protracted negotiations since the Ministry of Food issued a Circular on September 23rd, stating that the Government would deal with insurance on all shipments to the United Kingdom, except in cases where sellers had a definite contract with the underwriters under which they were bound to declare all shipments. The West India Committee at once lodged a protest urging that business

should be permitted to pass through the usual channels, and similar representations were also made by Lloyds underwriters and other interested bodies.

We are glad to state that it has now been finally decided to allow shippers to continue to cover marine insurance on all Empire sugars bought on c.i.f. terms through their usual channels.

AVERAGE SUGAR FREIGHT RATES, 1939

Colony	To United Kingdom (per ton)	To Canada (per 100 lb.) Coast Ports	Montreal
Barbados ..	16s. 10½d.	15 cents	17 cents
Jamaica ..	17s.	14 cents	16 cents
Trinidad ..	17s. 6d.	15 cents	17 cents
Leeward Islands—			
Antigua }	17s. 6d.	15 cents	17 cents
St. Kitts }			
Windward Islands—			
St. Lucia ..	17s. 6d.	15 cents	17 cents
St. Vincent ..	17s. 6d.	No shipments	No shipments
British Guiana ..	21s. 6d.	16 cents	17 cents
British Honduras	No shipments	No shipments	No shipments

Storm Damage in Jamaica

JAMAICA has again been subjected to a severe storm, reaching, at times, almost hurricane intensity and accompanied by a veritable deluge of rain. The resultant damage to the banana industry is, unfortunately, very considerable. The storm swept the Cayman Islands from the afternoon of October 30th to the evening of the 31st. Damage was done which has been estimated at £4,000.

Jamaica seems to have felt the full force of the storm on November 2nd and 3rd, but violent weather prevailed for several days. The west and the north seem to have had the worst of it, but very great damage was done also in the interior of the island and the proportion of banana trees destroyed in the Frankfield area of Clarendon, for example, is estimated at 90 per cent. It is thought that some 2,000,000 fruited trees have been lost altogether, and the effect on shipments for the rest of the year must be very material. The Government has set machinery in motion with a view to giving financial aid to banana cultivators who have suffered by the storm and some of the worst effects should thus be mitigated in parts of the island where dependence upon the banana industry would otherwise have caused the distress to be particularly acute.

Although bananas have suffered more than most other crops, the "blow" has caused destruction of many other kinds. On the north side coco-nut growers are said to have been particularly badly hit, while citrus fruit, coffee, and catch-crops of various sorts have also suffered serious damage. The destruction of peasants' cultivations may be expected to produce conditions of especial hardship in many parts of the island. To the destruction of growing crops must also be added the damage caused by flooding and the temporary dislocation of transport services.

Jamaica has been through some difficult times in recent months, but the spirit of united determination with which all classes in Jamaica have entered the war will not fail them in this testing time.

The West Indian Club

Lieut.-Colonel Ivan Davson (chairman of the West India Committee) presided at an informal luncheon given by the West Indian Club on Wednesday, December 6th at 4, Whitehall Court, S.W.1, in honour of Lieut.-Colonel F. C. C. Balfour, Director of Sugar Supplies and several of his colleagues of the Sugar Division, Ministry of Food.

The following were also present :—

Mr. L. H. Pike (Agent-General for Queensland), Mr. A. P. van der Post (Trade Commissioner for the Union of South Africa), Mr. S. L. Holmes (Dominion Office), Mr. G. L. M. Clauson (Colonial Office), Mr. W. R. Mackersy (Ministry of Food), Sir Alfred Sherlock (chairman of the West Indian Club), Mr. A. L. Jupp (deputy-chairman of the West Indian Club), Mr. Alexander Elder (hon. treasurer of the West Indian Club), Mr. W. J. Blanchard, Mr. Harold Carey, Mr. W. F. Clatworthy, Mr. W. B. Coverdale, Mr. J. H. Drake, Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Davson, Mr. Harold de Pass, Mr. J. Alan de Pass, Mr. J. M. Du Buisson, Mr. C. F. Dumas, Mr. John Franklin, Mr. Harold J. J. Freeman, Mr. M. Golodetz, Sir William Goode, Mr. Thomas Greenwood, Mr. G. Harland, Mr. Gordon D. Hodge, Mr. W. R. Jerratt, Mr. E. J. King, Mr. Horace King, Mr. J. Lagden, Mr. C. J. Lyle, Mr. J. H. Maltby, Mr. C. W. H. Mayhew, Mr. D. F. McCarthy, Mr. J. Gordon Miller (deputy-chairman of the West India Committee), Mr. M. S. Moody-Stuart, Mr. Cecil W. Murray, Mr. N. S. Murray, Mr. E. Palmer, Mr. George Parrott, Mr. C. J. H. Penning, Mr. Dudley I. Scard, Mr. H. P. Sheldon, Sir Alexander Taylor, Mr. H. R. F. Watson, Captain W. F. Watson, Mr. C. H. Woodhouse, Captain F. F. C. Messum (hon. secretary), and Mr. G. J. Dent (assistant hon. secretary of the West Indian Club).

The Captain of the Rawalpindi

The heroic Captain E. C. Kennedy, R.N., who was in command of the former P. & O. liner, H.M.S. Rawalpindi when she was sunk by the Deutschland on November 23rd, and went down with his ship was twice on the North America and West Indies station, once as a lieutenant and again when he commanded the light cruiser Constance in 1919-20. During that period he assisted in the suppression of disturbances in British Honduras and Jamaica. Captain Kennedy retired in 1921 but on the outbreak of the present war, although he was 60 years of age, he was at his own request again placed on the active list and given command of the Rawalpindi which was armed as a cruiser for service on the Northern Patrol. "It's the Deutschland all right," he said when the enemy was sighted and although she had overwhelming superiority in speed and armament he never hesitated but fought her to the bitter end, thus upholding the best traditions of the Navy.

Cosmopolitan British Guiana

In a recent case taken before the Appeal Court in British Guiana, the Court was presided over by a West Indian Chief Justice with whom were associated one English and two West Indian Judges. The lower Court was presided over by a Magistrate of Chinese extraction; a Guianese of Portuguese descent appeared on behalf of the defendant; an Indian Guianese appeared for the plaintiff and two African Guianese doctors gave evidence. The Letter of the League of Coloured People in reporting these facts, asks the question: Could this be equalled in any other part of the world?

Jamaica Standing Committee

Election of Chairman

At a meeting of the Jamaica Standing Committee held on December 6th, at 40, Norfolk Street, Mr. Alexander Elder was elected chairman. Mr. Elder has long been associated with West Indian affairs. He is a member of the Executive of the West India Committee, honorary treasurer of the West Indian Club, a member of the Council of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, and, on that Council, is Jamaica's representative.

As a director of Gillespie Bros. and Co., Ltd., Mr. Elder is closely identified with many interests and activities in Jamaica, as well as in Trinidad and most of the other islands. Mr. Elder paid his most recent visit to the West Indies early in the present year.

Mr. R. C. Couldrey

Mr. R. C. Couldrey, who was appointed last summer to the staff of the West India Committee as head of the Jamaica section, has been prevented from taking up his post owing to the outbreak of war. The Governor of the Sudan has approved the institution of a Resources Board in that Condominium and Mr. Couldrey has been selected as its President.

Mr. R. H. Mallett

In Mr. R. H. Mallett, who died on December 6th, at Bay House, Ickenham, aged 82, West Indian Cricket has lost a valued and trusted friend.

It was largely due to him that the Board of Control was set up in the West Indies. The West Indian Club which made the arrangements in England for the first West Indies tour in 1900 was fortunate in having his services on the occasion of the second visit in 1906 and thereafter Mallett undertook the sole responsibility of management on this side.

One of the founders of the Minor Counties Cricket Association in 1895 and subsequently hon. secretary, chairman and president of that body, Mallett knew everything about cricket that was worth knowing. His judgment was sound and his manner so persuasive that he was always able to get the very best out of the visitors whom he coached. By the members of successive teams he was greatly loved and there was nothing they would not do for him. By such devices as his famous "Knife and Fork Club" he kept those under his care in good humour even under conditions which were inevitably depressing at times in our strange climate. Mallett managed the 1929-30 M.C.C. tour in the West Indies and in the following autumn was in charge of the West Indies team which visited Australia. The news of his serious illness, which prevented him from taking his usual part in the tour destined to end so abruptly just before the present war, was a great shock and blow to his many friends.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"DE more you chop breadfruit root de more he
spring." * * *

AN Act has been passed to make Trinidad currency legal tender in the Colony of the Leeward Islands.

* * *

ABOUT 20 to 25 per cent. of the tobacco purchased by the Government for the Navy is of Empire origin, according to a statement made in Parliament by the Secretary to the Admiralty.

* * *

THE Department of Overseas Trade has removed from 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1, to New Public Offices, Great George Street, London, S.W.1, to which all enquiries should be addressed.

* * *

A PRESS report from Accra dated December 5th states that the export duty on cocoa had been raised by 18s. 3d. per ton to 42s. Farmers will in future receive 8s. 6d. instead of 9s. a load of 60 lb. at the ports.

* * *

THE engagement is announced between Aubrey Gordon (Jack), younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Leacock, of Barbados, and Joan Sally, only daughter of the late Major Teale, D.S.O., and of Mrs. Teale, of Brentwood.

* * *

WE were glad to learn from Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott who, as mentioned in the CIRCULAR of November 16th, recently underwent an operation for appendicitis, that he hoped to be quite fit and back to work before these lines appear.

* * *

UNDER the Colonial Defence Regulations the Governor of Trinidad and Tobago has issued an order for the detention of Uriah Butler, leader of the oilfields strike in 1937. Butler was expelled from the Oil Workers' Union last August.

* * *

WE were glad to learn from Mr. F. E. Fox-Hawes, who wrote thanking the West India Committee for information given about steamship passages, that he had safely reached St. Lucia after an enjoyable voyage in spite of war conditions.

* * *

THE engagement is announced between Ronald Steele, elder son of Mr. George Steele and the late Mrs. Steele, of Georgetown, British Guiana, and Kathleen Stella, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry G. Seaford, O.B.E., and Mrs. Seaford, also of British Guiana.

* * *

ANOTHER engagement is that of Dame Rachel Crowdy, and Lieut.-Colonel Cudbert J. Thornhill, eldest son of Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Thornhill. Dame Crowdy is a member of the Royal Commission which recently visited the West Indies.

ON September 4th the Royal Dutch Airlines extended their Curacao-Trinidad line to Paramaribo and Surinam. During September the record number of 1,610 passengers were carried on K.L.M. lines in the Caribbean, due partly to decreased shipping facilities from Curacao.

* * *

MUCH sympathy will be felt for Mr. J. B. Laing, of Demerara, in the loss which he has suffered in the death of his wife, on November 11th, at Wickham, Hants. Mrs. Laing was the second daughter of the late Mr. E. T. Wainwright, and was related by marriage to the late Mr. John E. Tinne, of Liverpool.

* * *

It has been officially announced that no passenger is allowed to land in Martinique unless, in addition to what was previously required of him, he is in possession of a passport visaed by the French Consular Officer at the port at which he embarks. This visa cannot be issued until the Consular Officer has obtained the approval of the Martinique Government.

* * *

THE Diocese of British Guiana is giving to the new cathedral at Guildford, Surrey, a Litany Desk made of Hububalli, one of the most beautiful and enduring of the timbers of the Colony. In El-Dorado for November the Bishop writes that Guiana has many intimate links with the Guildford Diocese, and he personally had special connexions with Farnham going back some twenty years.

* * *

MR. T. HARRISON HUGHES has been appointed by the Minister of Shipping as Head of the Liner Division. He will be chairman of a special branch of the Ministry formed to deal with the programme of imports to be carried by the regular British shipping lines and to secure the most advantageous use of their space. Mr. Hughes, a member of the Executive of the West India Committee, is the senior partner of Messrs. Thos. and Jas. Harrison.

* * *

WE have received a copy of the third number of Unexpected, the new Barbadian Quarterly Magazine. The contents include a summary of the events leading up to the War and poems by Mr. Evan Taylor. The replies to correspondents (all of whom seem to be of an amorous disposition) contain shrewd advice on the conduct of their *affaires de coeur*; one, however, who appears to have confessed to conduct of a very reprehensible character, very properly receives no quarter.

* * *

THE Imperial College of Science and Technology have nominated Dr. Vernon Herbert Blackman, Sc.D., F.R.S., a governor of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in succession to Sir John Farmer who, to the deep regret of his colleagues, has resigned on account of increasing years. Dr. Blackman is Director of the Research Institute of Plant Physiology and was for some years a member of the Advisory Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



Sir Alan Burns — Transfer of Dominica
— Tobago Juvenile Farm Club —



BAHAMAS

LANDING for Private Planes. The Bahamas Government are pushing to conclusion by early December, writes Mr. Etienne Dupuch, work on the landing field for private planes which is being constructed near Nassau. Heretofore accommodation has been provided for only amphibian planes at Nassau, and this new landing field is designed for the accommodation of wealthy travellers who desire to bring their own planes to Nassau across the short hop, taking less than two hours, from Miami or Palm Beach.

Swimming. The University of Miami is sending a swimming team to Nassau early in January to compete with the Shoreham Aquatic Club team which won several trophies in the Canadian National Championship events held at the Toronto Exhibition this Fall. This was the first Nassau team to swim in foreign waters.* The University of Miami's contingent will be the first foreign team to swim in Nassau events.

BERMUDA

The use of motor vehicles of all descriptions on the public highways of the Islands has been authorized by an Act for any purpose connected with defence and for any purpose which, in the opinion of the Governor, is necessary or expedient for the maintenance of good order or public safety, or for the maintenance of supplies or services essential to the life of the community.

The New Governor. Lieut.-General Sir Denis J. K. Bernard, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., arrived on October 9th and was sworn in as Governor of the Colony. It is reported in *The Bermudian* that His Excellency intends to take part in local yachting activities, and has imported an International One-Design yacht. Also that he is a keen lover of horses and has obtained four fine greys from Canada.

BRITISH HONDURAS

Governor Burns. Captain M. S. Metzgen, who has kindly undertaken the task of Honorary Correspondent in British Honduras, wrote on November 9th that the appointment of Sir Alan Burns to the post of Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies was a very pleasant surprise to the entire Colony. His Excellency had done a great deal for British Honduras during his five years as Governor, laying down foundations on which it is hoped his successors will build. He had earned the gratitude of a loyal and appreciative people, and there can be no doubt that in time posterity will pay to the memory of Sir Alan Burns that lasting tribute which his efficient work so richly deserved.

War. The wave of loyalty and patriotism which had been passing over the entire country since the outbreak

*A photograph of the team was reproduced in the CIRCULAR of August 10th, p. 363.

of hostilities gave one the impression that the people as a whole were prepared to make any reasonable sacrifice in order to support the Mother Country in fighting for those principles which were so sacred to democratic peoples the world over.

Red Cross Fund. The Governor recently made an appeal* for funds for the British Red Cross Society. Within a few days, although the majority of the inhabitants are in receipt of very small incomes, nearly £800 was donated. The first instalment would shortly be forwarded to the Society in London.

Foodstuffs. The Government have taken steps to urge the increased production of locally grown foodstuffs and thereby minimise the dependence of the Colony on outside assistance in that respect.

DOMINICA

Transfer to the Windward Islands. Addressing the Legislative Council on November 1st, Mr. J. S. Neill, the Administrator, indicated the position as regards the transfer of Dominica to the Windward Islands. The draft estimates had been drawn to conform with the form used in the Windward Islands. The Crown Attorney had drafted certain necessary laws. Action had been taken towards the amalgamation of the Judiciary and the Police. It was hoped, he said, that all necessary steps would have been taken to enable transfer to take effect from January 1st, 1940. He could not say whether the mass of work occasioned by the war would cause any postponement of the fixing of the "appointed day," but members would be informed of the position as soon as a decision was conveyed to him.

JAMAICA

Colonial Secretariat. The Governor has appointed Mr. F. L. Brown, Assistant Colonial Secretary, to act as Colonial Secretary during Mr. A. G. Grantham's absence on leave. Mr. J. D. Lucie Smith will act as Assistant Colonial Secretary.

LEEWARD ISLANDS

Executive Council. The Governor has appointed Mr. W. S. Archer as an official member, and the Hon. A. Moody-Stuart as an unofficial member of the Executive Council of the Leeward Islands.

ST. LUCIA

Bananas. Three shipments, amounting to 13,361 stems, were made during September bringing the total for 1939 to 55,308 as compared with 108,111 stems for the same period in 1938. Production showed a welcome return to normal and it was hoped that this level would be maintained.

*The appeal was given in full on p. 457 of our issue of November 30th. Ed., W.I.C.C.

Mr. Gregor M. G. Peter, who has been reappointed a member of the Executive Council for one year from November 2nd, was sworn in and took his seat when the Council met on November 7th.

ST. VINCENT

Workmen's Compensation. An Ordinance, No. 21 of 1939, to provide payment of compensation to workmen for injuries suffered in the course of their employment has been passed by the Legislative Council. In case of death when one or more persons are left who were wholly dependent on the workman's earnings, the compensation is fixed at thirty months' wages or £250, whichever is the less. The compensation to an adult for permanent total disablement is forty-two months' wages or £350, and to a minor, eighty-four months' wages or £350 whichever is the less in each case. Compensation for partial disablement is to be assessed according to a scheduled list of injuries.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

The Queen's Thanks. Mrs. G. H. Simpson, of Port-of-Spain, has received a letter from the Hon. Mrs. Bowlby, Lady-in-Waiting, expressing by command of the Queen thanks for offering to send from the Trinidad Ladies Shirt Club, bandages, shirts, pyjamas and other garments to Her Majesty for the Hospital Supplies Depot. "The Queen will be very glad to accept them for distribution. Will you please thank the ladies who make up your work-party for their kind thought."

Praedial Larceny. In moving at the Agricultural Society on November 9th, a resolution asking the Government to appoint a Praedial Larceny Committee, Mr. C. H. Packer made the suggestion that people convicted of this offence should spend their gaol sentence in planting food crops. They should be taught the best methods of planting and encouraged to take up the growing of food crops as a means of livelihood when they came out. Mr. Packer said it would have an educational and reforming influence if they learnt that it was not *infra dig* to grow ground provisions, and were made to report to the Wardens of their districts who would either rent them plots of Crown land or see that they got them from proprietors with land to spare.

Tobago Juvenile Farm Club. Good news is reported in The Tobagonian for September of the progress of the Juvenile Farm Club started in Tobago last year by Mr. T. A. des Isles, veterinary surgeon. The purpose of the Club, which is stated to be the first of its kind in the West Indies, is to encourage animal husbandry among school children. Each member must own an animal. Once a term—on Farm Day—the children of each school bring the animals together for inspection, and instruction on their care, by Mr. des Isles. The membership of the Club has risen from 444 last year to 725 and the number of animals from 500 to a little over 1,000. In consequence of the progress achieved the Government has increased the grant for the Juvenile Farm Club Exhibition, which is held in December to \$360. The activities of the Club are extending and it is now proposed to institute a health campaign among the animals.

Colonial Appointments

First appointments :—

HANSHELL, M. A. G., Agricultural Superintendent, British Guiana.

DENNIS, MISS M. R., Superintendent Sister, Trinidad.

FERRIN, G., Labour Officer, Barbados.

*STRONG, MISS R., Nursing Sister, British Guiana.

Promotions and transfers :—

MAYERS, T. H. (Resident Magistrate, Jamaica), Crown Counsel, Nigeria.

ADAMS, C. O. (Assistant Commissioner of Police, Nigeria), Superintendent of Police, Trinidad.

DICKENS, COL. W. S., O.B.E. (Commissioner of Police, Barbados), Commissioner of Police and Superintendent of Prisons, Mauritius.

DUKE, O. ST. A., M.B.E. (Chief Inspector of Police, Antigua), Commissioner of Police, Barbados.

MONRO, J. L. (Sergeant, Palestine Police Force), Sub-Inspector of Police, Jamaica.

SLATER, L. W. (Assistant Superintendent of Police), District Superintendent of Police, British Guiana.

WEBER, W. R. (District Inspector of Police), County Superintendent of Police, British Guiana.

LOWE, A. (Works Manager), Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, Jamaica Government Railways.

British Honduras

Forestry and Agriculture

The effect of the European war on the Colony's export trade is not yet clear, states Mr. N. S. Stevenson, the Conservator of Forests, in the official Trade and Information Report for the quarter ended September 30th. The export of forest produce to the United Kingdom would undoubtedly be seriously affected by the fluctuating value of sterling (the local currency being in dollars without fixed relationship to sterling) and shipping difficulties. Already some mahogany logs had been diverted from the Belize mill, which exports chiefly to the United Kingdom, to the United States of America log market. It was not expected that the chicle trade would be affected to as great an extent, and it was possible that the demand for activated charcoal for gas masks might materially increase exports of cohune nuts, or cohune products.

Mr. J. F. Ward, the Agricultural Officer, reports that fewer bananas were exported and that, due to the wet weather, Sigatoka Leaf Spot was considerably on the increase in all areas and was no doubt the cause of increased rejections.

The picking of the 1939-40 citrus crop commenced in August but the present outlook for the citrus industry was not hopeful.

For sugar cane, coco-nuts and copra the future prospect was promising. There were all the signs of an excellent rice crop. During the quarter the Stann Creek Agricultural and Producers' Society had been formed and should be able to give much stimulus to the local production of foodstuffs.

*Miss Strong was a passenger on the s.s. Simon Bolivar, but fortunately survived the disaster.

West Indies at Westminster

Rum Consumption in Britain

CAPTAIN CRUIKSHANK in answer to a question by MR. RHYS DAVIES, on December 5th, stated that the total quantities of rum, brandy and Geneva retained in the United Kingdom for consumption, and the total quantity of British spirits exported during the year ended 31st March, 1939, were, in proof gallons, Rum, 581,448; Brandy, 411,331; Geneva, 57,057.

Hurricane Insurance in Jamaica

In the House of Commons on December 6th, MR. DAVID ADAMS referred to the necessity for the loan of £50,000 to banana planters in Jamaica because of recent storm damage. He then asked the Secretary of State whether he had considered the desirability of establishing hurricane risk insurance, advocated for years past by those interested in the welfare of the Colony. MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD replied that the matter had frequently been considered, but the growers had never been able to agree on any scheme prepared for their examination. The latest scheme was embodied in a Bill submitted by the Jamaica Government to the Legislative Council early last year. The Bill was, however, rejected and in view of the opinions expressed on that occasion by the elected members the Government did not feel able to carry the matter any further.

Colonial Press Censorship

In reply to a question put by MR. W. R. DUCKWORTH MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD said there was some censorship of the Press in almost all the Colonies, but the exact degree and method of censorship varied somewhat according to local necessities. Press matter sent from the United Kingdom to the Colonies was censored in the United Kingdom. Representations had already been made to him on the question of double censorship, and he was consulting with the other Departments concerned with a view to seeing what relaxation was practicable.

There was not at present any censorship in the United Kingdom of Press matter received from the Colonies either by cable or mail, though he was informed that telegrams received by Press agencies, if connected with the war, are submitted for censorship before being issued by the agencies to their clients.

British Imports of Empire Honey

MR. STANLEY, replying to COLONEL PONSONBY, on December 5th, gave the following information respecting Empire honey. During 1938 imports of honey into the United Kingdom amounted to 102,489 cwt., valued at £189,176, of which 72,496 cwt., valued at £142,722, were consigned from British countries. During the same period 72,148 cwt. of honey consigned from British countries were entered for home consumption free of duty under imperial Preference. In accordance with the Import of Goods (Prohibition) (No. 1) Order, 1939, imports of honey into the United Kingdom have been prohibited since 5th September last except under licence. From 14th November an open general licence

had been issued for honey consigned from British countries other than Palestine (including Trans-Jordan). For the time being no licences were being issued for imports from foreign countries.

Passengers

To and from the West Indies

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Sailings to the West Indies, in the s.s. Van Rensselaer:—

Mr. C. O. Adams	Miss D. J. Hellowell	Mr. J. P. Pollak
Mr. & Mrs. H. Brown	Mr. & Mrs. K. H. Holley	Mr. J. W. Potter
Miss M. M. Brown	Miss A. D. Holley	Mr. A. Reece
Miss E. Casson	Miss A. B. Howe	Miss B. A. Rose
Mrs. V. Castanyer	Dr. H. C. Hugh	Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Short
Mr. E. M. Chenery	Mr. & Mrs. G. P. Jansen	Miss M. Sindelkova
Mrs. F. de Claramunt	Mr. A. B. Macfarlane	Mr. & Mrs. D. H. Tucker
Mrs. A. F. de Sola	Mr. J. L. Orbegozo	Mr. F. Urrarte
Mr. I. de Verteuil	Miss M. M. Permy	Mr. K. Van Doorn
Mr. & Mrs. W. S. Fretz	Mr. & Mrs. L. Phillips	Mr. E. C. Werling
Mr. C. C. Gomes	Miss A. Phillips	Mr. F. T. Weston
Mr. H. W. Harding	Mr. Mai Ping	Mr. Yuk Fong Yau
Mrs. D. J. Hellowell		

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in the s.s. Stuyvesant:—

Mr. P. C. Da Costa	Father M. O'Dea	Mr. N. C. Webb
Father D. McDonald	Miss A. Sidebotham	

Fyffes Line

Home arrivals in the s.s. Cavina (Captain W. T. Forrester, O.B.E.):—

Mr. Guy O. Bacque	Pay-Sub.-Lt. C. G. Coutts	Mr. P. Rogers
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Home arrival from Jamaica, in the s.s. Carare (Captain A. W. Legge):—

Mr. A. M. Lashcen

Standard Fruit & Steamship Co.

Sailings to Jamaica, in the s.s. Eros:—

Capt. & Mrs. J. Blagrove	Misses E. & P. Blagrove	Dr. W. A. Hortor
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Giant Sugar Canes

A Hawaiian plant cytologist, Mr. D. M. Weller, has, according to the Philippine Herald, been able to produce giant sugar canes from seedlings treated with the drug colchicine. The stalks are from two to four times the diameter of ordinary canes and their sugar content is much higher. If these canes do not revert to the original size when propagated by cuttings, it is suggested that the drug may revolutionize the industry by making it possible to increase still further the yield of sugar from a given area of land. Experiments with colchicine were pioneered years ago by Dr. Albert F. Blakeslee, geneticist of the Carnegie Institution.

Staff of the Committee

We are glad to be able to report that Mr. George Miller, who has done such valuable work in the preparation of the CIRCULAR for many years, is now back again with us after an absence of twelve months owing to illness.

Some Company Reports

St. Kitts (London) Sugar Factory

THE annual report for the period ended November 16th, 1939, shows a profit of £22,412, which added to the balance brought forward from last year amounts to £70,058. After payment of a dividend of 15 per cent. subject to income tax which absorbs £15,212, and deducting £3,500 for taxation reserve, a balance of £51,346 is carried forward.

Antigua Sugar Factory, Ltd.

In their report for the year ended September 30th the directors state that the output for the crop was 19,226 tons of sugar. This was rather below the tonnage which had been anticipated, due once again to extremely dry conditions during crop. The price of sugar was £10 per ton f.o.b.

After charging revenue with £6,000 for sinking fund, there remains a surplus of £34,886 to be allocated as follows: Shareholders, £17,443; contractors, £17,443 (being an addition of 2s. 10.8794d. per ton of cane making a total price of 16s. 10.8794d. per ton of cane).

The profit and loss account shows a surplus at the credit of the shareholders of £16,924 which, after the addition and deductions shown in the balance sheet, leaves £11,217, which, added to the balance brought forward from last year, £39,272, makes a total of £50,489. The directors recommend payment of a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. subject to income tax at 4s. 6d. in the £ (relief at the rate of 2s. 6d. in the £ being allowed for dominion income tax), which will absorb £9,687, leaving £40,802 to be carried forward.

In July the board arranged to purchase Bendals Factory. The factory will be dismantled and the canes handled at the Antigua Sugar Factory. In normal years this additional cane supply should increase the crop by over 3,000 tons of sugar.

Below is a summary of results for the past five years:—

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Canes tons	116,377	134,868	221,639	133,344	139,430
Sugar "	15,683	17,883	27,713	18,921	19,226
Sucrose in Cane .. %	14.44	14.17	13.34	15.09	14.81
Fibre in Cane .. %	15.79	15.07	14.39	15.29	15.18
Sucrose in Megass .. %	1.86	1.85	1.63	1.84	2.07
Purity of Juice .. %	86.34	86.32	85.06	86.73	86.50
Mill Extraction .. %	96.35	96.45	96.91	96.58	96.12
Boiling House Recovery Sucrose .. %	92.99	93.17	92.80	93.47	92.97
Total Recovery of Sucrose .. %	89.60	89.85	89.95	90.28	89.35
Yield of Sugar, 96 pol. .. %	13.47	13.26	12.50	14.19	13.79
Tons of Cane per ton Sugar, 96 pol. %	7.42	7.54	7.99	7.05	7.25
Sale Price of Sugar per ton	£9 6 1	£9 0 8	£9 16 4	£9 5 5	£10 8 0

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas)

The directors in their report for the year ended September 30th, state that the net profit, after making provision for income tax, bad and doubtful debts, etc., amounted to £414,704, which added to £144,595 brought forward, makes a total of £559,299.

The following appropriations have been made or are recommended: Contingency account, £170,000; interim

dividends paid June 15th of 4 per cent. on the cumulative preference shares and 3 per cent. on the "A" and "B" shares less income tax, £121,216; final dividend of 4 per cent. on the cumulative preference shares, less income tax £41,239; final dividend of 3½ per cent. on the "A" and "B" shares less income tax £72,402; leaving a balance to be carried forward of £154,442.

St. Kitts (Basse Terre) Sugar Factory

In their report for the year ended September 30th the directors state that the crop of 37,336 tons of sugar was the largest ever taken off by the factory. Rainfall for the latter half of 1938 was ample and well distributed so that the cane was well grown. During the first half of 1939 dry weather prevailed. This favoured the reaping of the crop and the quality of the cane, but resulted in some loss of tonnage from late cut fields. The reaping area of 9,665 acres was less than that of 1938 by about 100 acres but the return per acre rose from 20.51 tons to 27.16 tons.

The price of sugar was £10 2s. 7d. per ton f.o.b. First payment for contractors' canes amounts to 14s. 0.38238d. per ton, and their share of the surplus is 3s. 11.78904d., making a total of 18s. 0.17142d. per ton.

After charging revenue with £7,500 for sinking fund, there remains a surplus of £104,646 to be allocated as follows: To "A" shareholders, £49,072; staff bonus, £3,251; "B" shareholders, £162; contractors' share of surplus, being an addition of 3s. 11.78904d. per ton of cane, making a total price of 18s. 0.17142d. per ton of cane, £52,161.

The amount remaining at the credit of the "A" shareholders after the deduction shown in the balance sheet is £28,072, and the directors recommend paying this less income tax £6,082 or £21,990 net.

Below is a summary of the results for the past five years:—

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Canes tons	207,621	202,697	258,587	202,995	269,527
Sugar "	28,491	28,174	34,271	27,935	37,336
Fibre in Cane .. %	12.84	13.64	13.83	13.94	13.91
Sucrose in Cane .. %	14.38	14.58	13.92	14.59	14.81
Sucrose in Megass .. %	2.01	2.14	2.14	2.33	2.47
Purity of Juice .. %	86.73	86.77	86.10	85.68	85.01
Mill Extraction .. %	96.78	96.37	96.10	95.88	95.62
Boiling House Recovery .. %	94.61	94.93	95.07	94.46	93.88
Total Recovery of Sucrose .. %	91.56	91.49	91.37	90.57	89.76
Yield of Sugar, 96 deg. .. %	13.72	13.90	13.25	13.76	13.85
Tons of Cane per ton Sugar, 96 pol. %	7.28	7.19	7.54	7.27	7.22
Sale Price of Sugar per ton	£8 16 10	£8 16 4	£9 14 4	£9 0 8	£10 2 7

Caroni Limited

The profit for the year ended September 30th, after providing for directors' fees and taxation, and placing £5,800 to depreciation reserve, £10,000 to general reserve, and writing off the balance of preliminary expenses is £50,596, which added to £17,701 brought forward, makes a total of £68,297.

The amount required to cover the dividends paid on December 1st, 1938, and June 1st, 1939, on the 580,000 six per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each is £34,800, leaving a balance of £33,497, out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend

of 3 per cent. on the 4,200,000 ordinary shares of 2s. each, absorbing £12,600. This leaves a sum of £20,897 which is sufficient to meet the half-year's dividend on the preference shares due December 1st, 1939, already paid.

The output of sugar for the 1939 season was 41,011 tons. Deliveries of farmers' canes to the factories were far below normal, state the directors, as a result of the disastrous floods experienced a year ago.

Materials for Margarine

Position of Coco-nut Oil

Owing to war conditions the question of the materials used in the manufacture of margarine has become of great interest to tropical producers of oils and fats. In this connexion an article by Dr. R. Child, Director of the Ceylon Coco-nut Research Scheme on Coco-nut oil and Whale oil (*Ceylon Trade Journal*, September, 1939) makes an opportune appearance. Summarizing recent research work, Dr. Child says there is no question of the higher food value of whale oil. As foods whale oil and coco-nut oil are practically equivalent with a bias, if anything, in favour of coco-nut oil owing to its more ready digestibility. Whale oil is, however, a cheaper product, and he gives figures to show that coco-nut oil has fallen to about 20 per cent. of the raw materials used in the United Kingdom for the manufacture of margarine. In Denmark the proportion of coco-nut oil had fallen in ten years from 63 to 34 per cent.

From the fact that, following the over-production of 1931, whaling has been restricted and that production has averaged round 400,000 tons, it seems likely that the use of whale oil has reached more or less of an equilibrium, i.e., that where it can be substituted for other oils it has been.

Dr. Child expresses the opinion that for margarine and soap, coco-nut oil will continue, by reasons of its special properties, to represent about 30 per cent. of the raw materials used. He says it is not possible to foster the consumption of coco-nut oil by propaganda. The consumer of margarine has not the slightest idea of the raw materials used in its manufacture, but judges it on its price and whether he likes it.

The West Indies Year Book, 1939

The West Indies are fortunate in having this admirable book* of reference and the improvements in the new edition will make it more than ever indispensable. Of particular usefulness to business men is the statistical information set out with admirable clarity and conciseness. Although the work is primarily concerned with the British Colonies in the Caribbean area, information relating to other West Indian islands is also provided.

*THE WEST INDIES YEAR BOOK, 1939, Illustrated. 9½×8. pp. 450. Skinner and Co., Ltd., price 10/- net or obtainable from the West India Committee, 10/9 post free.

The Cocoa Market

West African Control Scheme

ARRANGEMENTS have now been completed to put into effect the scheme for the control of Gold Coast and Nigerian cocoa. Buying in West Africa on behalf of the British Government by those firms and individuals established there, and hitherto engaged in the trade, has commenced on a quota basis, and the cocoa will be marketed by those same firms for shipment to consuming countries, as agents for the Government, but according to instructions of a Central Control which has been set up under the Ministry of Food for the United Kingdom.

There has been a continuance of the firm market tone during the fortnight. Offers of West African to arrive are now being resumed. Accra afloat and November-January shipment is quoted at 31/- c.i.f., United Kingdom, and 5.75c., ex dock, New York. A good trade has continued in spot Accra for both home and export (Export Licences for shipment from the United Kingdom in the meantime not being required), at a further improvement up to 34/-, ex warehouse London.

No further official announcement has been made in regard to Trinidad and Grenada cocoa since the statement by the Colonial Office on November 13th, and business continues in these descriptions in a normal manner. New arrivals of Grenada have been sold at 65/- for fine quality, with sellers to arrive at 57/- cost and freight terms. No spot business is reported in Trinidad, but sales of plantation quality have taken place at 57/-, cost and freight, to arrive.

Other descriptions are quoted: Ceylon, good to fine 55/- to 57/6 L.L.T., Summer Arriba 97/6 to 100/-, L.L.T., Venezuelian, fine 90/- to 100/- L.L.T., Superior Bahia to arrive 36/- cost and freight.

West Indian Spices

West Indian spices have generally enjoyed firm markets, but in some cases buyers are hesitating in view of the rising prices.

PIMENTO is higher with spot quoted at 1/- per lb., landed terms. Distant afloat has sold at 85/- c.i.f. and near at hand afloat at 95/- c.i.f. December shipment is quoted 85/- c.i.f.

NUTMEGS are quoted at 7½d. per lb. c.i.f., and 9½d. spot, with wormy and defective at 6¾d. and 5½d. respectively.

MACE is firm at 2/3 per lb. c.i.f., for fine pale, with spot at 2/6 to 2/8 according to quality, while pickings are valued at about 2/- per lb.

Sea Island Cotton

In the Liverpool market a few transactions have taken place in West Indian Sea Island cotton at from 20d. to 23d. Prices are firm.

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Telephone:
TEMPLE BAR 8922
Telegrams:
CARIB, LONDON

40, NORFOLK STREET,
LONDON, W.C.2.
December 27th, 1939.

The Sugar Outlook

AT this season of the year those who are interested in sugar—and few in the West Indies are not interested directly, indirectly or at least sympathetically—turn to the speeches of the chairmen of leading sugar companies to see how they, with their experience, view the present position and the outlook for the future.

MR. J. GORDON MILLER, speaking at the annual general meeting of Caroni Ltd., said that in the current year the quantity of farmers' canes delivered to the factories was no more than sixty per cent. of the normal. Smallholders had suffered severely from the floods, and a recrudescence of froghopper pest had contributed to diminish optimism with regard to the coming crop.

Turning to the position of labour, he pointed out that the situation had been difficult during the past year. Sporadic strikes were disturbing features, and the caprice of sudden stoppages, without rhyme or reason, and the absence of real control by leaders made negotiations for agreement well nigh impossible. Until all realised that there were responsibilities as well as advantages under a Trades Union regime, little progress could be made on constitutional lines.

MR. LONDON, the Labour Adviser in Trinidad, had worked strenuously to remedy avoidable defects. Enactments were in process of preparation, similar to those on the Statute Book in Great Britain, and amongst those was a Trade Disputes Act. From recent happenings, MR. GORDON MILLER said that one was forced to the conclusion that immaturity of thought or experience had, hitherto, resulted in a complete lack of appreciation of the nature of privileges conferred, when they could be construed so readily as encouragement for intimidation and violence.

Agricultural labourers in the tropics were loth to accommodate themselves to full weekly employment; even those who were housed by the Companies in Trinidad worked, on an average, no more than 20 hours per week. The minimum they considered necessary for maintenance seemed to suffice, and inducements for steady weekly work had no effect. Stamina and capacity were, undoubtedly, below the standard of the labourer at home, but the fault lay rather in climate and "laissez faire."

Two years ago Caroni had voluntarily decided to press on rapidly with their housing programme, and, irrespective of Governmental efforts in the direction of health improvement had provided their own medical officer with an X-ray outfit, an operating theatre, a motor ambulance, new dispensaries and clinics. During the past year the Company had expended a total of £23,500 on such social services. MR. GORDON MILLER emphasised

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that one direction in which war time service could be rendered was "in the production and still more production of essential foods."

At the second annual general meeting of the West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd., the chairman, SIR LEONARD LYLE, whose statement was read by MR. WALTER JOHNSON, said that the declared profit for the year, whilst an improvement on their first year, was still a wholly inadequate return on the capital involved, even without providing for normal depreciation. Their company was one of the few whose asset values approximated the capital required in a sugar undertaking. Many years of poor sugar prices had involved most companies in heavy capital reconstructions, and plant and equipment stood at figures unrepresentative of replacement values. There was to-day a more lively appreciation of the difficulties through which the West Indies sugar industry had passed and was passing, and it was hoped that that appreciation would develop into a policy ensuring a fairer deal to primary producers. Having referred to the fact that consequent upon the outbreak of hostilities the International Sugar Agreement must be regarded as in abeyance, SIR LEONARD LYLE pointed out that increased production in Jamaica would provide additional supplies of "sterling sugar" and be a notable contribution to the Empire's war effort, and continued: "We are happy to make this patriotic gesture despite the additional heavy financial outlays involved, and we take it for granted that on cessation of hostilities full consideration will be given to the increased production to which we are then committed."

SIR ALFRED SHERLOCK, addressing the annual general meeting of Booker Bros., McConnell and Co. Ltd., referred to the recent amalgamation with the Corentyne Sugar Company. Drawing attention to the heavy increase in expenditure he said: "We are faced with greatly increased costs of all our supplies; sugar bags alone have more than doubled in cost." Fertilisers, and other supplies, chemical and mechanical, were already increasing in price. "Wages for all classes of workers on the estates," said SIR ALFRED, "have increased as far as I can ascertain since 1933 by from forty to fifty per cent. and in the middle of this year we gave an increase equivalent to about ten per cent. of our wages bill."

He went on to refer to the difficult conditions under which the firm's employees in British Guiana were working and said: "Now that we are fighting for our existence our duty is obviously to produce as much sugar and rum as we possibly can, and we can only do this if we have the co-operation of the local Government and of Labour and its leaders. Up to the present we have not had a fair deal."

From a Londoner's Notebook

NO-ONE could fail to feel the tragic irony of keeping Christmas, the festival of peace, in a world overshadowed by war. But the year 1939 ends with clear assurance of Allied superiority in all departments of the conflict; and a succession of brilliant exploits in the latter half of December have notably cheered and invigorated the spirits of the nation.

* * *

The chief laurels have been won by the Navy. The engagement off the mouth of the River Plate is the most important battle yet fought between Germany and either of the western powers. It has answered in our favour one of the principal problems of the naval war—the question of the strength of the famous pocket battleships. It was claimed for these vessels that their guns could destroy anything fast enough to bring them to battle, and their speed would enable them to escape from any ship they could not fight. This claim has been demolished by the defeat of the Admiral Graf Spee by three British cruisers, whose combined gun-power was only two-thirds of hers. Thus Germany has lost not only the Admiral Graf Spee, but a good deal of the value of the two surviving pocket battleships, which largely depended on the exaggerated estimate of their untested powers.

* * *

The second inference drawn from the battle, and from the scuttling of the ship to avoid internment, is that Hitler no longer expects to win the war. If the Admiral Graf Spee had been interned at Monte Video, she would in the ordinary course have been returned to her owners on the conclusion of hostilities—unless the terms of armistice or peace required the Germans, as in 1918, to surrender their fleet to the Allies. Since Hitler ordered her captain to sink her rather than take this risk, the conclusion seems obvious.

* * *

Almost simultaneously two astonishing feats of valour and seamanship were reported from the submarine service. The submarine Salmon had been adversely criticised, especially in the United States, for not torpedoing the Bremen when that great ship was at her mercy. Thus to destroy a vessel which, however important, is still a non-combatant, when it was impossible to assure the safety of her crew, would have been a complete betrayal of the principles for which we fight. The Salmon rightly let the Bremen pass, continued her own voyage, and in due course sank an enemy submarine and torpedoed two cruisers, both of which will be out of action for many months to come.

* * *

Another submarine, the Ursula, accomplished a feat of the utmost audacity when she threaded her way through a German minefield, dived under a protective screen of destroyers, torpedoed and sank a German cruiser, and came home to tell the tale. This exploit balances that of the German submarine that raided

Scapa Flow, a feat by the enemy of which our Navy has frankly acknowledged the brilliance.

* * *

The Royal Air Force has rivalled the Navy in its tale of victories. Perhaps its most distinguished achievement has been the setting up of a night patrol over the German air bases, hundreds of miles from home, by means of which it has largely prevented the setting out of these enemy aircraft which were responsible for dropping magnetic mines in the track of our merchant shipping.

* * *

But more spectacular was the great battle over the Heligoland Bight, the biggest ever fought in the whole history of air warfare up to date. It is believed that nearly a hundred aircraft were engaged. We suffered considerable casualties, but fewer than the Germans, who lost twelve of their Messerschmitt fighters. This great success was won against heavy odds, one of our bombers being generally attacked by four or five fighters at once. The result, taken in conjunction with many individual combats in the past months, seems to prove that the best German fighters are inferior, not only to our fighters, but even to our bombers, which were not supposed to be their match.

* * *

The time of the Army to play a major part is not yet; but it will come. Meanwhile our Expeditionary Force in France is being steadily built up. Some of our troops have taken over a part of the French sector in direct contact with the enemy, and have suffered their first, but very few, casualties. The arrival in England of a great convoy of Canadian troops, whose successful crossing of the Atlantic without loss reflects the highest credit on the Navy, has been hailed with great enthusiasm here; and we look forward to the early arrival of other imperial contingents.

* * *

To complete the record of successes, the Contraband Control announces that it has now seized half a million tons of war material destined for Germany, which has been adjudged in the courts to be lawful prize according to international law. Including the takings of the French Navy, the total comes to 870,000 tons, which, says the Minister of Economic Warfare, would fill a train of trucks 595 miles long. The actual loss to Germany is of course very much greater, for to these figures must be added the freight of the innumerable ships that have not dared to put to sea.

This issue completes Volume LIV of THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR. Copies of the Title Page and Index will be obtainable early next year, post free, from the Manager, the West India Committee, 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2.

Cases for binding Volume LIV can be supplied post free for 4/- each. Subscribers can have their own CIRCULARS bound for the inclusive charge of 7/6 on sending them, carriage paid, to the Manager at the above address.



WINTER'S MANTLE ON A MIDLAND LANE



POTTERY VENDORS IN BRIDGETOWN



SILVER SANDS, CHRISTCHURCH
ON THE COAST OF BARBADOS

[From photographs by Mr. S. J. Hayward]

Agricultural Reports

Economic Factors in British Guiana : Climatic Conditions in St. Lucia

BRITISH GUIANA

IN the general section of his Administration Report, 1938, the Director of Agriculture, Professor J. S. Dash, points out that the initial difficulties which must be overcome before the coast lands can be brought under cultivation, the struggle and expense of maintaining most soils in a "crop-worthy" condition, the low agricultural prices which have ruled for many years may well create the impression that little or no agricultural progress has been made in the last century, and he puts forward evidence to show that a long range view of some of the agricultural industries does not confirm this impression.

The exports of cattle, formerly relatively high, fell due largely to the extension of rice on lands suitable for livestock, and the greater self-sufficiency in meat of Surinam. The exports have risen again, and "at no previous time did the export situation look as encouraging as it does now." Poultry are also being exported, "the figures for both live birds and eggs indicating remarkable activity."

Whilst rice exports since 1933 have been lower than in 1930-33, the responsible causes have been bad crop years, declining prices overseas and increasing home consumption. In 1906-08 the area under rice averaged about 27,000 acres, for the last three years the average was 60,000 acres. Milling, considered to be the major factor in the stability of the industry, is likely to be improved by centralisation.

With coco-nuts and their products there has also been a downward trend in exports during the last decade. But there has been increased domestic consumption as shown by the imports of edible oils, which were to the value of \$269,756 in 1928 and of only \$18,280 in 1938.

Turning to the staple crop of the Colony, the Director says: "Restriction of sugar has unfortunately put a stop to the increase calculated to result from the financial investments and the field achievements during the decade. In these circumstances, the only course now appears to be to mark time with the production of that crop while pressing for the extension of the rice industry, the development of livestock and more extended practice of granting allotments to cultivators; by this means labour would be rendered more self-supporting, better able to tide over periods of under-employment caused by restriction in sugar output and on the whole more contented generally."

That more development has not taken place in British Guiana is often attributed to lack of better drainage. Professor Dash points out that between 1924-1937 the Government spent some \$5,000,000, a large sum for a Colony whose total revenue during the period was under \$6,000,000 a year. The magnitude of the drainage and sea defence problems in the coastal area is a prime reason why greater development has not taken place. Agriculture, in the last analysis, must be made economic and recurrent maintenance charges can become heavy burdens in periods of low prices.

Dealing with the point that in these days of close

competition and trade barriers a small community should be largely self-supporting, Professor Dash says that taking self-sufficiency in its broader sense, the situation in British Guiana compares favourably with that of its neighbours, although there is still room for improvements. As regards staple foods, rice and ground provisions are grown in quantity. The people by long custom prefer wheat flour, hence the need for other flours is not felt, although the production of maize meal and cassava flour could be largely increased if necessary. Coco-nut oil and its products, given the requisite protection, together with animal products, can easily cater for the full requirements for cooking fats and similar items. In the matter of livestock, conditions are better suited for developing beef than dairy produce, and as distribution of fresh produce is difficult, tinned milk must figure largely amongst imports.

The Director concludes this section of his Report with these words: "During recent times, drastic changes in our economic structure as affecting the land are being urged in many directions. It seems desirable to emphasize that where changes are contemplated we should be careful not to place expedients before fundamentals. In the words of Stapledon, 'the affairs of agriculture, slowly moving as they necessarily must be, are ill adapted to respond to the dictates of any immediate expediency, for expediency is ever shifting, and at the best is the mere shadow of what is right and true.'"

ST. LUCIA

A year of abnormal weather conditions culminating in the worst storms, floods and landslides within living memory and probably unprecedented in the history of this Colony, with the tragic loss of many lives. In these words Mr. E. T. Ward the Agricultural Superintendent graphically describes, in his Annual Report, the plight of St. Lucia in 1938.

Even under all these difficulties the production of sugar, by far the principal industry, reached the record of 8,611 tons an increase of nearly 600 tons over 1937.

Limes sustained further losses from red root disease and citrus weevils (*Diaprepes* spp.). The production of bananas, entirely a peasant industry, increased, but inadequate transport conditions continued to be a serious handicap. Shipments of coco-nut and copra to the United Kingdom were severely affected by low prices and increased freight rates, and 72 per cent. of the exports went to Barbados. The value of the fresh fruit trade reached a little over £4,000. Mr. Ward says the industry is worthy of encouragement, but this is difficult until improved facilities are available.

The livestock industry will, he considers, have an increasingly important part to play in the future development of the Colony due to the attention being focussed on mixed farming.

Mr. Ward also draws attention to the desirability of salting or smoking the abundant flying fish to reduce the large importation of cured fish, and also develop an export trade with Trinidad.

Lady Nugent's Journal

Publication of New Edition

LORD PONSONBY, the great authority on diaries and diarists, says of this journal*: "Lady Nugent . . . is actually able to make daily life in Jamaica in the early nineteenth century interesting and even exciting . . . She had no literary pretensions, but she was shrewd and observant, had a genius for detaching the significant, and was endowed with a keen sense of humour."

For the benefit of those readers of the CIRCULAR to whom acquaintance with Maria Nugent is a pleasure yet to come, it may be stated that she was one of the seven daughters of General Courtlandt Skinner, a loyalist of Dutch and Scottish descent, whose family resided at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, by his wife Elizabeth Kerny, grand-daughter of a settler in America from Ireland. To her Irish mother, no doubt, she owed her vivacity and humour. Maria was married in 1797 to Major-General George Nugent, M.P. for Buckingham, the natural son of the Hon. Edmund Nugent whose father Robert became Earl Nugent, and she began her journal in April, 1801, shortly after her husband's appointment to be Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Jamaica.

General and Mrs. Nugent—and it was not until after they had left Jamaica that he received the grant of a baronetcy—sailed for Jamaica in the frigate *Ambuscade*, with a convoy of merchantmen, and though one night during a fog the ships were so close together "that drums were beaten to enable them to keep clear of each other" the voyage was accomplished in two months. Barbados was "most picturesque and altogether enchanting," but "General N" was surprised at the bill for a dinner he gave to the Captain and officers of his ship, which amounted "to sixty odd pounds." The landlady, however, remarked that "it was nothing for the great Governor of Jamaica."

Her diary shows that Maria Nugent possessed deep religious feeling, for which she found an outlet in catechizing her servants, homely habits and a deep affection for her husband, whose health was her constant anxiety, and for her children, two of whom were born in Jamaica. It was for their amusement, no doubt, that the journal was written for the frankness of many of her entries make it evident that she never intended that they should appear in print.

For example, of Lord Balcarres she writes (July 31st, 1801) "I wish Lord B. would wash his hands, and use a nail-brush, for the black edges of his nails really make me sick. He has, besides, an extraordinary propensity to dip his finger into every dish. Yesterday he absolutely helped himself to some fricassee with his dirty finger and thumb." His Lordship, it appears, kept a little black pig which made its appearance

LADY NUGENT'S JOURNAL: JAMAICA ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS AGO. Reprinted from a journal kept by Maria, Lady Nugent, from 1801 to 1815. Edited by Frank Cundall, third published edition, with illustrations, maps and additional notes. Published for the Institute of Jamaica by the West India Committee, 40, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2. 1939. 7½ in. by 5 in. 404 pp. Price 7s. 6d. net or from the West India Committee 8s. post free.

every day in the dining room and went about grunting at every one for a tit-bit!

Mr. Cundall's introduction forms an admirable background for this most entertaining diary helping one as it does to create in one's mind the political and social atmosphere of Jamaica in the Nugents' time.

His notes also add to the absorbing interest of this delightful diary. Among them is a "Sketch of the Characters of the principal Persons in office in Jamaica in 1806" sent home by Nugent, for the information of his successor, just before he left office. One imagines that if they had been published at the time they would have involved the General in numerous actions for libel! The Chief Justice was "weak and indecisive," the Mayor of Kingston a "besotted man . . . his intellect all gone . . . and the great Simon Taylor "by much the richest proprietor in the Island had most extraordinary manners."

The illustrations, so carefully selected by Mr. Cundall, add greatly to the interest of the book. A.A.

English Sugar Beets

Guarantee Against Rising Costs

IN the CIRCULAR of November 30th, p. 464, information was given which the British Sugar Beet Review described as "the most important piece of news this month, namely, that in 1940 the average price paid for beets (16.9 per cent. sugar content) would be 4s. 11d. per ton more than this year, and that the Government had given an assurance that the price would be reviewed if the cost of production increased."

An authoritative statement on the Government's assurance was given in a letter from Colonel F. C. C. Balfour, Chairman of the Sugar Commission, addressed to the editor of the British Sugar Beet Review and published in the Review for December.

After dealing in detail with the increase in price, Colonel Balfour continues:—

"On top of this the Sugar Commission have been authorised to give the following assurance—

"If by reason of increases in the costs of sugar beet production since November, 1938, the average net costs of sugar beet production in 1940, adjusted by any variation in the price of pulp since 1939, show an increase over the corresponding costs in 1938 which is not fully covered by the effective increases in the beet prices now fixed over those approved for 1939, the Minister of Food will, on representations being made by the Union not later than January, 1941, review the 1940 beet prices with a view to covering the difference. For the purposes of this calculation, the effective increase would be measured by reference to an average sugar content of 16.9 per cent.

"To the best of my knowledge, an assurance on these lines is unprecedented in the history of the beet industry. It does not mean that growers are insulated from the effects of natural hazards, but it does mean that the Government assumes all the risks of a rise in costs and is determined, so far as lies in its power, to see that farmers who elect to grow sugar beet in 1940 shall have no reason to regret their public spirit. I look confidently to growers to give the 1940 contract a good send off."

Simon Bolivar Disaster

Assistance to Survivors

As stated in the last issue of the CIRCULAR, some of the survivors of the Simon Bolivar disaster are now on their way back to the West Indies. Many, however, are still in this country and the War Services Committee and, in particular, the Ladies Committee, have been continuing to assist these in various ways.

The West India Committee has been endeavouring to give practical assistance to survivors by the provision of clothing, as indicated by the photograph of one of the Committee's rooms on this page. In this aspect of the work, the Committee has had the generous support of the following donors of gifts for this purpose: Miss M. Barker, Lady Broadbridge, Lady Davson, O.B.E., Miss Eileen Grant, Lady Grier, Mrs. Headley, A. C. Howes, Esq., Mrs. Harrison Hughes, Mrs. Fullarton James, Mrs. E. J. Laing, Mrs. G. R. Langdale, S. E. Millson, Esq., Miss Moses, the Headmistress of Nailsworth Church of England Girls' School, Miss F. Nicholson, Rev. J. Ough, M.A., Sergt. G. A. Roberts, Mrs. Sproule, Mrs. J. Stoneham, Miss B. E. Tatham, Mrs. L. à Beckett Terrell, Mrs. Guy Westwood and Lieut.-Colonel C. G. Woodhouse.

Many gifts were also made anonymously. Mr. J. Gordon Miller has generously offered a pair of shoes to each of the survivors. Through the good offices of Mrs. Henriques, of the Ladies Committee, the Personal Service League has also kindly sent parcels of comforts to four hospitals which have been caring for survivors.

The following offered hospitality to any survivors who might wish to avail themselves of it: Mrs. Edghill, Miss Agnes Griffith, C. W. Harker, Esq., Mrs. Langdale, Mrs. V. M. Nairn, Mrs. E. A. Paget, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Summers, Major Hans Vischer, C.M.G., C.B.E., and Mrs. G. B. Westwood.

There were numerous offers to adopt children involved in the disaster and, in particular, a coloured baby whose identity has now happily been established. The child has proved to be of Dutch nationality and has been flown back to Holland.

Four cases of limes sent by the Superintendent of the Agricultural Department of Dominica for distribution to hospitals, were presented to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital, Ipswich, and the Essex County Hospital, Colchester, where West Indian survivors of the Simon Bolivar disaster have been, or still are, undergoing treatment.

The following telegram has been received from

Mr. W. M. B. Short on behalf of the survivors sailing for the West Indies by the s.s. Van Rensselaer:—

"Much appreciation from all British West Indian survivors. Many thanks for all you have done for us. Short."

All of the British West Indian survivors have been communicated with, and thirty of them have been interviewed personally at 40, Norfolk Street. Contact is being maintained through the matrons of the hospitals in which they are receiving treatment, with all those still in hospital. To these letters and presents for Christmas have also been sent from the West India Committee.



Some of the gifts for the survivors

The War Services Fund

The War Services Fund of the West India Committee now amounts to £809 16s. Since the publication in last CIRCULAR of the second list of donations, the following sums have been received and are gratefully acknowledged:—

	£	s.	d.
Trinidad Sugar Estates Ltd.	26	5	0
Trinidad Leasholds, Ltd.	25	0	0
Mrs. Mary J. Gordon	15	0	0
The West Indian Produce Association Ltd.	5	0	0
Foster Brown, Esq.	2	2	0
Sir Algernon Aspinall, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.	2	0	0
The Lady Olivier	1	1	0
Mrs. Wentworth Thurston	1	0	0
Mrs. A. W. Duncan		10	0
Previously acknowledged	731	18	0
Total to date	£809	16	0

Obituary

Mr. GEORGE O. NUGENT

THE death occurred on Thursday, November 9th, at Scott's Hill, Antigua, of Mr. George Oliver Nugent after a long and trying illness. Mr. Nugent served 32 years in the Government service (13 in Antigua and 19 in Nigeria) from which he retired in 1925.

Mr. Nugent survived his father by about 15 months. His eldest son, Oliver, has recently been called to the Bar, and is practising in St. Kitts. Mr. Nugent leaves a widow and six children.

The Governor of the Leeward Islands has recorded in the Official Gazette his deep regret at the death of Mr. G. O. Nugent, member of a family which settled in Antigua in the 17th century, and who, like many of his forbears, had a distinguished record of public service.

ADMIRAL SIR LEWIS CLINTON-BAKER

The late Admiral Sir Lewis Clinton-Baker, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., who died on December 12th, at the age of 73, was, from 1911 to 1915, in command of H.M.S. Berwick, on the North America and West Indies Station.

It was under his command that Berwick was charged with the duty of shadowing the Karlsruhe, which was eventually destroyed as the result of an internal explosion off Barbados in November, 1914. Berwick captured, amongst other prizes, the German merchant auxiliary cruiser Spreewald, which subsequently became a submarine depot ship in the Royal Navy. Having been captured off St. Lucia, her name was changed from the Spreewald to the Lucia.

MR. G. MACGREGOR FRAME

On Saturday morning, December 16th, there passed from our ken a fine personality. Gregor Macgregor Frame was at business on Wednesday; lunched at the Mark Lane Club as usual, and left early for home with a slight cold. We saw him no more, but the grand presence, perfect manners and old-world courtesy of the man we knew will remain for many a day in the memory of all.

Only a few days ago he celebrated his 79th birthday at the Club, with business friends.

Mr. Frame had carried on his business at 21, Mincing Lane since 1890, firstly in partnership with the late George R. Alston, the style being changed in more recent years to Frame & Co., Ltd. Gregor Frame was a nephew of the late Gregor Turnbull, of Glasgow and Aberdeen, who more than a century ago owned sugar plantations in Trinidad, among which were Caroni, Brechin Castle, Lothians and Cedros. In the eighties, when many British West Indian sugar producers lost everything they possessed, Mr. Frame opened in 1888 his own office in Hope Street, Glasgow, which he transferred two years later to London. There he continued his own merchant business and developed an extensive trade in sugar, cocoa, spices and other tropical produce, apart from an export business which included the

execution of important contracts for Central American and other Governments. In 1892, he opened an office in New York, where he also carried on in partnership an extensive business.

He held the respect of all for his steadfast rectitude and sterling worth, and faced the ups and downs of a long business career with outstanding courage and ability. It can be said of him that life's vicissitudes found him "with aye hert abune them a'." J.G.M.

The funeral service was held on December 19th at St. Columba's, Pont Street, and many friends attended to join with his family in paying a last tribute to his memory. Mr. Alan de Pass represented the West India Committee and E. A. de Pass & Co., Ltd., and others who were present at the service included: Mr. Arthur Forbes (representing Mr. James Forbes and family and The Cocoa Planters Association of Trinidad and Tobago), Mr. F. A. Greenaway, Mr. Gordon Hodge, Mr. J. Gordon Miller, Mr. George Parrott and Mr. G. Vernon Tate.

Among those who sent wreaths in addition to Mrs. Frame and the members of the family were: Mr. J. Gordon Miller, Mr. F. A. Greenaway, Mr. and Mrs. James Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ellyatt, Mr. Thomas Wildman (of Grenada), The Cocoa Planters Association of Trinidad and Tobago, the staff of Frame & Co., Ltd., E. D. and F. Man, Farr & Co. (New York), the directors of Tate & Lyle, Ltd., and the Chairman and Executive of the West India Committee.

THE LATE REAR-ADMIRAL BLAGROVE

Rear-Admiral Henry Evelyn Charles Blagrove, who died under such tragic circumstances when H.M.S. Royal Oak was lost at Scapa Flow in October, was a member of one of Jamaica's oldest families.

The first Blagrove to settle in Jamaica was a prominent Cromwellian, who took up land about the year 1665 in the parish of St. Ann, where estates are still owned by the family.

In the course of his distinguished naval career, Admiral Blagrove had served for a period on the North America and West Indies Station in command of the cruiser Norfolk, as flag captain to Admiral Sir Reginald Plunkett-Erle-Drax.

THE LATE MR. R. P. SIMMONDS

We have learnt with great regret of the death, on November 26th, of Mr. Robert Percy Simmonds, of Jamaica, a Life Member of the West India Committee.

Mr. Simmonds had played a prominent part in the political life of Jamaica, having served as elected member of the Legislative Council for St. Mary for a number of years. He was noted also for his philanthropy and for his keen and active interest in racing and yachting.

Although born in England, Mr. Simmonds had completely identified himself with life and affairs in Jamaica, where his loss will be very severely felt.

Notes of West Indian Interest

"AN hour may broke what an age neber mend."

* * *

MR. GUY OLIVER is leaving by air on January 18th for Kenya to join the staff of Sir Henry Moore, the new Governor of the Colony, as Aide-de-Camp.

* * *

THE Bermuda Department of Agriculture regrets that it has been found necessary to suspend temporarily publication of its Agricultural Bulletin.

* * *

WEDNESDAY, December 13th, being the Feast of St. Lucy, is commonly known as St. Lucia Day, and was this year proclaimed in the Colony as a Public Holiday.

* * *

WE are very glad to learn that Sir Harry Lindsay, the Director of the Imperial Institute, is making good progress after sustaining severe injuries owing to a fall from a railway platform during the "black-out."

* * *

It is announced by the Colonial Office that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Mr. G. L. M. Clauson, C.M.G., O.B.E., to be an acting Assistant Under-Secretary of State with effect from January 1, 1940.

* * *

MR. HORACE A. WALKER has been appointed secretary of Caroni Limited, (in the place of Mr. E. H. Herbert who has resigned) and has been elected to the board of that company whose report and accounts were reviewed in last CIRCULAR.

* * *

It is reported that the first emigrants have left Barbados for the settlement at Vieux Fort estate, St. Lucia, where they will be housed in model cottages. It is anticipated that about 2,000 Barbadians will find a new and congenial home in St. Lucia.

* * *

THE Acting Treasurer of Antigua has pointed out that the imports of cement for the first six months of 1939 were 3,809 barrels of 400 lb. In the figures sent us and published in the CIRCULAR (p. 416) the conversion from pounds into barrels had not been made.

* * *

SIR DAVID MEEK, the India Trade Commissioner, in his report for 1938-39, states that a trial consignment of Seville (bitter) oranges was made from the North-West Frontier Province. The fruits, though not packed to meet trade requirements, reached Covent Garden in good condition.

* * *

THE estimated population of Trinidad and Tobago on December 31st, 1938, is given as 464,889 by the Registrar General in his annual report. Trinidad, 436,333, has a population of 234 to the square mile. In Tobago, with 28,556 people, the density of the population is slightly greater, 246 to the square mile.

THE Harewood Gallery of the Barbados Museum now contains a colourful and attractive display of the abundant marine life—fishes, corals, sponges, sea urchins, shells, etc.—of the Colony, of great interest to the fish expert, the angler and the casual visitor. The Journal of the Barbados Museum and Historical Society for November contains illustrations of the Gallery, and also of an extensive list of Barbados fishes compiled by Mr. R. S. Butsch.

*

A COPY has been received of the Jamaica Slum Clearance and Housing Law, 1939. The objects of the new law, which comes into operation on Proclamation by the Governor, are to consolidate and amend the Law with respect to the housing of persons of the working classes, the acquisition, reconstruction and management of slum clearance areas and improvement areas, the improvement of unhealthy areas, the repair or demolition of insanitary dwellings and barracks.

* * *

THE London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine announce that, after temporary suspension owing to the war, the teaching of tropical medicine and hygiene will be resumed. A short course for medical men, lasting six weeks, will begin on January 8th. The fee will be ten guineas. Similar courses will be held from time to time during the year should sufficient applications for admission be received. Inquiries should be addressed to the secretary of the School, Keppel Street, W.C.1.

* * *

THE United States output of canned grapefruit sections is packed almost entirely in Florida, but small quantities are produced in Texas, Puerto Rico and Arizona. The Imperial Economic Committee's Report on Supplies of Canned and Dried Fruits states that in recent years the production of canned grapefruit juice has expanded rapidly, and the output of juice is now larger than that of canned grapefruit. The greater part of the juice pack is now produced in Texas, where the fruit is not so suitable for canning in sections.

West Indians on Service

MR. JOHN L. RICHARDS, son of Mr. J. M. Richards of Sion Hill, St. Vincent, has enlisted in the Royal Artillery as a gunner.

MR. FRANK BRAZAO, son of Mr. F. T. Brazao of British Guiana, has been accepted as a Flight-Mechanic in the Royal Air Force.

MR. GUY BACQUIE, of Kingston, Jamaica, who has arrived in London to join the Royal Air Force, is said to be the first Jamaican to be accepted. He is a keen amateur aircraft designer.

The Fortnight's Homeward Mail



Jamaica Broadcasting Station — Crop Prospects, Barbados
Revenue & Expenditure, British Guiana & Trinidad



ANTIGUA

Major Hugh Hole has been elected by the unofficial members of the Legislative Council of Antigua to be a member of the General Legislative Council of the Leeward Islands.

Good Weather. Miss Helen Goodwin wrote on November 29th that the island looked beautiful after the recent rains, and the canes had improved by great strides. The "Grow More Food" campaign had been taken seriously, and favoured by most encouraging weather.

Birthday Honours. At the Federal Legislative Council, which was opening that day, the Governor was taking the opportunity of decorating His Honour Dr. P. Wailing, Commissioner of the Virgin Islands, and the Hon. Clement Malone, of St. Kitts, with the O.B.E. awarded in the Birthday Honours.

BARBADOS

Sugar Crop. The monthly notes issued by the Department of Agriculture show that weather conditions during October were much more satisfactory than at any other period during the year; there were several heavy showers well distributed over the island. As a result, the sugar cane crop has decidedly improved, and, provided the weather conditions continue favourable during the remainder of the growing season, a crop equivalent to between 100,000 and 110,000 tons of sugar should be reaped next year.

Peasant Agriculture. In addition to useful educational and advisory work, planting material of various vegetables was distributed to peasants and schools. Part of the time of the Peasants Agricultural Instructors was devoted to inspecting plantations under the Vegetable Production (Defence) Control Order. The possibility of developing a cassava meal industry in connexion with making bread and biscuits is being explored in Christ Church and St. Philip.

Root Borer and Brown Hard Back. The collections of beetles reported for the month were 74,000 root borers making a total of 857,000 to the end of October, and 382,990 brown hard backs, making a total of 2,880,570. Continued collecting together with soil cultivation against the grub stage is recommended.

BRITISH GUIANA

Mr. M. A. G. Hanschell has been appointed an Agricultural Superintendent in succession to Mr. E. M. Peterkin, who has retired.

Mr. Justice Verity, who has been appointed Chief Justice of Zanzibar, entered the Civil Service in British Honduras in 1908, served in Jamaica from 1918 to 1936, when he was appointed Second Puisne Judge in British Guiana and made First Puisne Judge in 1937. He had acted as Attorney-General and as Chief Justice.

Sir John Waddington. It has been officially

announced that Sir John Waddington, acting Governor, would be returning to his substantive post as Governor of Barbados during the first week in December, and that the Hon. G. D. Owen, Colonial Secretary, would administer the Government until the return from leave of absence of Sir Wilfred Jackson. Mr. G. C. Green, Principal Assistant Secretary, will act as Colonial Secretary.

Government Expenditure, 1940. The Annual Session of the Legislative Council was opened on November 15th, with the usual formalities. The Governor's speech disclosed that in 1940 there would be economy cuts in Government expenditure, principally by the postponement of all reconstruction and new capital public works, while provision had been made for increased votes for Education, and the Medical, and the Labour and Local Government Departments. His Excellency said that the Budget had been framed with the intention that the Imperial Treasury should not be asked to assist the Colony financially at a time when the war has placed such a heavy burden on the taxpayers in the United Kingdom.

Increased Taxation. In addition to the increases imposed since the outbreak of war on liquor and tobacco, the Budget proposed the re-imposition of the Excise duty of 12 cents per gallon on deodorised coco-nut oil, and 42 cents per 100 lb. on lard substitute; an Excise duty of 1½ cents per cubic foot on timber for sawing purposes; an increase in income tax on individuals of 33½ per cent, and from 12½ to 15 per cent. on companies; increase of telephone rentals by 25 per cent., an excess profits tax (excluding bauxite and gold) estimated to yield \$160,000 per annum; export duties of 20 cents per ton of bauxite in place of the existing duty of 1½ per cent., *ad valorem*, and on gold 25 per cent. of the excess value over \$35 an ounce, or 1½ per cwt. *ad valorem*, whichever duty is the greater; Customs duties increase of 5 cents per gallon on petroleum spirit (inclusive of the existing surtax).

JAMAICA

Banana Industry Aid Board. The Hon. Sir Alfred D'Costa and Mr. F. E. V. Smith have resigned from the Board and the Hon. D. H. Hall, Mr. J. Henderson and Mr. P. Lindo have been appointed by the Governor.

New Mayor of Kingston. Dr. E. E. Penso, J.P., was, on November 22nd, elected Mayor of Kingston in the place of Robertson of Struan, chief of the Clan Robertson.

The late Bishop Westphal. All who knew him will have learnt with profound regret of the death of the late Bishop Westphal. He had been Bishop of the Moravian churches in Jamaica since 1903, and had lived at Fairfield, in Manchester, for some 50 years.

Government Aid. On November 21st, the Legislative Council approved proposals for lending £100,000 to agriculturists and fishermen who had suffered loss as a result of the violent storms in November, and for lending

a further £100,000 to agriculturists for the cultivation of food crops under the Government's Food Production scheme.

Jamaican Broadcasting Station. His Excellency the Governor, Sir Arthur Richards, inaugurated Jamaica's first official broadcasting station on November 17th. In doing so he paid a tribute to Mr. John Grinan, to whose initiative and generosity this innovation is primarily due. He informed his listeners that the station would start by broadcasting the announcements of the Food Controller every week. It is proposed shortly to add a weekly talk on some aspect of the war.

Mr. Grinan and his technical assistant, Mr. G. A. Gauntlett, are to be congratulated on the successful inauguration of a service which, it may be hoped, will play an important part in the life of Jamaica in the future.

ST. LUCIA

Mr. A. A. Wright returned to St. Lucia on October 13th to resume the administration of the Colony, after acting in Grenada as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Windward Islands for the past four months.

Weather. Mr. E. T. Ward, in his monthly notes for October, records that welcome rains had fallen in all parts of the Colony. Temperatures were high and in the absence of wind, the weather was hot and humid.

Sugar. The canes had benefited enormously from the regular rains and yield prospects were generally good. Planting had commenced and the preparation of land for this purpose continued.

Limes. There had been increased activity on the larger estates in replanting budded limes. Factories were busy manufacturing lime juice and distilled lime oil; a certain amount of hand-pressed oil had also been produced in anticipation of a demand. Sales of green limes were poor, although the local price showed a slight increase to between 11s. and 12s. per barrel.

Coco-nuts, Cocoa and Bananas. There had been a welcome increase in the price of both coco-nuts and copra. The harvesting of cocoa continued and whilst the peasants' crop was small owing to previous neglect there were signs of revived interest following the considerable advance in prices. Two shipments of bananas during October had brought the total for 1939 to 63,432 stems, compared with 133,093 for the same period in 1938.

Food Crops. The response to the "plant more food crops" campaign organised by the Agricultural Department had been very satisfactory and there was evidence that the peasants in all parts of the Colony fully appreciated the need for being as independent as possible of imported foodstuffs.

ST. VINCENT

Increased Export Duties. By Ordinance No. 23 of 1939 the export duties on Sea Island cotton (including stained) and arrowroot have been increased by 50 per cent. of the duties previously imposed.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Increased Taxes. Additional taxation estimated to yield nearly \$1,400,000 during 1940 was foreshadowed by the Governor at the meeting of the Legislative Council on November 17th. It is proposed to impose on individuals a levy equal to their present income tax provided that the combined levy and tax do not exceed

7s. 6d. in the pound and that the income tax on companies shall be increased to half the standard British rate. It is also proposed that estate and succession duty be increased by a 50 per cent. surtax, and a tax of two cents a barrel imposed on crude oil.

Special Expenditure. In the same Message to the Council the Governor indicated that provision would be necessary for the following expenditure: \$968,000 for special military and war services; \$3,600,000 for carrying out selected items in the Five Year Development Scheme—namely, workers' homes \$1,200,000, aerodrome \$3,000,000, water supplies \$600,000, hospitals and medical buildings \$1,000,000, and educational buildings \$120,000.

Captain the Hon. A. A. Cipriani has been elected Mayor of Port-of-Spain for the eighth time, defeating Councillor S. McCarthy by the casting vote of the Chairman, Councillor L. A. Pujadas.

West Indies at Westminster

British Guiana Petroleum

MR. PALING, on December 13th, asked the Secretary of State whether the proposed Petroleum (Production) Ordinance was meeting with any considerable opposition either in the Legislative Council or in the Colony. MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD said that he understood the Bill had met with some opposition and in reply to a further inquiry as to whether legislation somewhat similar to this had been passed in any other British Colony, and, if so, did the Bill follow that legislation in all particulars, MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD stated that similar legislation had been passed in one or two other British territories at any rate, and in principle the legislation was similar.

Sugar Estates Wages

In reply to MR. PALING, who, on December 13th, asked the Secretary of State whether, in view of the rising cost of living in British Guiana, any increase in wages had been made to the workers, particularly on the sugar estates, MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD said he understood that wages had been increased in certain industries, and that in other industries, including sugar, as well as in the case of certain Government employees, the question was under consideration. MR. PALING then asked whether there was not considerable disquiet in the sugar industry, in particular in this Colony at the present time, and would the right hon. gentleman see that these wages were increased. MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD replied that there was a good deal of discussion about the matter, and the representatives of the employers and the employees were now in touch on the matter.

Dominica's Transfer

An Order in Council made on December 20th under the provisions of the Dominica Act, 1938, fixes January 1st, 1940 as the appointed day for the transfer of Dominica from the Colony of the Leeward Islands and provides for its Government from that date as a separate Colony in the Windward Islands group.

WEST INDIAN TRADE IN 1939

Nine Months Exports and Imports

The figures published below, showing the exports of produce from and imports into the British West Indies for January 1st to September 30th, 1939, have been supplied to the West India Committee by the respective Governments.

EXPORTS.	Antigua	Bahamas	Barbados	British Guiana	British Honduras	Dominica	Grenada	Jamaica	Montserrat	St. Kitts Nevis	St. Lucia	St. Vincent	Trinidad and Tobago
Arrowroot .. lb.						1,942						9,529,127	
Asphalt .. tons													68,072
Balata .. lb.				177,005									
Bananas .. bchs.					405,222	34,242	85,525	16,482,332			55,383	30,726	49,552
Bauxite .. tons				359,455									
Bitters .. galls.													2,095
Cassava Starch .. lb.												313,751	
Chicle .. lb.					467,638								
Cocoa .. cwt.						1,442	59,160	38,903			2,294	232	122,796
Cocoa-nuts .. No.	6,500			214,271	1,091,150	226,763	100,120	20,705,735		5,112	1,735,900	1,602,028	340,100
Coffee .. lb.				22,098		1,110	63	6,684,440					586,816
Copra .. lb.				1,135,680	824,170	342,635	566,384	1,771,900		78,621	854,476	1,484,766	11,554,256
Cotton, M. Galante .. lb.							224,336						
Cotton, Sea Island .. lb.	246,879		2,418						237,238	392,987	3,384	550,428	
Cotton, Seed .. lb.	£565						684,680		6,125	70,428			
Diamonds .. carats				22,588									
Dyewoods, other than Logwood .. tons								671					
Ginger .. lb.						896		3,151,785			2,037		
Gold .. ozs.				27,802									
Grapefruit .. cwt.					32,983	437	180	105,575c			138		7,375
Honey .. lb.						96		1,326,845			48,961		25,813
Lime Juice raw .. galls.						73,841		11,386	59,043		11,258		24,447
" (contd) .. galls.						4,032							
" (Oil) .. lb.	£436					10,650	5,235	15,446	164		11,179		26,431
Lime (Citrate of) .. lb.													37,282
Limes (green) .. cwt.						5,111a	12	10,233c	£53		2,759	44,300e	629
Logwood .. tons					66			4,472					
" Extract .. cwt.													
Mace .. lb.							450,128				1,128	5,218	1,641
Manjak .. tons			10										
Molasses .. galls.	554,505		8,672,861	4,068,692						19,343	65,088	163,485	2,700,125
Nutmegs .. lb.						75	2,886,464				4,088		16,084
Oranges .. cwt.					62	3,987	92	128,104c			6	2,300e	3,438
Oils, Essential .. lb.						16,348		53,776	1,836				
Petroleum .. galls.													447,177,361
Pimento .. cwt.								40,117					
Rice .. lb.				22,333,198									
Rum .. galls.	4,182		81,586	412,455		4,821		761,407			716	3,616	41,992
Shingles .. No.				776,350		4,350					3,500		
Sisal .. tons		9											
Sponge .. tons		182			1,667								
Sugar .. tons	20,496		128,359	123,798	186		300	103,781		35,950	7,182	200	114,343
Wood & Timber—													
Manufactured .. cu. ft.				67,672	169,889							1,162	
Unmanufactured .. cu. ft.				201,351	231,891	41,178b	2,055	957d			2,076		31,757

a Barrels. b Super ft. c Packages. d Tons. e Number.

IMPORTS.	Antigua	Bahamas	Barbados	British Guiana	British Honduras	Dominica	Grenada	Jamaica	Montserrat	St. Kitts Nevis	St. Lucia	St. Vincent	Trinidad and Tobago
Beer, Ale and Stout .. galls.	2,216	36,413	123,848	111,474	8,740	1,046	7,446	53,264	156	6,362	2,767	6,396	105,151
Boots and Shoes .. doz. pairs	5,013	6,899	21,642	27,775	6,067	2,145	5,772	130,655	545	4,167	3,678	3,751	50,470
Cement .. brts. of 400 lb.	5,216	22,854	20,703	31,635	5,578	1,911	8,030	134,092	1,266	3,219	4,763	2,796	162,314
Cotton piece goods .. yds.	539,346	625,060	2,301,987b	6,055,407	1,008,927	471,497	855,674	22,790,959	118,426	537,210	734,604	577,616	6,869,952
Flour bags of 196 lb.	13,501	31,599	65,255	147,017	31,850	3,263	28,097	332,278	5,465	18,567	15,157	33,186	273,790
Machinery—													
Agricultural .. Value £	923	26,247a	—	3,356	140	26	28	45,890	206	1,820	2,042	1,831	12,694
Sugar .. Value £	3,070	—	33,546	38,327	321	4,322	1,367	49,580	—	5,381	2,152	695	66,826
Manures, Chemical .. tons	425	741	7,776	£73,085	29	62	217	5,929	3	1,901	466	915	4,799
Milk, Condensed .. lb.	10,040	£7,104	2,061,356	1,916,983	1,284,864	5,326	148,648	7,035,088	168	14,436	8,362	18,778	6,951,568
Motor Cars .. No.	13	123	341c	201	27	9	32	862	4	19	10	24c	522
" Parts .. Value £	663	4,478	9,525	7,215	2,265	234	1,069	33,234	57	1,566	379	877	58,232
" Tyres .. Value £	1,131	808	8,663	—	1,462	494	3,173	40,010	237	1,946	704	1,721	19,534
Paints and Colours .. lb.	46,848	£13,030	428,079	£15,360	174,525	17,213	40,372	1,570,737	12,487	54,431	26,042	39,039	1,443,258
Sacks and Bags .. doz.	5,618	£705	102,292	141,050	4,387	£608	3,405	121,158	372	£6,265	5,775	16,256	67,672
Soap .. lb.	200,195	483,297	1,465,718	1,741,651	649,923	168,907	313,169	3,329,609	42,243	159,894	259,911	199,259	2,654,041
Spirits—													
Whisky .. galls.	629	10,424	6,185	6,203	948	408	1,841	20,053	159	1,200	601	460	11,803
Brandy .. galls.	47	470	553	2,231	185	84	100	1,494	20	106	66	6	1,871
Gin .. galls.	566	4,596	3,769	3,080	146	549	330	3,434	89	1,162	250	167	2,401
Tea .. lb.	4,512	12,749	103,730	83,752	40,208	1,235	3,403	123,281	866	7,230	3,119	4,069	195,489

a Includes all kinds of Machinery b Sq. Yards c & Trucks

A WEST Indian Cookery Book by Miss Phyllis Clarke, a former member of the staff of the Government Training College for Teachers, has been published by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago.

THE qualification for membership of the West India Committee for which all British subjects are eligible is an interest in the British West Indies, British Guiana or British Honduras.

Company Reports and Meetings

Caroni, Ltd.

MR. J. GORDON MILLER, moving the adoption of the report and accounts (reviewed in last CIRCULAR) at the annual meeting on December 19th, said that although the net profit was higher than that of the preceding year, the return was still entirely inadequate for a tropical agricultural undertaking, with all its attendant risks.

Heavy expenditure had been incurred during the year under review, and further outlays had been sanctioned in connexion with the up-to-date factory, nearly completed, as well as for increased transport facilities to enable full crops to be handled within a shorter period than hitherto.

It was disappointing that, coincident with the company's efforts to accommodate larger and heavier crops, there should have been a decline in Trinidad's production of sugar during the past two years. The output of the island, and that of their combined estates, during the past three years had been as follows:—

	Caroni and	
	Island.	Waterloo.
	Tons.	Tons.
1937	154,285	46,293
1938	133,627	42,350
1939	128,455	41,011

The elements fought against them in 1938, and a crop disaster of any magnitude, such as beset the whole island during the reaping season last year, was not confined to the year in which it occurred, but extended over three years' plants and ratoons before full recovery could be achieved.

[A further reference to Mr. Miller's speech appears in a leading article in this issue.]

Booker Bros., McConnell & Co., Ltd.

The profit for the year ended June 30th, after making provision for National Defence Contribution and Excess Profits Tax was £106,688. After transferring various sums to reserve accounts, there remains a balance of £87,690 from which is deducted £10,743 for the preference dividend for the half-year to June 30th, leaving £76,947 for distribution.

An interim dividend of 4 per cent. was paid on July 1st on the ordinary shares and the directors now recommend a final dividend of 6 per cent. (less income tax) on the ordinary shares, together with a special bonus of 5 per cent. (less income tax), which will absorb £48,400, leaving £28,547 to be carried forward, against £28,145 brought in.

The directors in their report state that the profits of all branches have been maintained.

During 1938 the price of sugar was less than in the preceding year but owing to a very good crop Bookers Demerara Sugar Estates were able to declare a dividend of 5 per cent. On May 24th, 1939, the capital of that company was increased from £700,000 to £1,000,000 by the issue of a scrip bonus out of reserves in the proportion of three shares for every seven held.

Higher prices for sugar were received during the current year and although these were considerably offset

by increased wages and the increased cost of supplies the directors expect that the profits will enable the dividend declared above to be maintained.

The speech of Sir ALFRED SHERLOCK at the annual meeting on December 21st is also referred to in a leading article in this issue. In the course of his remarks he said:—

"With regard to dividends, I have expressed from time to time the opinion that you should regard 10 per cent. as our standard rate of distribution, since we will do all in our power to maintain this level, even if we have to draw on our equalisation of dividend fund for this purpose. Next year we may be able to recommend a similar dividend to that of this year, but I cannot promise it as things are too uncertain."

"We intend to increase the interim dividend on the ordinary shares on July 1st next from 4 to 5 per cent., but this will be merely with a view to the evening up of the annual distribution, and will not mean that we have made, or anticipate making, larger profits. I do know that our estates will not do well in 1940, as increased costs will be considerably more than the increased prices we shall receive for our sugar, but the results of Booker's Demerara Sugar Estates, Ltd., for 1940 will not appear in Booker's accounts until 1941."

Tate and Lyle, Ltd.

The net profit for the 49 weeks to September 9th, after placing £300,000 to general reserve, was £1,019,788. This, added to £52,290 brought forward, produces a balance of £1,072,078, which the directors propose to appropriate as follows:—

To the preference shareholders: interim dividend to March 31st, 1939, at 6½ per cent. per annum, less income tax, paid June 16th, 1939, £35,750; final dividend to September 30th, 1939, at 6½ per cent. per annum, less income tax, £35,750.

To the ordinary shareholders: interim dividend of 3½ per cent., less income tax, paid June 16th, 1939, £245,000; final dividend of 10 per cent., less income tax, making 13½ per cent. for the year, £700,000, leaving, £55,578 to be carried forward.

It is not possible at this stage, state the directors, to assess the company's liability to taxation arising under the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1939. A reserve to meet this has been made including the whole of the liability to income tax for 1939-40 and a substantial provision in advance towards the liability for 1940-41.

West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd.

After providing for directors' fees, debenture stock interest, etc., writing off £7,235 from investments, and placing £10,000 to depreciation reserve, the profit for the year to September 30th is £25,215. This, added to £1,670 brought forward, makes a total of £26,885 from which is deducted £18,000 for the dividend on the 300,000 6 per cent. cumulative redeemable preference shares, leaving £8,885 to be carried forward.

The production of sugar during the year was 36,707 tons against 37,891 tons.

The new central factory at Frome operated for the

first time and milled canes in the Westmoreland area formerly taken by six small factories. The strikes and riots during 1938 seriously interfered with the construction of this factory, and in consequence, it was necessary to start grinding operations with certain incomplete units. In spite of this difficulty, and also the problem of educating personnel to the operation of a modern plant, the net technical results were good, as shown in the following table:—

	Displaced Factories. 1938.	New Factory. 1939.
Tons cane milled	199,814	160,060
Tons commercial raw sugar produced	18,984	19,676
Tons cane per ton commercial sugar	10.52	8.13

The value of raw sugar was rather higher in the period under review as compared with the preceding year. In May, 1939, a substantial rise in price occurred, but at that time a large part of the West Indian crop had already been marketed.

The operation of the International Sugar Agreement again proved a disappointment, state the directors, principally owing to its failure to maintain a fair and reasonable price, a circumstance in large measure due to the inelasticity of the scheme.

In accordance with the policy outlined in their last report, the directors proceeded with the completion of the several projects indispensable to greater efficiency. Considerable money was again devoted to the re-housing of labour, social services, sanitation and medical service in furtherance of the board's policy of improving labour conditions.

The heavy expenditure on these social services may conceivably appear injudicious from a purely financial standpoint, having regard to the meagre earnings of the company to date.

The board considers, however, that the wellbeing of its workers and the improvement of conditions, constitute a vital root to the successful evolution of the undertaking. They have spent on such work up to the limit of their power, but can proceed no further until conditions improve.

In the last report the necessity for raising further capital was foreshadowed. In view of trading conditions, the board considered it impossible to raise further funds by creation of shares. It was decided to issue debenture stock, and accordingly in March, 1939, it was resolved to create £300,000 mortgage debenture stock, repayable at par on September 30th, 1949. £250,000 of this stock was issued forthwith and the balance of £50,000, which is now required, will be issued whenever the necessary sanction has been obtained under the Defence (Finance) Regulations Amendment Order, 1939. The rate of interest payable on this stock is half of 1 per cent. over the ruling Bank of England Rate, with a minimum of 3½ per cent.

[The chairman's speech at the annual meeting is referred to in a leading article in this issue.]

Industrial alcohol plants in the United States used 166,278,527 gallons of molasses in 1938, according to figures compiled by the alcohol tax unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Of the total amount, 151,910,919 gallons were used in the production of ethyl alcohol, and 14,367,608 gallons in the production of other alcohol.

The Cocoa and Spice Markets

Under the direction of the Control, whose offerings have been small, the market for Accra cocoa has continued fairly steady. A fair business has been done in November-January and December-February shipment at prices up to 32/- c.i.f., the market closing rather easier at 31/9 c.i.f. sellers. Spot demand has not been quite so brisk, to-day's value being 34/- ex wharf London and 33/6 ex store Liverpool.

A good business has been done in plantation Trinidad, first three marks, for January-March shipment at prices rising from 57/- cost and freight to 58/6 which remains to-day's value. There is still nothing available on the spot.

Other grades are quoted as follows: fine Grenada, 67/6; superior Summer Arriba, 110/- to 115/-; fine Ceylon, 55/- to 57/6; Venezuelan, 110/- to 119/-, according to quality.

WEST INDIAN SPICES are generally less active, but prices continue to remain firm with an upward tendency.

PIMENTO is firm, with December quoted 90/- c.i.f. and spot at 1/1 per lb. L.L.T. **WEST INDIAN MACE** is steady with fair mixed pickings sold at 2/2, and good pale held for 2/7 to 2/8 per lb. **NUTMEGS** are unchanged on the fortnight, and the market is rather quieter.

Passengers

To and from the West Indies

Harrison Line

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in the s.s. *Inkosi* :—

Mr. T. M. Andersson	Mrs. E. E. McGill	Mr. A. Renfrew
Mr. H. E. Houson	Mr. J. G. Renforth	Miss E. Weaver

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Home arrivals from the West Indies, in the s.s. *Costa Rica* :—

Mr. T. Boal	Mr. R. L. Griffin	Miss C. Methven
Mrs. T. Bueno	Mr. J. D. Heriot	Mr. D. H. Taylor
Mr. & Mrs. T. E. Davies	Mr. J. Hunter	Mr. A. Turnbull
Mr. W. Eyre	Mr. L. Kan	Mr. L. Yong
Mr. I. H. Frew	Mr. & Mrs. W. Methven	Mr. C. Yuen
Mr. J. W. Green		

Fyffes Line

Sailings to Jamaica in the s.s. *Cavina* (Captain S. Browne) :—

Miss R. Baker	Mr. A. Lowey	Lt.-Col. &
Mr. R. J. Cartwright	Mr. A. C. Morris	Mrs. A. L. Robb
Mr. J. Cooper	Miss O. Nielsen	Misses E. & G. Simms
Mr. A. Ferguson	Mrs. M. M. Palmer	Miss I. York Slader
Mrs. A. L. Keiffer		

Home arrivals from Jamaica, in the s.s. *Bayano* (Captain A. E. Harvey) :—

Sgt. & Mrs. C. Barry	Mr. E. Henriksen	Deaconess D. Swaby
Mr. E. J. Darch	Mr. D. L. Kinsell	Mr. F. J. Willey
Dr. & Mrs. E. G. Don	Mr. E. J. Sandall	Mr. J. L. Worledge
Mr. P. F. Fox		

MR. F. A. NORMAN, who now holds the office of Labour Adviser to the Government of Jamaica, has been appointed to represent the British Government as an observer at the second Labour Conference of American States Members of the International Labour Organisation which opened at Havana on November 21st.