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Handbook of Barbados



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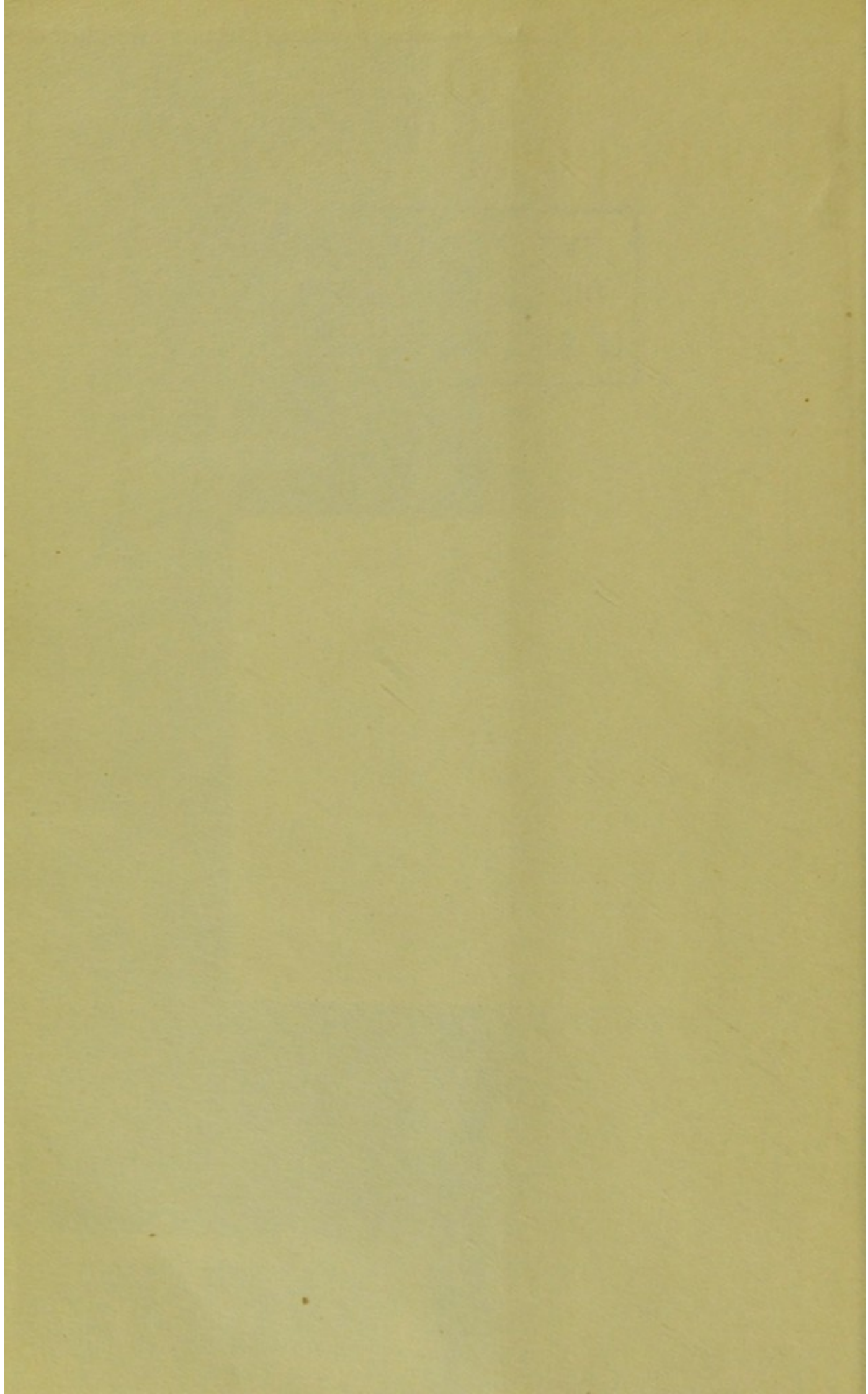
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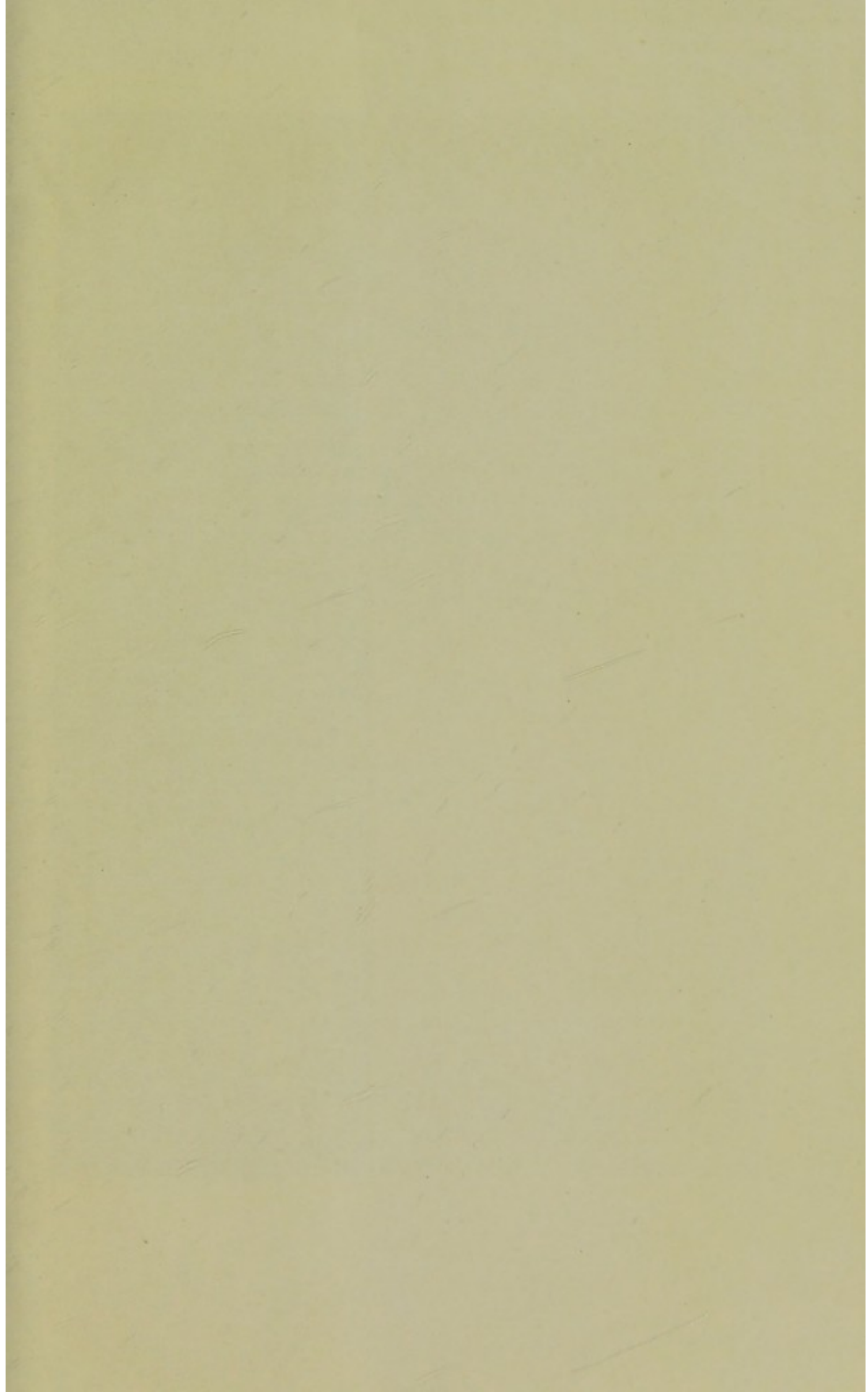
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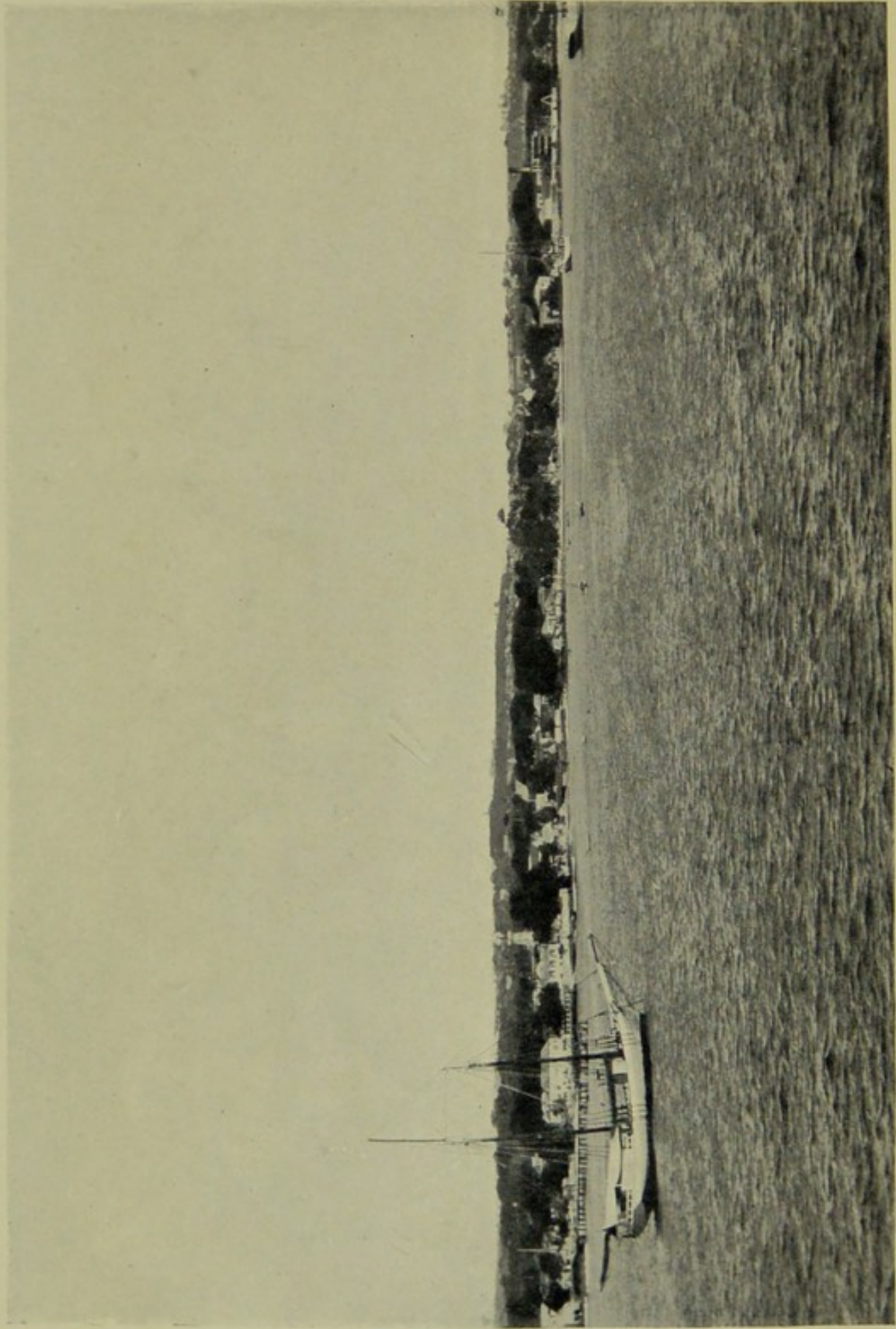


**THE
BARBADOS HANDBOOK**

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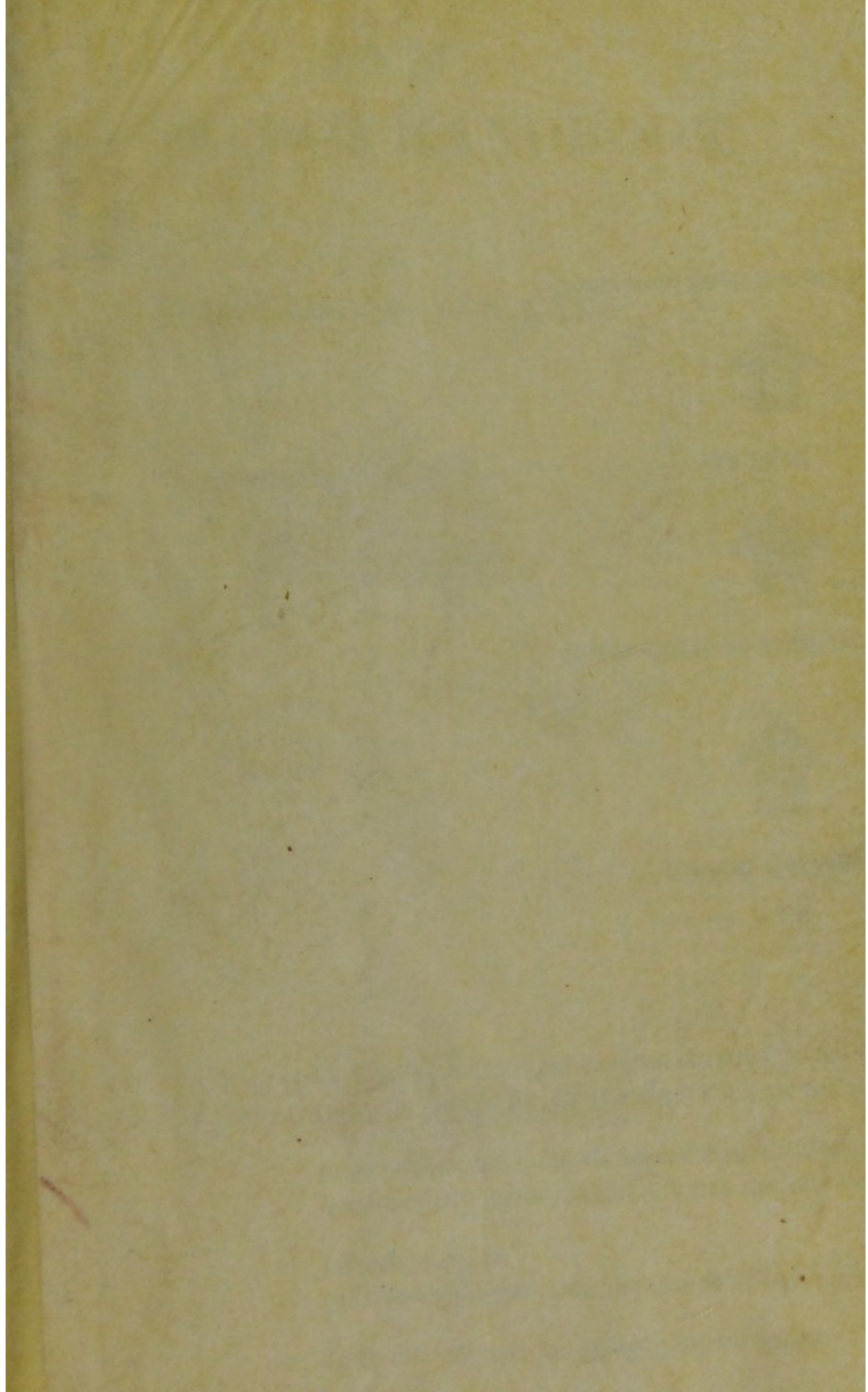
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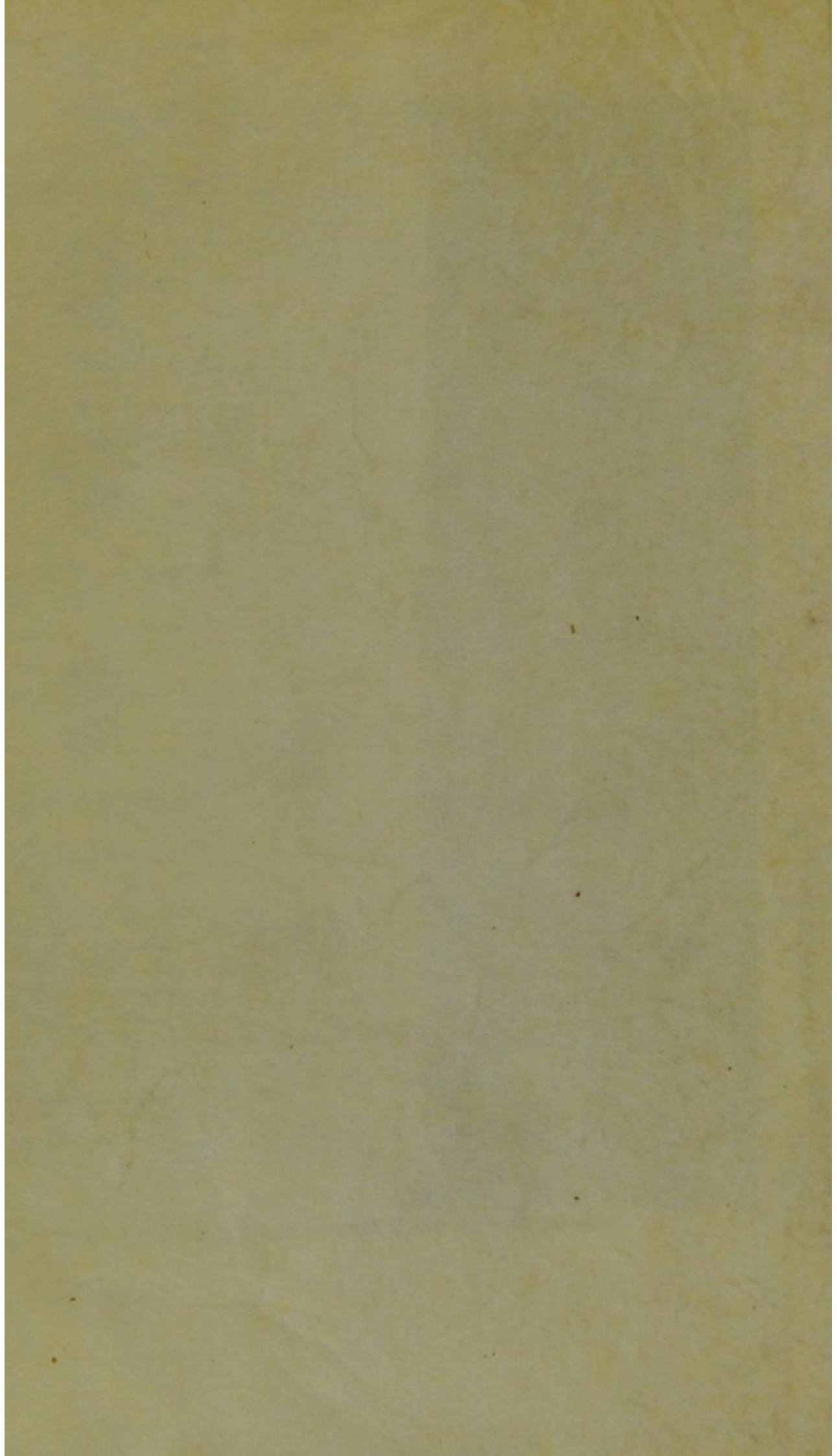




CARLISLE BAY AND BRIDGETOWN

Photo W. Parkinson





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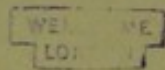
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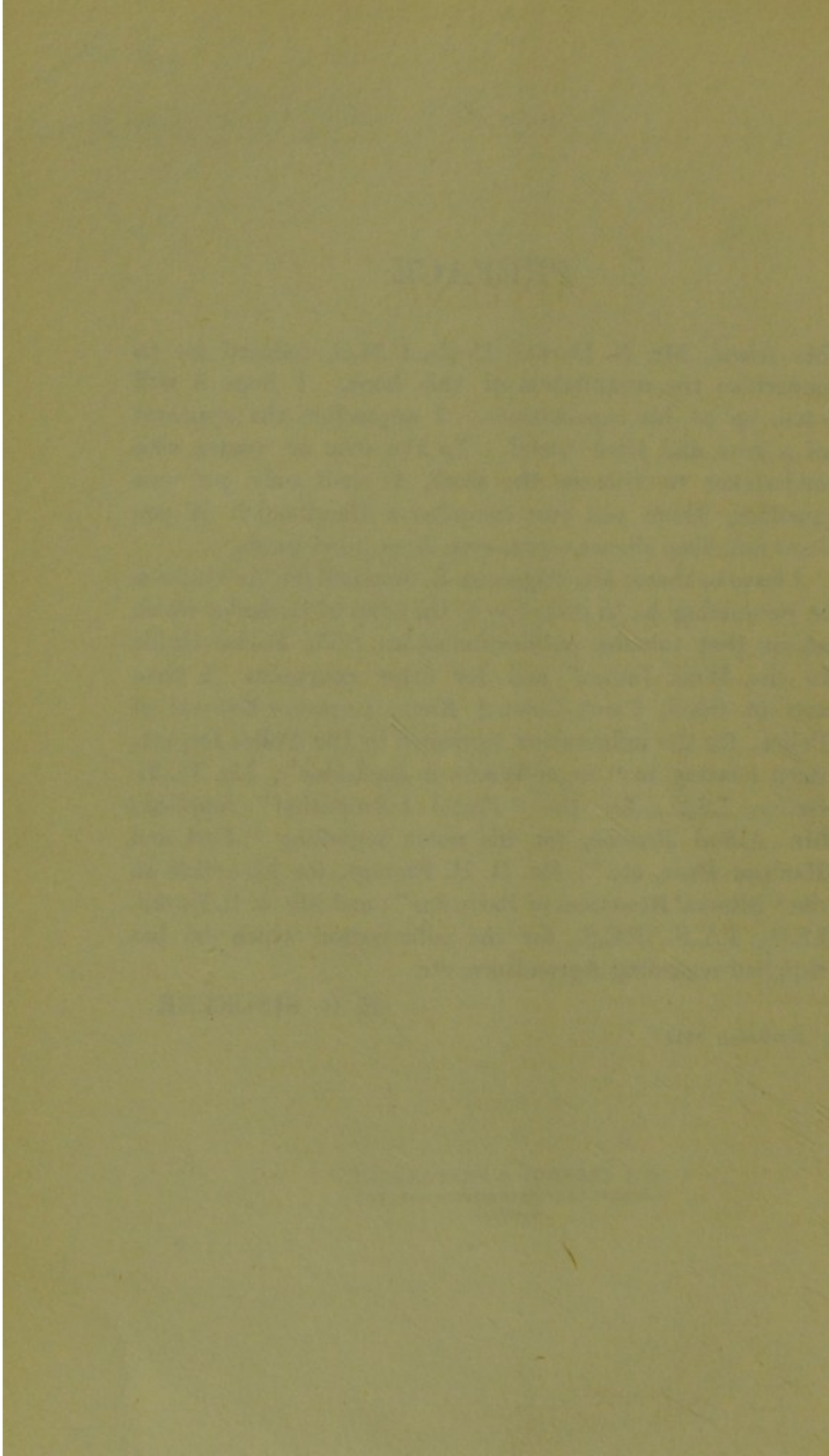
PREFACE

My friend, Mr. N. Darnell Davis, C.M.G., induced me to undertake the compilation of this book. I hope it will come up to his expectations. I appreciate the approval of a true and tried friend. To the man or woman who undertakes to criticise the work, I shall only put one question, Have you ever compiled a Handbook? If you have not, keep silence,—yea, even from good words.

I have to thank Mr. Algernon E. Aspinall for his kindness in permitting me to make use of the Map of Barbados which adorns that valuable publication of his, "The Pocket Guide to the West Indies," and for other courtesies. I have also to thank Lieut.-Colonel Kaye, Inspector-General of Police, for the information furnished by the Police Department relating to "Sugar-Works in Barbados"; Mr. W. H. Bailey, I.S.O., for the "Postal Information" supplied; Mr. Alfred Browne, for his notes regarding "Port and Harbour Dues, etc."; Mr. R. H. Emtage, for his article on the "Mineral Resources of Barbados"; and Mr. J. R. Bovell, I.S.O., F.L.S., F.C.S., for the information which he has supplied regarding Agriculture, etc.

E. G. SINCKLER

Barbados, 1911



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BARBADOS

PART I

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION, AREA, AND GENERAL ASPECT

Description. John Scott, geographer to Charles II., described the island thus: "Barbados is ye Crown and Fruit of all ye Careeby Islands towards ye rising sunne, being ye most east of any and lies more conveniently than any of ye rest for a seat of Warre, being most healthful, fruitful, and stored with all things of its own innate growth, which are necessary for life."

It is a good description of this "Ever English" Colony, the most windward of the West Indian Islands, and the starting-point of Greater Britain in the New World. Triangular in shape, its greatest length is 21 miles, its greatest breadth 14 miles, and its superficial area $166\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. According to Lieut. Raper's calculation its latitude is $13^{\circ} 4'$ North, and longitude $59^{\circ} 37'$ West.

Coral Formation. Barbados is chiefly of coral formation and its coralline terraces rise conspicuously one above the other. Coral reefs fringe the eastern, southern, and western coasts, in some places extending three miles to sea, and proving (especially where the "Cobblers Rocks" are located) perilous to navigation. It is regarded as comparatively flat, and yet it attains to a height of 1105 feet in Mount Hilyaby. The "Scotland District," which is hilly and picturesque, is stated to be composed of sandstones, clay, and radiolarian earth.

Petroleum. In the opinion of experts there is no doubt that high grade petroleum exists, and that if the less disturbed strata were penetrated beneath the corals, which conceal the tertiary bed everywhere (except in the "Scotland District"), the oil industry of the island would prove remunerative.

The southern and western coasts are bordered by long and

beautiful sandy beaches shaded by verdant manchineels and white-woods, with here and there a casuarina or palm, the vivid whiteness of the sands contrasting sharply with the deep blue of the sea. The northern part of the island presents a different aspect. Here, bold barren cliffs rise abruptly out of the Atlantic Ocean to the height of 60 feet and upwards.

Carlisle Bay. The island is as yet deficient in good harbours, Carlisle Bay being an open roadstead. Nevertheless, most of the famous Admirals of Great Britain, including Benbow, Hawke, Rodney, Jervis, Collingwood, and Nelson, have anchored in Carlisle Bay.* For small craft the inner harbour or carenage, protected by the "Molehead," affords a safe anchorage.

CLIMATE

A Home for Englishmen. Isolated in the Atlantic Ocean, hourly swept by fresh sea-breezes, cultivated and thoroughly drained from one end to the other, and possessing a soil which rapidly absorbs the rainfall, Barbados is, in an especial degree, the most healthy spot in the West Indies. Its history from 1627 to date proves its salubrity. In his "Historical Geography of the British Colonies," Sir Charles Lucas states: "From its geographical position, as an outpost in the Atlantic, Barbados in early days attracted English sailors and English settlers, and lying so far out to sea, its climate was better suited to Englishmen than that of the other parts of the western tropics. In tropical lands, Englishmen, as a rule, cannot settle, live, and thrive. In Barbados they can and could, and the history of the island, *with its long generations of English inhabitants* is the most striking exception to the rule that the tropics must be peopled by others than the nations of northern Europe."

Temperature, etc. There is little variation in the temperature, which ranges at Government House from 76° to 86° Fahr. In the cool months the temperature at night is occasionally as low as 63° Fahr. The average rainfall for sixty years, ended 1896, was 62.48 inches. The coolest part of the year is from December to May. The average velocity

* "The British Empire." Edited by A. F. Pollard, M.A. (Contributed by N. Darnell Davis, C.M.G.)

of the wind per hour is ten miles. The death-rate is not more than 22 per thousand.

NAME

Bearded Trees or Bearded Men? Barbados is noted on maps of the sixteenth century as Bernados, San Bernado, and Barbudos. The generally accepted derivation of its name rests on the statement that a Portuguese mariner, on a voyage to Brazil, was the first European to visit the island and that he gave it the name of "Las Barbudos" from its bearded fig-trees. The oldest seal of the Colony—the Notary's silver seal—has a bearded fig-tree on it. But Froude, the historian, is of opinion that the name was derived from and referred to a race of bearded Indians, who in all probability inhabited the island. The belief that the island was inhabited by Indians is strengthened by the fact that even to this day large quantities of Indian implements are found, in spite of quantities having been taken or sent out of the island by collectors. These Indians (not Caribs) were doubtless exterminated by the Spaniards.

HISTORY BEFORE 1605

Spaniards and Portuguese. There is no doubt that in the sixteenth century the island was visited by the Spaniards and Portuguese. The Spaniards were "gold-seekers," as Sir C. Lucas points out.* With the smaller islands they had little dealings beyond carrying off their inhabitants for slaves: they never made any settlement in them. Barbados being of small size and not mountainous, its "bearded" inhabitants could have been easily conquered by the Spaniards and the island as easily depopulated. There is nothing improbable in this. The Spaniards depopulated the Bahama Islands of their forty thousand Indian inhabitants, to work the mines in Hispaniola, in the short space of five years. There is a tradition that when the English settlers came to Barbados in 1627 they found six Indians on a spot in the Parish of St. Peter from which Six Men's Plantation derived its name.

* "Historical Geography of the British Colonies." Oxford: The Clarendon Press.

“Wild Hogs.” The Portuguese mariner Pedro à Campos, who visited the island in 1563, and gave it (as alleged) its name, is stated to have left on his departure “hogs” for breeding purposes. In the opinion of Schomburgk these “hogs” were indigenous: (the Peccary or *Dycoteles labiatus* and *D. torquatus* common to the larger islands). In John Esquemeling’s “Narration of the Buccaneers of America,” the author, in the Introduction, states: “Among other articles of food *supplied by the Indians* (of Hispaniola) beef and *pork* cured by the boucan process obtained a high repute.” And the author further states that *boucaned pork* was “generally considered the best of the boucaned meats, except by the savage Caribs of the Lesser Antilles” (*i.e.* the Caribs of St. Vincent, Grenada, and St. Lucia) by whom the “barbecued flesh of an enemy was preferred.” Boucaned *pork* being an Indian article of diet, the wild “hogs” which the sailors of Sir William Courteen’s ship saw in 1624 were doubtless indigenous. All that the Spaniards had left in 1627, when the English settlers arrived, were these indigenous “hogs” and half a dozen Indians, probably peaceful Arawaks. The man-eating Caribs of St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada they failed to subdue.

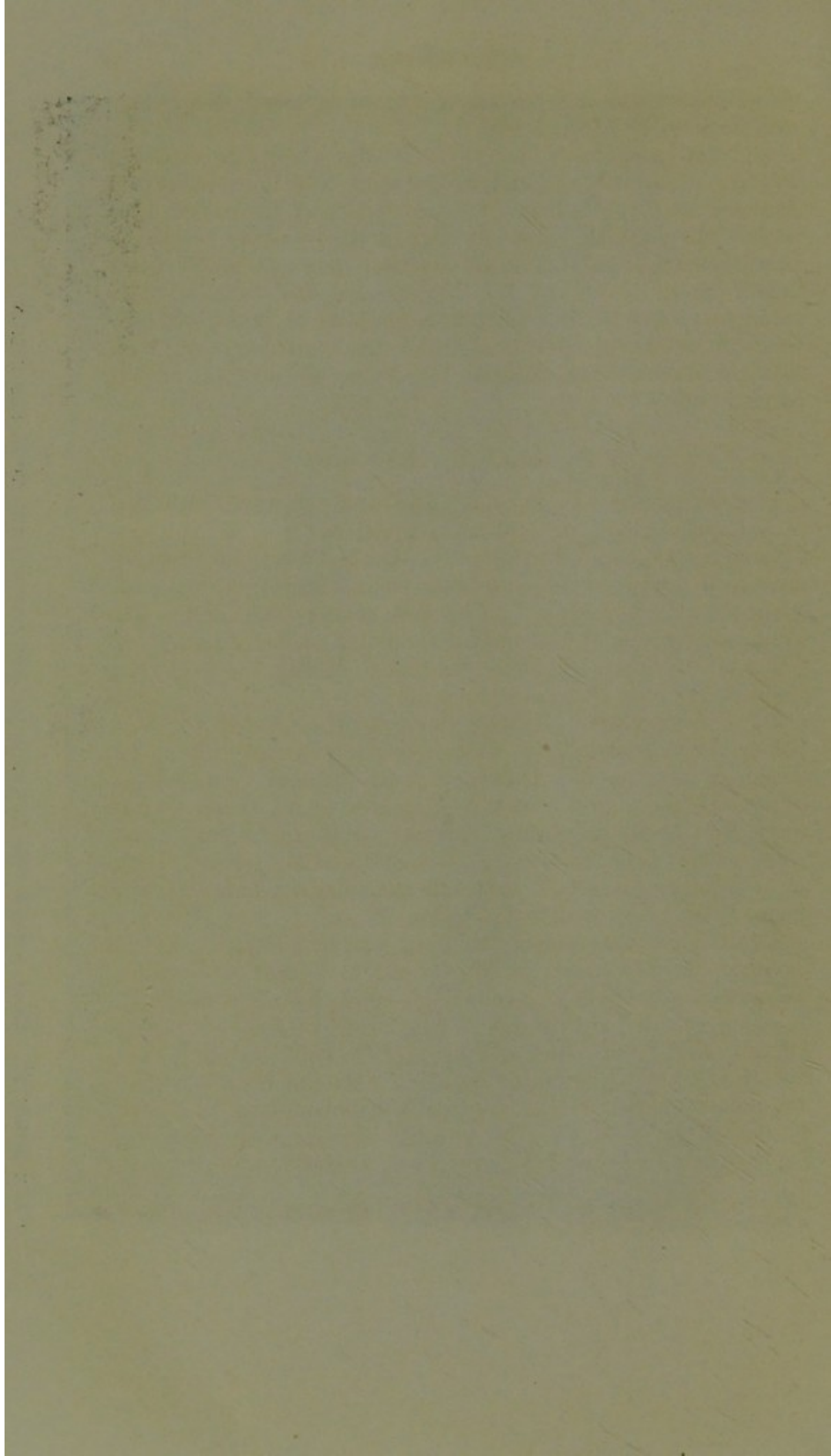
JAMES I., 1605–1625

Dutch and English Visits. Some time in July 1605 the *Olive Blossom* (a vessel fitted out by Sir Olive Leigh of Kent with stores and settlers for his brother’s, Master Charles Leigh’s, plantation on the Wiapoco River—at present Oyapok) happened to touch at Barbados off the western coast, and the captain (Cataline) and his English sailors finding the island unoccupied by any European nation, took possession of it in the name of James I. by erecting a cross on the shore near to a deep bay called “The Hole” (now called “Hole Town Bay,” St. James). They also cut into the bark of a tree the words “James, K. of E. and of this Island.” This tree, with some of the names of the first settlers (who landed and settled near this “Hole” in 1627) cut into its bark, is alleged to have been destroyed in the hurricane of 1780. After 1605 some Dutch vessels, specially licensed by the Spanish Court to trade with Brazil, stopped at the island and took home a flattering account of it. In all probability they anchored at



"THE HOLE," ST. JAMES, WHERE THE ENGLISH SAILORS LANDED AND TOOK POSSESSION
OF BARBADOS IN 1605, AND WHERE THE FIRST SETTLERS LANDED IN 1627

Photo W. Parkinson



“The Hole,” where there was a stream of fresh water now called the Hole Town River.

Sir Wm. Courteen. In 1624 a ship (belonging to Sir William Courteen, a wealthy London merchant of Dutch lineage) was forced, from stress of weather, to anchor in a bay on the southern coast of Barbados, now called “Oistin’s Bay, Christchurch.” The sailors took home to Sir William favourable accounts of the island, and his Dutch correspondents having also written favourably of it, he resolved to colonise the place; and, under the patronage of Ley, Earl of Marlborough, Courteen’s scheme of colonisation was carried out.

CHARLES I., 1625–1649

First Settlement. In February 1627 (new style) the *William and John*, a vessel of 100 tons, fitted out by Sir William Courteen, commanded by Captain Henry Powell, and having on board forty white emigrants (men) and eight negroes, anchored at “The Hole.” The first settler who landed was William Arnold. The settlers erected a fort, named it “Plantation Fort,” hoisted the English flag, and elected Captain William Deane as Governor.

Early Agriculture. “After landing the party, Captain Henry Powell sailed to Essequibo in Guiana, where he obtained from an old Dutch comrade named Grønewegel seeds and roots and plants of cassava, yams, indian corn, sweet potatoes, plantains, bananas, oranges, limes, pineapples, sugar-cane, tobacco, cotton, and anatto. With these, and a family of Arawaks to teach the colonists how to plant them, Powell returned to Barbados.”*

Rival Claims to Barbados. James I. had by a Patent granted Barbados to Ley, Earl of Marlborough, and it was under the latter’s ægis that Courteen colonised the island. Charles I., in 1625, granted the island to Hay, Earl of Carlisle, along with St. Kitts and other islands, and in 1627 he confirmed this grant by a Patent bestowing all of “the Caribbee Islands” to that nobleman, on his paying Marlborough an annuity of £300. In 1628 Charles granted Barbados to Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, under the impression

* “The British Empire.” Edited by A. F. Pollard, M.A. (Contributed by N. Darnell Davis, C.M.G.)

(which was probably right) that it was *not* one of the Carib Islands, Pembroke having submitted to the King Courteen's rights of preoccupation. It was under this last grant that Courteen and his "Leeward" settlers at "'The Hole" continued to hold possession, despite the Earl of Carlisle. These conflicting claims gave rise to a great deal of litigation, but ultimately Carlisle succeeded in establishing his right to Barbados.

Windward and Leeward Colonists. The Earl took immediate steps, thereupon, to assert his right to the island, under this Patent of 1627, and in 1628 seventy settlers under the leadership of Charles Wolferstone, a Bermudian, arrived at the island and anchored off the south-western coast in a bay now called "Carlisle Bay," St. Michael's. Here they landed, erected houses, fortified the place, and finding a rude Indian bridge over a stream, called their settlement "The Bridge" (now Bridgetown). The "Leeward men" at "The Hole" for a long time resisted the "Windward" men at "The Bridge," but in the end (1629) the former were compelled to submit to the authority of the Earl of Carlisle. Sir William Courteen lost a considerable amount of money by failing to assert his right to the island. The terms "Leeward" and "Windward" still survive.

Parishes and Vestries. In 1629 Sir William Tufton, Bart., who succeeded Wolferstone in command, divided the island into six parishes, viz.: Christ Church, St. Michael, St. James, St. Thomas, St. Peter, and St. Lucy. It was at this time, or soon after, that the vestries (as church bodies) came into existence.

The House of Assembly. Captain Henry Hawley, his successor, a capable but despotic ruler, summoned, in 1639, a "Parliament" consisting of thirty-three members (eleven members of Council and twenty-two "chosen burgesses") whose names are preserved. The number of "chosen burgesses" seems to show that the island was *then* divided into eleven parishes in spite of the generally accepted statement that Governor Bell afterwards divided it into that number. The exact date of the first General Assembly is, at present, unknown, but there is no doubt that it was a constituted body in 1639, because the Commission appointing William Powrey,* Esq., Secretary of Barbados, dated

* Powrey (Porey) Spring, St. Thomas, still bears his name.

February 3, 1639 (old style), states that his other offices were Clerk of the Privy Council, Clerk of the Assize Session of the Peace, and *Clerk of the General Assembly*. The Barbados House of Assembly is (next to the British House of Commons and the House of Assembly of the Bermudas) the most ancient legislative body in His Majesty's Empire.

Trade with the Dutch. Governor Philip Bell, who succeeded Hawley as Lieut.-Governor in 1641, and as Governor-in-Chief in 1645, was a man of moderate views and much liked by the colonists. During his term of office the colony prospered by carrying on a "free trade" with the Dutch. The exports were tobacco, cotton, ginger, indigo, and sugar. Bell is credited with having divided the island into eleven parishes and to have established a House of Assembly. But the latter statement is not to be relied on, for (as already stated) there was a General Assembly in existence on February 3, 1639.

Royalist Settlers. In 1645 a considerable number of Royalists settled in the colony after the defeat of the King at Naseby. The majority of the colonists, while loyal to the Throne, were, however, men of moderate views like Bell. Dissensions arose with the advent of these ultra-Royalists. The Cavaliers were headed by Humphrey and Edward Walrond, two gentlemen from Devon, and the Independents by Mr. (afterwards Sir) James Drax. On receiving the news of the execution of Charles I. the Royalists proclaimed Charles the Second, and declared the Book of Common Prayer to be the only pattern of true worship. Governor Bell was set aside and Francis Lord Willoughby of Parham (who fought against the King and was fighting against the Parliament) was appointed in his stead; and the adherents of the Parliament were heavily fined and banished.

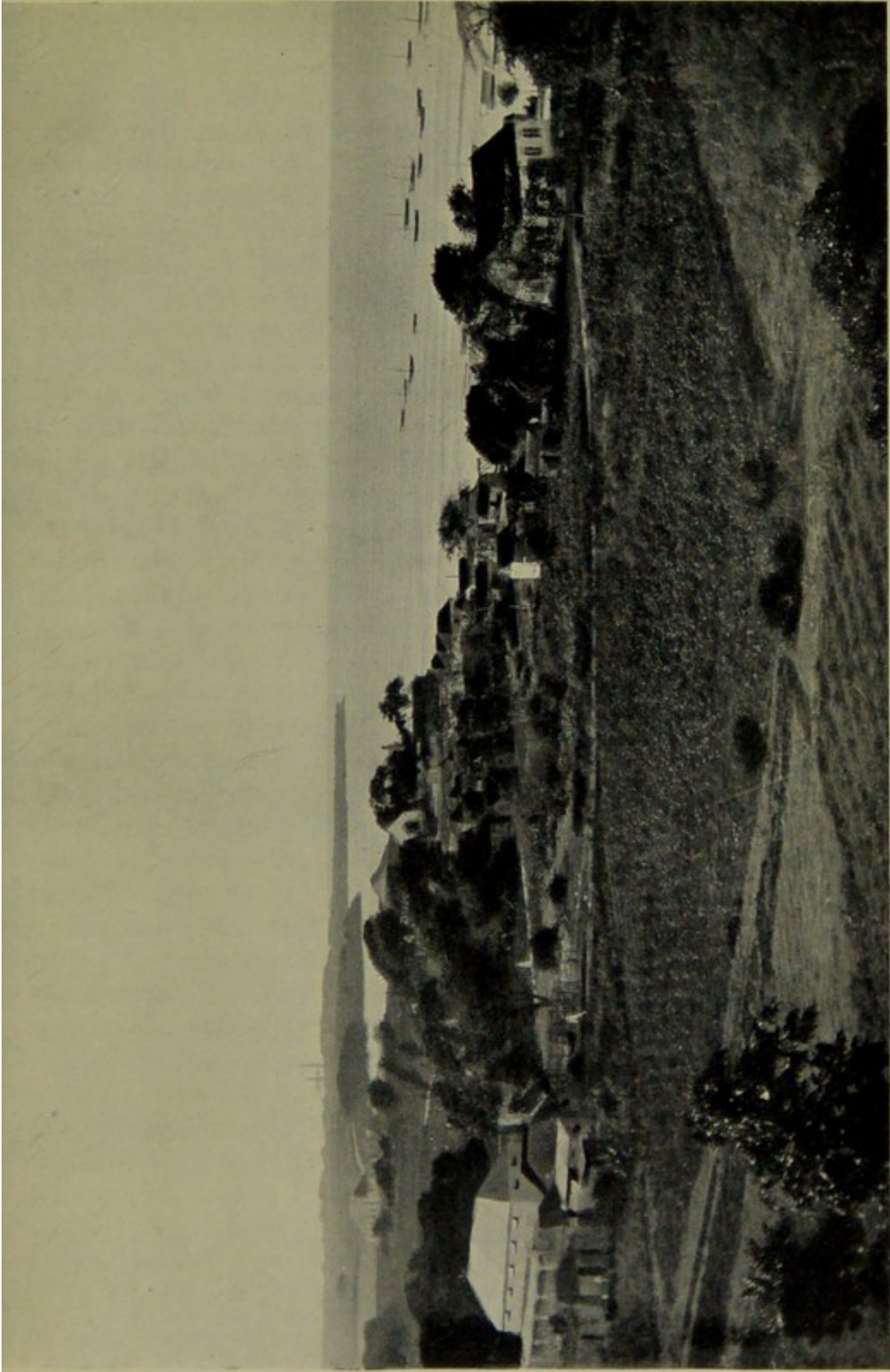
THE COMMONWEALTH, 1649-1660

Cromwell. On October 3, 1660, Parliament ordered that a strong fleet should be despatched for reducing the island of Barbados and all other English plantations that should persist in opposition to the Commonwealth, and Cromwell, in consequence, despatched a fleet of seven ships, mounting 236 guns, for this "Barbados business" under Admiral Sir George Ayscue.

Sir George Ayscue. For months after his arrival at Barbados, Ayscue beat about the island, blockading it. He was unable at first to effect a landing, being repulsed at the "Carlisle" block-house, commanding "The Bridge," with a loss of fifteen men; but he finally succeeded in effecting a landing at Speightstown. The defeat of Charles II. at Worcester, and the defection of Colonel Modiford (a cousin to General Monk, afterwards Duke of Albemarle), with the "Windward Regiment" under his command, compelled Lord Willoughby and the Royalists to yield. Modiford was the leader of the "Moderate Party" in the Colony, and he was supported in the House of Assembly by Colonels Hawley and Burch. On January 11, 1652, the Royalists surrendered on the most honourable terms, and the "Articles of Agreement" for the rendition of the island were confirmed by the Commonwealth on August 18, 1652. These "Articles" are justly considered "The Charter of Barbados." As soon as the Commonwealth became possessed of the island the Walronds and other leading Royalists were expelled from the country.

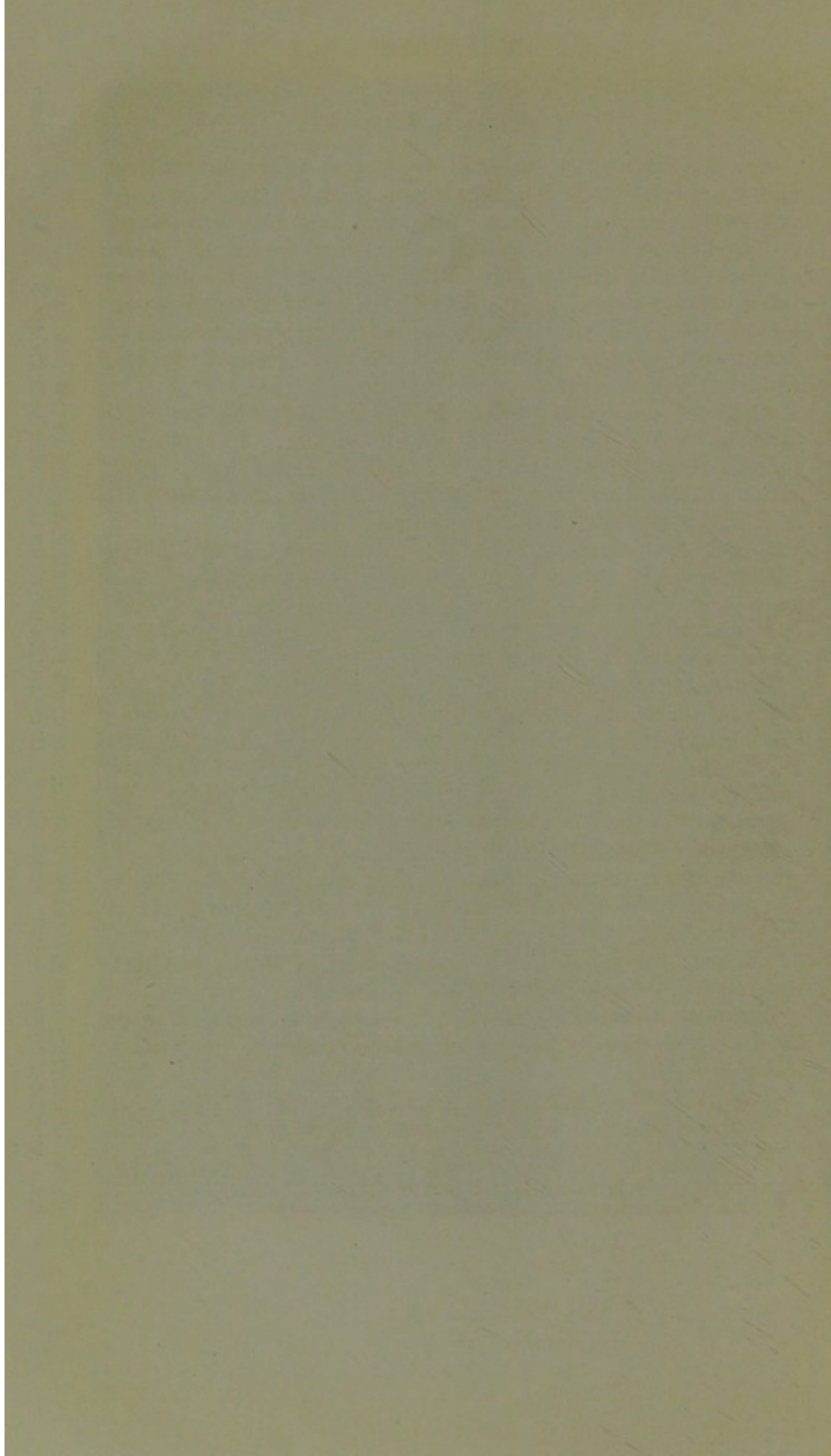
The Navigation Act and the Dutch. Sir George Ayscue's Vice-Admiral, Michael Pack, seized and made prizes of fourteen vessels, mostly Dutch traders, lying at anchor in Carlisle Bay, which he found trading with the Colonists contrary to the "Whitelock" Navigation Act (1651). This "Protection Act" of Cromwell (which was afterwards confirmed by Charles II.) provided that no goods should be imported into England from Asia, Africa, or America, except in an English-built ship, navigated by an English master, and having at least three-fourths of its crew English. It was the rigid enforcement of this Navigation Act which afterwards caused the revolt of the American Colonies.

Scotch and Irish Prisoners sold. Cromwell made use of Barbados as a place of exile for Scotch and Irish prisoners of war, as well as for "unruly men," to be sold as "white servants" for seven years. And James II. and George II. made use of the island afterwards to get rid of the "Monmouth Rebels" and the followers of "Prince Charlie."



VIEW OF OISTIN'S TOWN, CHRIST CHURCH, SHOWING FLYING-FISH BOATS AT ANCHOR. IT WAS AT "YE MERMAID'S INN" HERE THAT THE CHARTER OF BARBADOS WAS SIGNED (1651)

Photo W. Parkinson



CHARLES II., 1660-1685

The Restoration. Charles II. bestowed a few baronetcies and knighthoods on Barbadians for their loyalty, but they got little else out of him. He confirmed the Navigation Act of Cromwell (12 Chas. II. c.18), which ruined the trade of the island with the Dutch, and he added to its burdens the granting of monopolies, the chief of these being possessed by the "Royal African Company," at the head of which was his brother, afterwards James II. : this was a company for the supply of negro slaves.

The Four and a Half per Cent. Duty. In order to be governed directly by the King and to get rid of that "Old Man of the (Caribbean) Sea," the Earl of Carlisle, and of other noble claimants, the Legislature passed an Act imposing a duty of four and a half per cent. upon produce exported to satisfy their various claims. This heavy duty hampered the Colony till the reign of Queen Victoria, when it was abolished at the time of the emancipation of the negro slaves. By it the Barbadians had paid sums amounting in the aggregate to over six millions of pounds sterling.

Repulse of the Dutch. On April 30, 1665, the Dutch Admiral de Ruyter attacked the island with a fleet of twelve line-of-battle ships, two fire ships, and several small vessels having on board 2500 men. The attempt failed, his own ship the *Mirror* being disabled by the fire from Charles Fort and the other forts of Carlisle Bay.

Barbadian Colonisation. In the same year Sir John Colleton and Sir John Yeamans, two leading planters, founded a settlement of Barbadians at Cape Fear, Carolina.* It is worthy of note that afterwards (in 1766) the Legislature of South Carolina voted £785 for the relief of those who had suffered in that year from a dreadful fire.

Barbadian Conquest. In 1672 Tobago was captured from the Dutch by Barbadians under the command of Sir Tobias Bridges.†

* Among the Barbadian emigrants were No. 31 James Thorpe and No. 73 Robert Sinckler. Every adventurer of Barbados and his "associates" of England, New England, the Leeward Islands, and "Barmothos" were granted five hundred acres of land for every thousand pounds of sugar subscribed. (Colonial States Papers : "America and West Indies.")

† "The Colonisation of the Caribbean." By F. Cundall.

Roman Catholics. Barbados was decidedly Protestant, but as in politics, so in religion, moderate views prevailed in these days. John Scott, King Charles's geographer, informs us that "ye poor Catholiques" were "thrust together" at the west-north-west of the island on 2017 acres of land: and that although the eleven parishes were under the Archbishop of Canterbury "liberty of conscience" was allowed. These Catholics were probably Irish, because three Irish priests having landed at Speight's Bay, St. Peter, in 1654-55, Colonel Yeamans was ordered to make inquiry respecting them.

JAMES II., 1685-1688

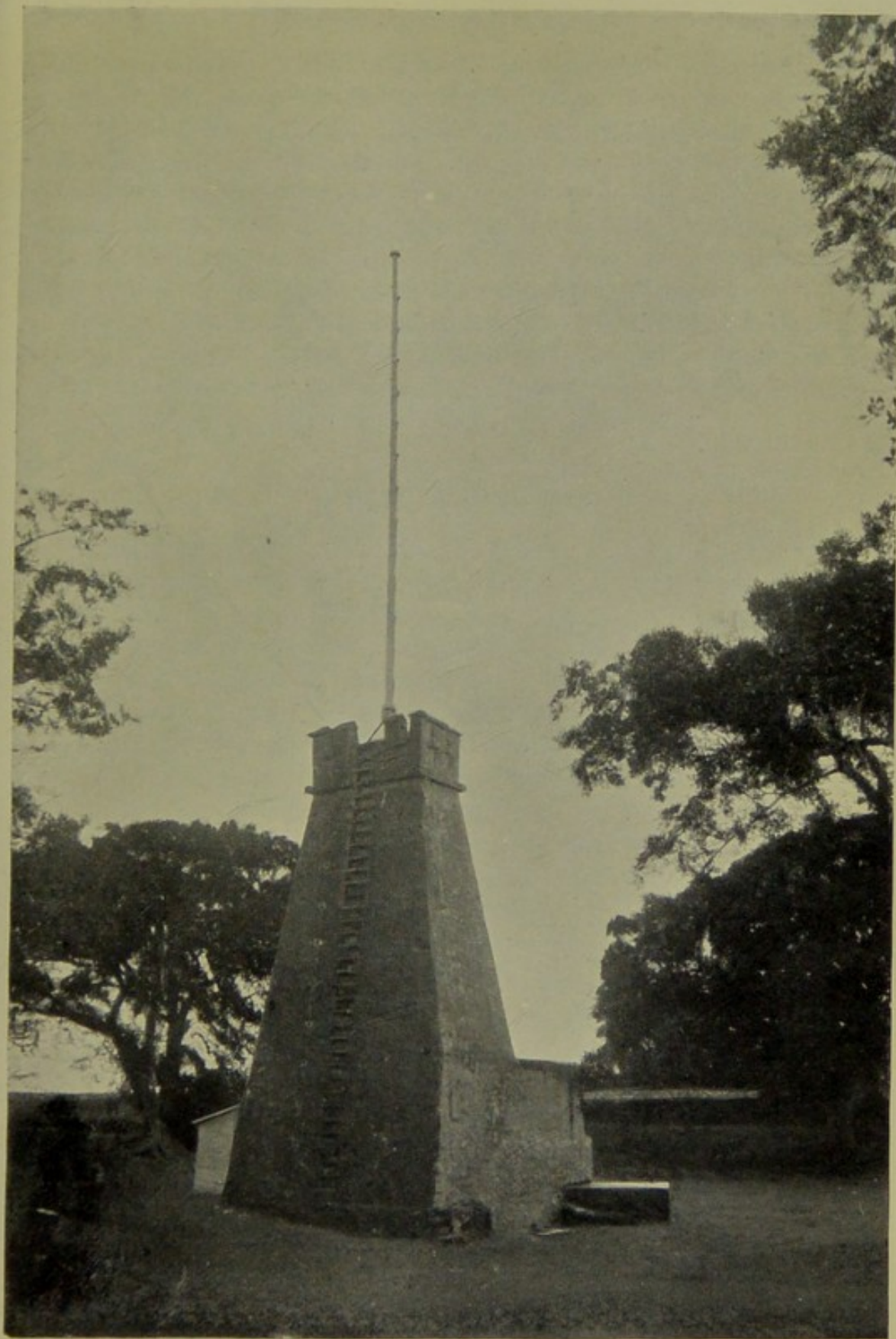
Emigration of Barbadians. During these years the Colonists suffered from the tyranny of Sir Richard Dutton, the Governor. He had obtained his appointment from Charles II., through the influence of James, when Duke of York. His oppressive acts caused many Barbadian families to emigrate to America and elsewhere: and this took place so extensively that the Legislature had to pass an Act to regulate the manner of issuing "tickets," or permissions to leave.

Monmouth Rebels. The rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth caused some more political offenders to be transported to Barbados and sold as "white servants." These unfortunate persons, the victims of Judge Jeffreys's inhuman sentences, were set free by William of Orange.

WILLIAM AND MARY: WILLIAM III., 1689-1702

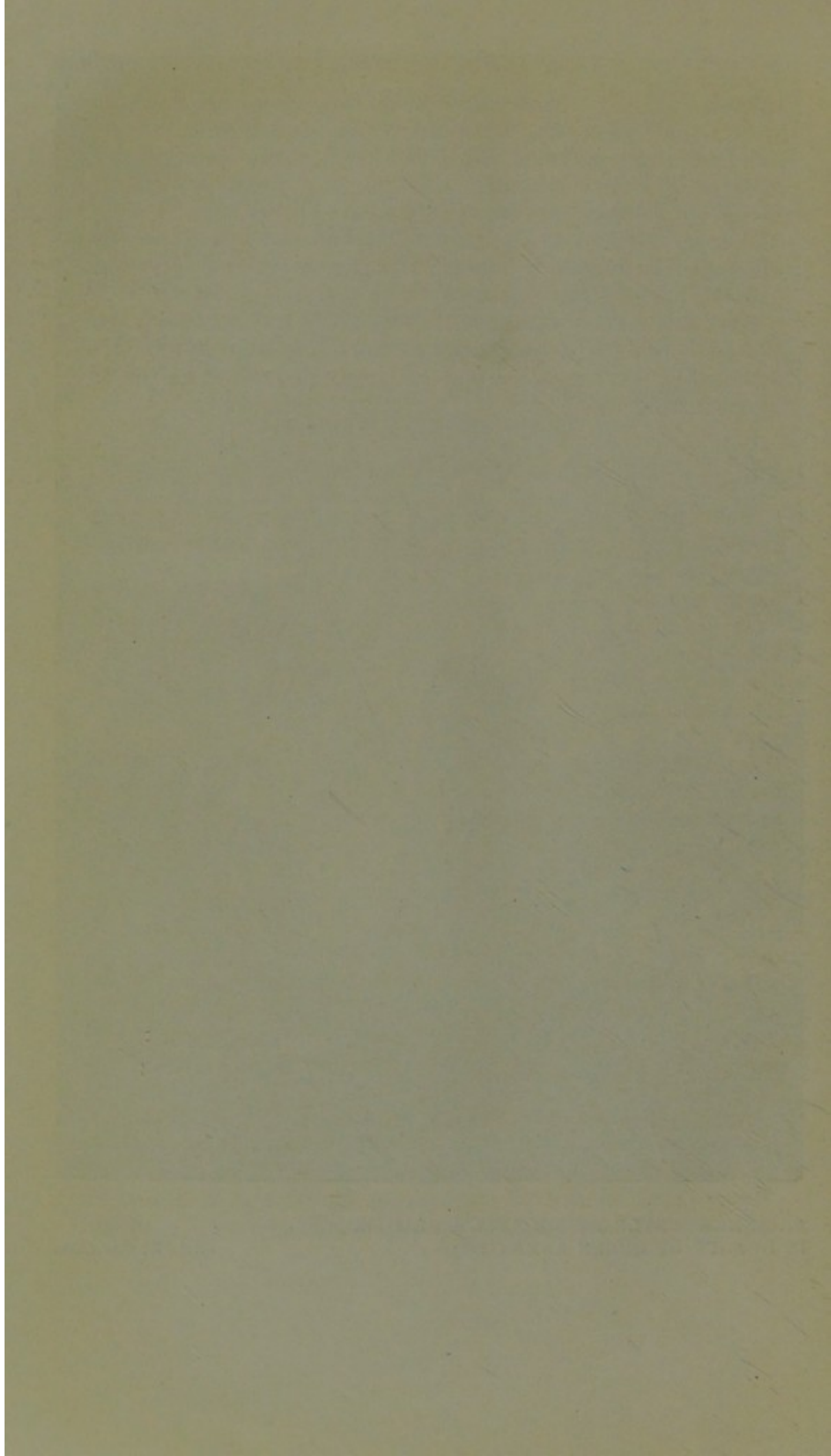
Sugar Plantations abandoned. In 1694, owing to the war with France, heavy taxation, and short crops, over forty sugar plantations were abandoned. In 1700, however, when Père Labat visited the Colony he described it as a rich and flourishing place.

Sir Timothy Thornhill: Expeditions against the French Colonies. In 1689 the House of Assembly voted money for Sir Timothy Thornhill, Major-General of Militia, to raise a regiment in aid of the King's troops against the French in the Leeward Islands. This expedition proved eminently successful. In



ST. ANNE'S CASTLE, ST. MICHAEL'S, ERECTED
IN HONOUR OF QUEEN ANNE (1703)

Photo W. Parkinson



1693 the House voted £30,000 to raise two regiments of Militia, under Colonels Salter and Boteler, for another expedition against the French. Four hundred Barbadians offered their services as volunteers. It did not prove successful, owing, it is alleged, to many of the officers being Irish Roman Catholics. An attack was made upon St. Pierre, Martinique, in which the Barbadians fought well: but when success appeared to be certain the troops received orders to re-embark.

First Regiment of Soldiers garrisoned. After this the House of Assembly petitioned the Home Government to garrison a regiment of soldiers in Barbados: this request was acceded to when Colonel Russell became Governor (1695).

ANNE, 1702-1714

Monthly Packets. In 1703 Queen Anne instituted a monthly sailing-packet to convey letters and packets to the West Indies: for every letter, not exceeding two sheets of paper, the charge was one shilling and sixpence.

Expulsion of Five Members of Assembly. In the same year, John Leslie, Philip Kirton, Joseph Brown, John Frere, and Christopher Estwick were expelled from the House of Assembly for seceding from the House and refusing to resume their seats for the transaction of business. The Governor, Sir Bevil Granville, issued new writs for the election of other members to supply the vacancies, and his action was approved of by the Queen. Schomburgk states: "It became a standing rule for the prevention of a similar defection that whenever a sufficient number of members had met to form a House, *the door should be locked*, and the key be given to the Speaker, without whose permission no member should be allowed to depart under pain of expulsion."

Paper Currency. In 1706 a local bank was established, by an Act of the Legislature, for supplying the deficiency of gold and silver coin by a currency of paper-money. It eventually caused great distress and had to be repealed by Her Majesty in Council.

Appointment of Colonial Treasurer. The privilege of appointing the Treasurer of the island was confirmed to the House of Assembly by the Queen in September 1710.

Codrington College, St. Anne's Castle, Government House. During Anne's reign Codrington College was founded (1710);

in 1703 the erection of St. Anne's Castle, in her honour, was begun; and in the same year "Pilgrim" (now Government House) was made a residence for the officer administering the government.

GEORGE I., 1714-1727

Bernard Cook. In 1720 Bernard Cook, a native of Hanover, came to Barbados to establish his right to a plantation in the possession of Governor Lowther's nephew. A charge was trumped up against him for having reflected, in conversation, on the modesty of the wives of Robert Warren and Samuel Adams, for which offence he was ordered, after an illegal trial at Quarter Sessions, to pay to each of the husbands £100, and was publicly flogged in open Court in the presence of the Justices who tried him.

GEORGE II., 1727-1760

First Newspaper. In 1731 the first newspaper, named the *Barbados Gazette*, was published in the island by David Harry and Samuel Keimer. Keimer is buried in Barbados.

Murder of Keeling. In 1735 a most atrocious murder was committed by Gelasius MacMahon, a barrister, and at one time a member of the House of Assembly. He murdered one Thomas Keeling under the staircase of a store in Bridgetown, in spite of his victim's cries for mercy. He was indicted at the Court of Grand Sessions, but, owing to his personal influence and that of his friends, a verdict of manslaughter was returned, and, President Dottin having pardoned him, he got off unpunished.

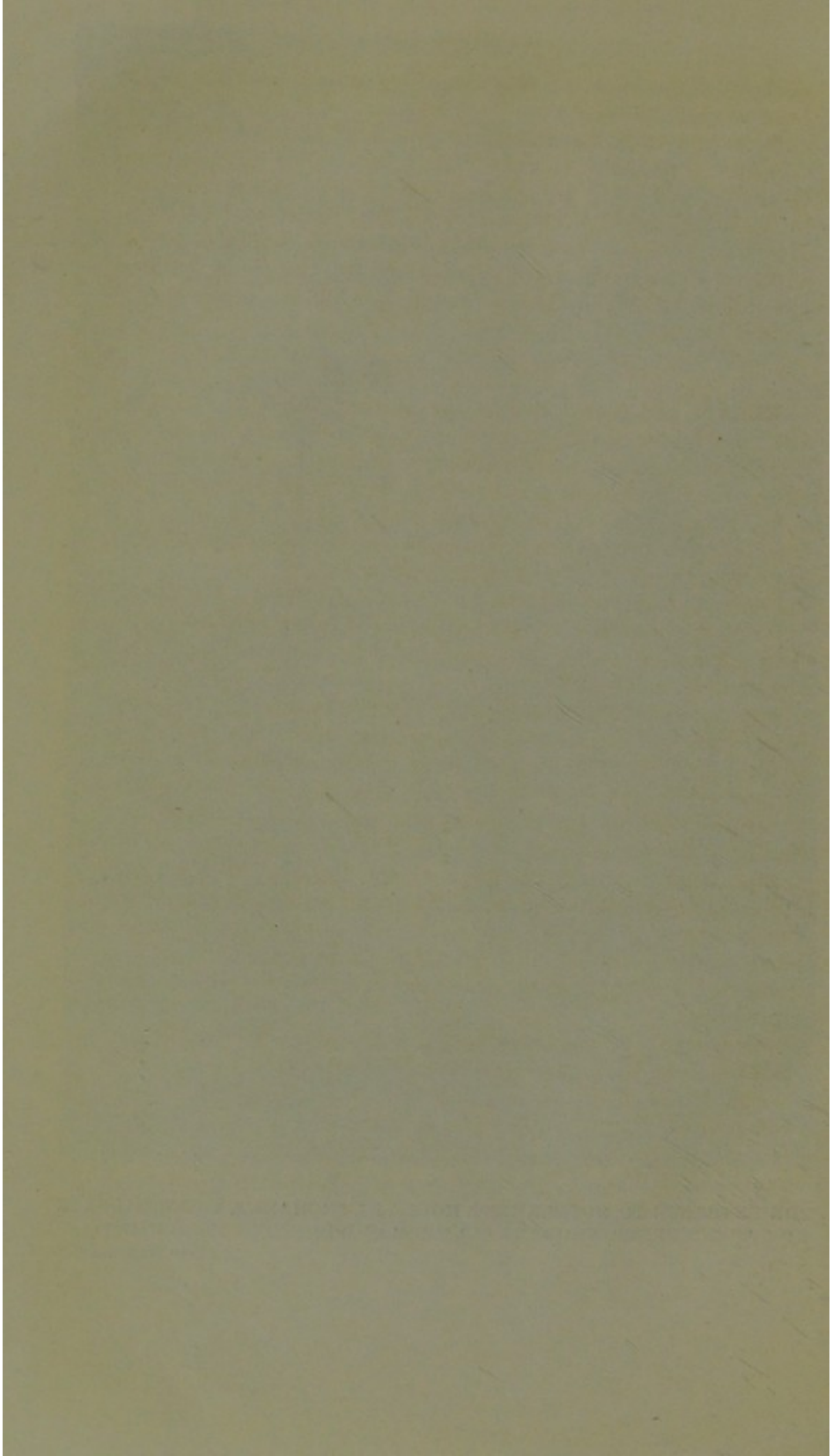
After Culloden. After the battle of Culloden (1745), a large number of Jacobite prisoners were shipped to Barbados to be sold as "white servants." Eighty-one reached the island, and, at the expiration of three years, only eighteen were stated, by Donald McLeod, to have survived.

Sir Thomas Robinson acts unconstitutionally. In 1747 the Governor, Sir Thomas Robinson, upon his own authority, erected an armoury, with a small powder-magazine attached to it, and then laid the accounts of the expenses before the House of Assembly. The House refused to vote the money on the ground that he had acted unconstitutionally: and he had to pay the expenses, amounting to £4200, out of his own



THE ENTRANCE TO GOVERNMENT HOUSE, ST. MICHAEL'S, THE RESIDENCE
OF THE GOVERNOR, SHOWING SIR THOMAS ROBINSON'S PORCH (1747)

Photo W. Parkinson



pocket. The porch at Government House is stated to have been erected by him.

Governors Grenville and Howe. In 1753 the House of Assembly erected a marble statue in honour of Governor Grenville. It was placed in the Town Hall, but was destroyed in the hurricane of 1780 along with the portrait of Viscount Howe. Scroop, Viscount Howe governed Barbados from 1733 to 1735, when he died of fever, to the great grief of the colonists. The House voted £2500 currency to his widow.

GEORGE III., 1760-1820

Military and Naval Aid to the Mother Country. In 1761 the Legislature voted £24,000 to raise a regiment under Sir John Yeamans, to assist in the British attack on Martinique, which proved successful. In 1782, Mr. Timothy Thornhill, a descendant of Sir Timothy, raised a company of seventy-four men, at his own expense, to assist in the war against the French. In 1798 the Legislature voted £2000 and the colonists subscribed £1300, in aid of a similar object. And in 1804 the merchants of Barbados fitted out a frigate named *The Barbados*, under the command of Captain Nourse, for the protection of trade.

Expulsion of John Adams. In 1762 the House of Assembly, after John Adams, one of its members, had been expelled, re-elected, and again expelled from the House, passed an Act disqualifying him from being elected a member. This Act was disallowed by the King on the ground that the House had only the right to expel its members.

The Speaker claims Privileges of the House. In 1767 Sir John Gay Alleyne, as Speaker, first claimed the privileges of the House of Assembly from the Sovereign representative, namely, exemption from arrest for the members and servants, liberty of speech, and access at all times to the Sovereign's representative.

Moravians. In the same year the Moravian Mission began its mission in Barbados, eighteen years after its establishment in England (1749).

Hurricane, 1780. In 1780 a hurricane laid waste the Colony, destroying every church in the island with the exception of four. It almost reduced Bridgetown to ruins. Valuable registers of baptism, marriages, and burials were lost

in the destruction of the churches. St. Michael's Church, which within twenty-eight years had been rebuilt and contained in its steeple a fine clock which chimed every half-hour and a peal of eight bells, was levelled to the ground.

Rodney's Victory. In April 1782 Sir George Rodney, by his glorious victory over the Count de Grasse, re-established the supremacy of England in the West Indies. At that time England only held Jamaica, Barbados, and Antigua. It was from Carlisle Bay that Rodney, with Sir Samuel Hood, went forth with thirty sail of the line, besides other vessels, to crush the French.

Prince William Henry. In 1788 Prince William Henry (afterwards William IV.) visited the island. An Act was passed by the Legislature to provide for his entertainment, and he was voted a sword to the value of 300 guineas.* He reviewed the 49th Regiment and the 4th Battalion of the 60th Regiment at St. Anne's garrison.

Wesleyans. In 1789 the first Wesleyan minister, the Rev. Benj. Pearse, arrived in Barbados, and was granted permission by the Governor and the Rector of St. Michael's to build a chapel, or "preaching house," in Bridgetown.

Coloured People and their "Oath." In 1804 Mr. Thomas Briggs,† Member of Assembly, proposed to give the *free* coloured people their "oath"—that is, to allow their evidence to be received in the Courts of Justice. He lost his seat as a result of this proposal. The privilege was granted in 1817.

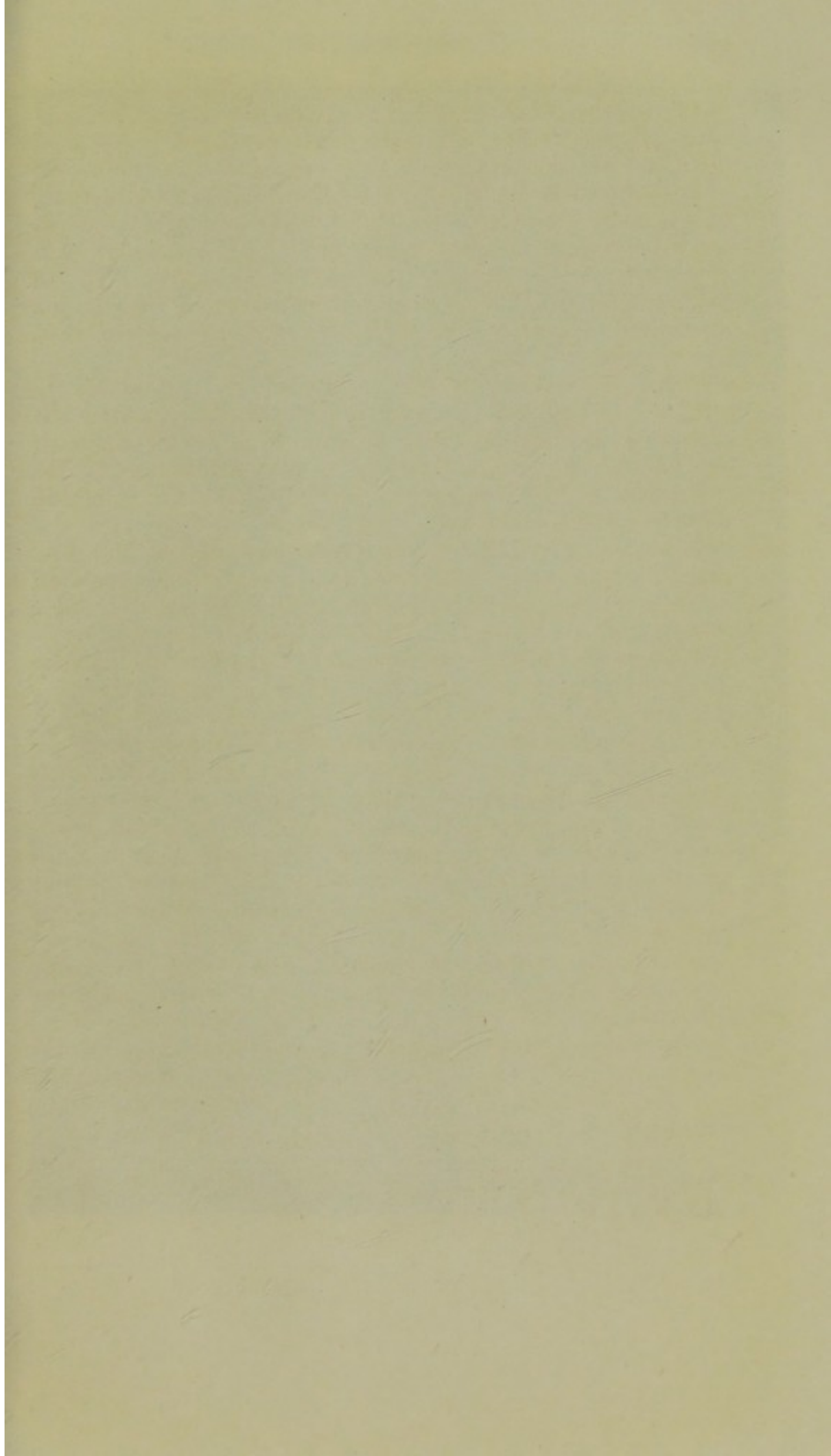
Trafalgar. The official news of Lord Nelson's victory and death at Trafalgar reached Barbados on December 20, 1805. On December 23 there was a brilliant illumination to celebrate the victory, and a funeral sermon was preached on January 5 following, in St. Michael's Church, on the death of the great admiral.

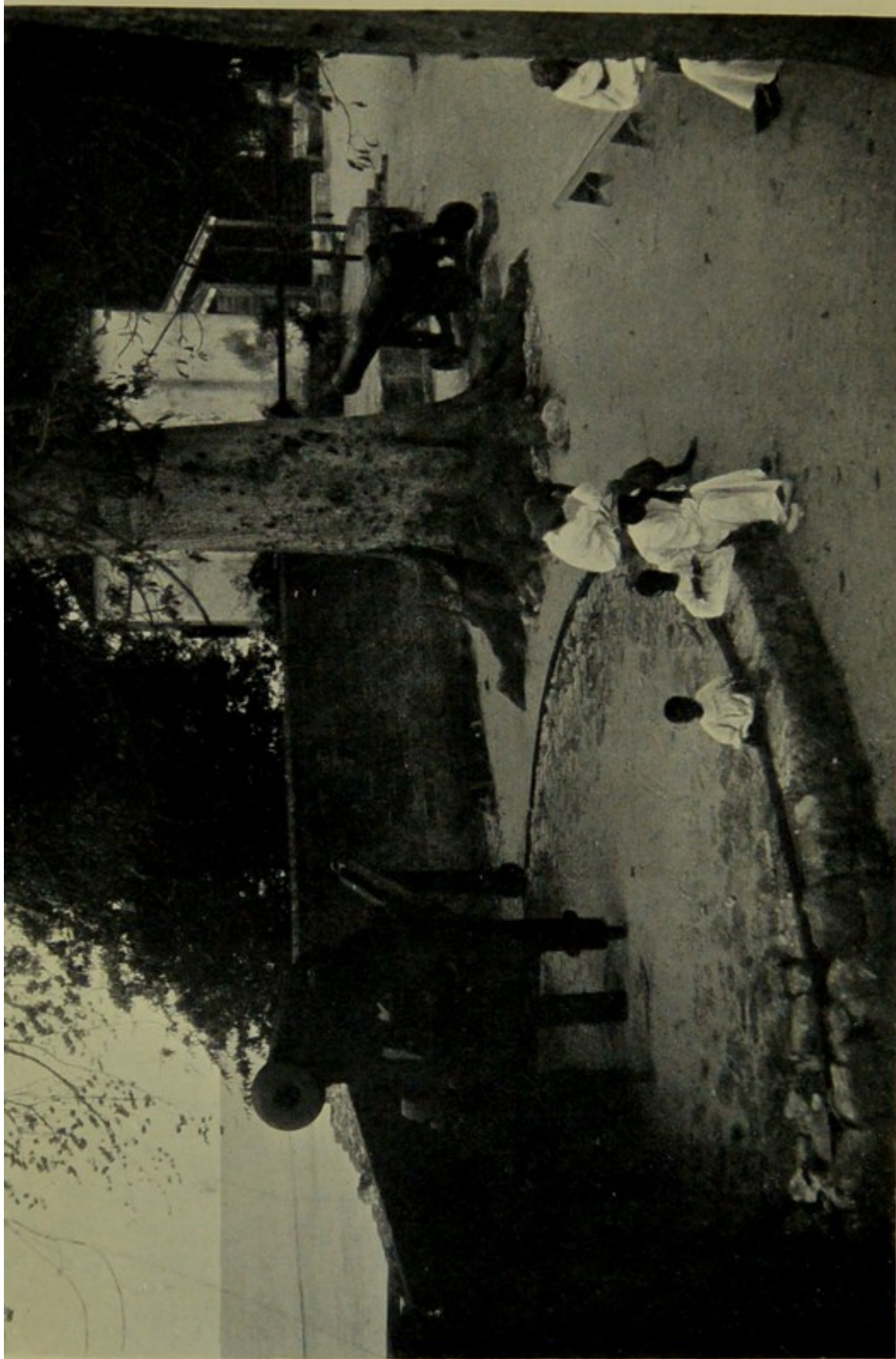
Silver Mace for House of Assembly. In 1810 a silver mace was provided for the House of Assembly and a silk gown for the Speaker.

The "Dust," 1812. In 1812 (May 1) there was a total darkness for six hours in the daytime, occasioned by the volcanic eruption of the "Soufrière" mountain in the neighbouring island of St. Vincent.

* "Royal Visits to Barbados." By C. P. Bowen and E. G. Sinckler.

† His nephew, Sir Thomas Graham Briggs, also a Liberal, was created a Baronet in 1871.





"DENMARK FORT," SPEIGHTSTOWN, ST. PETER'S, ONE OF THE OLDEST FORTS.
THE GUNNERS' QUARTERS ARE NOW CONVERTED INTO AN ALMSHOUSE

Photo W. Parkinson

War with U.S. of America. The war with the United States of America in 1812 did considerable damage to West Indian trade. American privateers swarmed in the Caribbean Sea, and several naval engagements took place off the coasts of Barbados. On two occasions American privateers intercepted and captured the mail-packets in sight of the colonists. The defeat of the Americans in Canada and the fall of Napoleon brought about a peace which was welcomed by the majority of English-speaking people. New England had refused to take any part in the war against Canada.

Nelson's Statue. In 1813 a statue was erected by the Barbadians in honour of Nelson. The money, £2300, was subscribed in January 1806, but various delays prevented the execution of it until 1813. Schomburgk states that it was the first monument erected to the memory of Nelson, but this is a mistake. The first Nelson monument was erected in Montreal, Canada, in 1808. Barbados issued the first postage stamp in honour of the hero (1905).

"Bussa's Rebellion." In 1816 an insurrection of the negro slaves, under the leadership of an African named Bussa, occurred in the parishes of St. Philip, Christ Church, St. John, and St. George. It was quickly suppressed by the regular troops and the militia. Joseph Pitt Washington Franklin, a free coloured man, conceived and planned the outbreak. He and others were hanged, and 123 of the slaves concerned in the insurrection were transported to British Honduras.

"Salmagundies" and "Pumpkins." In 1819 the Governor, Lord Combermere, in order to patronise "The Barbados Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge," appointed a day for Divine Service, and commanded the attendance of the militia. Mr. Michael Ryan, editor of the *Globe* newspaper, condemned this in severe terms, stating that to order the attendance of the militia was "petty tyranny." Ryan was prosecuted for libel and sedition, but the jury brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty." Public opinion ran high, Ryan's supporters being known as the "Salmagundies," and the Governor's party—the aristocrats—being known as the "Pumpkins."

GEORGE IV., 1820-1830

Lord Harewood's Portrait. In 1821 the Legislature voted £266 for a portrait of the Earl of Harewood, who had

presented the Colony with a portrait of his ancestor, Edwin, Lord Harewood.* This family, which still owns valuable property in Barbados, had been connected with the Colony from a very early period. The two portraits are now in the Council Chamber.

Wesleyan Chapel destroyed. On October 19, 1823, masked men razed the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in Bridgetown to the ground. The "preacher," Shrewsbury, it was alleged, had libelled the Barbadians in a report he had sent to England. Shrewsbury fled from the island on the day after the occurrence.

First Bishop. In January 1825, Dr. Coleridge, the first Bishop of Barbados, arrived.† He was received by a guard of honour of the 35th Regiment, and four companies of the First or "Royal Regiment" of militia formed a line on each side of the street, from Trafalgar Square to St. Michael's Church, through which the bishop and the clergy walked to the church, where he was installed.

First Steamship. In 1827 the first steamship, the *Liber-tador*, entered Carlisle Bay in thirty hours from St. Vincent.

Rev. W. M. Harte. In 1829 a bitter religious controversy arose in the parish of St. Lucy between the rector (the Rev. W. M. Harte) and his parishioners, owing to his making no distinction in administering the Holy Communion between the planters and their slaves. He was indicted at Grand Sessions, the jury found him guilty of a misdemeanour, and the judge fined him one shilling. He appealed to the King who unconditionally pardoned him.

WILLIAM IV. (1830-1837)

Hurricane, 1831. In 1831 the colony suffered from a dreadful hurricane which destroyed a vast amount of property and caused the death of over 2000 persons.

Political Disabilities removed. In 1831 Acts were passed removing, respectively, the political disabilities of the free coloured inhabitants and of the Jews.

* The fifth Earl of Harewood is now President of the West India Committee, established *circa* 1750 and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1904.

† The following bishops have succeeded Dr. Coleridge, viz., Bishops Parry, Mitchinson, Bree, and Swaby. Although no Barbadians have been Bishops of Barbados, two Barbadians—Hampden of Hereford and Hinds of Norwich—sat as bishops in the House of Lords at the same time.

Slavery abolished and Police established. In 1834 slavery was abolished in His Majesty's dominions, and consequent on this it was found necessary to establish a Police Force, which came into existence in 1835. It is stated to have been the first attempt in the British West India Colonies to establish a force of this description.

VICTORIA (1837-1901)

Apprenticeship of Slaves abolished. With the abolition of slavery in 1834 it was enacted that a system of "apprenticeship" should be in force as regards non-predial labourers to August 1, 1838, and of predial or agricultural labourers to August 1, 1840, but the Legislature abolished the system completely on August 1, 1838 (Emancipation Day).

Assistant Court of Appeal and Stipendiary Magistrates. In July 1838 the Assistant Court of Appeal was established, and in January 1839 an Act passed appointing resident salaried magistrates in each parish.

West India Bank. On May 2, 1840, a West India Bank was opened in Barbados, with a capital of two million dollars, in twenty thousand shares of a hundred dollars each. After running six or seven years it failed, many Barbadians losing their money in it.

Permanent Chief Justice. In 1841 the old custom of members of Council presiding as judges at the Courts of Grand Sessions was abolished and a Permanent Chief Justice (Sir R. B. Clarke) was appointed.

Bridgetown represented in the General Assembly. In 1843 Bridgetown for the first time sent two representatives to the House of Assembly, the Hon. H. E. Sharpe and S. J. Prescod, Esq. Mr. Prescod was the first coloured member of the House and an eminent Barbadian.

Destructive Fire, 1845. In 1845 a destructive fire occurred in Lower Broad Street, Bridgetown, burning an area of ten acres and destroying upwards of one hundred and eighty houses. The fine buildings of the Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Society at present occupy a part of the locality.

Agricultural Societies. In the same year the General Agricultural Society was founded. District Agricultural Societies were in existence before this, the oldest (St. Philip's) having been founded by Mr. W. M. Howard and other planters.

Cholera, 1854. In 1854 cholera was brought into the island from the Danish island of St. Thomas, and upwards of twenty thousand people died of it. It was aggravated by the absence of proper sanitary regulations.

"No Popery." In the same year another heated religious controversy took place in the parish of St. Lucy, finding its way into the newspapers, owing to the Rev. E. G. Sinckler having preached in St. Lucy's Parish Church in the surplice, instead of in the customary black gown: Mr. Horatio N. Springer, Member of Assembly, objecting to it as a "symbol" of Puseyism.*

Waterworks established. The first sod of the Bridgetown Waterworks was turned December 5, 1859, and water was brought into Bridgetown on March 29, 1861. The engineer was a Barbadian, Mr. John Wiltshire Clarke. The extension of the waterworks to the rural districts took place in 1886.

Yeomanry Cavalry and Volunteer Artillery. In 1859 a Yeomanry Cavalry and companies of Volunteer Artillery were established under new Militia Acts. These forces were in existence about ten years. Governor Sir James Walker took a keen interest in them.

Destructive Fire, 1860. In 1860 an extensive fire occurred in Bridgetown, which destroyed a considerable number of houses. The public buildings and fountain garden at present occupy part of the locality.

Royal Visits. In 1861 Prince Alfred (Duke of Edinburgh) visited Barbados. He was received with great enthusiasm, the Legislature voting £2000 for his entertainment.† In 1879 Prince Albert Victor and Prince (now His Majesty King) George visited the island in H.M.S. *Bacchante*; and the latter revisited the island twice after this, in 1883 in H.M.S. *Canada*, and in 1891 in command of H.M.S. *Thrush*.

Public Fountains. In 1864 the public fountain in Trafalgar Square, Bridgetown, was opened by the Governor, and the drinking fountain in Lower Broad Street was presented by Mr. Montefiore.

Emigration to Liberia. In the same year 291 coloured and black Barbadians migrated to Liberia. A Barbadian afterwards became the President of the Republic.

* On September 21, 1882, the northern aisle of St. Leonard's Church was erected to the memory of the Rev. E. G. Sinckler, the corner-stone being laid by Bishop Bree, assisted by Governor Sir William Robinson.

† "Royal Visits to Barbados." By C. P. Bowen and E. G. Sinckler.

The "Cuban" Riot. In 1872 (October) the W. I. & P. steamship *Cuban*, in entering Carlisle Bay, broke her screw-shaft and began to take in water. She was towed to a sandy bottom near Pelican Island and grounded, and the consignees of the vessel started to have her unloaded without delay. On Monday, October 27, over a thousand women assembled in the forenoon, and commenced to pilfer the damaged goods piled upon the wharf, and the police being undermanned were unable to cope with them. In the end a riot ensued in Bridgetown, and a portion of the 29th Regiment and some artillery had to be brought from St. Anne's Garrison to quell the riot.

Public Buildings opened. In 1874 the Public Buildings were opened, and the Legislature ceased to hold its meetings at the Town Hall, where it had sat from 1729 onwards. They were erected from the designs of Mr. J. F. Bourne, Superintendent of Public Works.

Victorious Soldiers of the 2nd W.I. Regiment. In the same year the return of the 2nd West India Regiment from Africa, after the victorious Ashanti campaign, was suitably celebrated. The House of Assembly voted £300 for their entertainment. They marched through Bridgetown, which was gaily decorated for the occasion.

Controverted Elections. Mr. Freeling dissolves the House of Assembly. In 1875 the merits of a controverted election for St. Thomas were decided on by the House of Assembly, the contesting parties being Messrs. James W. Parris (who afterwards became a C.M.G.) and John Marsh. The House declared the election void, and requested Mr. Sanford Freeling, the Administrator, to issue a new writ. Mr. Freeling sent back a message stating that he had taken the opinion of Mr. Attorney-General H.R. Semper, counsel for Mr. Parris, and asked the House to reconsider its decision. The House refused, whereupon Mr. Freeling dissolved the whole House by proclamation.

The "Confederation" Riots. In 1876 the Imperial Government, through the agency of Governor Mr. (afterwards Sir) J. Pope-Hennessy, endeavoured to bring about the political confederation of Barbados, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Grenada, and Tobago. The scheme met with the most determined opposition from the merchants and planters, and most of the upper and middle classes. An "Anti-Confederation" meeting

was held, presided over by the Hon. Nathaniel Foderingham, a Conservative, and Mr. (now the Rev.) P. L. Phillips (barrister-at-law) made a patriotic speech against Confederation. Sir Graham Briggs, a Liberal, alone spoke in favour of it: and in order to further the cause of West Indian Confederation he imported a printing press and started a newspaper called *The Barbados People and the Windward Islands Gazette*. Public opinion ran high. A "Defence Association" was formed by the Conservatives, which sent Mr. P. L. Phillips and the Rev. P. Bruce Austin as delegates to the Mother Country to plead their cause. The ignorant negro peasantry became imbued with the idea that the proprietary body were opposing the scheme from selfish motives, and that the proposed system would lead to the parcelling out of the land among the masses. Riots ensued and much property was destroyed, the police shooting and killing several of the rioters. In the end the 35th Regiment, stationed at St. Anne's Garrison, had to be called out to suppress the disturbances.

The Governor having appointed five officials to the Legislative Council, the other four *unofficial* members of Council, the Honourables Dr. G. E. Thomas, Nathaniel Foderingham, Sir John Sealy, and Joseph Haynes, resigned *en masse*.

The House of Assembly memorialised Her Majesty the Queen for the removal of the Governor and the Attorney-General (Mr. Hugh Riley Semper). A special judge (Mr. Lushington Phillips) was sent out to try the rioters. Sir John Pope-Hennessy was promoted to Hong-Kong.

Sir George Strahan. Sir J. Pope-Hennessy was succeeded by Sir George Strahan, who by a wise policy allayed the political ferment existing on his arrival. For a whole year, however, no House of Assembly was convoked.

The Executive Committee. In 1876 (after the riots), Mr. (afterwards Sir) Conrad Reeves advocated in the House of Assembly the formation of an Executive Committee, which was afterwards brought into existence in 1881, and is now part of the political constitution. The proposition was not a new one,* Governor Sir William Colebrooke, as far back as 1854, having proposed the formation of an

* Pointed out by G. A. Field, barrister-at-law, in his "Historical Notes on Barbados." He also states that Sir James Walker suggested that all Money Bills should be initiated by the Crown.

Executive Committee. Lord Carnarvon, in one of his despatches of 1876, had also endeavoured to bring about this political change.

Sir Conrad Reeves. In 1877 Mr. Reeves was presented with a purse of a thousand guineas, by the community, in approbation of his eminent and patriotic services during the Confederation turmoil. Mr. Reeves afterwards rose to be Chief Justice of Barbados, and was knighted by Her Majesty the Queen. A bust of him, erected at the public expense, is in the lobby of the House of Assembly.

Barbados Railway. In the same year (June 23) the first sod of the Barbados Railway was turned at "Newcastle" plantation, St. John's, by Lieutenant-Governor Dundas. The railway was completed in 1882.

Barbados separated from the Windward Islands. The Governor of Barbados was for many years the Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, consisting of Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, and Tobago, but in 1885, by royal letters patent, Barbados was separated from the other Windward Islands and made a distinct Government.

Jubilees of the Queen. In 1887 and 1897 the Jubilee and Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen were loyally celebrated in the Colony.

Roman Catholic Church destroyed. On June 13, 1897, St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church was destroyed by fire. The Legislature voted £200, and Jews and Protestants, as well as Catholics, subscribed money to rebuild it.

Storm of 1898. In 1898 the island suffered from a storm, which destroyed a large number of the wooden houses of the peasantry and did considerable damage in some localities. The death-roll was not heavy, only about 100 lives being lost.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

The nineteenth century produced numerous and beneficial changes in Barbados as in the Mother Country. It may be interesting to note some of these not previously mentioned.

Colonial Bank. In 1836 the Colonial Bank was inaugurated.

General Hospital. In 1840 the General Hospital for the relief of the sick poor, an institution of which Barbadians are justly proud, was established by private subscriptions.

R.M.S.P. Company. In 1842 the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company inaugurated their mail service between Southampton and the West Indies: the first steamship of the company which arrived at Barbados was the *Solway*.

Glendairy Prison, Town Hall Gaol. In 1846 a decided improvement as regards the prisons of the Colony was effected by the erection of Glendairy Convict Prison, and in 1876 Sir John Pope-Hennessy put an end to the use of the underground cells of the Town Hall, at that time used for the incarceration of debtors, for which he deserves to be remembered.

Inland Post Offices. In 1846 inland post offices were established.

Lighthouses. In 1852 a lighthouse was erected on the South Point of the island; a harbour light was placed at Needham's Point in 1855; and another lighthouse was erected on the eastern coast at "Ragged Point" on May 1, 1875.

Education. During the period 1834-1860 a Public Library was opened and elementary education was provided for the masses, and in 1878 a Government system of elementary education was established and an annual expenditure of £15,000 authorised under that head. Great improvements in higher education were instituted, owing in great part to the exertions of the Right Rev. John Mitchinson, then Bishop of Barbados.

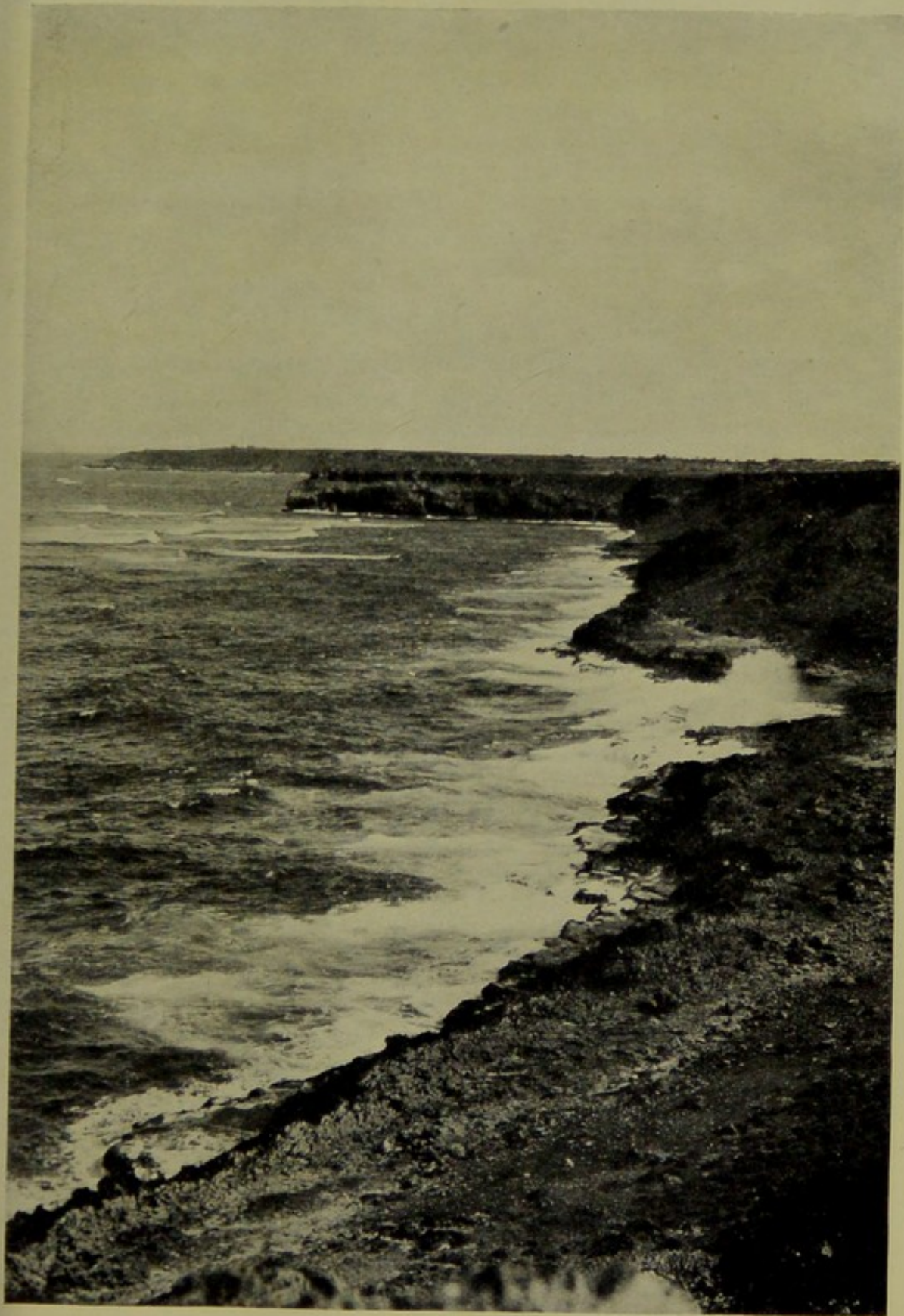
Currency. In 1848 the assimilation of the currency to that of the United Kingdom took place. In 1843 the inconvenience arising from keeping the public accounts in an "island currency" was pointed out by Governor Sir Charles Grey: six shillings and sixpence "island currency" was equal to four shillings and twopence sterling.

Harbour Police. In 1867 a Harbour Police Force was formed, which was combined with the Land Police in 1882.

Telegraphic Communication. Telegraphic communication was completed with Great Britain and Europe *via* America in 1872, the first telegrams being received on March 7.

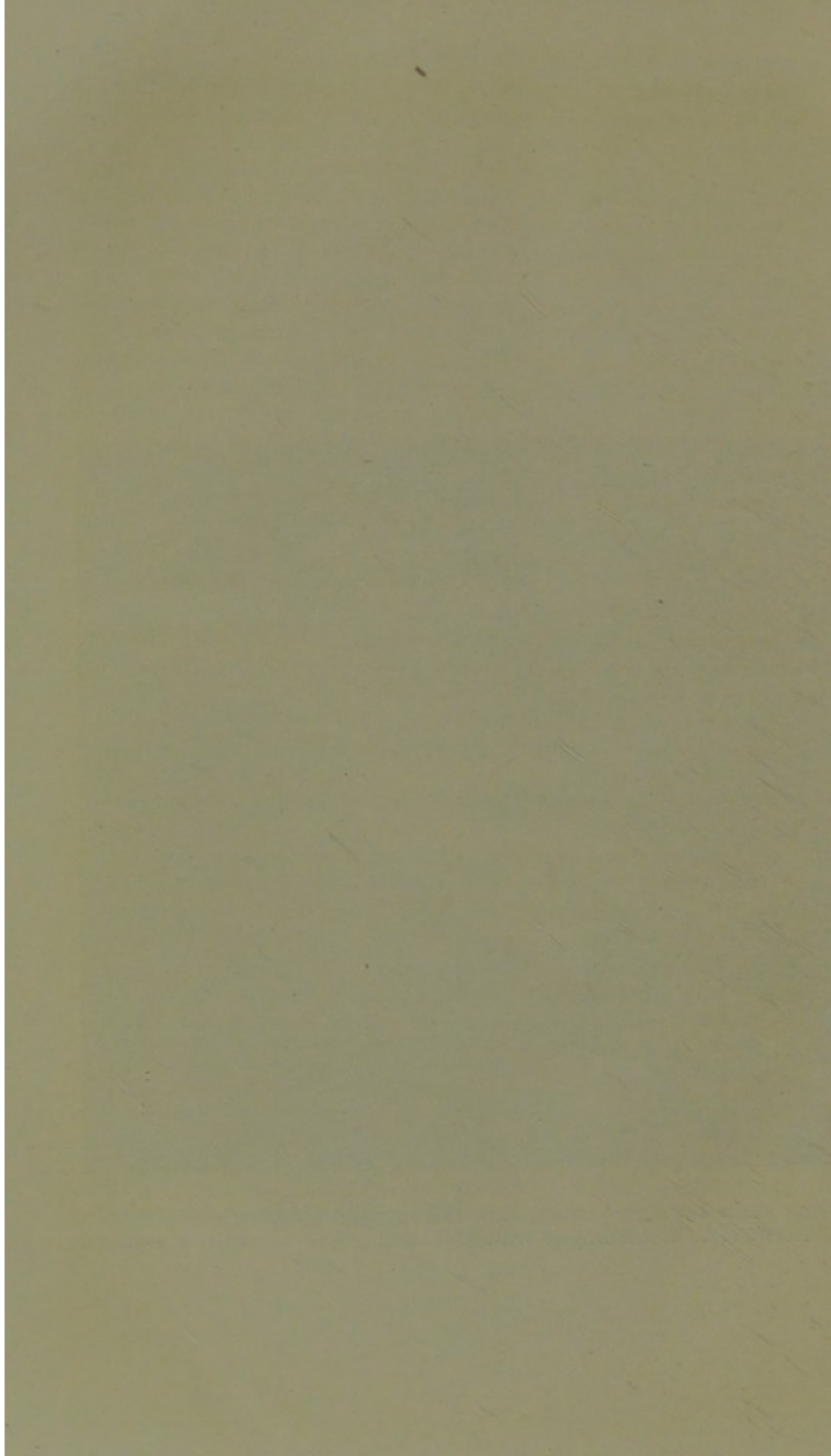
Gas. Bridgetown was first lighted with gas in 1875.

Reformatories for Juveniles. In 1883 the Boys' Reformatory at "Dodds," St. Philip's, was opened. A Reformatory for Girls was opened this year (1911).



VIEW FROM CONSETT'S POINT, SHOWING RAGGED POINT
LIGHTHOUSE, ST. PETER'S, IN THE DISTANCE

Photo W. Parkinson



Tramways and Telephones. During the period 1860-1900 may also be noted the establishment of tramways in and beyond Bridgetown and of telephonic communication throughout the island. As a rule Barbados has adopted whatever liberal measures the Mother Country has adopted, and in some instances it has anticipated her, as in the Act for legalising the marriage of a man with his deceased wife's sister.

EDWARD VII., 1901-1910

Memorial Services. In February 1901 an official memorial service was held in memory of the late beloved Queen, and in September of the same year a memorial service was held in memory of President McKinley of the United States of America.

"Dusts," 1902-3. In May and October 1902 there occurred volcanic eruptions of the "Soufrière" Mountain in St. Vincent, and another eruption took place on March 22, 1903. The volcanic ash was blown over Barbados as in the case of the "dust" of 1812.

Nelson and Tercentenary Celebrations. In 1905 the Nelson Centenary was celebrated, and a special postage stamp issued in honour of the great admiral. On November 30 of the same year the tercentenary of the English possession of the Colony was also celebrated.* At "The Hole," St. James's, and at Indian River, St. Michael's, memorials in stone were erected, the Governor, Sir Gilbert Carter, laying the cornerstones. Lady Carter, the Governor's wife (an American) planted a bearded fig-tree (from which species of tree Barbados is alleged to have got its name) in the public buildings enclosure, and a special "Olive Blossom" † postage stamp (designed by her) was issued. Among those who took part in the celebration was the commander of a Dutch man-of-war which happened to be in Carlisle Bay. Nothing could have been more appropriate, looking to the kindnesses which the first English settlers received from the Dutch. On the

* The idea of celebrating the tercentenary of the English possession of Barbados (1605-1905), was suggested in a private letter from Mr. N. Darnell Davis, C.M.G., to a Barbadian who took steps officially and otherwise to bring about the celebration.

† The *Olive Blossom* was the name of the English ship which anchored at "The Hole" in 1605. Captain Cataline and his sailors took possession of the island for King James. (See page 4.)

motion of Mr. C. P. Clarke, seconded by Mr. Attorney-General Stoker, a Bill unanimously passed the House of Assembly to defray the expenses of the tercentenary celebration. The House sat on the day of the celebration and passed an address of loyalty to the King. During the sitting the Speaker received a congratulatory telegram from Mr. Wood Davis, the Mayor of Georgetown, British Guiana (a Barbadian), and other Barbadians resident in that colony. Among those in the colony who took a keen interest in the matter and helped to make the celebration a successful one may be mentioned His Honour the Speaker (Sir Frederick J. Clarke), Messrs. C. P. Clarke, H. Graham Yearwood, H. D. Cleare, E. T. Racker, C. O. Taitt, and John Culpepper—the last-named doing most as regards the Memorial at Hole Town. Mr. Percy Leverick (artist) designed a special post card for the occasion.

The Tercentenary Act reads as follows :

THE TERCENTENARY ACT, 1905—29

An Act to provide for the celebration of the Tercentenary of the first taking possession of Barbados by Englishmen by setting apart a day to be observed as a public holiday.

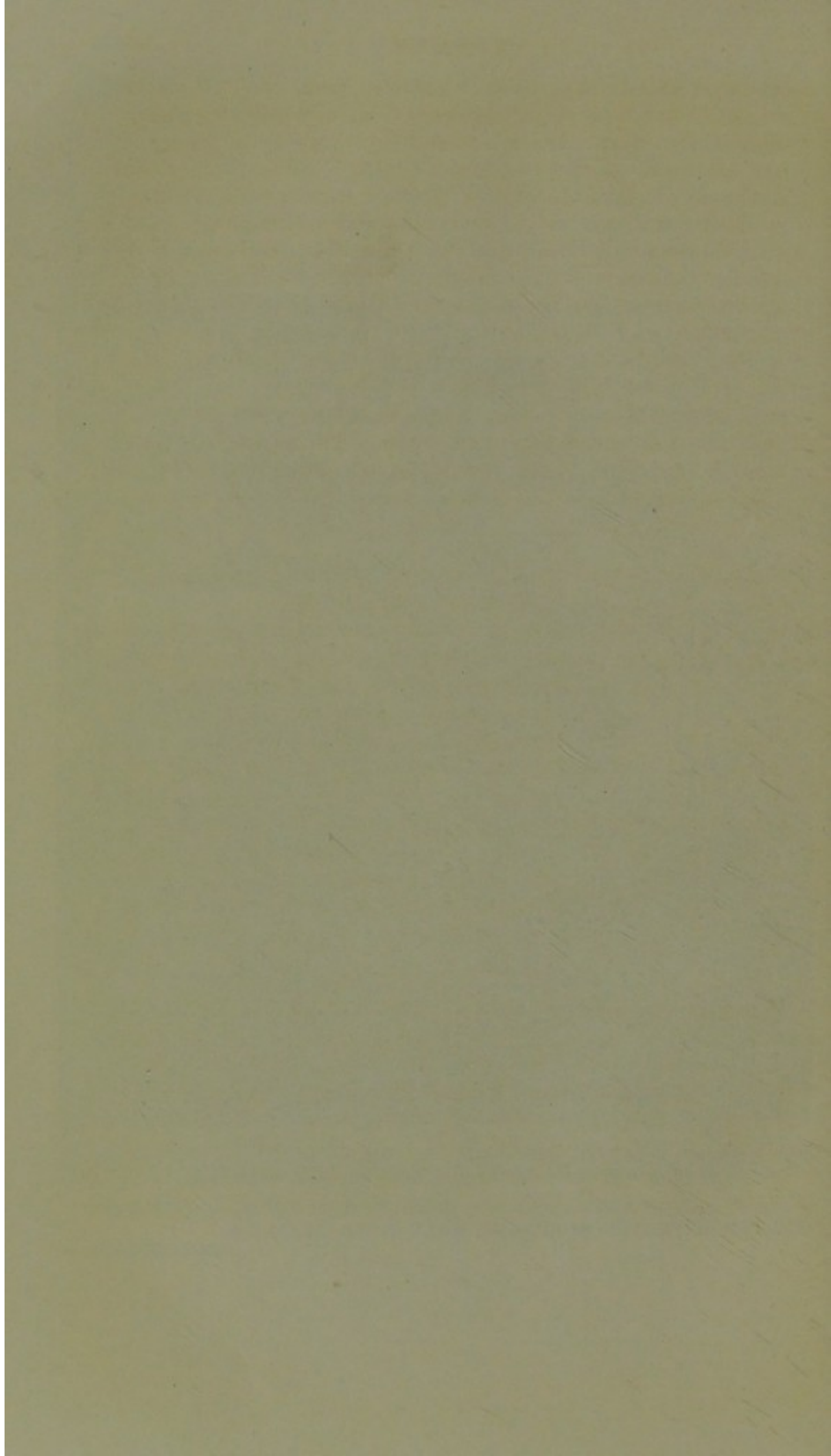
[15th November 1905.]

WHEREAS about the month of July in the year 1605 the passengers and crew of the English ship *Olive Blossom* (owned by Sir Olive Leigh and commanded by Captain Cataline) landed at or near the spot where Hole Town now stands and formally took possession of this island for their Sovereign by erecting a cross and cutting on the bark of a tree the words and letters "James, K. of E. and this island," and afterwards having proceeded along the coast as far as Indian River near Fontabelle repeated the ceremony of taking possession, and left certain marks indicative of that formal act ; And Whereas although the said persons made no settlement on the island, yet their said act of taking possession was never challenged or attempted to be superseded by the subjects of any other Power, and so Barbados remained in the constructive possession of the Crown of England until actual possession thereof was again taken by the Englishmen who arrived in the ship *William and John* some twenty years



THE TERCENTENARY MONUMENT, HOLE TOWN, ST. JAMES

Photo W. Parkinson



afterwards and landed at or near the same spot at which the men from the *Olive Blossom* had come ashore; And Whereas the island has never during those three hundred years been out of the possession of the Crown of England and has never been subject to foreign rule; And Whereas it is fitting and proper to mark the accomplishment of the said tercentenary period, and to show that the people of the island appreciate the importance of the occasion; Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly of this island and by the authority of the same as follows:

1. The thirtieth day of November one thousand nine hundred and five shall be a public holiday.

2. The provisions of The Bank Holidays Act 1905 and of The Bills of Exchange Act 1893 shall be deemed and construed to extend to the day set apart under this Act as a public holiday as though the same respectively were incorporated herewith.

Riots in St. Lucia. In April 1907 riots occurred in the island of St. Lucia, and Lieut.-Colonel Kaye (Inspector-General of Police), assisted by Captain J. B. Howell, of the Barbados Volunteers, with eighty-six non-commissioned officers and men of the Police Force, and Lieut. J. R. M. Cave with ten non-commissioned officers and men of the Barbados Volunteer Force (with their Maxim gun) went to that Colony and did good service in putting down the riots.

Police-Constable Maloney. In October 1909 there was a police parade at St. Anne's, when the Governor presented Police-Constable No. 265, James Maloney, with the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society for saving the lives of two women.

GEORGE V. (1910)

Memorial Service. In May 1910 an official memorial service was held in memory of His late Majesty. The island sent a wreath to be placed on his coffin with the words "In Loving Memory from Barbados" inscribed upon it.

Extensive Fire. On July 20, 1910, a fire took place in Bridgetown, destroying and damaging eleven wall houses and twenty wooden ones. Private subscriptions were collected for the sufferers, among the many subscribers being the

Hon. P. N. Browne (Mayor of Georgetown, British Guiana) and other Barbadians resident in that Colony.

Departure of Sir Gilbert Carter. Earlier in the same month the Governor, Sir Gilbert Carter, left Barbados. Over £80 was subscribed and placed at his disposal for the purchase of some memorial in silver of the pleasant relations which had always existed between the colonists and His Excellency and Lady Carter.

After the departure of Governor Carter, Major Burdon, the Colonial Secretary, administered the Government until the arrival of Sir Leslie Probyn, the present Governor, on February 13, 1911.

The Colony celebrated the Coronation of His Majesty the King and of Her Majesty Queen Mary dutifully and loyally in accordance with its ancient customs.

PART II

POLITICAL CONSTITUTION AND INSTITUTIONS

THE GOVERNMENT

THE Government consists of a Governor, a Legislative Council of nine members appointed by the Sovereign, and a House of Assembly of twenty-four members elected annually on the basis of a low franchise.* The number of registered electors in 1911 was 2042.

The Executive Council consists of the Governor, the officer commanding the local forces (but not *ex officio* as when British troops were quartered in Barbados), the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and such other persons as the Sovereign may appoint. There is an Executive Committee composed of the members of the Executive Council, together with one member of the Legislative Council and four members of the House of Assembly nominated by the Governor. The latter body, which is a sort of Cabinet, introduces all money votes, prepares the estimates and initiates all Government measures.

THE VESTRIES

Parochial affairs are managed by the several Vestries of the various parishes, which levy rates for the upkeep of parochial institutions, repair of highways, poor relief, and sanitary measures. The members of the Vestries are chosen by the electors of each parish. The total parochial revenue (including Legislative grants) exceeds £65,000 per annum.

* Sir H. H. Johnston, G.C.M.G., in an article on the Liberian problem in the "Nineteenth Century and After" of September 1910, states: "The ideal negro state is in Barbados, where conditions of life and opportunities for social and *political* advancement are precisely the same for black as for white."

LAW AND JUSTICE

The statutes of Barbados are in the main similar to those of the Mother Country, and the Superior Courts are presided over by a Chief Justice. The inferior jurisdiction is presided over by the judge of the Petty Debt Court of Bridgetown and seven stipendiary magistrates (the five rural magistrates being judges of their district Petty Debt Courts), from whose decisions and judgments appeals are made to the Assistant Court of Appeal. This court is composed of three judges, and besides its appellate jurisdiction it possesses a limited equitable and probate jurisdiction. Barbados has produced eminent legal men. All of its Chief Justices have been natives, the last four being Sir R. B. Clarke, Sir C. Packer, Sir W. C. Reeves, and Sir W. H. Greaves.* The superior courts sit in the Town Hall, Bridgetown.

POLICE AND FIRE BRIGADE

The Police are under the command of an Inspector-General (who is also Commandant of the local forces), an Inspector, and a Sub-Inspector. The land police number 324 men and the water (or harbour) police 40 men and four supernumeraries. The police force has an excellent band under Bandmaster J. R. Mandeville. The Fire Brigade numbers 25 men. The Central Police Station is in Coleridge Street, Bridgetown.

THE VOLUNTEERS

The Volunteers are under the command of a Major and an Adjutant (the latter being also the staff officer of the local forces). It is composed of two infantry companies of 50 men each, a mounted infantry corps of 50 men, and an artillery company of 50 men. Each of these four companies is sub-commanded by a Captain and two Lieutenants.

* Among its other legal men may be mentioned Sir Arthur Pigott, Attorney-General of England (1806), Sir Henry A. Bovell, Sir John W. Carrington, and Sir W. Brandford Griffith, jun.

PARISH AND ISLAND CONSTABLES

This corps of Civil Constables numbers 1143 men, and they prove a very useful auxiliary to the police in the protection of property and in the suppression of predial larceny—the curse of the West Indies. In 1910 they obtained in the courts 1873 convictions.

PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES

Glendairy Prison, in the parish of St. Michael, is the only convict prison. It is divided into two sections, one for male and one for female convicts. The prison has a bakery which not only bakes the bread for the prisoners, but also the bread for the inmates of the lunatic and leper asylums. No deaths occurred at the prison during 1910 with the exception of a “remand” prisoner who committed suicide. There is a Government reformatory for boys at “Dodds” and one for girls at “Summervale,” both located in the parish of St. Philip. At the reformatory for boys there is a tailor, a mason, and a carpenter for training boys in their respective trades. The majority of the boys do agricultural labour.

BOTANICAL STATION

On the lands attached to the boys' reformatory at “Dodds,” St. Philip's, is a Botanical Station, the principal object of which is the conducting of sugar-cane experiments, with a view to ascertaining the best varieties of cane, to raising seedlings, and to making comparative manurial tests of various chemical and other compounds.

HOSPITALS : POOR LAW BOARD : EMIGRATION :
BOARD OF HEALTH

The General Hospital, Bridgetown, is liberally endowed by the Legislature, and has two resident, three visiting surgeons and one visiting physician, and a staff of well-trained nurses.

The Parochial Almshouse for St. Michael's is an up-to-date

institution which provides for the destitute poor of that parish. Each parish of the island has an almshouse for its paupers.

There is an excellent Lunatic Asylum in St. Michael's to which is attached a "Model Farm" which provides employment for the inmates; in the same parish a handsome and extensive Leper Asylum has quite recently been erected. The Lunatic Asylum was built from the plans of Mr. Brady and the Leper Asylum from the plans of Mr. Bowen (both Superintendents of Public Works).

A Poor Law Board, to a limited extent, supervises the parochial relief of the Colony, and there is a "Victoria Emigration Society" (receiving a grant from the Legislature) which assists women who have fallen in circumstances to emigrate. The Secretary of the Poor Law Board is also the vaccination officer.

There is a Board of Health which looks after the general health of the Colony. The health officers are Dr. Bridger and Dr. Frederick Deane.

Isolation Hospitals have recently been erected in various parishes. Dr. Smith is the medical officer in Barbados for the United States of America.

WATERWORKS DEPARTMENT

This department is under the control of the Governor in Executive Committee, the engineer being Mr. George Lingwood, M.I.C.E. The towns and rural districts are well supplied with water. The total amount spent on waterworks for the year ending March 31, 1911, amounted to £30,536. The revenue derived for supplying the shipping and private houses with water amounted to £13,207 for same period. Water is supplied to the labouring classes free.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

This department is now under the control of the Governor in Executive Committee. The superintendent is Mr. J. R. Bovell, I.S.O., F.L.S., F.C.S., who, together with his staff, is engaged in conducting the sugar-cane, cotton, and other experiments and in fostering generally the agricultural industries of the island. The agricultural Legislative grant for 1911-12 is £2158.

STATISTICS

POPULATION

The population by the census of April 1911 was 171,982 persons. The population by the previous census, which was taken in 1891, was 182,306 souls. This shows a decrease of 10,324 persons. Of the population of 1891, 15,613 were white, 43,976 mixed colour, and 122,717 black. The island contains 166½ square miles. Since 1891 about 1800 Barbadians, chiefly negroes, have emigrated to the Panama Canal zone. While there, they have remitted to their relatives in Barbados over £60,000 per year. In 1908 they remitted £63,210; in 1909 £66,272; and in 1910 £62,280.

The Blue Book of 1909-1910 estimated the population of Barbados (allowance being made for emigration) at 194,498 persons. The census of 1911—(171,982)—proves this estimate to have been quite incorrect, for the population could not in one year (except in the case of a serious epidemic) have decreased by 22,516 persons. The following comparative table shows the decrease or increase:

<i>District.</i>	<i>1891.</i>	<i>1911.</i>
Bridgetown	20,996	16,648
St. Michael	35,187	40,734
Christ Church	21,492	20,206
St. Philip	18,663	17,023
St. George	16,054	14,329
St. John	10,956	10,137
St. Peter	10,800	9,423
St. James	10,504	10,615
St. Thomas	10,098	7,921
St. Lucy	9,762	8,951
St. Joseph	9,048	7,837
St. Andrew	8,746	8,158

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

The principal exports are sugar, molasses, oleomargarine, bread (biscuits), manjâk, building lime, cotton, and rum.

The principal imports are flour, corn-meal, butter, rice, salted foods, liquors, petroleum, oats and cattle-foods, coal, clothing, hardware, lumber, machinery, manures, tobacco, horses and mules.

The food of the inhabitants is mainly supplied by the United States of America. The native provisions are chiefly sweet potatoes and yams. Good beef and mutton can be obtained from 10d. to a ls. per pound. The local fisheries supply excellent fish and for some months of the year sea-eggs.

The total value of exports in 1910-1911 was £1,088,829 16s. 9d., and the total value of imports £1,345,193 12s. 10d.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE: PUBLIC DEBT

The revenue of the financial year 1910-1911 amounted to £213,297 10s. 8d., and the expenditure to £211,948 14s. 7d. The total Public Debt on March 31, 1911, was £430,900, and the Sinking Fund £79,692 19s. 10d.

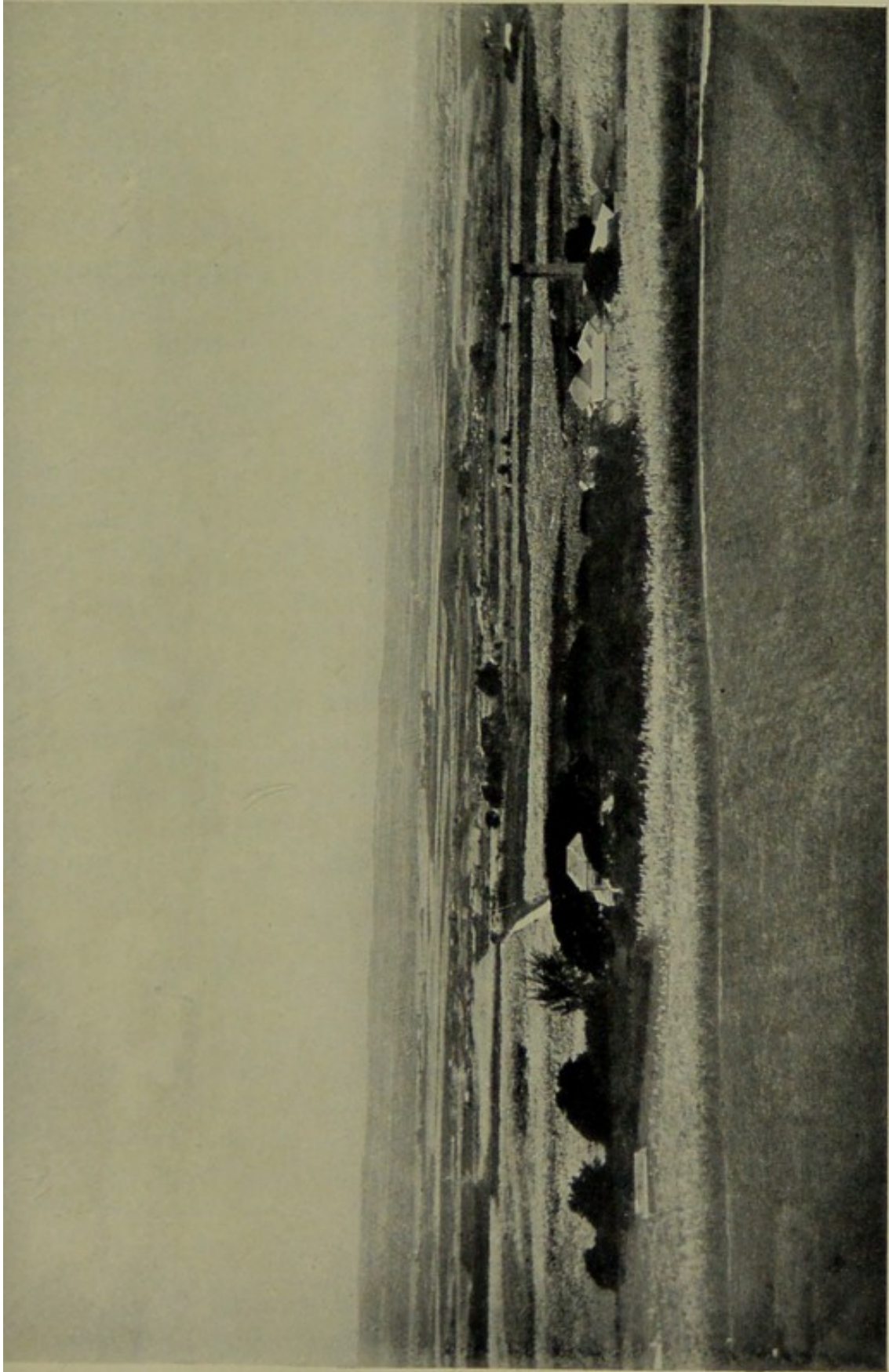
In 1884 the Public Debt was only £15,700, and in 1875 there was no Public Debt at all.

AGRICULTURE: AREA UNDER CULTIVATION, ETC.

The area under sugar-cane, cotton, and subsidiary crops is estimated at 64,000 acres out of a cultivable area of 74,000 acres. The gross area of the Colony is 106,470 acres. The number of sugar-works (*vide* Police Return) is 330. A few years ago there were 437 sugar plantations. Speculators have bought plantations and sold them out in small plots to the peasantry. The plantations have also been reduced in numbers by being amalgamated. In 1910, 4741 acres were planted in cotton (*see* article on Agriculture by J. R. Bovell, I.S.O.).

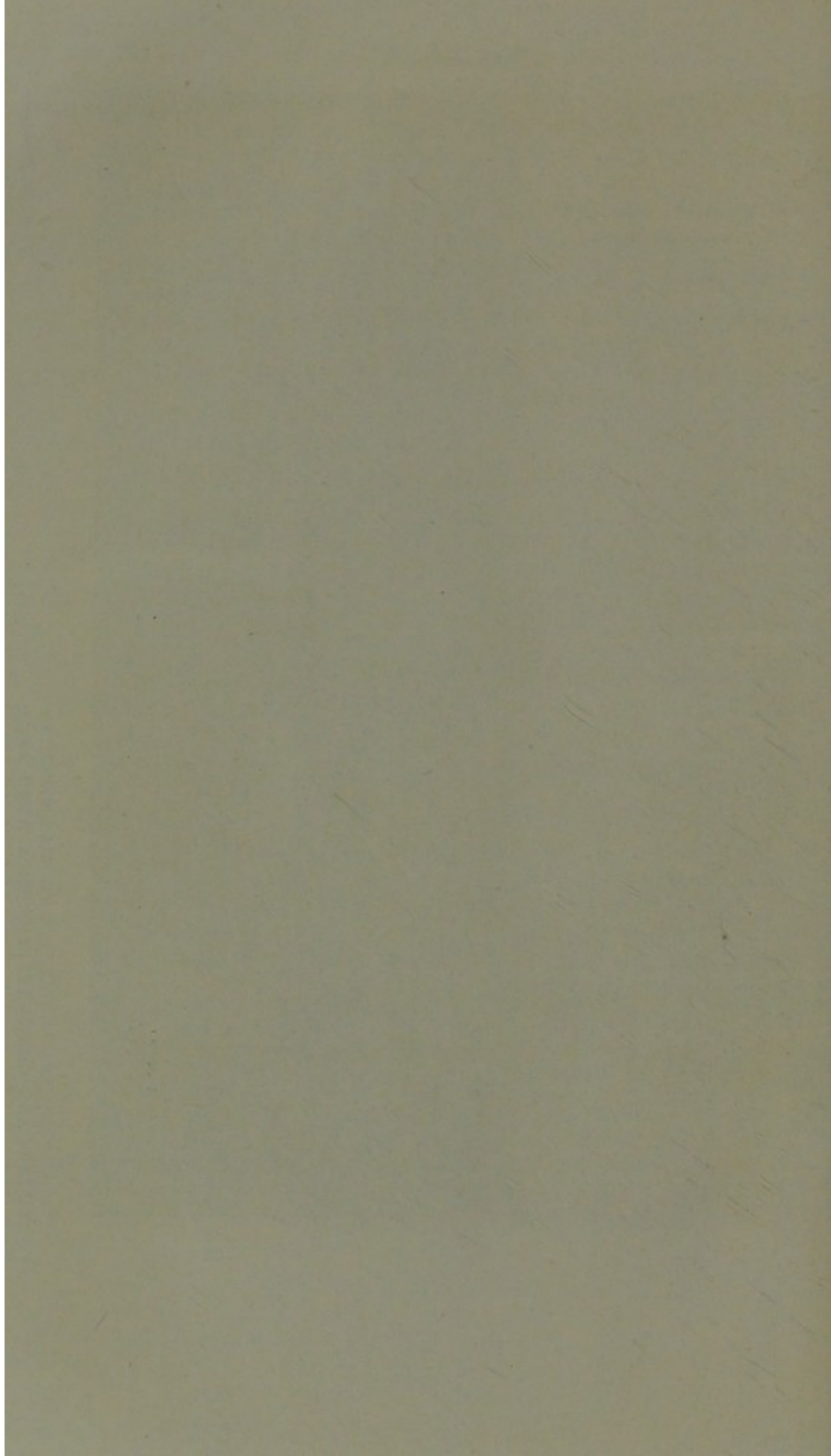
SHIPPING

During the year 1910, 12 ships of war, 2 yachts, 757 steamers, 13 ships, 83 barques, 30 barquentines, 2 brigs,



VIEW FROM "EDGEHILL," ST. THOMAS, SHOWING
SUGAR-CANE CULTIVATION OVER A WIDE AREA

Photo W. Parkinson



8 brigantines, 588 schooners, and 40 sloops, or, in all, 1535 vessels of a total of 1,727,919 net registered tons, arrived.

17,932 passengers, not including those in transit, arrived, of whom 5491 were first and second class, and 12,441 were steerage and deck passengers.

COALING

During the year 1910, 272 steamers took 65,098 tons of coal for their bunkers.

The following is the return for the past eight years :

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Steamers.</i>	<i>Tons Coal.</i>
1903	73	11,568
1904	96	16,379
1905	121	20,073
1906	227	46,284
1907	306	70,531
1908	229	54,153
1909	219	53,077
1910	272	65,098

It will be noted that the coaling business steadily increases.

RELIGION

The majority of the population belong to the Anglican Church, which is endowed by the Legislature to an amount exceeding ten thousand pounds per annum. The Anglican Church is under the supervision of a bishop. The Wesleyans obtain £700, the Moravians £400, and the Roman Catholics £50 per annum from the Legislature. There is a handsome Jewish Synagogue in Bridgetown, but there are very few Jews. In the early history of the Colony the Jews were a numerous and wealthy body. Among the other religious bodies are the Salvation Army, African Methodist Episcopal Church, Plymouth Brethren, and Seventh Day Adventists.

EDUCATION

Liberal provision is made by the Legislature for education. £14,200 is granted for elementary education (*i.e.* payment of teachers and purchase of books, etc.). £140 is granted

for the upkeep of four Ragged Schools. £300 is granted for the training of elementary school teachers.

Higher education is provided for at Codrington College in the parish of St. John (affiliated to Durham University) for men, the Lodge School in the same parish for boys, Harrison College, Bridgetown, for boys, and Queen's College, Bridgetown, for girls. There are also excellent second-grade schools, such as the Combermere School, Bridgetown, for boys, and the Alexandra School, Speightstown, for girls. Public and private schools abound. There is no compulsory education. The total Legislative grant for education is £20,683 per annum.

NEWSPAPERS, ETC.

The daily newspapers are the *Agricultural Reporter*, *Advocate*, and *Standard*, and the weekly ones are the *Weekly Illustrated*, *Sparklet*, and *Speightstown Review*. The *Globe*,* which is the oldest newspaper in existence (having been started in 1819), is published on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The *Official Gazette*, published by the Government, contains Government notices and public matter. The Imperial Department of Agriculture issues every fortnight a popular illustrated review entitled the *Agricultural News*, and a quarterly scientific journal, the *West Indian Bulletin*. The General Agricultural Society of Barbados used to publish a periodical, but it has been discontinued. The Anglican Church publishes a *Diocesan Magazine*, and the Wesleyan Mission also issues a periodical entitled *The Wesleyan Methodist Church Record*.

The largest circulation of any single paper is about 2000 copies.

CURRENCY AND BANKING

Public accounts are kept in sterling, but mercantile and private accounts are generally kept in dollars and cents. British coin is the legal tender, and there is no limit to the

* This newspaper has twice been prosecuted by Governors of the Colony: first when it was owned by Mr. Ryan in 1819, and secondly when owned by Mr. Dillon in 1876 (during the riots). It may be interesting to note here that an editor of the English *Times* (Chenery, the Arabic scholar) was a Barbadian.

legal tender of silver. The banks doing business in Barbados are the Colonial Bank, with headquarters in London, and the Royal Bank of Canada. There is also a Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank, which was started with the £80,000 granted to Barbados by the Imperial Government in 1902. The bank (five of the directors of which are members of the Legislature) advances money to the sugar planters for the cultivation of their plantations.

There is a Government Savings Bank which on March 31, 1911, had 20,185 depositors, with deposits to the amount of £425,784 1s. 1½d.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

According to the Blue Book there were 268 Friendly Societies in 1910-11. These societies are chiefly composed of the labourers or artisans for raising funds for the relief of the members and their families in time of sickness and death.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION

The Barbados Light Railway runs from Bridgetown to Belle Plaine in St. Andrew's parish. There is a tramway service for Bridgetown which extends southward to "The Stream," Christ Church; westward to "Holborn," Fontabelle; northward to the Lunatic Asylum; north-eastward to the end of Hindsbury Road (near Glendairy Prison); and eastward towards Government House and the "Belleville" Village. An omnibus runs daily between Speightstown and Bridgetown (passing Hole Town, St. James, on its way). Island schooners also ply daily between Speightstown and Bridgetown. There is telephonic communication between the central police station and the rural police stations, and there are other public and private telephones: 770 in all. Cabs can be obtained at their "stands" in Bridgetown, viz., in Trafalgar Square and in Lower Broad Street (by the Montefiore drinking fountain). Special arrangements, as regards carriage hire, can be made with the livery stable keepers, all of whom have telephones. Livery carriages are obtainable at the rate of four shillings per hour. (For "Cab Fares," "Railway Fares," and "Tram Fares," *see* under those headings.) The omnibus fare from Speightstown to Bridge-

town and return is a shilling each way, and the fare by the island schooners for the same service is fourpence.

MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMSHIP LINES

The regular steamship lines visiting Barbados (as reported by the Harbour Master) are :

From the United Kingdom: The Royal Mail, Direct (London), Leyland, Harrison, Direct (Glasgow), and East Asiatic. From the United States of America: The Royal Mail, Quebec, Booth, Lloyd Brazileiro, Hamburg-American, and Royal Dutch West India. From Canada: The Pickford and Black. From Brazil: The Lamport and Holt, Booth, Prince, Hamburg-American, and Lloyd Brazileiro. From the West Indian Colonies: The Royal Mail, Pickford and Black, East Asiatic, Direct, Royal Dutch West India, and Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.

See also under head, "Port and Harbour Dues," etc. (by A. Browne, Harbour Master).

ARRIVALS AT BARBADOS

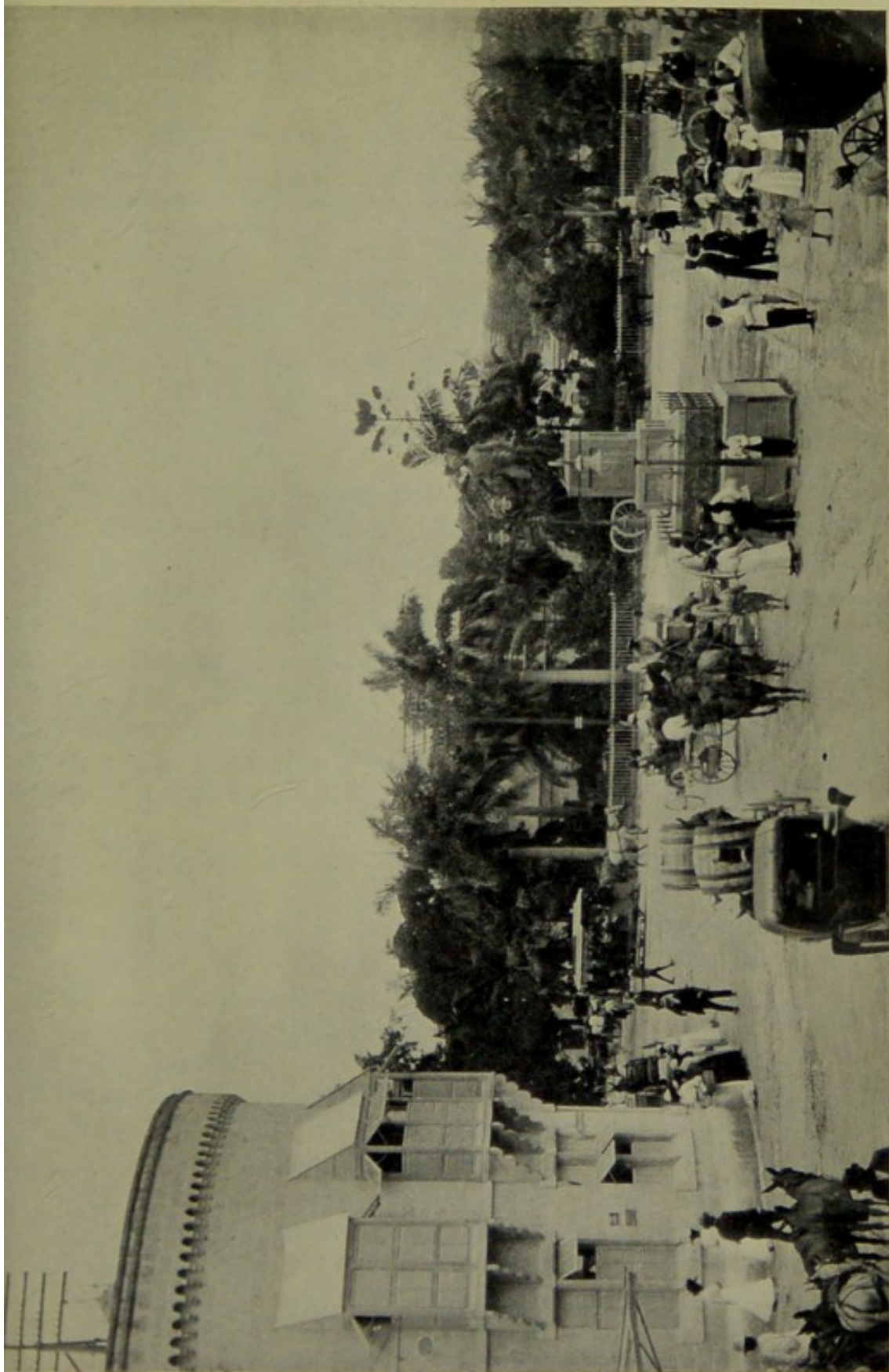
From the United Kingdom

The Royal Mail steamers (Chief London Office of the R.M.S.P. Company, 18, Moorgate Street, E.C.) These steamers arrive every alternate Monday from Southampton. Local cargo agents: Gardiner, Austin & Co., Cavan's Lane.

The Direct Line steamers (London) (Messrs. Scrutton, Sons & Co., 9, Gracechurch Street, London) arrive from London every fortnight. Local agents: Thos. Daniel & Co., Ltd., Prince William Henry Street.

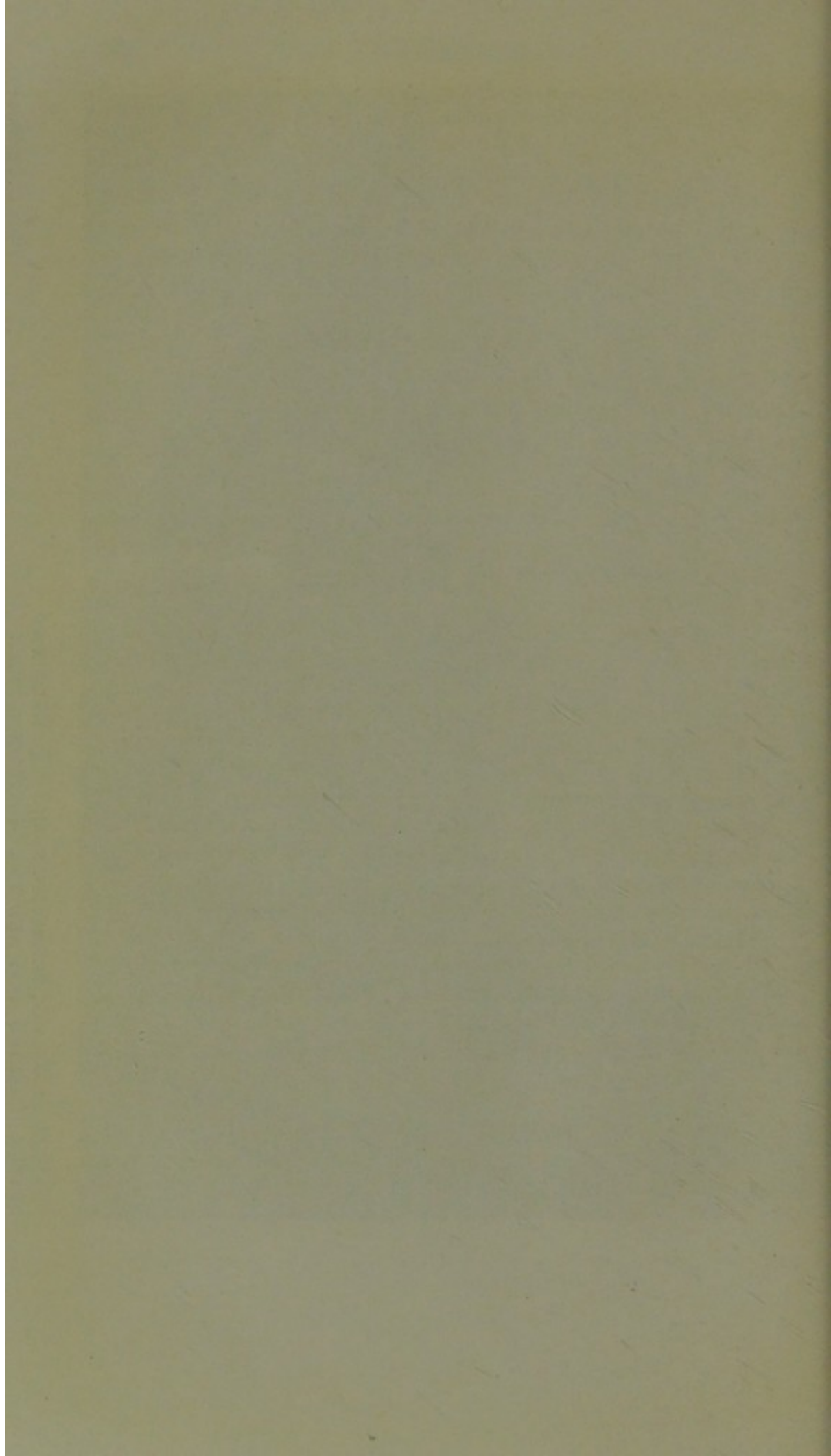
The Direct Line steamers (Glasgow) (Managing Owners: Messrs. Prentice, Service & Henderson, 175, West George Street, Glasgow) arrive from Glasgow every three weeks. Local agents: Thos. Daniel & Co., Ltd., Prince William Henry Street.

The Leyland Line steamers (Fredk. Leyland & Co., Ltd., of 27, James Street, Liverpool) arrive from Liverpool twice a month. Local agents: Da Costa & Co., Broad Street.



TRAFALGAR SQUARE, BRIDGETOWN, SHOWING NELSON'S
STATUE (ERECTED 1813) AND THE FOUNTAIN GARDEN

Photo W. Parkinson



The Harrison Line steamers (Richard Bulman & Co., of Mersey Chambers, Liverpool) arrive from Liverpool every month. Local agent: A. Cameron, Prince William Henry Street.

The East Asiatic Line steamers (London agents: Escombe, McGrath & Co., of 3, East India Avenue) arrive from London every four weeks. Local agents: Hänschell & Co., Prince William Henry Street.

From the United States of America

The Royal Mail steamers arrive from New York on alternate Wednesdays and depart for Southampton on the same day. Local cargo agents: Gardiner, Austin & Co., Cavan's Lane.

The Quebec Line steamers (A. E. Outerbridge & Co., 29, Broadway, New York) arrive from New York every fortnight. Sailings for New York *via* St. Lucia and Northern Islands every fortnight also. Local agents: Jones & Swan, Prince William Henry Street.

The Booth Line steamers (The Booth Steamship Company, Ltd., Liverpool, and 17, Battery Place, New York) arrive from New York every ten days on their way to Brazil, and arrive from Brazil every ten days on their way to New York. Local agents: Laurie & Co., Prince William Henry Street.

The Lloyd Brasileiro Line steamers (Brazilian Mail and Passenger Steamship Co.) arrive from New York every four weeks on their way to Brazil, and arrive from Brazil every four weeks on their way to New York. Local agent: S. H. McCormick, Prince William Henry Street.

The Hamburg-American Line steamers (Atlas Line Service, London, 15, 16, Cockspur Street, and New York, 35, Broadway) arrive occasionally from Brazil on their way to New York. Take no passengers. Local agents: Hänschell & Co., Prince William Henry Street.

The Royal Dutch West India Line steamers (de Ruyterkade 125, Amsterdam, and New York) arrive from New York every fortnight. Sailings to New York *via* Trinidad monthly. Local agents: S. P. Musson, Son & Co., Broad Street.

From Canada

The Pickford and Black Line steamers (Pickford & Black Steamship Co. Ltd., Halifax, Nova Scotia) arrive from St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., every twelve days. They take passengers on their return voyages to Canada. Local agents: Da Costa & Co., Broad Street.

From Brazil

The Lamport and Holt Line steamers (Liverpool, 21, Water Street; New York, Busk & Daniels) arrive from Brazil every week on their return voyages to New York. Local agents: Hänschell & Co., Prince William Henry Street.

The Prince Line steamers (Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, and Busk & Jevons, New York) arrive from Brazil occasionally on their way to New York. Take passengers. Local agents: Jones & Swan, Prince William Henry Street.

The Booth Line steamers arrive from Brazil every ten days on their way to New York. (*See preceding page.*)

The Hamburg-American Line steamers arrive from Brazil occasionally on their way to the United States of America. (*See preceding page.*)

The Lloyd Brasileiro Line steamers arrive from Brazil every four weeks on their way to New York. (*See preceding page.*)

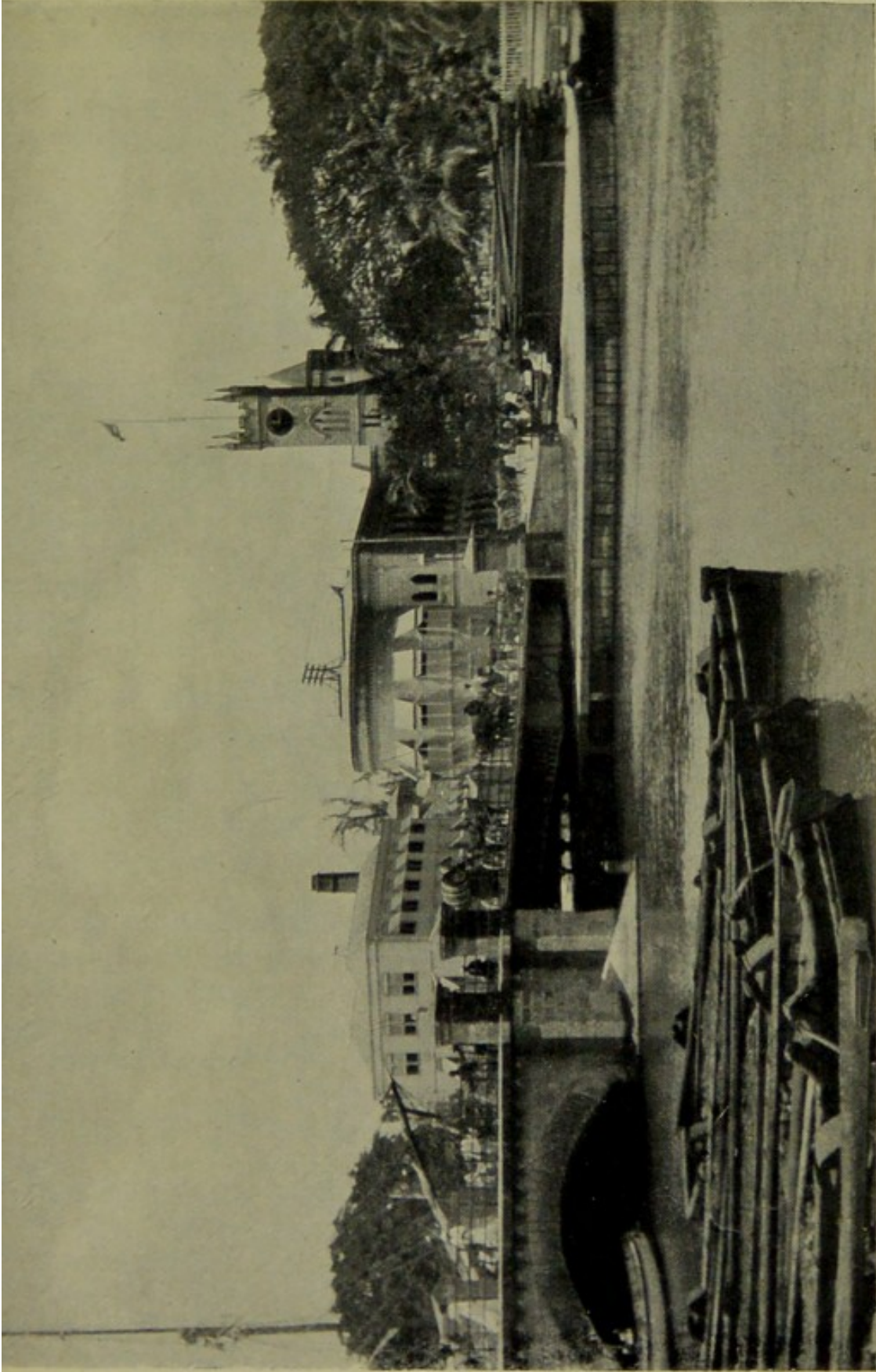
From the West Indian Colonies

The steamers of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique (General Office: 6 Rue Auber, Paris, France) arrive from the French West Indian Colonies every month. These steamers occasionally come direct from Havre, France. Local agents: Jones & Swan, Prince William Henry Street.

The following also bring passengers and cargo from the West Indian Colonies to Barbados: The Royal Mail, Pickford & Black, East Asiatic, Direct (2), and Royal Dutch West India Lines. (*See also under "Port and Harbour Dues," etc., by A. Browne, Esq.*)

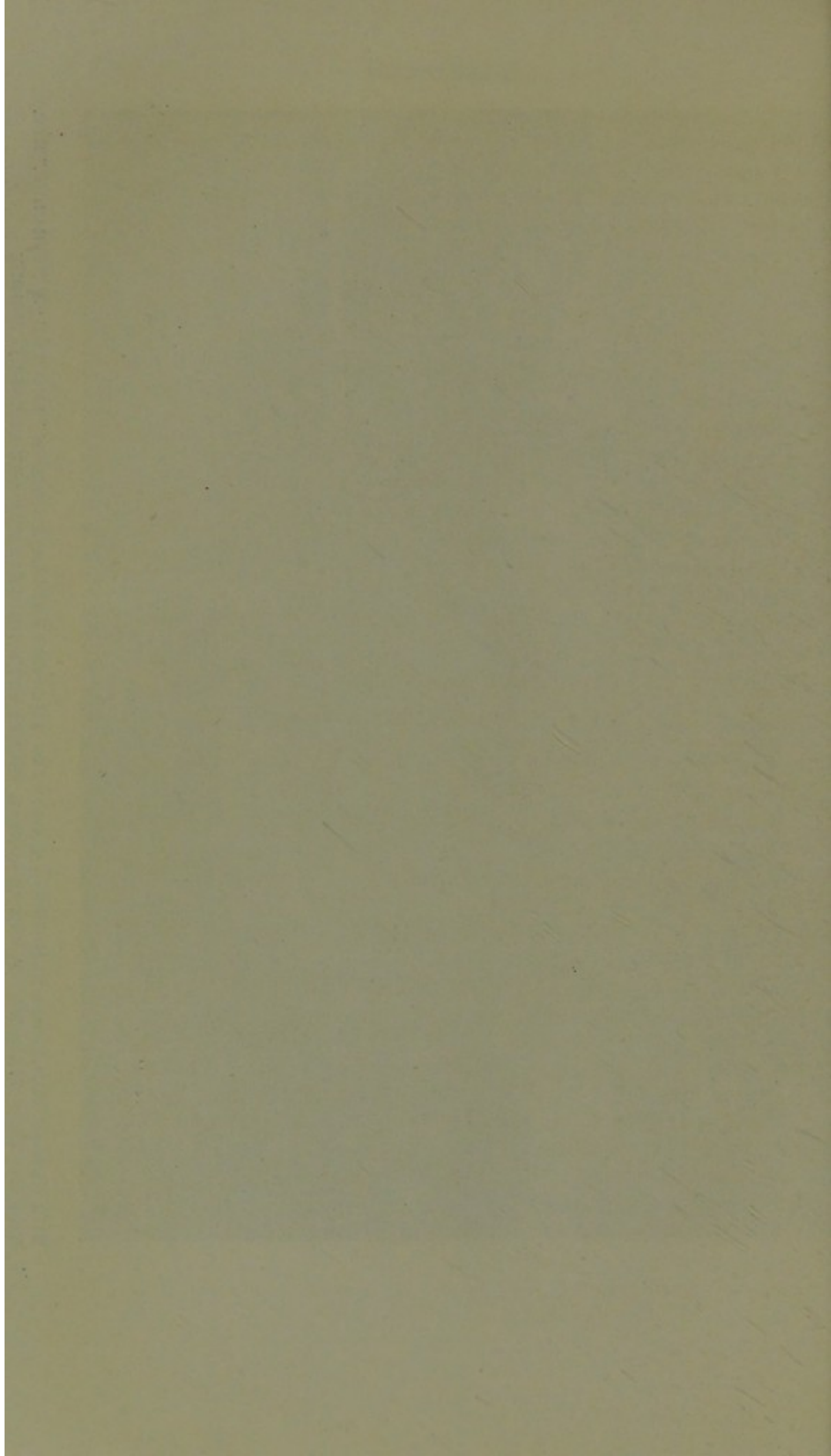
CABLE COMMUNICATION

The West India and Panama Telegraph Company have a station in Bridgetown (Lower Broad Street) from whence



THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS, BRIDGETOWN, SHOWING THE "CHAMBERLAIN BRIDGE" AND THE "JUNIOR CLUB," ETC.
THE HOODED WINDOWS OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT ARE CLEARLY VISIBLE

Photo W. Parkinson



cable communication can be obtained with the other West Indian Colonies, America, and Europe. The telegraph charges range from 6*d.* per word to St. Vincent to 7*s.* 10*d.* per word to Haiti (*via* Guadeloupe). (*See* heading, "Telegraph Charges.")

TOWNS

BRIDGETOWN

"Bridge" Town (Bridgetown) the capital, in the parish of St. Michael, derived its name from an Indian "bridge" which the Earl of Carlisle's settlers on their arrival found erected on the stream now widened and deepened into the "Careenage." This "bridge" was probably where the Chamberlain Bridge now stands. The town in its infancy was called "The Bridge": just as "Hole" Town was originally called "The Hole." It dates from 1628.

PLACES OF BUSINESS, INTEREST, AND AMUSEMENT IN BRIDGETOWN

Chamber of Commerce. In the same building as Harbour Master's Office on the wharf.

Customs Department. On the wharf near the landing steps.

Harbour Master's Office. On the wharf in the same building as Chamber of Commerce.

*Colonial Treasury. Public Buildings, west wing, south ground floor.

*Post Office. Public Buildings, east wing, north ground floor.

*Telegraph Office. Lower Broad Street and McGregor Street.

Royal Bank of Canada. Broad Street, south.

*Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank. Lower Broad Street, Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Buildings.

*Nelson's Statue. Trafalgar Square, opposite Public Buildings.

*House of Assembly Chamber (with stained-glass windows

containing portraits of Sovereigns of England from James I. to Victoria). Public Buildings, east wing, upper story, north.

*Legislative Council Chamber (with emblazoned arms of its Presidents, etc.). Public Buildings, east wing, upper story, south.

*St. Michael's Cathedral (with monuments from 1660). St. Michael's Row.

Town Hall (where the Legislature formerly sat, from 1729 to 1874, and where the Superior Court sits). Coleridge Street.

Central Police Station. Coleridge Street.

Carnegie (Free) Library. Coleridge Street. (Has two reading-rooms recently erected from the plans of Mr. E. F. S. Bowen, Superintendent of Public Works.)

*Fountain Garden. Trafalgar Square, opposite Public Buildings.

*Queen's Park. Constitution Road. Laid out from the designs of Lady Carter.

*Montefiore Drinking Fountain. Lower Broad Street.

*Bridgetown Club. Upper story of the Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Buildings. Lower Broad Street.

*Jubilee Garden. Opposite St. Mary's Church. The present St. Mary's Church is a new edifice. The first church of the settlers (previous to 1660) was located near by.

*Public Market. A little beyond St. Mary's Church.

Note.—All those marked with the asterisk * can be reached by tram. For "Cab Fares," *see* under that heading. Livery carriages are obtainable at the rate of 4*s.* per hour.

PLACES BEYOND THE LIMITS OF BRIDGETOWN

Pelican Island. Used as a Quarantine Station.

*Government House. St. Michael's.

Bishop's Court. St. Michael's.

*St. Anne's Garrison and the Savannah, St. Michael's.

*Hastings "Rocks," Christ Church. A popular resort with a pleasant view of the sea. Seats are provided.

*"Crofton's House." Alleged to be the house that George

Washington (afterwards President of the United States of America) lodged in when in the Colony in 1751.

*"Holborn" or Fontabelle House, St. Michael's, built about 1650. The old residence of the Governors. Now the property of Mr. W. D. Bayley.

Tercentenary Monument, Land's End, St. Michael's (erected 1905).

St. Leonard's Church. A handsome building with a fine stained-glass window to the memory of an American, Mr. D. P. Cotton. Tower is unfinished.

Glendairy Convict Prison. St. Michael's.

*New Lunatic Asylum. Has a "model farm," most of the work being done by the lunatics. St. Michael's.

New Leper Asylum. Black Rock, St. Michael's.

On the outskirts of Bridgetown are two suburban villages, with well-built and in some instances handsome residences, named "Belleville" and "Strathclyde." Both are reached by the tramcars.

Note.—All those marked with the asterisk * can be reached by tram. For "Cab Fares," see under that heading. Livery carriages may be obtained at the rate of 4s. per hour.

HOLE TOWN OR "THE HOLE"

"The Hole" (or "Hole" Town) in the parish of St. James is seven miles from Bridgetown. It is chiefly noteworthy as being the spot where the English (in the *Olive Blossom*) landed in 1605, and where Sir William Courteen's settlers landed and made the first settlement in 1627. "The Hole" means the deep basin at the mouth of the Hole Town River, which is of considerable depth. In all probability the light old-fashioned ships of the reign of James I. were able to enter the Hole Town River, and to anchor inside there with safety. Among the Royal Academy pictures for 1910 was a picture of Limehouse "Hole," on the Thames, by C. Napier Hemy, A.R.A. The locality may have reminded the English sailors of this familiar "Hole" on the Thames, and the derivation of the name may thus be accounted for. The attempt to call the town afterwards "James Town" (in honour of James I.) failed, as did the attempt to call Oistin's "Charles Town" (after Charles I.).

PLACES OF INTEREST IN HOLE TOWN

The old fort at the back of the police station. At this station a bell is rung at 9 o'clock every night.

The Tercentenary Monument erected in 1905.

St. James's Church. It has an old bell bearing the inscription, "God bless King William, 1696," old monumental inscriptions, and a font bearing the date 1684.

Note.—Carriage hire to Hole Town from Bridgetown and return is 10*s*.

SPEIGHTSTOWN

Speight's Town (or Speightstown) in the parish of St. Peter is twelve miles from Bridgetown. It was probably built on the lands of William Speight, who was a member of Governor Hawley's Parliament in 1639. In former days it had a large trade with Bristol, from which circumstance it was known as "Little" or "New" Bristol. The population by the census of 1911 was 2151 persons.

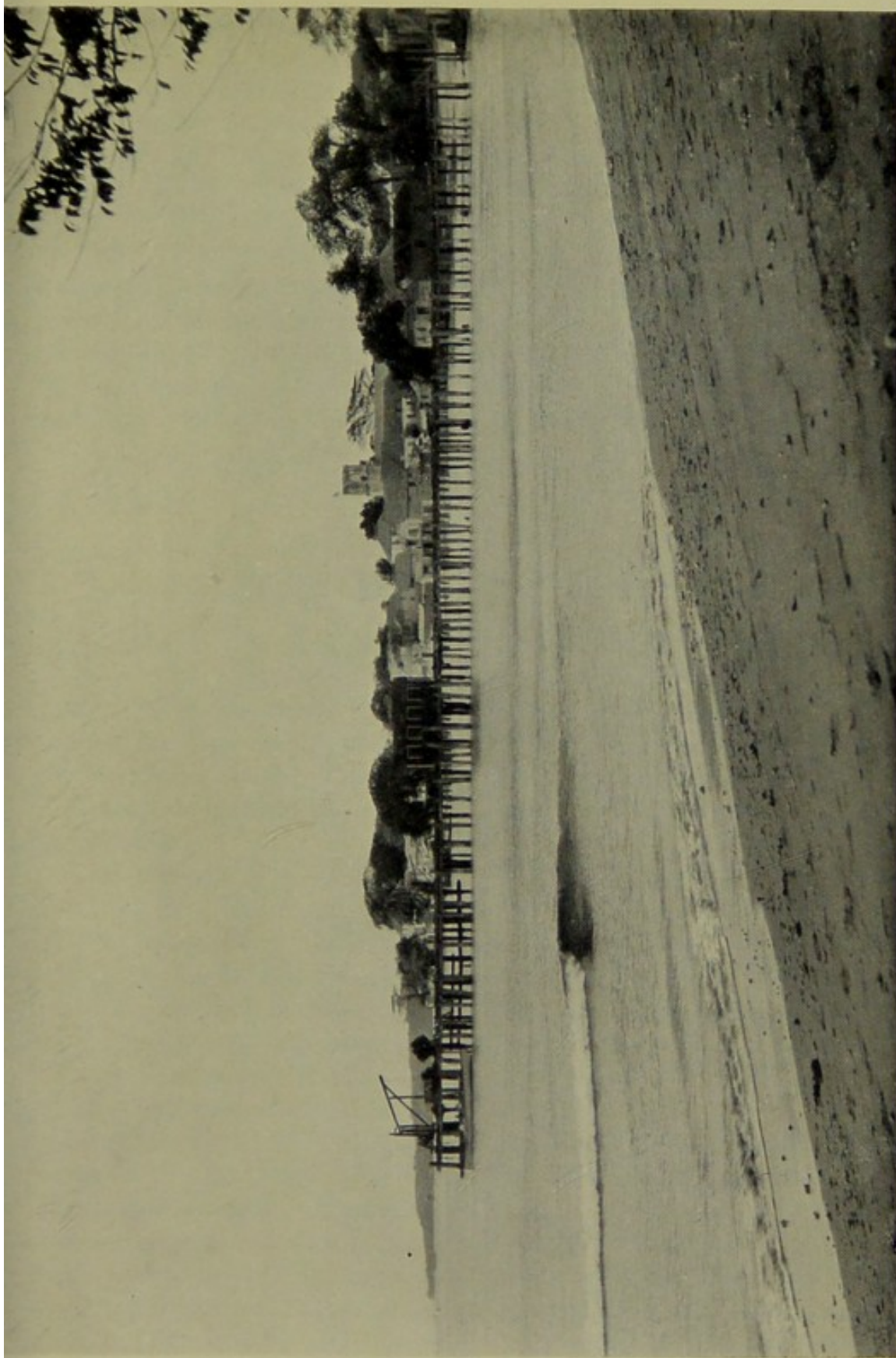
PLACES OF INTEREST IN SPEIGHTSTOWN

Denmark Fort (an old fort now converted into an almshouse: the guns and platform are in good preservation). From the beach near by a fine sea-view of the town is obtained.

St. Peter's Church. Omnibuses leave Speightstown every morning and return in the evening. Fare, 1*s*. each way. Schooners leave the town every day about 9.30 A.M. and return in the afternoon. Fare, 4*d*. each way. Carriage hire from Bridgetown to Speightstown and return is 16*s*. 8*d*. Refreshments can be obtained at the "Ebenezer" Hotel.

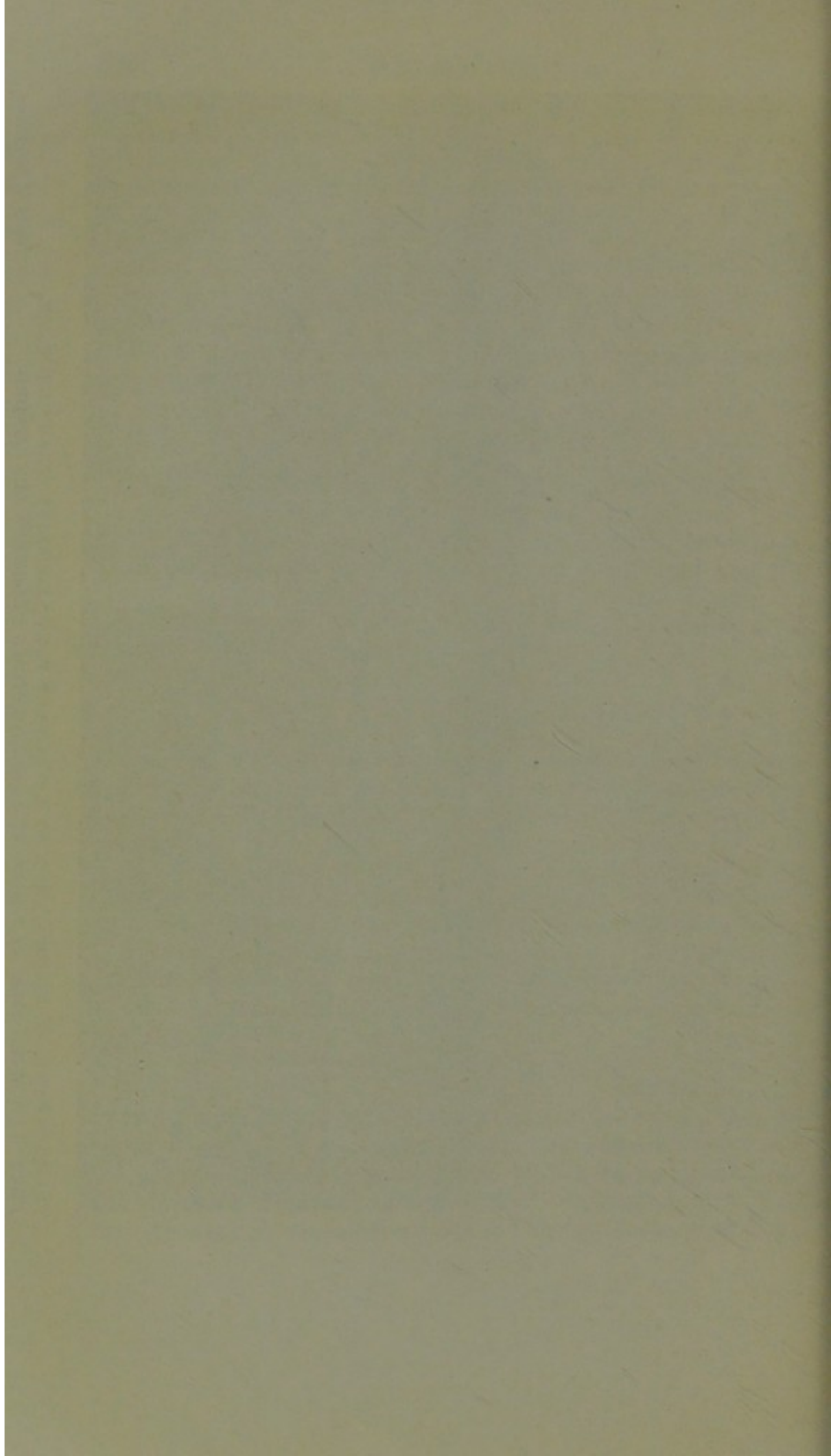
OISTIN'S TOWN

Oistin's (or Austin's), a fishing village in the parish of Christ Church, is six miles from Bridgetown. Just as Speight's got its name from a man called Speight, Oistin's got its name from one named Oistin. Schomburgk states that an attempt was made to call it Charles Town, after the



SPEIGHTSTOWN, ST. PETER'S, FROM THE "COCO-NUT FORT" LOCALITY (NEAR "DENMARK FORT"), SHOWING PIER AT WHICH THE SPEIGHTSTOWN DROGHERS ARE LOADED

Photo W. Parkinson



royal martyr, but it failed. Here in 1651, at "Ye Mermaid's" Inn, the Royalist Commissioners for Barbados and the Commissioners for the Commonwealth signed what is called "The Charter of Barbados," or the Articles for the rendition of the island to the Commonwealth. This "Mermaid's" Inn is stated to have been kept by a Welshman. Overlooking the village is the parish church of Christ Church, in the graveyard of which is Colonel Chase's vault; in it on three occasions when it was opened, the coffins were found in the greatest confusion. (See "Death Deeds," published in 1860 by Charles J. Skeet, London, and also a later account in Mr. Algernon E. Aspinall's "Pocket Guide to the West Indies," 1910.)

Note.—Carriage hire from Bridgetown to Oistin's and return is 8s.

PLACES WORTH VISITING

Bathsheba (St. Joseph). Bathsheba is easily reached by railway. It affords splendid landscapes. The coastline is strewn with detached masses of rock over which the sea breaks, forming cascades of foam. Sir Frederick Treves in his "Cradle of the Deep" describes this coast as that of Cornwall in miniature. Several good boarding-houses are in the locality.

The railway fare to Bathsheba is 2s. 6d. first class and 1s. third class. Carriage hire from Bridgetown to Bathsheba and return is £2 1s. 8d. (pair of horses required).

Cotton Tower (St. Joseph). There is a fine view from this "Tower," which is the third highest altitude in the island (1091 feet). It was at one time a signal station. Carriage hire to the place is £1 17s. 6d. (with pair of horses) from Bridgetown and return. Single horse 16s. 8d.

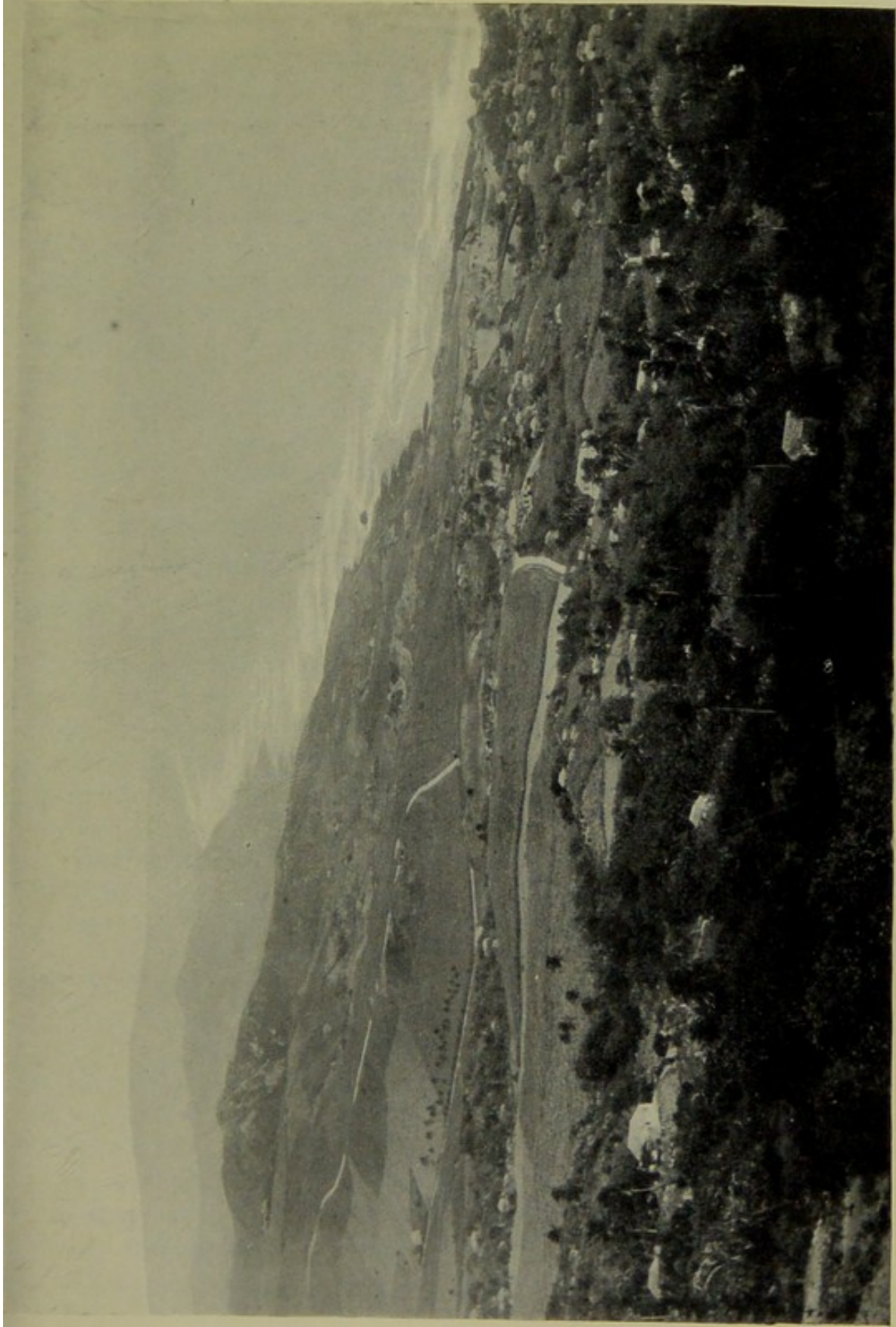
Hackleton's Cliff (St. Joseph). Sir Frederick Treves in his "Cradle of the Deep" states: "The most perfect prospect is from a spot called 'Hackleton's Cliff.' Here from a height of nearly 1000 feet one looks down suddenly upon an immense leafy plain, stretching away to the sea upon a green underworld, submerged fathoms deep in a blue haze." Carriage hire to the spot is £1 17s. 6d. (with pair of horses) from Bridgetown and return. Single horse 16s. 8d.

Turner's Hall Wood (St. Andrew). This wood is a remnant of the primeval forests. In the wood is the so-called "Boiling" or "Burning" Spring, out of which gas (carburetted hydrogen) bubbles to the surface. On a lighted match being applied it takes fire, and burns with a flickering flame of great heat. On the way to it the traveller passes "Porey Spring," St. Thomas, a charming spot. Carriage hire (with pair of horses) from Bridgetown and return £2 1s. 8d. Single horse 18s.

Chalky Mount and the Potteries (St. Andrew). Chalky Mount rises from the beach to a height of 571 feet. It has three peaks, and its geological formation is very interesting. The Potteries are situated at the top of Chalky Mount. Magnificent views of verdant hills and vales are obtained from the village. The potters, for a few shillings, will make out of the Scotland clay water-jugs, etc., "while you wait." The roads leading to this place are very steep. Carriage hire to the spot and return is £2 18s., a pair of horses being required. Good pedestrians can walk from Bathsheba to the foot of Chalky Mount, or it may be reached by railway trolley. There is an excellent potter near the foot of Chalky Mount named Mr. Devonish.

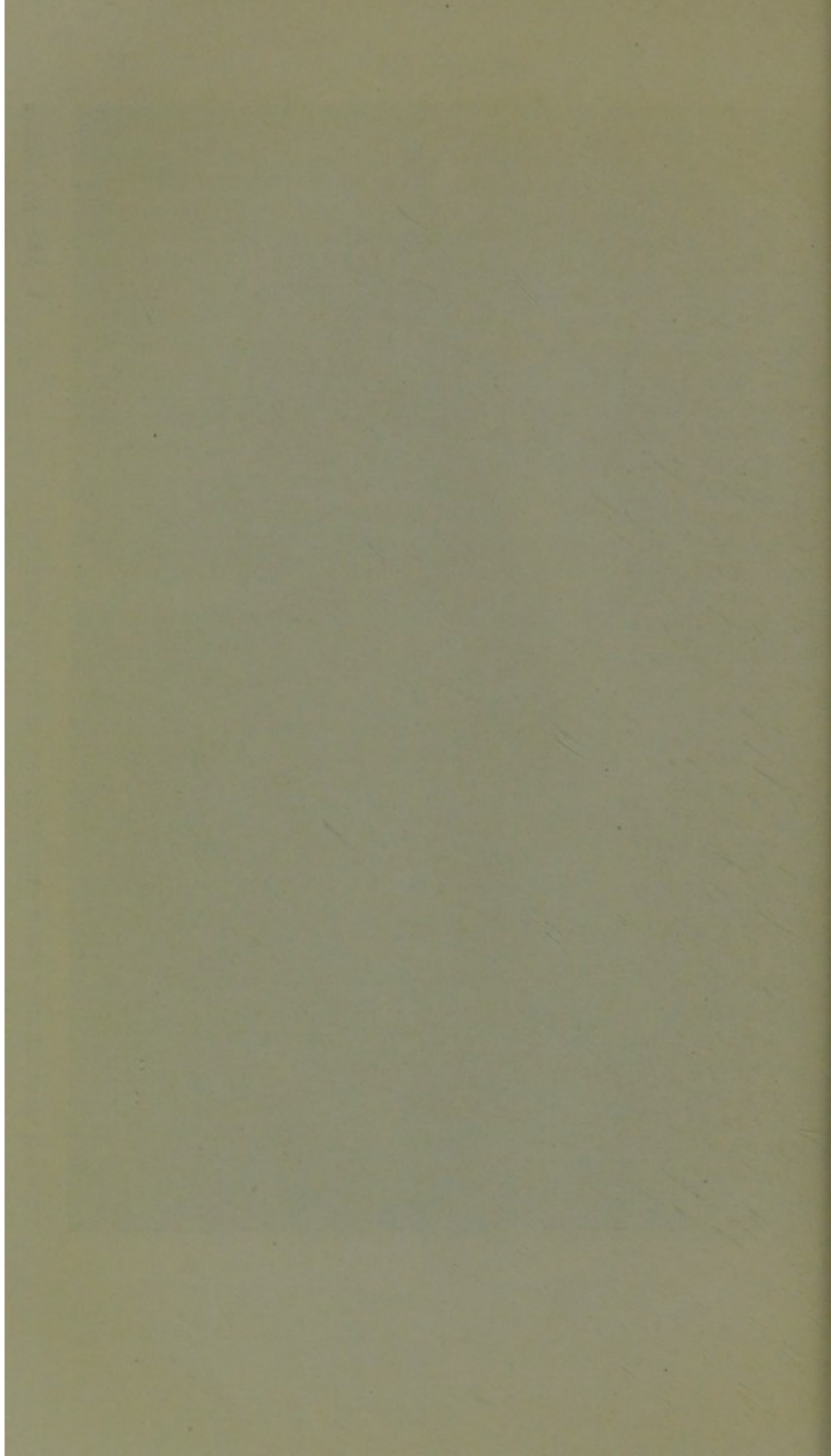
Parish Church (St. John). This church is built upon the brink of a precipitous cliff, and commands a fine panoramic view of that part of the island and of the sea. In the churchyard is the burial-place of Ferdinando Paleologus, one of the last descendants of the Emperor Constantine the Great. Carriage hire from Bridgetown and return (pair of horses) is £1 17s. 6d. Single horse 16s. 8d.

Codrington College (St. John). The college is situated in a romantic spot. It was founded in 1710 under the will of General Christopher Codrington, a Barbadian. In the hall is a bust of the founder presented by the Warden and Fellows of All Souls College, Oxford, of which college he was a Fellow. The late Earl of Stamford was at one time a tutor at this college, and the brother of Froude the historian, Richard Hurrell Froude, resided at the college in 1834-5. Its history, the distinguished men who have from time to time been connected with it, and its buildings and surroundings make it a spot in every way worthy of a visit. It is under the control of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the society's chapel, within easy distance of



VIEW OF "BATHSHEBA" FROM "HACKLETON'S CLIFF," ST. JOSEPH'S

Photo W. Parkinson



the college, should be visited also. Under a cairn of stones in its graveyard lie the remains of Bishop Rawle. Two royal palms were planted in the grounds of the college by their Royal Highnesses Princes Albert Victor and George. The one planted by Prince Albert Victor died: the other, planted by his present Majesty King George V., still thrives. The carriage hire is the same as to St. John’s Church.

Parish Church and Gun Hill (St. George). The Parish Church of St. George is within easy distance from Bridgetown. It possesses a painting of the “ Resurrection ” by the celebrated American Quaker-painter, Benjamin West (afterwards President of the Royal Academy). “ Gun Hill,” which is not far from the church, was at one time used as a convalescent station for soldiers. On the side of the hill is a full-sized lion carved out of the rock by Colonel Wilkinson. Carriage hire from Bridgetown and return is 15s.

Lord’s Castle (St. Philip). Lord’s Castle is situated near the sea. It was erected by Mr. Samuel Hall Lord, whom tradition avers amassed a fortune by shipwrecks on the “ Cobbler’s Reef ” opposite to his “ castle.” It is an imposing looking edifice, and the mahogany carving and plaster-work of the interior is ornate. The decorated ceilings were done by a white militiaman, named Warren, who was imported in the old days of slavery, when each estate’s proprietor was compelled to leaven his holding of African slaves with a certain number of white servants.*

Ragged Point Lighthouse (St. Philip). This lighthouse is situated on a ragged cliff overlooking the sea, and it commands an extensive view. Near by is a little island known as “ Culpepper’s Island.” The carriage hire to the locality is 18s. 9d.

The Crane (St. Philip). The Crane was at one time a shipping place, from whence it got its name. There is an excellent hotel here on a cliff overlooking the Atlantic. It is a fashionable resort for the enjoyment of fresh sea-breezes, sea-bathing, and walks on the long velvety beach. Carriage hire from Bridgetown and return 16s. 8d. Visitors to the hotel generally go by the railway, and the hotel-keeper (on being notified) sends a carriage to the railway station at

* “ A Barbadian Great House.” By Algernon E. Aspinall, in *The Car* of February 15, 1911.

Bushy Park for them. Railway fare, 1s. 6d. first class; 8d. third class.

Cole's Cave (St. Thomas). This is a large cavern situated at the bottom of a deep ravine at the "Spring" plantation. The roofs and floors of the cavern are studded with stalactites and stalagmites, and spar. A stream of water runs through it. Those who visit it should wear rough clothes and be provided with lanterns or torches and obtain a guide. Carriage hire from Bridgetown and return, 16s. 8d.

Animal Flower Cave (St. Lucy). In this sea-cave are *serpulae* or sea-worms, locally known as "animal flowers," of various tints—chiefly yellow. The cave cannot be visited in safety when a heavy sea is running. Carriage hire from Bridgetown and return, £2 1s. 8d. (a pair of horses being required).

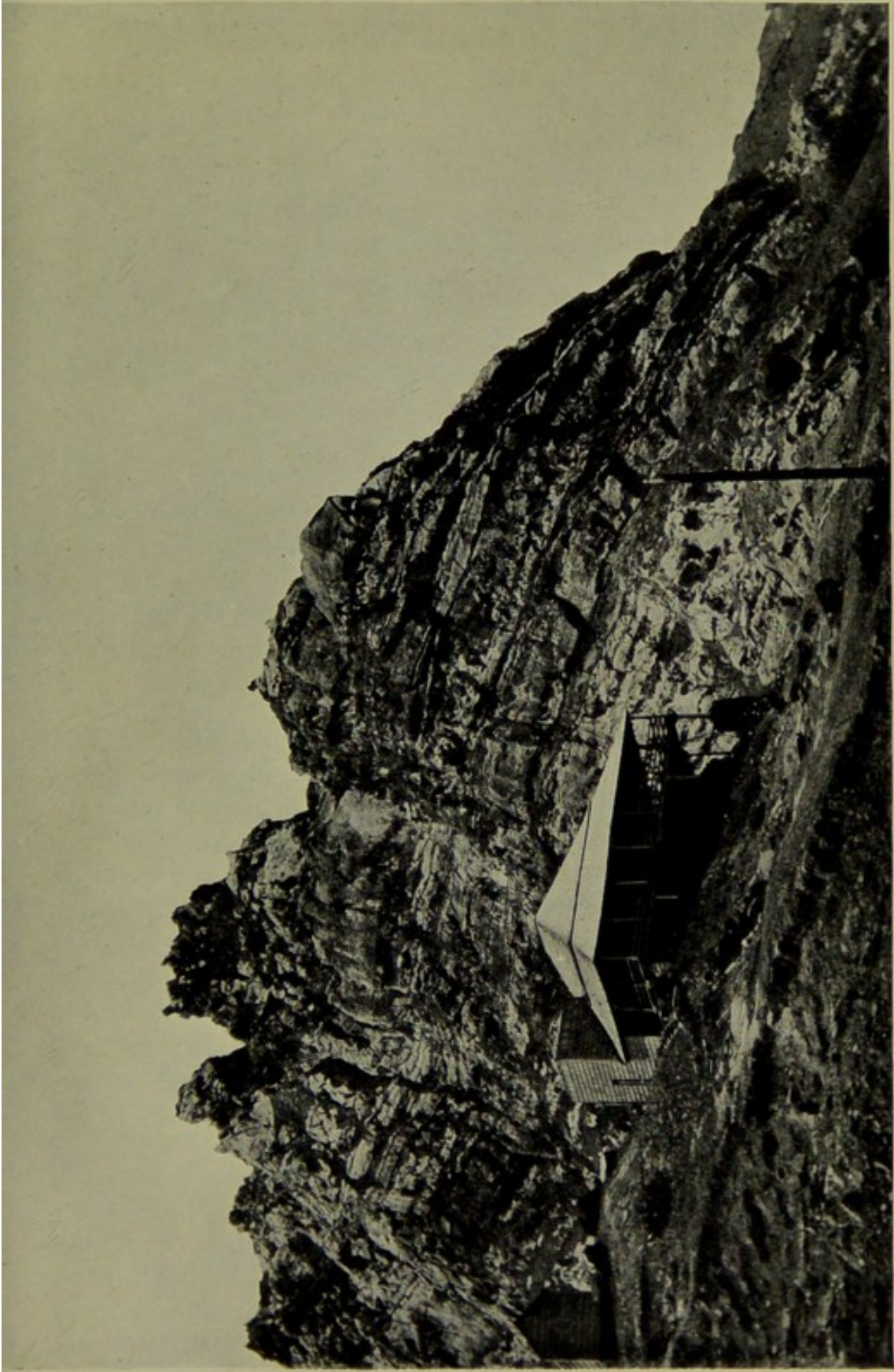
Maycock's Fort (St. Lucy). This is the remains of an old fort. All the guns have been removed. It is picturesquely situated, but somewhat difficult of access. A treasure is said to be buried here, and there is a bay near by known as "Hangman's Bay." The best road to it is through "Husband's" plantation, St. Lucy. Carriage hire from Bridgetown to "Husband's" and return, £2 1s. 8d. (with a pair of horses).

Kendal Fort and South Point Lighthouse (Christ Church). To those desirous of having a beautiful view of Oistin's Village and the southern coast, this is a pleasant drive of about six and a half miles from Bridgetown. At the old fort are a few guns, but the stonework has been removed. A pathway across a field of grass leads to these guns.

South Point Lighthouse, a little farther on, which is worthy of a visit, is built throughout of iron, is ninety feet high, and commands an extensive view. Carriage hire from Bridgetown to the Fort and return, 10s. to 12s., and to the South Point Lighthouse, 15s.

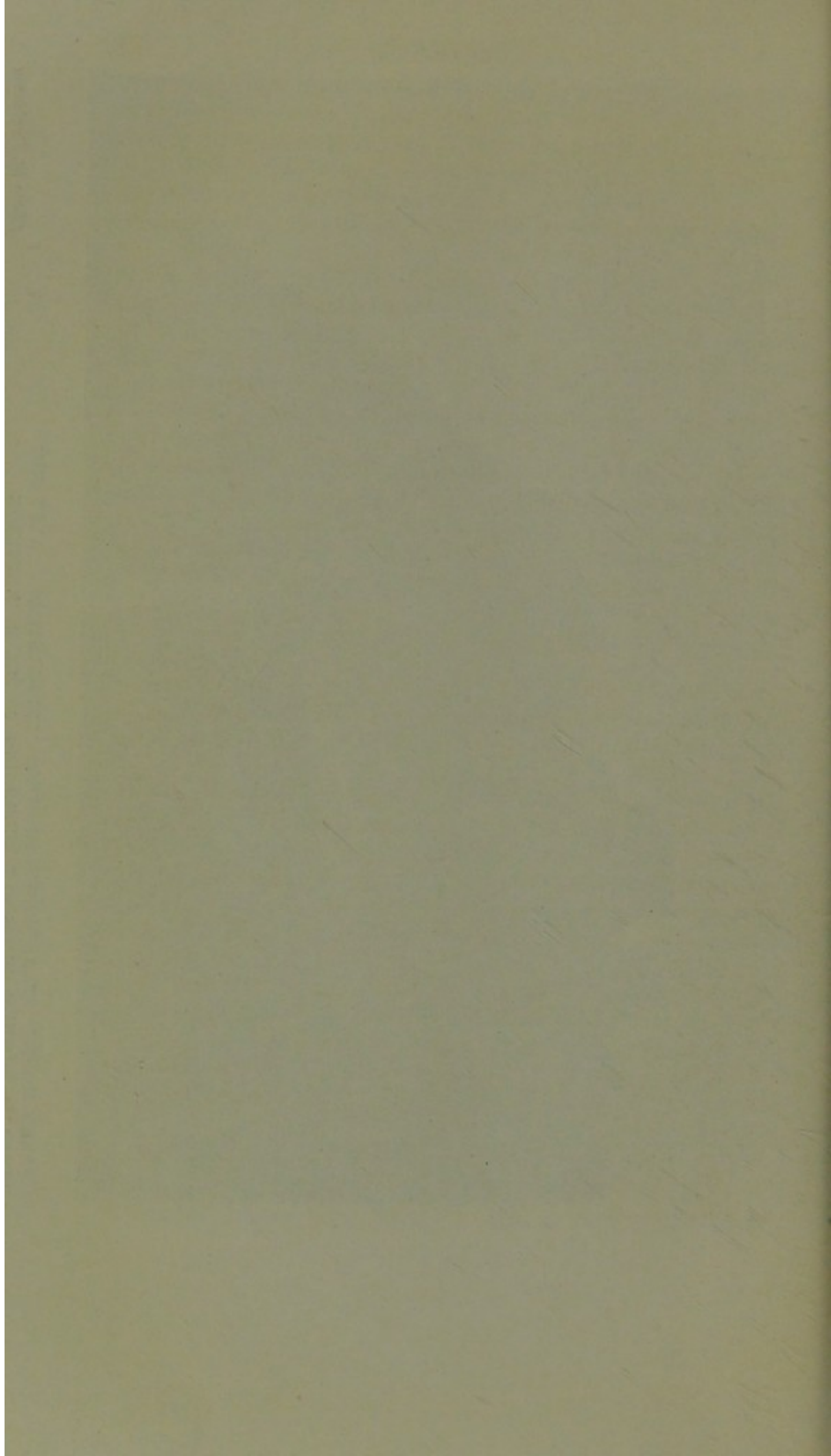
All Saints' Church (St. Peter). This is the oldest church in the island. It has many stained-glass windows, and the tombs of William Arnold (one of the first settlers in Barbados), Sir John A. Gibbons, Bart., and Sir Graham Briggs, Bart. Carriage hire from Bridgetown and return is 18s. 9d.

Nicholas Abbey (St. Peter). This is one of the oldest



"CHALKY MOUNT," ST. ANDREW'S, SHOWING CURIOUS STRATA; ALSO THE
"BENAB," A SEASIDE BUNGALOW BELONGING TO MR. R. H. EMTAGE

Photo W. Parkinson



residences. All Saints' Church is passed on the way to it. The interior has two fireplaces, and the drawing-room is panelled with Barbados cedar. An avenue of moss-grown mahogany-trees leads from this old mansion to "Cherry Tree" Hill, where a magnificent view of the "Scotland District" may be obtained. Carriage hire from Bridgetown and return is £1 0s. 10d.

Farley Hill (St. Peter). This is an old residence, which was considerably enlarged and improved by the late Sir Graham Briggs, Bart. All Saints' Church is passed on the way to it. From the "Summer House" there is a fine view of the "Scotland District." The grounds have trees planted in them by Prince Alfred (Duke of Edinburgh) and by the Princes Albert Victor and George (now King George V.). Carriage hire from Bridgetown and return is £1 0s. 10d.

Special arrangements as regards carriage hire can be made with the livery-stable keepers. All have telephones. Those requiring motors can obtain them from the garages, which have telephones also.

THE LEGISLATURE

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. The Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, Major the Hon. Sir Frederick J. Clarke, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. R. B. Kaye. *Clerk*, J. B. Howell.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. The Governor, *Chairman*; the Members of the Executive Council, the Hon. W. P. Leacock, President Legislative Council; and Messrs. C. P. Clarke, H. G. Yearwood, G. E. Sealy, E. C. Jackman, Members of the House of Assembly. *Clerk*, J. B. Howell.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. *President*, The Hon. W. P. Leacock; the Hons. W. K. Chandler, LL.D., C.M.G., R. Haynes, G. L. Pile, E. T. Grannum, C.M.G. (Auditor-General), J. C. Lynch (barrister-at-law), H. B. Skeete, J. R. Phillips, M.B., C.M., J. O. Wright. *Clerk*, H. W. Collymore. *Sergeant-at-Arms*, F. B. Smith, *ex officio*. *Chaplain*, Rev. W. G. Murray.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY (elected annually). *Speaker*, Major the Hon. Sir Frederick J. Clarke, K.C.M.G.

Bridgetown. E. J. Baeza, H. W. Lofty.

St. Michael. H. L. Johnson, F. A. C. Collymore.

Christ Church. Hon. Sir Frederick J. Clarke, G. S. Evelyn.

St. Philip. Dr. E. G. Gooding, E. B. Skeete.

St. George. Dr. N. D. Boxill, S. S. Robinson.

St. John. The Hon. G. A. Goodman, K.C., G. E. Sealy.

St. Joseph. H. G. Yearwood, E. C. Jackman (barrister-at-law).

St. Andrew. A. F. Bowen (barrister-at-law), A. P. Haynes.

St. James. Dr. E. G. Pilgrim, C. B. Austin.

St. Thomas. J. W. Parris, S. C. Thorne.

St. Peter. C. P. Clarke, LL.B., T. W. B. O'Neal (barrister-at-law).

St. Lucy. I. S. Skinner, H. W. Reece (barrister-at-law).

Clerk, C. P. Bowen. *Deputy-Clerk,* F. A. Layne. *Marshal,* J. H. Weatherhead. *Chaplain,* Rev. P. A. Farrar. *Revising Officer,* B. C. Bynoe.

PRINTING COMMITTEE. Appointed by House of Assembly.

Note.—For the members, see under “Administrative Boards.” *Clerk.* C. B. Bowen.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. His Excellency Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G. (barrister-at-law).

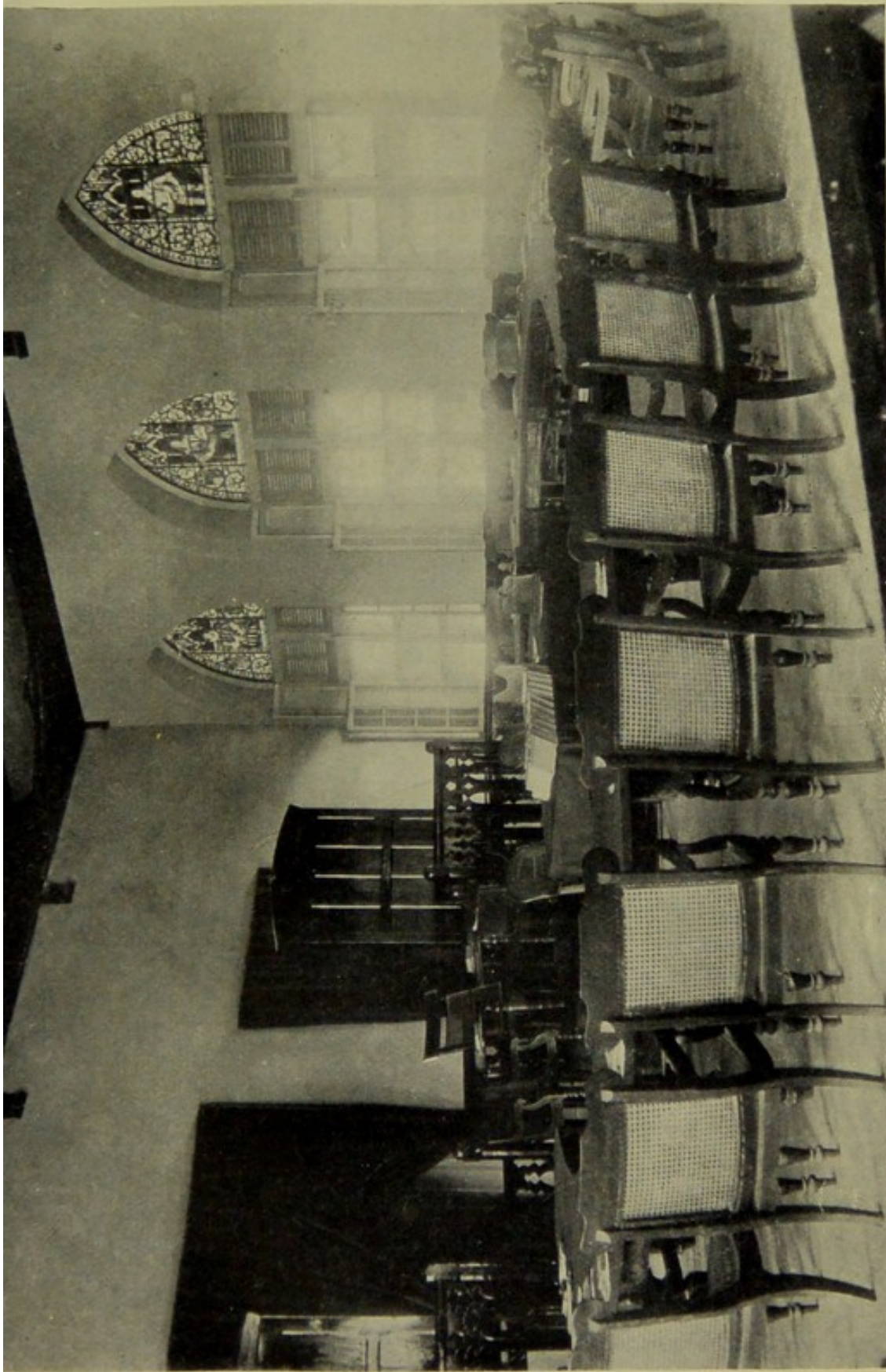
PRIVATE SECRETARY. Vacant.

COLONIAL SECRETARY. Major the Hon. J. A. Burdon, C.M.G. *Chief Clerk,* H. W. Collymore. *Clerks,* J. B. Howell, A. C. Bailey, F. R. Howell, H. N. Armstrong.

COLONIAL TREASURER. W. L. C. Phillips, B.A. *Chief Clerk,* W. N. Phillips. *Clerks,* C. C. Gill, P. A. King, A. L. Bailey.

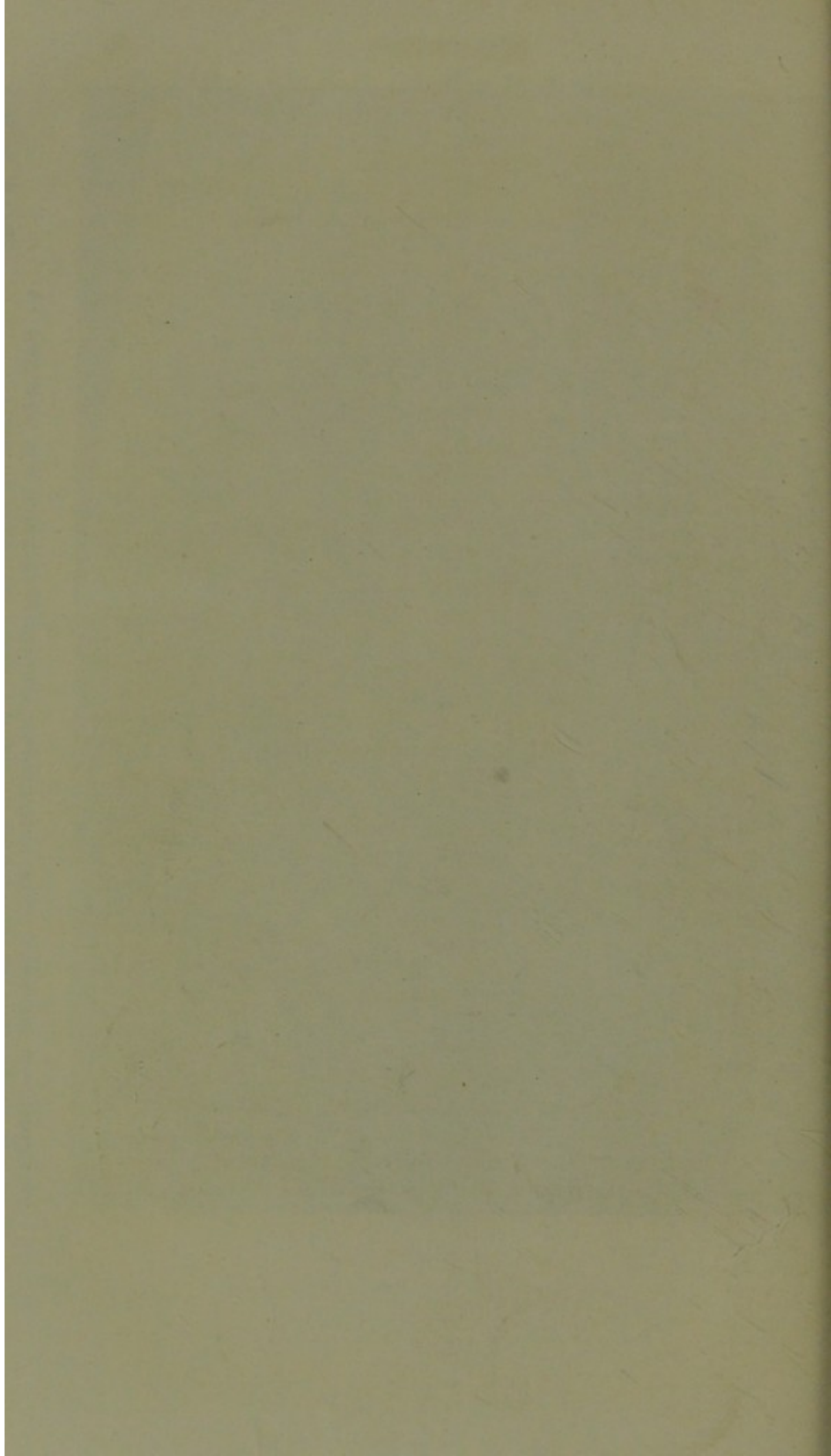
AUDITOR-GENERAL. The Hon. E. T. Grannum, C.M.G. *Chief Clerk,* F. G. Knight (barrister-at-law). *Clerks,* A. R. Fields, S. H. Brewster, H. S. Jemmott, A. A. Browne, L. G. Perkins.

CUSTOMS AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT. *Controller,* S. T. Harrison, C.M.G. *Chief Officer,* S. S. Phillips. *Officers of Customs,* J. S. Lloyd, J. A. Collymore, W. L. Lord, J. S. Sainsbury (barrister-at-law), H. T. Armstrong, C. F. Hoad, W. G. Newsam, E. B. Bynoe, H. M. Leon, Robt. Browne, J. O'D. Boyce, W. L. Crumpton, H. P. C. Simmons-Anderson, C. A. Haynes, C. A. Reed, A. D. V. Chase, H. H. S. Yearwood, W. N. B. Warren, A. L. S. Pontifex, P. H. Tarilton, C. A. Durant. *Revenue Officers,* District “A,” C. F. Hoad ;



THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ROOM, BRIDGETOWN, SHOWING STAINED-GLASS WINDOWS
OF THE SOVEREIGNS OF GREAT BRITAIN FROM JAMES I. TO QUEEN VICTORIA

Photo W. Parkinson



District "C," C. E. Stoute; District "E," C. N. C. Roach. *Keeper, Petroleum Warehouse*, J. H. Gittens. *Keeper, Powder Magazine*, S. Holder.

Note.—The Controller of Customs is Registrar of Shipping and Emigration Officer. *Admeasurer of Shipping*, J. S. Sainsbury (barrister-at-law).

HARBOUR AND SHIPPING MASTER. A. Browne. *Chief Clerk*, N. H. Cox. *Second Clerk*, S. H. Nurse.

SURVEYORS OF SHIPPING. W. L. McLaren, J. Murphy, J. A. Nurse, J. McCann.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. *Superintendent*, E. F. S. Bowen, M.I.C.E., F.S.I. *Clerks*, L. C. G. Taggart, A. O. Jones. *Storekeeper*, C. Dear.

COLONIAL POSTMASTER, W. H. Bailey, I.S.O. *Accountant*, H. H. Heath. *Chief Clerk*, W. H. Allder. *Clerks*, L. K. Grant, J. H. B. King, H. L. Barrow, H. G. Murray, G. B. King, F. E. D. Bynoe, W. J. Williams, P. A. Yearwood, C. L. Abrams, C. B. Gittens, B. A. T. Williams, S. B. Innis, M. A. Puckerin, W. E. Mandeville, L. S. Blackman, H. S. Sainsbury, C. W. Rudder, T. W. McD. Deane.

DEPUTY POSTMASTERS. *Christ Church*, T. Shepherd, *St. George* P. L. N. Wiles. *St. Philip*, O. F. Crawford. *St. John*, T. R. Greenidge. *St. Thomas*, Miss G. I. Layne. *St. James*, Mrs. M. Rose. *St. Peter*, Miss I. J. Johnson. *St. Lucy*, F. A. *St. John*. *St. Andrew*, G. Gregory. *St. Joseph*, Mrs. M. E. Nicholls.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT. (*Note.*—For Trustees, see under "Administrative Boards.") *Actuary*, C. G. Howell. *Chief Clerk*, J. C. Kellman. *Clerks*, H. N. W. Roach, A. G. Hinkson, F. Gooding.

PUBLIC MARKET AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DEPARTMENT. *Clerk*, J. H. Evelyn. *Medical Surveyor*, F. C. H. Bowen, M.D. *Inspector of Butchers' Meat*, R. A. Stoute, D.V.S.

LIGHTHOUSES DEPARTMENT. *Keeper, South Point Lighthouse*, H. T. Marshall. *Keeper, Ragged Point Lighthouse*, J. T. Collymore. *Keeper, Needham's Point Lighthouse*, H. A. Davis.

WATERWORKS DEPARTMENT. — *Secretary*, J. I. Howell. *Chief Clerk*, W. W. Inniss. *Clerks*, E. L. Walcott, N. D. Dickson, C. D. L. Yearwood, P. W. W. Hodge. *Engineer*,

G. Lingwood, M.I.C.E. *Resident Mechanical Engineer*,
 Fredk. Inniss. *Inspector*, J. R. M. Cave. *Captain of the*
Steam Launch (Water Boat), A. H. Johnston.

POLICE, ETC.

POLICE, VOLUNTEERS, AND FIRE BRIGADE

Inspector-General of Police and Commandant of the Local Forces, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. A. R. B. Kaye.

Inspector of Police and Staff Officer of the Local Forces,
 Captain E. C. Wright.

Sub-Inspector of Police, H. A. Mandeville.

Sergeant-Major of Land Police, J. M. Pilgrim.

Bandmaster, J. R. Mandeville.

Medical Officer, Central and Harbour Police and Fire
 Brigade, T. S. C. Browne, M.B., C.M. ; District "B," N.L.
 Boxill, M.B., C.M. ; District "C," W. B. Clarke, M.B., C.M. ;
 District "D," L. T. F. Archer, M.C., C.M. ; District "E,"
 W. B. H. Massiah, M.D. ; District "F," E. C. Greaves,
 M.B., C.M.

Veterinary Surgeon, R. A. Stoute, D.V.S.

Rural Districts (Sergeants - in - Charge), District "A,"
 E. L. Roberts ; District "B," A. Goddard ; District "C,"
 E. L. Moore ; District "D," F. A. Gay.

Hole Town, J. L. Medford ; District "E" and Speights-
 town, J. C. Parris ; District "F," J. B. Carrington.

HARBOUR (OR WATER) POLICE

Sergeant-Major, F. G. Overton. *Sergeant*, H. Clarke.

VOLUNTEER FORCE

Officer Commanding, Major the Hon. Sir F. J. Clarke,
 K.C.M.G.

Adjutant, Captain E. C. Wright.

Quartermaster and Hon. Lieut., W. W. Inniss.

Captains, J. B. Howell, D. G. Simpson, H. W. Reece
 (barrister-at-law), S. C. Thorne.

Lieutenants, J. R. M. Cave, H. P. C. Simmons-Anderson,
 C. A. Reed, E. L. Delamere, G. B. Evelyn, G. O'D. Walton
 (barrister-at-law), E. A. Hinkson, C. A. Haynes.

Medical Staff, Surgeon-Captain, J. Hutson, M.B., C.M. ;
 Surgeon-Lieut., F. C. H. Bowen, M.D.
Chaplain, Captain the Rev. W. G. Murray.
Officer Commanding the Cadets, R. R. Hall, B.A.
Sergeant-Major, R. Peskitt, R.F.A.

FIRE BRIGADE

Superintendent, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. A. R. B. Kaye.
Asst. Superintendent, H. A. Mandeville. *Foreman*, F. E.
 York.

JUDICIAL, ETC.

JUDICIAL, REGISTRATION, AND LEGAL
 DEPARTMENTS

Chief Justice and Judge of the Superior Courts, the Hon.
 Sir W. H. Greaves.

Attorney-General, Hon. G. A. Goodman, K.C.

Solicitor-General, C. P. Clarke, LL.B.

King's Solicitor and Proctor,

Registrar and Notary Public, W. L. Haynes. *Deputy
 Registrar*, C. L. Elder. *Clerks*, G. Gillman, E. C. B.
 Bonyun.

*Provost Marshal, Marshal in Admiralty, and Sergeant-at-
 Arms*, F. R. Smith, I.S.O. *Chief Clerk*, C. J. Winter.
Clerk, E. Knight.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY. *Official Assignee*, R. J. Clinckett.
Clerk, S. M. Worme.

COURT OF CHANCERY. *Master*, the Hon. W. K. Chandler,
 B.A., LL.D., C.M.G. *Clerk*, C. L. Bowen.

Commissioners of Probate. W. L. C. Phillips, C. P. Bowen,
 W. W. Gowdey, J. Sanderson, R. C. Catford.

Casual Receiver and Escheator-General, B. E. Bynoe.

Registrar of Friendly Societies, J. G. Knight (barrister-at-
 law).

ASSISTANT COURT OF APPEAL. *Judges*, the Hon. W. K.
 Chandler, B.A., LL.D., C.M.G., N. F. Briggs (barrister-at-
 law), J. G. Knight (barrister-at-law). *Clerk*, G. P. Boyce.

PETTY DEBT COURT, BRIDGETOWN. *Judge*, W. W. Gowdey.
Chief Clerk, P. W. Browne. *Clerks*, H. D. Blackman,
 L. G. Knight.

Police Magistrates. District "A," F. S. Smith (barrister-at-law), R. B. Roden (barrister-at-law). *Chief Clerk*, C. A. Bartlett. *Clerks*, D. Morris, C. A. Bailey

Coroner. District "A," N. F. Briggs (barrister-at-law).

Receiver of Wrecks. District "A," W. W. Gowdey.

Note.—The jurisdiction of the Police Magistrates, District "A," and the Judge of the Petty Debt Court, Bridgetown, includes Carlisle Bay and a part of the parish of Christ Church.

Police Magistrate, Judge, Petty Debt Court, Coroner, and Receiver of Wrecks. District "B," Arthur Sealy; District "C," H. S. Thorne (barrister-at-law); District "E," E. G. Sinckler. *Clerks to Police Magistrates*, "B," S. Rudder; "C," C. E. Stoute; "E," C. N. C. Roach.

Police Magistrate, Judge, Petty Debt Court, and Receiver of Wrecks. District "D," K. G. Greaves (barrister-at-law); District "F," G. O'D. Walton (barrister-at-law). *Clerks*, District "D," A. D. Bynoe; District "F," W. G. Mahon. *Coroner*, District "D," L. T. F. Archer, M.B., C.M.; District "F," E. C. Greaves, M.B., C.M.

PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS, F. B. Smith, F.S.O.

GLENDAIRY PRISON. *Governor*, J. M. Lash. *Chaplain*, Rev. H. A. Ansell. *Surgeon*, E. H. Bannister, M.B., C.M. *Visiting Justices*, J. G. Knight and R. B. Roden (barrister-at-law).

BOYS' REFORMATORY (Dodds), St. Philip's parish. *Superintendent* (vacant).* *Chaplain*, Rev. T. Gardner. *Medical Officer*, C. E. Gooding, M.D. *Chief Officer*, W. C. Smith.

GIRLS' REFORMATORY ("Summervale"), St. Philip's parish. *Superintendent* (vacant).*

MEDICAL—HOSPITALS, ETC.

GENERAL HOSPITAL. *Visiting Surgeons*, C. J. Manning, M.R.C.S., E. H. Bannister, M.B., C.M., R. M. Johnson, L.R.C.S. *Visiting Physician*, W. B. Grannum, L.R.C.S. *Ophthalmic Surgeon*, The Hon. J. R. Phillips, M.B., C.M.

* It is proposed that the same man should hold both offices.

Resident Surgeons, Senior, G. M. Manning, M.D., C.M.
Senior (vacant). Junior (vacant). Chaplain, Rev. A. B. Williams.

Note.—For Members of the General Hospital Board of Directors, *see* under “Administrative Boards.”

LUNATIC ASYLUM. *Medical Superintendent*, C. J. Manning, M.R.C.S. *Chaplain*, H. A. Ansell.

LEPER ASYLUM. *Superintendent*, J. B. Fredericks. *Physician*, L. T. F. Archer, M.B., C.M. *Chaplain*, Rev. W. G. Murray.

BOARD OF HEALTH. *Health Officers*, J. F. E. Bridger, M.B., B.S.Lond. ; F. G. W. Deane, F.R.C.S. *Clerk*, J. Sanderson. *Inspector of Imported Animals*, R. A. Stoute, D.V.S.

Note.—For Members of Board of Health, *see* under “Administrative Boards.”

POOR LAW BOARD (Central). *Medical Inspector*, J. Hutson, M.B., C.M. *Secretary*, D. Stokes. *Vaccination Officer*, D. Stokes.

Note.—For Members of Central Poor Law Board, *see* under “Administrative Boards.”

PAROCHIAL MEDICAL OFFICERS (appointed by the various Vestries). *St. Michael*, T. S. Brown, M.B., C.M. ; E. G. W. Deane, M.B., C.M. *Christ Church*, the Hon. J. R. Phillips, M.B., C.M. *St. George*, N. L. Boxill, M.B., C.M. *St. Philip*, C. E. Gooding, M.D., C.M. *St. John*, W. B. Clarke, M.B., C.M. *St. Thomas*, A. C. Yearwood, M.D., C.M. *St. James*, L. T. F. Archer, M.B., C.M. *St. Peter*, O. J. F. C. Greenidge, M.B., Ch.B. *St. Lucy*, W. B. M. Massiah, M.D., C.M. *St. Joseph*, D. de C. Boxill, M.D. *St. Andrew*, E. M. Skeete, M.B., C.M.

MEDICAL OFFICERS. “Police and Volunteers” and “Prisons and Reformatories,” *see* under those respective heads.

EDUCATION

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENTS

PUBLIC LIBRARY. *Librarian*, Mrs. B. de L. R. Cox. *Clerk*, F. L. Archer.

Note.—For Trustees, *see* under “Administrative Boards.”

Inspectors of Schools. Rev. J. E. Reece, M.A.; J. A. Carrington; G. T. Cumberbatch, B.A.

EDUCATION BOARD. *Secretary*, Rev. J. R. Nicholls, B.A. *Assistant*, L. Chase.

Note.—For Members of Education Board, *see* under “Administrative Boards.”

CODRINGTON COLLEGE (St. John). *Principal*, Rev. Arthur H. Anstey, M.A. Oxford. *Professor of Classics*, Rev. H. L. Bovell, M.A. *Professor of Mathematics*, Rev. F. J. Briggs, M.A. *Professor of Medicine*, W. B. Clarke, M.B., C.M.

HARRISON * COLLEGE (Bridgetown). *Head Master*, the Rev. H. A. Dalton, D.D. *Masters*, A. Somers-Cocks, M.A.; G. B. Y. Cox, M.A.; M. G. T. Mahon, B.A.; F. J. Weitbrecht; G. T. Yates, M.A.; L. W. M. Ralph, M.A.; H. N. Haskell, B.A. *Spanish Master*, A. W. Ford, B.A. *Science Department*, Professor J. P. d’Albuquerque, M.A.; R. R. Hall, B.A.

LODGE SCHOOL (St. John). *Head Master*, O. de C. Emtage, M.A.; *Masters*, W. W. C. Dunlop, B.A.; E. D. Laborde. *Science Master*, R. R. Hall, B.A.

QUEEN’S COLLEGE (Bridgetown). *Head Mistress*, Miss A. James (Acad. de Douai, Univ. de France). *Mistresses*, Misses S. Clarke (Royal Holl. Coll.); D. Barr, B.A.; W. Biggs (Girton); H. Laborde; K. Packer; E. Boyce; L. Hodgkinson.

COMBERMERE † SCHOOL (Bridgetown). *Head Master*, G. B. R. Burton, M.A. *Masters*, J. G. Wilson; F. S. Walcott; C. W. Springer, B.A.; V. Southwell; W. H. Carter; F. A. Collymore.

COLERIDGE ‡ SCHOOL (St. Peter). *Head Master*, Arnold Reece, B.A. *Master*, H. P. Chandler.

ALLEYNE SCHOOL (St. Andrew). *Master*, Rev. J. E. Walcott.

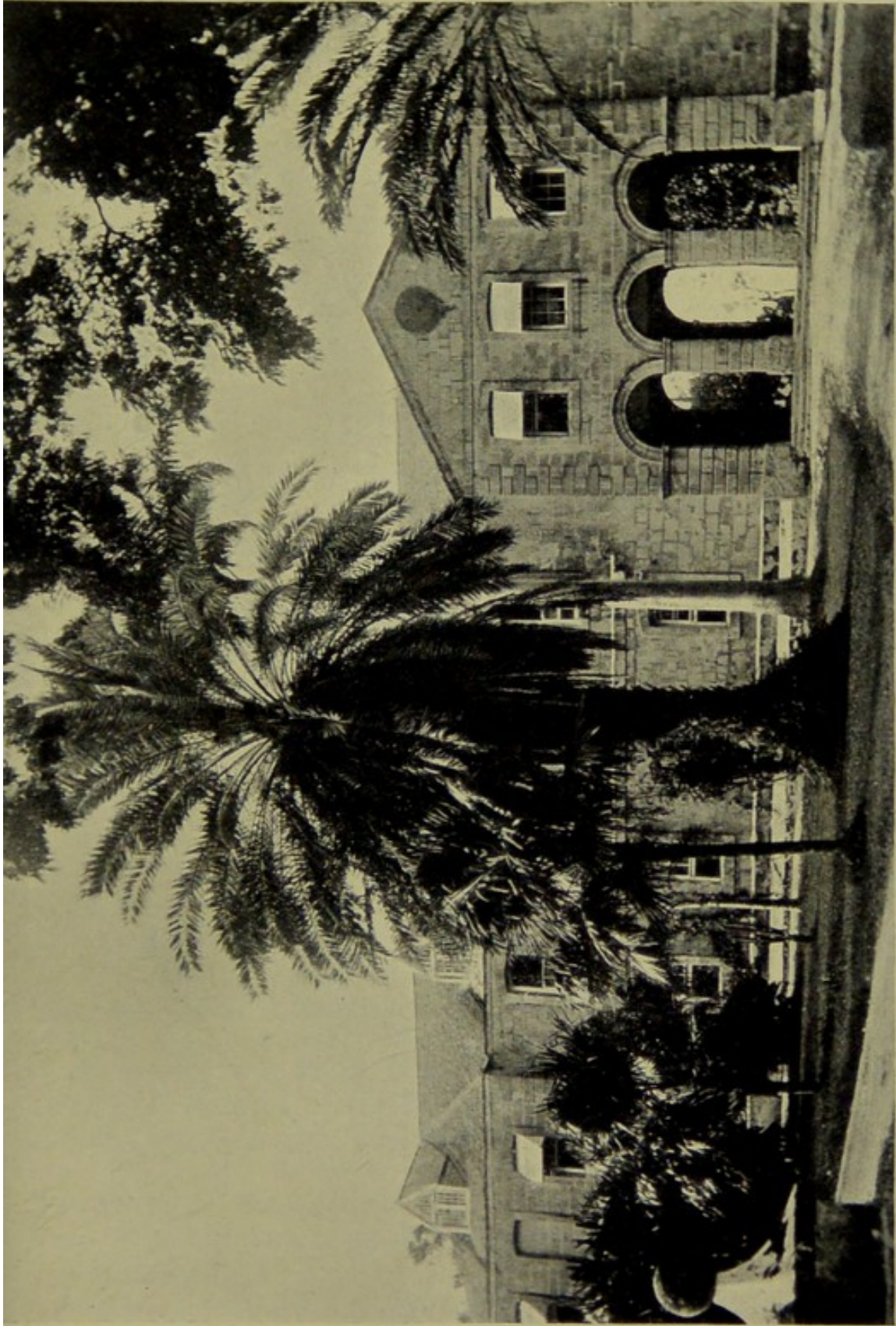
PARRY ‡ SCHOOL (St. Lucy). *Head Master*, H. G. Carrington. *Master*, S. J. Chander.

FOUNDATION SCHOOL (Christ Church). *Head Master*, P. A. Goodman. *Masters*, C. W. Stoute; V. Armstrong.

* The college obtained its name from a Mr. Harrison, who started the school for poor white boys.

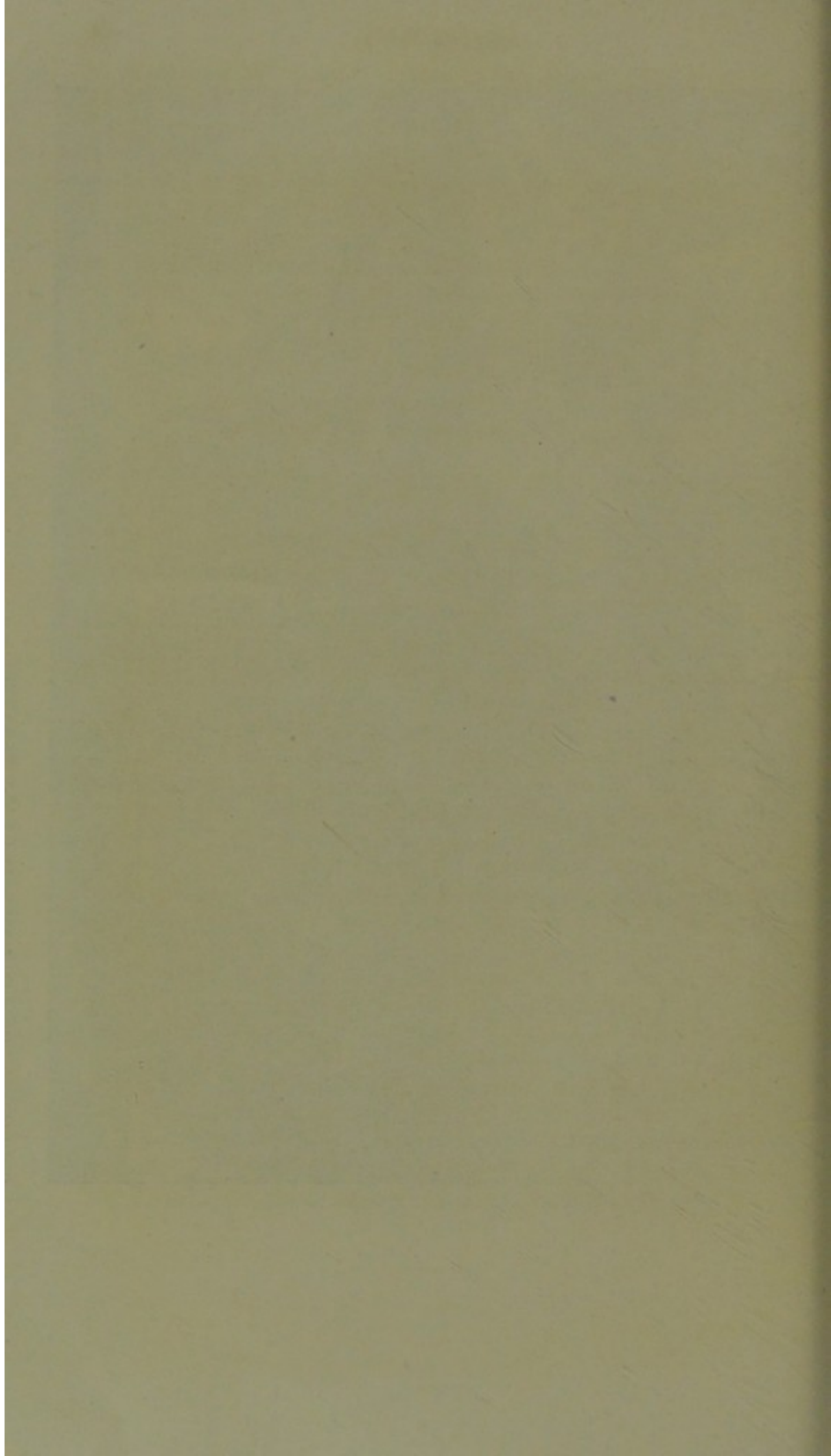
† Named in memory of Lord Combermere, Governor.

‡ Named in memory of Bishops of Barbados, Coleridge and Parry.



CODRINGTON COLLEGE, SHOWING PALM PLANTED
BY HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V

Photo by Miss Susan Hinkson



ALEXANDRA SCHOOL (St. Peter). *Head Mistress*, Miss B. Lysons. *Mistresses*, Misses I. A. Lysons and F. G. Kellman.
 URSULINE CONVENT. *Mother Superior*, Mother Cecelia (Moran).

CHEMISTRY AND AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE. *Professor*, J. P. d'Albuquerque, M.A. *Assistant*, R. R. Hall, B.A. *Laboratory Assistant*, E. Gillman.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. *Superintendent*, John R. Bovell, I.S.O. *Assistant Superintendent*, E. M. Peterken. *First Field Assistant*, M. S. Goodman. *Second Field Assistant*, E. H. Barrow. *Assistant in charge of Nurseries*, W. E. Shepherd. *Chief Clerk*, H. O. Ramsey. *Clerks*, D. V. Barker, H. F. Parris.

EMIGRATION

EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT. Victoria Emigration Society. *Clerk*, D. Stokes.

Note.—For Members, *see* under “Administrative Boards.”
Emigration Officer, The Controller of Customs.

ECCLESIASTICAL

CHURCH OF ENGLAND. *Bishop*, The Right Rev. W. P. Swaby, M.A., D.D. *Archdeacon*,
Dean, Very Rev. A. P. Berkeley, B.A. *Chancellor*, T. W. B. O'Neal, B.A. (barrister-at-law). *Registrar*, B. E. Bynoe.

Rectors: *St. Michael*, Rev. A. P. Berkeley. *Christ Church*, Rev. C. K. Gill. *St. George*, Rev. E. B. Bovell. *St. Philip*, Rev. T. Gardner. *St. John*, Rev. C. G. Clark-Hunt. *St. Thomas*, Rev. Canon E. N. Thomas. *St. James*, Rev. H. W. Moore. *St. Peter*, Rev. R. Skeete. *St. Lucy*, Rev. H. Hutson. *St. Joseph*, Rev. W. G. Hutchinson. *St. Andrew*, Rev. J. M. Alleyne.

Vicars and Curates: ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH: *Cathedral*, Rev. P. A. Farrar. *St. Mary*, Rev. W. G. Murray. *St. Leonard*, Rev. B. C. Howell. *St. Paul*, Rev. R. M. Menzies. *St. Ambrose*, Rev. A. B. Williams. *St. Stephen*, Rev. J. M. McConney. *St. Matthew*, . *Sts. Barnabas and Giles*, Rev. W. M. Gregory. *St. Cyprian*, Rev. G. T. Bowen. *Public Cemetery*, Rev. P. L. Phillips (barrister-at-law).

PARISH OF CHRIST CHURCH: *Sts. Matthew and Laurence*, Rev. J. S. Hughes. *St. David*, Rev. S. H. Shankland.

St. Bartholomew, Rev. Canon S. Bradshaw. *St. Patrick*, Rev. H. F. Kirton.

ST. GEORGE'S PARISH: *St. Luke*, Rev. G. B. Taylor. *St. Jude*, Rev. F. Mallalieu. *St. Augustine*, Rev. G. K. B. Sisnett.

ST. PHILIP'S PARISH: *St. Martin*, Rev. N. B. Watson. *Holy Trinity*, Rev. G. V. Frederick.

ST. JOHN'S PARISH: *Sts. Mark and Catherine*, Rev. H. R. Barnett. *St. Margaret*, Rev. G. Armstrong.

ST. THOMAS'S PARISH: *Holy Innocents*, Rev. J. G. Browne.

ST. JAMES'S PARISH: *St. John Baptist*, Rev. E. E. Ince. *St. Silas and St. Alban*, Rev. T. D. L. Jessamy.

ST. PETER'S PARISH: *All Saints*, Rev. H. E. Olton. *St. Philip the Less* (Boscobel), Rev. P. C. Branch.

ST. LUCY'S PARISH: *Sts. Clement and Swithin*, Rev. C. W. Johnson.

ST. JOSEPH'S PARISH: *St. Ann*, Rev. F. R. Manning.

ST. ANDREW'S PARISH: *St. Saviour*, Rev. H. M. de C. Alleyne. *St. Simon*, Rev. H. Emtage.

OTHER RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS

WESLEYAN MISSION (Legislative grant £700 per annum).
Bridgetown: *James Street Chapel*, Rev. S. M. Hawthorne. *Bethel Chapel*, Rev. E. M. Johnson. St. Philip's Parish: *Ebenezer Chapel*, Rev. R. A. Cock. Parish of Christ Church: *Providence Chapel*, Rev. E. G. Errie. St. Peter's Parish: *Speightstown Chapel*, Rev. J. C. Johnson. St. Lucy's Parish: *Selah and Bethesda Chapels*, Rev. J. C. Johnson.

MORAVIAN MISSION (Legislative grant £400 per annum).
Bridgetown: *Roebuck Street Chapel*, Rev. C. T. Oehler. St. Thomas's Parish: *Sharon Chapel*, Rev. S. S. Southwell. *Clifton Hall Chapel*, Mr. J. A. Carrington. St. John's Parish: *Mount Tabor Chapel*, Rev. A. Pilgrim.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH (Legislative grant £50 per annum).
Bridgetown: *St. Patrick's Church*, Rev. J. McCormick.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. St. Michael: *Collymore Rock Church*, Rev. Reuben Sealy, D.D.

SALVATION ARMY. *Commanding officer* (Barbados): Ensign Grimes.

PLYMOUTH BRETHREN. *Pastor*, Arthur Coleman.

SEAMAN'S ANCHOR MISSION. Miss A. E. Esterbrook.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS. *Pastor*, H. P. Wilkins.

CHRISTIAN MISSION. *Pastor*, James H. Powers.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS

District "A," E. B. Clarett. District "B," J. E. Warren.
 District "C," C. E. Harewood. District "D," R. L. Hutson.
 District "E," John Kellman. District "F," A. A. Gill.

WEIGHING AND GAUGING OFFICERS

C. M. Wiles, M. T. G. Greaves, W. E. St. E. Atkinson,
 J. H. Walcott, H. S. Batson, J. A. Jemmott, E. Hoad, J. A.
 MacMarson, R. A. Hurley, E. H. Bynoe.

ADMINISTRATIVE BOARDS

PRINTING COMMITTEE. Hon. G. A. Goodman, K.C., C. P.
 Clarke, LL.B., H. G. Yearwood, H. L. Johnson, E. I.
 Baeza. *Clerk*, C. P. Bowen.

PUBLIC LIBRARY TRUSTEES. Right Rev. Bishop Swaby,
 Sir W. H. Greaves, Kt.; Hon. G. A. Goodman, K.C.,
 C. P. Clarke, LL.B., Rev. Dr. Dalton. *Librarian and Clerk*,
 Mrs. B. de L. R. Cox.

SAVINGS BANK TRUSTEES. Major the Hon. J. A. Burdon,
 C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, *Chairman*. Hon. G. A. Good-
 man, K.C., Attorney-General; W. L. C. Phillips, Colonial
 Treasurer; C. P. Clarke, LL.B., Solicitor-General. *Secretary*
and Actuary, C. G. Howell.

EDUCATION BOARD. Right Rev. Bishop Swaby, *President*.
 The Honourables J. C. Lynch (barrister-at-law), J. O. Wright,
 and G. A. Goodman, K.C.; Messrs. C. P. Clarke, H. W. Reece,
 A. F. Bowen (barristers-at-law), and R. J. Clinckett. *Secretary*,
 Rev. J. R. Nicholls.

BOARD OF HEALTH. Hon. W. K. Chandler, LL.D., C.M.G.,
President. The Honourables J. R. Phillips, M.B., C.M.; G. A.
 Goodman, K.C.; and J. Hutson, M.B., C.M.; Messrs. E. I.
 Baeza, F. A. C. Collymore, V. Hänschell, A. Cameron, and
 H. J. Jones. *Clerk*, J. Sanderson.

CENTRAL POOR LAW BOARD. Hon. W. K. Chandler, LL.D.,
 C.M.G., *President*. Major the Hon. Sir F. G. Clarke, the
 Hon. J. O. Wright; Messrs. C. P. Clarke, LL.D., and J. R.
 Bovell, I.S.O. *Secretary*, D. Stokes.

VICTORIA EMIGRATION SOCIETY. His Excellency the
 Governor, *Chairman*. His Lordship the Bishop, the Hon. the
 Colonial Secretary, the Hon. the Attorney-General, the Hon.
 W. K. Chandler, LL.D., C.M.G.; Messrs. H. G. Yearwood,
 A. F. Bowen, and H. L. Johnson. *Clerk*, D. Stokes.

GENERAL HOSPITAL BOARD. His Excellency the Governor, *President*. The Bishop, *Deputy Chairman*. The President of the Legislative Council, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, the Honourables R. Haynes, E. T. Grannum, and J. O. Wright, of the Legislative Council; Messrs. H. G. Yearwood, H. W. Reece, A. F. Bowen, S. S. Robinson, E. C. Jackman, E. I. Baeza, and H. W. Lofty, of the House of Assembly. *Life Directors*, E. T. Racker and J. Baeza. *Secretary*, J. Ward.

BARBADOS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. *President*, V. Hänschell. *Vice-President*, E. I. Baeza, M.C.P. *Clerk*, J. C. Bellamy.

GENERAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. *President*, Major the Hon. Sir F. J. Clarke, K.C.M.G. *Vice-Presidents*, Hon. G. L. Pile and S. S. Robinson, M.C.P. *Secretary*, J. H. Poyer.

BANKS

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY AGRICULTURAL BANK. Started with £80,000 granted to Barbados by the Imperial Government in 1902 to assist the planters. *Chairman*, the Hon. the Colonial Secretary. *Members*, Hon. W. K. Chandler, C.M.G., of the Legislative Council; C. E. Gooding, M.B., C.M., N. L. Boxill, M.B., C.M., T. W. O'Neal, and A. F. Bowen (barristers), of the House of Assembly; and E. W. Mahon. *Manager*, E. S. Bailey. *Auditor*, E. B. Skeete, M.C.P. *Office*, Rooms in the Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Buildings, Lower Broad Street, Bridgetown.

COLONIAL BANK. Subscribed capital, £2,000,000. Paid up, £600,000. Reserve funds, £150,000. *Head office*, London, 13, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C. *New York Agency*, 82, Wall Street. *Agents in Canada*, The Bank of British North America. *Manager* (Barbados Branch), Waple Clarke. *Accountant*, F. Drayton. *Cashier*, J. W. Laborde. The local bank is situated in Middle Broad Street, Bridgetown.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA. Capital, \$6,200,000. Reserve, \$7,000,000. *Head office*, Montreal, Canada. General banking business transacted. SAVINGS DEPARTMENT: Deposits of one dollar and upwards received, and interest allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum, added half-yearly, on June 30 and December 31. *Manager* (of the Barbados Branch), E. Percival. The local office is situated in Middle Broad Street, Bridgetown.

POLITICAL FRANCHISE

(2042 Electors)

FRANCHISE	Name of Electoral Division	Number of Representatives	Number of Registered Electors at last Election
QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.			
<p>1. Any freehold estate in his own life or the life of another, or in right of marriage or the dower of his wife or any large estate of the yearly value of not less than £5.</p> <p>2. Rents or profits arising out of land in his own right or in right of his wife of the amount of £5 per annum.</p> <p>3. Occupancy of any land or building assessed parochially at the annual value of £15.</p> <p>4. Parochial Taxes.—The payment of, in the City of Bridgetown, £2, and in the rural part of St. Michael's parish and other parishes £1.</p> <p>5. Salary.—Any agricultural attorney, manager, book-keeper, clerk, agent, or upper servant in receipt of a salary of £4 3s. 4d. per month.</p> <p>6. Income.—The receipt of an annual income of £50 derived from any pension, occupation, office or trade other than that of a servant.</p> <p>7. Income.—The receipt of £15, charged on real estate, or being the interest on money invested in real securities or being dividends derived from debentures or shares in any company.</p> <p>8. Any barrister, solicitor, physician, surgeon, B.A. or M.A. of any University in Great Britain and Ireland, or any one having the "testamur" of Codrington College.</p> <p>9. Any <i>bona fide</i> lodger in a house rated at not less than £50 per annum who pays £15 for his lodgings.</p>	Bridgetown	2	475
	St. Michael	2	554
	Christ Church	2	243
	St. Philip	2	170
	St. George	2	89
	St. John	2	45
	St. Joseph	2	70
	St. Andrew	2	46
	St. Thomas	2	64
	St. James	2	72
St. Peter	2	116	
St. Lucy	2	98	
			2042

The duration of the House of Assembly is one year, and the meetings are held by adjournments from time to time during that period.

RETURN OF CONSULS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES
RESIDING IN BARBADOS

Name of Consul	Name of the Country which he represents	Business offices, Bridgetown
H. B. G. Austin F. E. W. G. Austin V. Hänschell	Sweden Norway German Empire	Cavan's Lane. Cavan's Lane. Prince William Henry Street.
V. Hänschell (acting) ,, Vice-Consul ,, Vice-Consul ,, Consul V. Hänschell V. Hänschell	Spain United States of Brazil Cuba Denmark Peruvian Republic	Prince William Henry Street.
M. A. Graillet Vice-Consul (Resident in Trinidad) G. Glomeau is the Con- sular Agent, Barba- dos V. Hänschell	France	Laurie & Co.'s Wharf.
V. Hänschell Vice-Consul C. C. Eberhardt American Consul- General at large	Mexico Russia United States of America	Prince William Henry Street. Prince William Henry Street. Only visits Barbados on his tours of in- spection of the Con- sulates in his district.
C. W. Martin Consul	United States of America	Belmont House, Bel- mont Road, St. Mi- chael.
James E. A. Ince Vice-Consul	United States of America	Belmont House, Bel- mont Road, St. Mi- chael. (Private resi- dence: Belleville, St. Michael.)
A. L. Delorne James Crawford V. Parravicino Francisco Becerra Consul (resident in Trinidad) Rudesindo Torres at Barbados V. Hänschell Acting Consul P. F. Hurtado Consul	Haiti Austria-Hungary Dominican Republic Colombia Colombia Venezuela	Bolton Lane. Laurie & Co.'s Wharf. Wharf. Mr. Torres is absent from Barbados. Prince William Henry Street. "Hastings," Christ Church.

RETURN OF CONSULS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES RESIDING
IN BARBADOS—*continued*

Name of Consul	Name of Country which he represents	Business offices, Bridgetown
V. Parravicino Vice-Consul	Venezuela	Wharf.
V. Hänschell	Netherlands	Prince William Henry Street.
V. Parravicino	Italy	Wharf.
V. Parravicino	Portugal	Wharf.
J. Crawford Consul	Belgium	Prince William Henry Street.
J. Crawford	Uruguay	Prince William Henry Street.
P. F. Hurtado	Ecuador	“Hastings,” Christ Church.
Señor Mariano Ramirez	Panama	Absent from Barbados.
V. Hänschell Vice-Consul	Panama	Prince William Henry Street.

BARRISTERS-AT-LAW

(Resident in Barbados)

His Excellency Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G.

The Hon. Sir W. H. Greaves, Kt., Chief Justice.

The Hon. G. A. Goodman, K.C., Attorney-General.

C. P. Clarke, LL.B., Solicitor-General.

Briggs, N. F., Judge, Asst. Court of Appeal.

Bowen, A. F., Chambers, Victoria Street, Bridgetown.

Chandler, Hon. W. K., LL.D., C.M.G., Judge, Asst. Court
of Appeal.

Dixon, Wm. Caleb., Chambers, James Street, Bridgetown.

Ellis, J. P. Grant H., Chambers, Coleridge Street, Bridgetown.

Greaves, K. G., Police Magistrate, Dist. “D.”

Jackman, E. C., Chambers, High Street, Bridgetown.

Knight, J. G., Judge, Asst. Court of Appeal.

Knight, F. G., Chief Clerk, Audit Office.

Lynch, Hon. J. C., Messrs. Lynch and Co., Bridgetown.

O’Neal, T. W. B., Mount Prospect Plantation St. Peter.

- Reece, H. W., Chambers, High Street, Bridgetown.
 Roden, R. B., Police Magistrate, Dist. "A."
 Sainsbury, J. S., Customs Officer, Wharf, Bridgetown.
 Smith, F. S., Police Magistrate, Dist. "A."
 Thorne, H. S., Police Magistrate, Dist. "C."
 Walton, G. O'D., Police Magistrate, Dist. "F."
 Williams G. Clyde, Chambers, James Street, Bridgetown.

SOLICITORS

The following Solicitors have registered their names under
 the Solicitors Act, 1882.

- Barrow, E. L.
 Beckles, Robert Benjamin.
 Bowen, C. P.
 Bynoe, B. E.
 Carrington, J. O.
 Cobham, V. C., with Mr. Malby Trimingham.
 Corbin, Geo. William H.
 Cummins, H. M.
 Evelyn Geo. Birt. (Catford, Cottle and Co.).
 Fleming, C. W. (Fleming Bros.).
 Graves, Tom.
 Gooding, J. C.
 King, F. G. B. (Catford, Cottle and Co.).
 Layne, F. A. (Carrington and Sealy).
 Patterson, Peter.
 Pile, R. P. (Catford, Cottle and Co.).
 Sanderson, James (Carrington and Sealy).
 Sealy, Hubert C. (Carrington and Sealy).
 Sisnett, W. H. (Carrington and Sealy).
 Trimingham, Malby.
 West, John Malcolm.
 Williams, Arnold U.
 Yearwood, H. Graham.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS

APPEARING ON THE MEDICAL REGISTER IN JANUARY 1911

MEDICAL ASSESSORS

Names and Addresses

- Bannister, Edward Howard, M.B., C.M. Edin., Merton Lodge, Collymore Rock, St. Michael.
 Browne, Thomas Sinclair, M.B., C.M. Edin., Summervale, Eagle Hall Road, St. Michael.
 Hutson, John, B.A. (Durham), M.B., C.M., Edin., D.P.H., Camb., Harmony Hall, St. Michael.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS

LIST A

Those whose registered qualifications do not disclose that they have studied a particular system of medicine.

- Alleyne, James Douglas, M.D. of Tuft's College, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
 Archer, Leonard Thomas FitzSamuel, M.B., C.M. Edinburgh.
 Bannister, Edward Howard, M.B., C.M. Edinburgh.
 Bowen, Frederick Colin Hugh, M.D. of Univ. of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
 Boxill, Norman Lawrence, M.B., C.M. Edinburgh.
 Boxill, Duncan De Courcey, M.D. of the Long Island College Hospital, New York, U.S.A.
 Brewster, Norman Hamilton, M.D. of Howard Univ., Washington, U.S.A.
 Bridger, James Frederick Edmund, L.R.C.P. London, M.B., B.L. London Univ., M.R.C.S. England, D.P.H. London.
 Browne, Thomas Sinclair, M.B., C.M. Edinburgh.
 Burton, William Elliott, M.D., C.M. McGill Univ., Canada.
 Carrington, Everard Allan Sigismund, M.D., C.M. of McGill Univ., Canada, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Edinburgh, L.F.P.S. Glasgow.

- Cave, Charles Jerome Bright, M.D., the Medical Missionary College, Chicago.
- Chambers, Gordon M., M.D. Walden University, Nashville, Tennessee, U.S.A.
- Clarke, William Briggs, M.B., C.M. Edinburgh.
- Deane, Frederick Gustave Wooding, F.R.C.S. Edinburgh.
- Deane, Edward Greaves Wooding, M.B., C.M. Aberdeen University.
- Dear, Cyril Bruce, M.D., C.M. Queen's Univ., Kingston, Ont., Canada.
- Dixon, Jabez H., M.D. of Howard Univ., Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
- Gittens, Gerald M., M.D. Howard Univ., Washington, U.S.A.
- Gooding, Charles Ernest, M.D. and C.M. McGill Univ. Montreal, Canada, and M.R.C.S. London.
- Grannum, Walter Belfield, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Edinburgh, and L.F.P.S. Glasgow.
- Greaves, Charles Eustace, M.B., C.M. Edinburgh.
- Greaves, Dudley Alonza, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., and L.M. of Edinburgh and Glasgow.
- Greaves, Herbert Stanley, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. London.
- Greenidge, Oliver John Francis Campbell, M.B., Ch.B. Edinburgh, D.S.M. Liverpool.
- Hawkins, James Walter, B.A., M.B., B.C. University of Cambridge.
- Holyoak, Walter Leopold, M.B., B.S. of the University of London.
- Herbert, Thomas Archibald, M.D., C.M. of McGill Univ., Canada.
- Hutson, John, B.A. Durham, M.B., C.M. Edinburgh, D.P.H. Cambridge.
- Johnson, Ralph Mortimer, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Edinburgh, and L.F.P.S. Glasgow.
- Julian, Charles P., M.D. of the Howard Univ. Washington, U.S.A.
- Laidlaw, James Dickson, M.B., Ch.B. University of Glasgow.
- Lawyer, Anna Amanda, M.D., C.M. of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada.
- MacDonald, Thomas Fauset, M.B., C.M. of the University of Glasgow.
- Manning, Charles James, M.R.C.S., London, and L.R.C.P. Edinburgh.

- Manning, Gerald Miller, M.D., C.M. of McGill Univ., Canada.
- Massiah, William Benjamin Hallam, M.A. Durham, M.D., C.M. of McGill Univ., Canada.
- Massiah, Clarence Henry, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. London.
- Mason, Edward Stanley, M.D. of Howard Univ., Washington, U.S.A.
- Matthews, Alexander FitzGerald, M.D. of Howard Univ., Washington, U.S.A.
- Megahy, James Kenneth Campbell, M.D. of Howard Univ., Washington, U.S.A.
- Nightingale, William Norman, M.D. of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
- Parris, Norman Drayton, M.D., C.M. of McGill Univ., Canada.
- Phillips, John Randall, B.A. Durham, M.B., C.M. Edinburgh.
- Skeete, Ernest Murray, M.B., C.M. Edinburgh.
- Sealy, John, M.D. Edinburgh, M.R.C.S. England.
- Swain, Clement Celsus, M.D. of Maryland College of Baltimore, U.S.A.
- Tappin, Leigh Stanley, M.D. of Howard Univ., Washington, U.S.A.
- Thorpe, Joseph Francis, M.D. of Howard Univ., Washington, U.S.A., and holds Certificate of the State Board of New York.
- Walton, George O'Donnell, M.D., C.M. of McGill Univ., Canada.
- Williams, James Goulbourne, M.D. of Howard Univ., Washington, U.S.A.
- Yearwood, Augustus Clarence, M.D., C.M. of McGill Univ., Montreal.

LIST B

Those whose qualifications disclose that they have studied a particular system of medicine.

- Clarke, Joshua Francis, M.D., the College of the Homeopathic Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.
- Grant, Edwardina McKenzie, M.D., the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, Ohio, U.S.A.
- Licorish, Richard FitzMorris, M.D., the New York Homeopathic Medical College.

Sealy, Thomas Edwin, M.D., the Boston Homeopathic University, U.S.A.

St. John, Charles Wilkinson, M.D., the College of the Homeopathic Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, and Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital.

LIST C

Other persons whose names are lawfully on the Register.

Braithwaite, Joseph Elder.

Skeete, Francis Brathwaite.

LIST OF DRUGGISTS

APPEARING ON THE DRUGGISTS' REGISTER ON JANUARY 1, 1911
(Published under and by virtue of the Druggists Act, 1894.)

Archer, Aubrey FitzHerbert (Collins and Co.), Broad Street, Bridgetown.

Archer, Norman Lidney (Speightstown).

Armstrong, William Griffith.

Bourne, Allan (Collins and Co.), Roebuck Street, Bridgetown.

Bowen, Edward Dudley (Dispenser, General Hospital).

Brathwaite, Orville Henricks (John Gill and Co.), High Street, Bridgetown.

Browne, Florence (wife of Dr. T. S. C. Browne).

Clarke, Lionel Dacre.

Collins, John Clement (Collins and Co.), Broad Street, Bridgetown.

Conliffe, Christopher Wharton.

Crichlow, Percy Ormond (Dispenser, St. Michael's Almshouse).

Catford, Darnley Wood.

Downie, William Edgar.

Durant, Sydney Albert.

Edey, Edwin Cameron (Dispenser, St. John's).

Evelyn, Charles A. (Collins and Co.), Roebuck Street, Bridgetown.

Evelyn, Henry Best (Collins and Co.), Broad Street, Bridgetown.

Fitzpatrick, Winston Herbert.

Foderingham, Courtenay Reeves Cyril.

Forster, Edmund Lyall.

- Grogan, William Rice (A. F. Archer and Co.), Roebuck Street, Bridgetown.
- Grogan, Charles Winston.
- Grogan, Bertrand St. Aubin (Dispenser, St. Philip's).
- Hinds, Francis Benskin.
- Hinds, Harold Westmore (Hinds and Co.), Roebuck Street, Bridgetown.
- Johnson, Silberry Carlton (Knight and Co.), Broad Street, Bridgetown.
- Johnson, Lewis Allan.
- King, Ernest Lionel (Knight and Co.), Broad Street, Bridgetown.
- King, Arthur Alexander.
- Knight, William Robert Julian Gill (Knight and Co.), Broad Street, Bridgetown.
- Massiah, Llwellyn.
- McKenzie, Dudley S. S. (C. F. Croney), Broad Street, Bridgetown.
- Parris, Hamilton Harcourt (Hinds and Co.), Roebuck Street, Bridgetown.
- Phillips, William Abrahams.
- Proverbs, Ivan Gordon (Knight and Co.), Broad Street, Bridgetown.
- Shannon, Joseph Lionel.
- Smith, Aubrey William (Collins and Co.), Broad Street, Bridgetown.
- Stoute, Arthur L. P. (Hinds and Co.), Roebuck Street, Bridgetown.
- Stroud, George Leopold Augustus (John Gill and Co.), High Street, Bridgetown.
- Stroud, Benjamin Le Compt (Dispenser, Christ Church).
- Stroud, Mitchinson Branford (Piggott and Stroud), Broad Street, Bridgetown.
- Skeete, Francis Brathwaite (Med. Practitioner, List "C.").
- Skeete, Helena Louisa.
- Walcott, Julian O'Neal.
- Ward, Joseph Augustus (J. A. Ward), Tudor Street, Bridgetown.
- Williams, John Francis.
- Wordsworth, Hewley Charles.
- Yearwood, Sydney Ashton (C. F. Croney), Broad Street, Bridgetown.

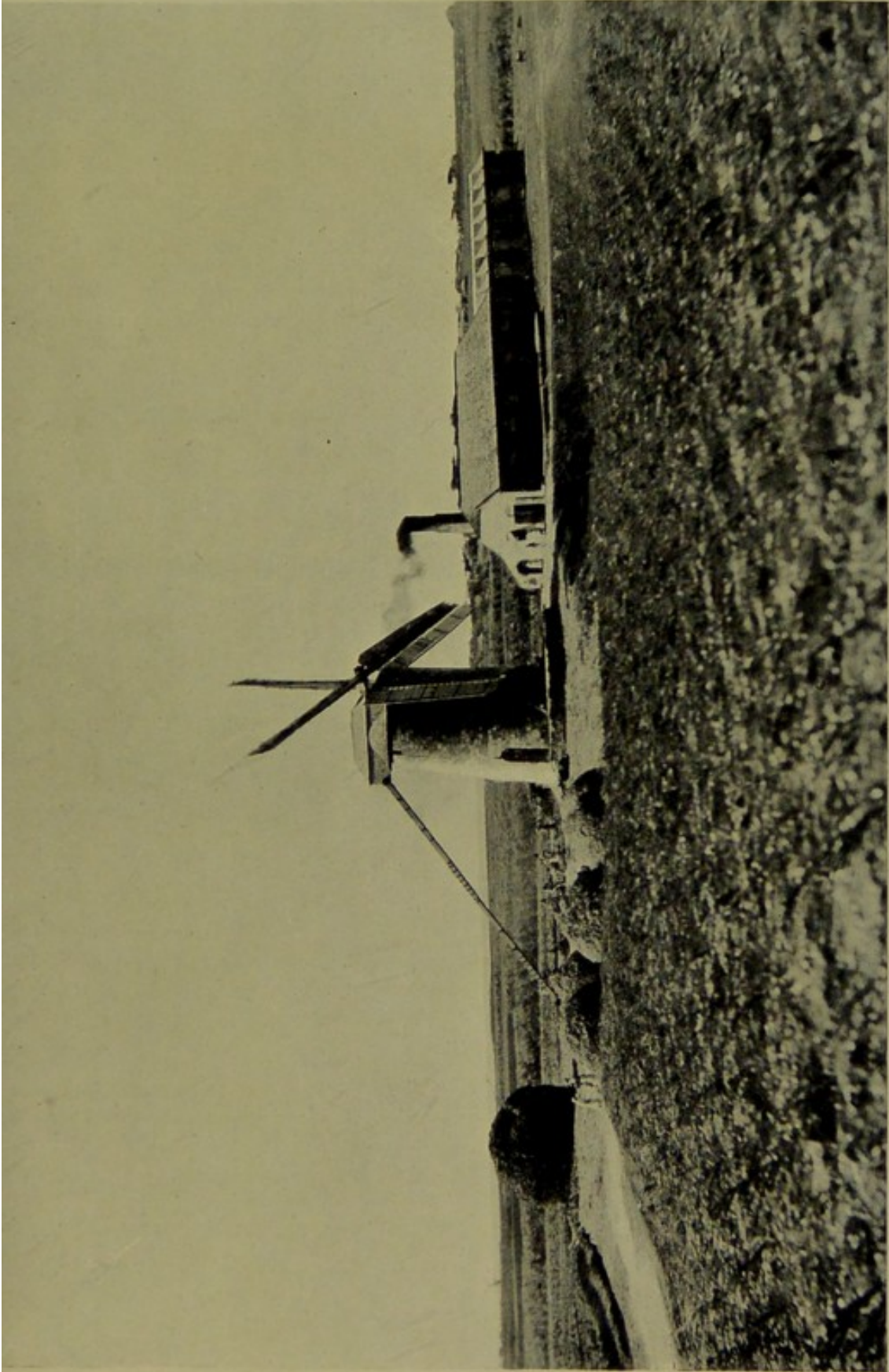
COMMISSION OF THE PEACE

(From the Colonial Secretary's Office List)

- Alleyne, C. L. (Parochial Treasurer).
 Armstrong, W. T. (retired Police Magistrate).
 Arthur, G. H. (Planter).
 Archer, L. I. F. (M.B., C.M.).
 Austin, C. B. (Planter).
 Baeza, E. I. (Merchant), M.C.P.
 Bailey, W. H. (Colonial Postmaster).
 Bancroft, J. R. (Merchant).
 Bascom, C. D. (Planter).
 Bovell, J. R. (Superintendent, Agricultural Department).
 Bowen, A. F. (Barrister-at-Law), M.C.P.
 Bowen, C. P. (Clerk, House of Assembly).
 Boxill, N. L. (M.B., C.M.).
 Briggs, Jos. (Planter).
 Briggs, N. F. (Judge, Appeal Court).
 Browne, S. J. (Planter).
 Browne, T. S. J. (M.B., C.M.).
 Bynoe, B. E. (Revising Officer, etc.).
 Bryden, A. S. (Travelling Agent).
 Cameron, A. (Merchant).
 Chandler, Hon. W. K. (Judge, Appeal Court).
 Clarke, Major the Hon. Sir F. J. (Speaker, House of
 Assembly).
 Clarke, G. Edwin (Planter).
 Clarke, C. P. (Solicitor-General).
 Clarke, I. Percy (Planter).
 Clairmonte, F. N. A. (Tailor).
 Colvin, E. B. (Planter).
 Collymore, H. W. (Clerk, Legislative Council).
 Croney, Jos. W. (Provision Merchant).
 Cummins, H. M. (Solicitor).
 Deane, C. W. (Parliamentary Treasurer).
 Dixon, J. H. (M.D.).
 Elder, C. L. (Deputy Registrar).
 Evelyn, T. B. M. (Planter).
 Evelyn, A. A. (Planter).
 Gittens, J. A. (Planter).
 Goodman, Hon. G. A. (Attorney-General).

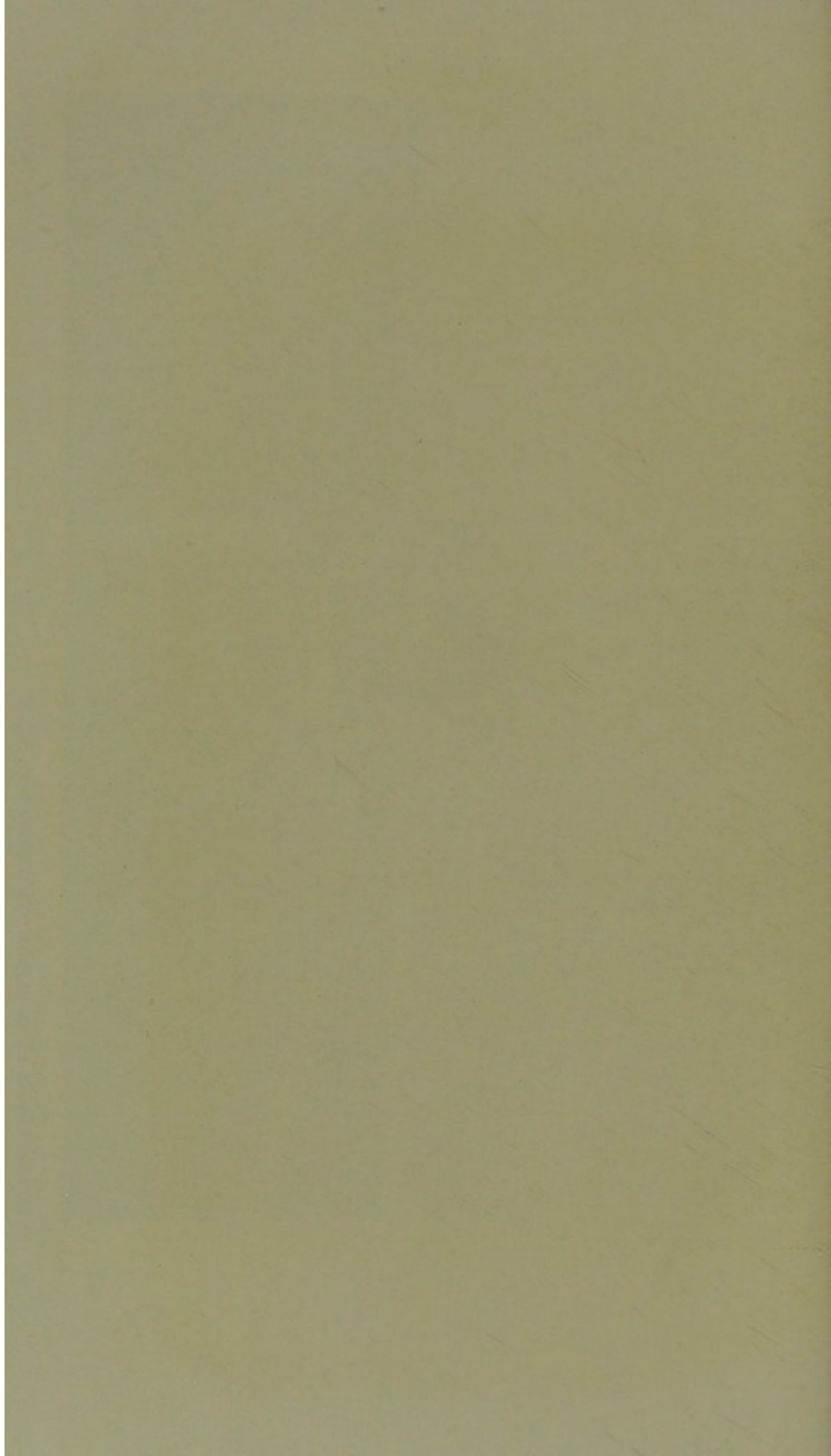
- Goodman, C. E. (Customs Officer).
Gooding, C. E. (M.D., C.M.)
Gowdey, W. W. (Judge, P.D. Court, Bridgetown).
Grannum, Hon. E. T. (Auditor General), M.L.C.
Greaves, Sir W. H. (Chief Justice).
Greaves, E. (M.B., C.M.).
Greaves, F. W. (Planter).
Greenidge, O. J. F. C. (M.B., C.M.).
Haynes, Hon. R. (Planter), M.L.C.
Haynes, A. P. (Planter), M.C.P.
Haynes, W. L. (Registrar).
Hart, H. F. (Parochial Treasurer).
Hinkson, E. A. (Planter).
Hutson, F. (Planter).
Inniss, B. (retired Provision Merchant).
Jackman, E. C. (Barrister-at-Law), M.C.P.
Johnson, H. L. (Merchant), M.C.P.
Kaye, Hon. Lieut.-Colonel A. B. R. (Inspector-General of Police).
Knight, J. G. (Judge, Appeal Court).
Leacock, Hon. W. P. (President, Legislative Council).
Lingwood G. (Engineer of Waterworks).
Lofty, H. W. (Provision Merchant), M.C.P.
Lynch, Hon. J. C. (Merchant), M.L.C.
Mayers, J. (Provision Merchant).
O'Neal, T. W. B. (Barrister-at-Law, Planter).
Packer, C. (Planter)
Parris, J. W. (Planter), M.C.P.
Phillips, Hon. J. R. (M.B., C.M.).
Phillips, Rev. P. L. (Anglican, Barrister-at-Law).
Phillips, W. L. C. (Colonial Treasurer).
Phillips, W. N. (Clerk of Treasury).
Pile, Hon. G. L. (Planter), M.L.C.
Pile, H. A. (Planter).
Pilgrim, E. G. (M.B., C.M.)
Racker, E. T. (Parliamentary Treasurer).
Reece, H. W. (Barrister-at-Law), M.C.P.
Reed, R. S. (Planter).
Roberts, T. C. (Hardware Merchant).
Robinson, S. S. (Planter), M.C.P.
Sanderson, James (Solicitor).
Sealy, A. (Police Magistrate).

- Sealy, G. A. (Planter).
Sealy, J. (M.D.).
Sealy, G. E. (Planter), M.C.P.
Shepherd, W. D. (Planter).
Sinckler, E. G. (Police Magistrate).
Skeete, E. B. (Accountant), M.C.P.
Skeete, Hon. H. B. (Planter), M.L.C.
Skinner, A. O'N. (Merchant).
Skinner, I. S. (Planter), M.C.P.
Smith, F. B. (Provost Marshal).
Smith, F. S. (Police Magistrate).
Stokes, T. H. (retired Hardware Merchant).
Thorne, H. S. (Police Magistrate).
Thorne, H. E. (Merchant), M.C.P.
Thorne, S. C. (Planter), M.C.P.
Trimingham, N. (Solicitor).
Tudor, E. R. R. (Provision Merchant).
Watson, W. G. (Planter).
Withstandley, T. H. H. (Secretary of the Barbados Fire Insurance Co.)
Williams, H. A. (Planter).
Wood, E. G. H. (Planter).
Yearwood, H. G. (Solicitor).



SUGAR-WORKS (WINDMILL), "THE HOPE," ST. LUCY

Photo W. Parkinson



PART III

SUGAR-WORKS IN BARBADOS

EVERY effort has been used to make the list of sugar-works in the following pages accurate. It is requested that estates proprietors will notify the Editor of this Handbook of any corrections or alterations which may be necessary.

SUGAR-WORKS IN BARBADOS

ST. MICHAEL (25)

Names of Plantations having Works	Acreage	Steam or Wind	Owners' Names	Manager	Remarks
Bank Hall	A. B. P. 145 0 0	Wind	Jas. Murphy	H. G. Padmore	Little Simmonds added, 41 a. 0 r. 10 p. Grand total: 583 a. 3 r. 0 p.
Belle	542 2 30	Steam	The Earl of Hare- wood	Jas. W. Hawkins	
Belle View	41 0 0	Wind	Property of the Bar- clay family. Mr. Jas. W. Hawkins, of the Belle Pln. is the Receiver in Chancery for Belle View	Jas. W. Hawkins	
Bush Hall	147 2 0	Steam	J. T. and G. G. Haynes	E. C. Haynes	Kew Plantation added, 44 a. Grand total: 191½ a.
Cane Wood	114 0 0	Wind	E. K. Dear	J. C. Gibbs	
Clapham Mount	343 0 0	Wind	Hon. Dr. John R. Phillips	G. S. Evelyn	
Dayrells	66 0 0	Wind	Mrs. Marian West	Jas. D. Dash	

Fairfield	95	0	0	Steam	The trustees of Edward Lawrance, deceased..	H. Lawrance
Friendship	164	0	0	Wind	Hon. J. C. Lynch	L. H. Harding
Goodland	107	0	0	Steam	Miss S. E. E. Springer	John H. Boyce and also lessee for said Pln.
Grazettes	181	0	0	Steam	Mrs. E. H. Thorne	E. C. Ward
Haggatt Hall	364	0	0	Steam	A. Ashby	W. F. Proverbs
Lears	626	0	0	Steam	Lears Estate Company	W. H. Bradshaw
Lodge	170	0	0	Wind	T. N. McConney	T. N. McConney
Lower Birney	218	0	0	Wind	W. T. Mahon	C. C. Mahon
Lower Estate	474	0	0	Steam	Frere <i>et al.</i>	J. E. Bayne
Neil's	213	0	0	Wind	Anthony Gibbs and Sons	J. T. Kirton
Pine	452	0	0	Steam	Hon. J. C. Lynch	W. H. Walcott
Rock Dundo	30	0	0	Wind	Mrs. Georgianna Mayers	Thomas Waite
Salters	294	0	0	Wind	Wm. Horne	R. F. McKenzie
Upton	241	0	0	Wind	Mrs. A. M. Arthur	A. S. Robinson
Warren	316	0	0	Steam	Ellen Trotman and Sisters	W. H. H. Swain
Waterford	532	0	0	Steam	Collymore and Bros.	E. W. Mahon
Willey	174	2	20	Steam	Mrs. S. A. Hinkson	A. H. Yearwood
Whitehall	132	0	0	Steam	C. W. and F. W. Barnes	E. F. Lewis

SUGAR-WORKS IN BARBADOS : ST. GEORGE (33)

Names of Plantations having Works	Acreeage	Steam or Wind	Owners' Names	Manager	Remarks
Ashbury	A. R. P. 315 0 0	Steam	Colonel A. H. Nourse	A. L. O'Neal	
Brighton	393 0 0	Steam	Hon. G. L. Pile	C. W. Boyce	
Boarded Hall (313 a.)	} Grand total, 1169 acres	Steam	Hon. G. L. Pile	Edward Mason	
Bulkeley (390 a.)		Steam	Hon. G. L. Pile	D. S. Hunte	
Buttals (209 a.)		Steam	Dr. N. L. Boxill; Hon. G. L. Pile, lessee	J. W. Boyce	
Carmichael's (257 a.)		Steam	Hon. G. L. Pile	S. S. Robinson	
Constant		480 0 0	Steam	E. A. and S. S. Robinson	
Cottage	216 0 0	Wind	Capt. A. C. Yard	Edward Bryan	
Drax Hall	957 0 0	Wind	Lady Dunsany	E. P. Bynoe	
Egerton	163 0 0	Wind	Wm. Horne	P. R. Greenidge	
Ellesmere	120 0 0	Wind	Mrs. S. R. Knight	J. Yearwood	
Fair View	171 2 0	Wind	Executors of James Frost, deceased	John Marriat	
Farm	183 0 0	Steam	Dr. C. W. St. John	Wm. A. Rudder	
Frenches	245 0 0	Wind	Jas. Hawkins	John C. Bradshaw	
Groves	160 0 0	Wind	Capt. A. C. Yard	Jos. D. Gilkes	
Golden Ridge	178 0 0	Steam	Geo. A. Yearwood	Geo. A. Yearwood	
Hanson	274 0 0	Steam	Jas T. Grayfoot <i>et al.</i>	J. T. Grayfoot	
Hope	140 0 0	Wind	Thos. C. Chandler	Thos. C. Chandler	
Jordan's	235 0 0	Steam	E. A. Walcott and E. G. Hart Wood	E. G. Hart Wood	
Jehovah Jirah	15 0 0	Wind	A. L. Marshall	A. L. Marshall	
Locust Hall	340 0 0	Steam	Ernest A. Hinkson	Ernest A. Hinkson	
Market Hill	34 0 0	Wind	Ralph C. Murphy	Ralph C. Murphy	

Mount	287	0	0	0	Steam	The Earl of Harewood	E. S. Mason
Moonshine Hall	215	0	0	0	Wind	F. C. Bancroft	F. C. Bancroft
New Market	50	0	0	0	Wind	J. T. Hindy (trustee)	W. F. Proverbs
Prerogative	107	0	0	0	Wind	E. C. Hoppin	E. C. Hoppin
Redland Cottage	24	0	0	0	Wind	Lucretia Waterman <i>et al.</i>	L. Waterman
Redland	202	0	0	0	Wind	John G. Mahon	John G. Mahon
Rose Hill	65	0	0	0	Wind	W. G. Croncy	W. G. Croncy
Rowans	165	0	0	0	Wind	Edward Packer	Edward Packer
Rural Cottage	18	0	0	0	Wind	Wm. A. Jones	Wm. A. Jones
Stepney	365	0	0	0	Steam	Mrs. C. J. Greenidge	G. Ward
Valley	250	0	0	0	Wind	Thos. Williams	A. E. Hutchinson
Walkers	264	0	0	0	Wind	G. and L. Yearwood	Henry Drayton
Windsor	250	0	0	0	Wind	Hon. G. L. Pile	G. N. Gooding
Woodland	147	0	0	0	Wind	Geo. A. Sealy	G. E. Sealy
CHRIST CHURCH (43)							
Adam's Castle	287	0	0	0	Steam	E. L. Ward	Joseph Webster
Amity Lodge	42	0	0	0	Wind	The executors of W. A. Bonyun, deceased	W. A. Bynoe
Bannatyne	191	0	0	0	Wind	Mrs. E. Boyle	L. M. Boyce
Ball's	384	0	0	0	Wind	George Yearwood	T. Skeete
Bentley	308	0	0	0	Steam	Torrance S. Skeete	E. H. S. Rose
Callendar's	51	0	0	0	Wind	S. B. Kirton	S. B. Kirton
Cane Vale	111	0	0	0	Wind	E. L. and J. W. Ward	E. L. Ward
Charnock's	220	0	0	0	Wind	J. and E. I. Baeza	B. Evelyn
Chancery Lane	353	0	0	0	Wind	H. Graham Yearwood	J. Sisnett
Coverley	319	0	0	0	Steam	Executors of I. M. Clarke, deceased	Hon. Sir F. J. Clarke

SUGAR-WORKS IN BARBADOS : CHRIST CHURCH—continued

Names of Plantations having Works	Acreage		Steam or Wind	Owners' Names	Manager	Remarks
	A.	P. R.				
Durant's	206	2 0	Wind	Robert Ward	J. H. Field	
Ealing Grove	150	2 0	Wind	John Legatt	John Legatt	
Enterprise	315	0 0	Wind	A. and E. Watson	A. Watson	
Fairy Valley	400	0 0	Steam	J. and P. Coates, Ltd.	W. H. Yearwood	
Frere Pilgrim	226	0 0	Steam	F. Hutson	F. Hutson	
Graeme Hall	276	0 0	Wind	Geo. Clarke	H. Kirton	
Gibbons	324	0 0	Wind	R. A. W. H. Chase	E. A. Chase	
Goodland	63	0 0	Wind	Charles F. Clarke	Charles F. Clarke	
Hannay's (394 a.) and The Ridge (297 a.)	691	0 0	Steam	E. A. Robinson	S. A. Hawkins	
Hopefield	201	0 0	Steam	Executor of Jas. E. Ince, deceased	E. C. Boyce Frank Ince	
Hopewell	70	0 0	Wind	T. B. E. W. Deane	T. B. E. W. Deane	
Hope	200	0 0	Steam	Messrs. Evelyn Bros.	Geo. M. Ward	
Kent	240	0 0	Wind	W. Edward Henry Grant	Jos. Gooding	
Lower Greys	257	0 0	Steam	Mrs. M. G. Senhouse	I. N. Thornton	
Lowther's	332	2 0	Steam	W. G. Watson	W. G. Watson	
Lowland	110	0 0	Wind	M. J. Seale <i>et al.</i>	M. J. Seale	
Maxwell	430	0 0	Steam	The Executors of D. C. Da Costa	E. R. Springer	
Newton	458	0 0	Steam	The Executors of Mrs. E. Lane, deceased	H. D. Manning	
Pegwell	130	0 0	Wind	W. T. Mahon	W. T. Mahon	
Pilgrim Place	274	0 0	Wind	Hon. W. P. Leacock	Jos. M. Lewis	
Rycroft's	226	0 0	Wind	J. E. C. Chaderton	J. E. C. Chaderton	
Seawell	343	0 0	Steam	Captain G. A. O. Lane	J. G. Kirton	

Searles and Dayrells	654	0	0	Steam	Lady Briggs	Jos. Briggs
Small Ridge	206	0	0	Wind	T. B. Evelyn	E. Walcott
Spencers	526	0	0	Steam	Executors of J. Hinkson, deceased	A. A. Eveiyn
Staple Grove	345	0	0	Steam	E. and F. S. Burton	E. Walcott
Ventnor	138	0	0	Wind	W. L. Haynes	J. C. Field
Warner's	118	0	0	Wind	E. L. Ward	R. Gooding
Wilcox	212	0	0	Wind	E. Watson	Clement Proverbs
Woodbourne and Valley Hill	226	0	0	Wind	The Executors of G. A. Nightingale, deceased	A. Bishop
Worthing View	61	0	0	Wind	Mary J. Eversley	Julian Gall
Wotton, Kingsland, and Maynard's	484	0	0	Steam	T. B. Evelyn <i>et al.</i>	W. Moore
Yorkshire and Little Four Square	363	0	0	Steam	G. H. Arthur	Chas. M. Drayton
ST. JOHN (24)						
Ashford	198	0	0	Wind	Mrs. M. L. Hart	H. Harte
Bath	627	0	37	Steam	W. C. and J. D. E. Yearwood	B. W. Medford
Bowmanston	245	0	0	Steam	Birch, Collymore, and Douglas	J. O. Shepherd
Claybury	303	0	0	Steam	Hon. G. L. Pile <i>et al</i>	T. W. Branch
Cliff	236	0	0	Wind	Miss E. S. O'Neal	J. C. Armstrong
Clifton Hall	401	1	0	Steam	Hon. G. L. Pile	C. Haynes
College	438	2	25	Wind	The S.P.G. (trustees)	E. L. Hollinsed
Colleton	540	0	0	Steam	Capt. Godsall	I. J. Tinling
Eastmont	44	0	0	Wind	C. Miller Austin	C. Miller Austin
Guinea	585	0	0	Steam	D. M. Simpson	— Williams
Haynes Hill	121	0	0	Wind	M. F. Greenidge	M. F. Greenidge
						Added, Clifden, 200 a.

SUGAR-WORKS IN BARBADOS : ST. JOHN—continued

Names of Plantations having Works	Acreage		Steam or Wind	Owners' Names	Manager	Remarks
	A.	P.				
Henley	338	0	Steam	Shepherd and Poyer	Charles Kirton	
Hothersal	405	0	Steam	Capt. Godsal	I. J. Tinling	
Kendal	751	0	Steam	A. R. Fellowes	R. P. Peterkin	
Lemon Arbor	179	0	Wind	G. E. Sealy	C. N. Farmer	
Moncrieffe	203	0	Wind	J. M. Image	H. E. Thomas	
Newcastle	680	0	Steam	Hon. R. Haynes, trustee to estate of J. Haynes, dec.	C. P. Greaves	
Palmer's	266	0	Steam	Geo. Herbert	J. C. Shepherd	
Pool	423	0	Steam	Lieut.-Col. F. C. Trollope	W. C. Browne	Added, Risque, 57 a. 1 r. 20 p.
Queensland	120	0	Wind	M. F. Greenidge	S. C. C. Greenidge	
Small Hope	29	0	Wind	Waite and Walcott	J. Doughlin	
Society	336	0	Steam	The S.P.G. (trustees)	E. L. Hollinsed	
Todd's	255	2	Steam	Capt. N. Forte	Wm. C. Gill	
Wakefield	293	2	Steam	R. Taylor	R. Taylor	
ST. PHILIP (27)						
Bayleys	449	1	Wind	Sisnett Brothers	C. J. Sisnett	
Carrington's	939	1	Steam	George Carrington	H. A. Bovell	Added, Chapel, 396 a. 1 r. 18 p.
Congo Road	281	1	Steam	E. L. and J. W. Ward	J. W. Ward	
Eastbourne	88	2	Wind	R. Shepherd	R. Shepherd	
Edgecumbe	305	0	Steam	T.S. and E. B. Skeete, trustees to estate of E. B. Skeete, dec.	G. P. Skeete	

Fairfield Foursquare	92 0 0 1067 2 0	Wind Steam	E. A. Walcott <i>et al.</i> Thomas Daniel and Co., in liquidation	J. Maloney E. A. Atwell	Added: Grove, 245 a. 2 r.; Brewster's, 288 a. 1 r.; Sandy Hill, 185 a. 2 r.; Thurban, 61 a.
Golden Grove Grand View Halton Hampton	206 1 0 17 11 13 307 0 0 1112 0 3	Steam Wind Steam Steam	S. Browne <i>et al.</i> Mrs. E. O. Rolstone Thomas Mayers A. Cameron	W. H. Smith E. O. Rolstone C. P. Thomas F. W. Greaves	Added: Bushy Park, 347 a. 3 r.; Sun- bury, 412 a.
Harmony Lodge Harrow Jezreel Kirton Mangrove	84 0 0 375 1 0 48 0 0 416 0 0 451 0 0	Wind Steam Wind Steam Wind	R. W. Boxill Mrs. G. H. Alleyne Thos. H. Lashley S. Browne <i>et al.</i> A. M. P. Watson <i>et al.</i> , trustees to es- tate of N. Weekes, deceased	J. S. Williams J. Puckerin Thos. H. Lashley S. Browne J. S. Williams	
Mapp's Mount Pleasant Oldbury	250 0 0 317 0 0 350 0 0	Steam Wind Steam	Frank Johnson J. M. Image <i>et al.</i> E. L. and J. James Ward	J. F. Clarke C. E. Chase C. H. Browne	
Oughterson	188 1 20	Steam	R. A. A. Farmer	R. A. Farmer	
Pollard's River Ruby Thicket	111 0 0 405 3 0 436 0 0 720 0 0	Wind Steam Steam Steam	J. T. Bourne W. and R. A. Farmer Julian F. Clarke The Earl of Hare- wood	J. T. Bourne H. M. Elliott E. H. Kirton J. F. Boyce	Added, Fortescue, 183 a.
Three Houses	444 0 0	Steam	E. Hinkson <i>et al.</i> , trustees to the es- tate of Robert Arthur, deceased	W. H. Puckerin	

SUGAR-WORKS IN BARBADOS : ST. PHILIP—*continued*

Names of Plantations having Works	Acreage		Steam or Wind	Owners' Names	Manager	Remarks
	A.	R. P.				
Vineyard	209	0 13	Steam	E. Hinkson <i>et al.</i> , trustees to estate of Robert Arthur, deceased	— Clarke	
Wiltshire	230	0 0	Wind	E. L. Skeete	T. H. Beale	
ST. THOMAS (41)						
Airy Cot	33	0 0	Wind	A. H. Nurse	A. H. Nurse	St. Thomas and St. Andrew
Applewhaité's	456	3 0	Steam	J. Cobham	G. C. Edghill	St. Thomas and St. George.
Arthur Seat	115	0 0	Wind	S. B. Kirton	J. Webster (lessee)	Added, Apple Groves, 50 a. St. Thomas and St. James.
Ayshford	165	0 0	Wind	G. Parris	G. Parris	
Bagatelle	213	0 0	Steam	C. D. Bascom	C. D. Bascom	
Barnwell	69	0 0	Wind	F. A. Layne <i>et al.</i>	J. R. Birkett	St. Thomas and St. Joseph.
Bennett's	279	0 0	Steam	J. Forte	H. R. Dowding	
Buck's	60	0 0	Wind	R. H. B. Ward	R. H. B. Ward	
Bushy Park	72	0 0	Wind	J. B. King	J. T. Williams	
Bloomsbury	131	0 0	Wind	Wright Bros.	W. H. Payne	Added, Caledonia St. Thomas and St. Andrew.
Cane Field	240	0 0	Wind	Executors of Mrs. M. Clarke	R. L. Clarke	

Cane Garden	238	0	0	Wind	R. P. Pile	S. A. Gill	Added, Lewis.
Clifton	240	0	0	Wind	F. G. B. King	F. G. B. King	
Cleveland	59	2	0	Wind	Dr. C. L. Mottley	L. Mottley	
Content	211	0	0	Wind	F. A. Layne <i>et al.</i>	J. R. Birkett	
Duke's	181	0	0	Wind	Miss Ellen Manning	T. Parris	
Duncombe	382	0	0	Steam	Mrs. J. Rose	G. Turney	
Edgehill	234	0	0	Steam	H. G. Yearwood (trustee)	H. Goddard	
Endeavour	105	0	0	Wind	J. W. Parris	J. W. Parris	Added, Hopefield.
Exchange	97	0	0	Wind	W. A. Tryham	T. E. McKenzie	St. Thomas and St. George.
Farmer's	308	0	0	Wind	N. A. Harris	N. B. Bovell	St. Thomas, St. Jo- seph, and St. George.
Fisher Pond	314	0	33	Wind	Fisherpond Estate Company	T. L. Allamby	
Fortress	87	1	36	Wind		T. W. Robinson	
Grand View	97	0	0	Steam	Dr. J. W. Hawkins	C. A. Nichols	
Hopewell	306	0	0	Steam	F. G. Inniss	H. H. Inniss	
Highland	161	0	0	Wind	Mrs. G. A. Mahon	G. Mahon	
Hillaby	271	2	0	Steam	C. E. Yearwood	M. A. Seale	
Lion Castle	236	0	0	Wind	J. A. Mahon	J. A. Mahon	St. Thomas and St. Andrew.
Mangrove Pond	234	1	0	Wind	Hon. J. C. Lynch	E. A. Kennedy	
Mount Wilton	534	0	0	Steam	T. N. Harris	R. J. Johnson	St. Thomas and St., Joseph. Added, Maynard's.
Olive Branch	110	0	0	Steam	C. E. Yearwood	Jno. Sargeant	
Pleasant Vale	27	0	0	Wind	W. B. Dash	W. B. Dash	
Plum Tree	154	2	0	Wind	S. Parris <i>et al.</i>	D. D. Roberts	
Ridgeway	209	0	0	Wind	Mrs. G. S. Packer	E. M. Haynes	St. Thomas and St. James.
Rugby	141	0	0	Steam	G. Bagot	G. Bagot	
Strong Hope	123	0	0	Wind	J. W. Roach	J. W. Roach	

SUGAR-WORKS IN BARBADOS : ST. THOMAS—*continued*

Names of Plantations having Works	Acreage		Steam or Wind	Owners' Names	Manager	Remarks
	A.	R. P.				
Sturges	150	0 0	Wind	S. Parris	H. Street	Added, Rose Cottage.
Vaocluse	584	1 11	Steam	A. Ashby	A. D. Gill	
Walkes' Spring	328	0 0	Steam	Mrs. C. E. Flemming	W. Bancroft	
Welches	153	0 0	Wind	Mrs. M. J. J. Hutson	H. Hutson	
Welchman Hall	224	0 0	Wind	H. Carrington	A. G. Gooding	
ST. JAMES (20)						
Apes' Hill	433	0 0	Wind	C. B. Austin	C. B. Austin	St. James, St. Thomas, and St. Andrew.
Blower's	433	0 0	Steam	Sunbury Sugar Estate Co., Ltd.	A. P. Baker	St. Thomas and St. James.
Clermont	247	0 0	Wind	Irvine Skinner	Edgar Thomas	(Works in St. James.)
Endeavour	26	1 0	Wind	H. C. Boyle <i>et al.</i>	C. B. Austin	St. Thomas, St. James, and St. Michael.
Hope	40	3 0	Wind	Geo. T. McKenzie	G. T. McKenzie	
Holder's	190	1 13	Wind	Dr. L. T. F. Archer	J. A. Williams	
Husband's	205	1 12	Wind	T. C. Waite	T. C. Waite	
Lancaster	480	0 0	Steam	Wilkinson & Rutherford	W. F. Mandeville	
Lascelles	196	3 31	Wind	Mrs. R. F. Dear	H. V. West	

Mullineux	250	0	0	Wind	S. C. Thorne	S. C. Thorne	Added, Water Hall, Clintons, and York.
Norwood	307	0	0	Wind	J. P. Clarke	J. P. Clarke	
Oxnards	156	3	37	Wind	V. Waith	V. Waith	
Prior Park	207	0	0	Wind	Irving S. Skinner	Preston Yearwood	
Porter's	285	3	34	Steam	Dr. E. G. Pilgrim	L. S. Drayton	
Spring	532	3	0	Wind	W. H. Walcott	S. A. Walcott	
Springhead	311	0	0	Wind	H. J. Birch <i>et al.</i>	J. B. King	
Sandy Lane	436	3	18	Steam	Trustees of Mrs. H. E. Thorne, de- ceased	H. A. Feild	
Tait's	312	0	0	Wind	E. B. Claret	A. Reece	
Trent's	357	1	14	Wind	Jas. Inniss	A. Bonyan	
Thorppe's	87	2	0	Wind	Jno. T. Haynes	J. T. Haynes	
ST. LUCY (33)							
Babb's	81	0	0	Wind	J. L. K. Pedder	J. T. Seale	
Barrow's	85	2	0	Wind	O. D. Jones	C. S. Ward	
Bourbon	191	0	0	Wind	E. L. and G. P. Skeete	R. O. D. Griffith	
Bright Hall	177	0	0	Wind	J. H. Boyce	T. E. W. Deane	
Bromefield	381	0	0	Steam	W. Bashford <i>et al.</i>	F. A. St. John	
Cane Garden	33	2	12	Wind	C. W. St. John <i>et al.</i>	J. S. Harris	
Checker Hall	320	0	0	Steam	J. S. Harris	B. A. Bowen	
Collyns	198	0	0	Wind	C. K. Gibbons	C. Skinner	
Cottage	85	0	0	Wind	C. Skinner and F. Perkins	W. Skinner	
Cove	119	0	0	Wind	Miss S. E. Springer	F. L. Kellman	
Cluff's	103	1	0	Wind	A. D. Kellman	I. S. Skinner	
Crab Hill	329	0	0	Wind	I. S. Skinner	F. A. Ward	
Fairfield	157	0	0	Steam	F. A. Ward	W. B. Johnson	
Friendship	332	2	16	Wind	T. W. O'Neal		

SUGAR-WORKS IN BARBADOS : ST. LUCY—*continued*

Names of Plantations having Works	Acreage		Steam or Wind	Owners' Name	Manager	Remarks
	A.	R. P.				
Friendly Hall	53	0 0	Wind	Mrs. J. W. Cox	Henry S. Cox	
Flatfield	40	0 0	Wind	Martha Bowen	J. S. H. Bowen	
Hannay's	181	0 0	Wind	W. Bashford <i>et al.</i>	T. E. W. Deane	
Harrison's	381	0 0	Wind	Col. W. A. Collins	J. A. Boyce	
Hope	284	0 0	Wind	Allan O. and D. Morris Skinner	J. B. Skinner	
Hopeville	35	0 0	Wind	W. B. Johnson	W. B. Johnson	
Husband's	258	0 0	Steam	Shepherd and Poyer	J. C. Bovell	
Lambert's	518	0 0	Steam	Miss Phillips	C. R. Mandeville	
Lowland	175	0 0	Wind	H. B. Skeete	H. B. Skeete	
Mount Gay	385	3 0	Wind	Sir A. J. Compton Thornhill	R. Springer	
Mount Pleasant	38	0 39	Wind	J. C. O'Neal	J. C. O'Neal	
Mount Poyer	205	0 0	Wind	A. R. Fellowes	Chas. Packer	
Pickering's	383	0 0	Steam	E. M. Fenwick	Jas. Bovell	
Risk	87	0 45	Wind	H. O. Seale	H. O. Seale	
Spring Garden	170	0 0	Wind	A. R. Fellowes	Chas. Packer	
Spring Hall	384	0 0	Wind	A. R. Fellowes	Chas. Packer	
Trent's	189	0 0	Wind	J. H. Boyce	John W. Watson	
Union	30	0 0	Wind	M. R. Johnson	I. S. Skinner	
Whitehead's	72	3 21	Wind	A. D. Kellman	F. L. Kellman	
ST. PETER (33)						
Alleynedale	350	0 0	Wind	Mrs. E. D. Chandler	Allan Seale	
Ashton Hall	213	0 0	Wind	A. F. Ward <i>et al.</i>	W. L. Webster	
Baker's	289	0 0	Wind	F. T. Durant	F. T. Durant	

Battaley's	64	0	0	Wind	F. L. Kellman	F. L. Kellman
Bayfield (late Sweet-field)	72	0	0	Wind	S. T. Clarke	S. T. Clarke
Black Bess	328	2	5	Wind	Thomas Parris	Richard Parris
Castle	520	0	0	Steam	A. Ashby	John Watson
Colleton	230	0	0	Wind	K. E. Packer	S. A. Ward
Ebworth	260	0	0	Wind	C. J. P. Cave	J. B. Dean
Farm	137	0	0	Wind	H. A. Pile	H. A. Pile
Gibbes'	219	0	0	Wind	Dr. E. G. Pilgrim	Thos. H. Seale
Hayman's	228	0	0	Wind	E. R. Pile	G. A. Ward
Heywood's	153	0	31	Wind	C. Leacock	J. L. K. Pedder
Hopeland	111	0	0	Wind	Lilian Johnson	E. H. Shepherd
Maynard's	234	0	0	Wind	T. H. Corbin	T. H. Corbin
Mangrove	215	0	0	Wind	I. S. Skinner	E. H. Shepherd
Mount Brevitor	243	0	0	Wind	C. Skinner and F. Perkins	Conrad Seale
Mount Prospect	206	0	0	Wind	T. W. O'Neal	T. W. O'Neal
Mullins	22	0	0	Wind	Mrs. M. D. Edwards	Thos. H. Seale
Orange Hill	355	0	0	Wind	T. N. McConney	C. Dowding
Oxford	223	0	0	Wind	A. D. Gill	L. Reece
Pleasant Hall	168	0	2	Wind	F. F. Gill	F. F. Gill
Portland	308	0	0	Wind	Dr. W. K. Chandler	W. E. Drayton
Richmond Hill	132	0	0	Wind	I. S. Skinner	E. H. Shepherd
Rock Hall	420	0	0	Wind	M. J. H. McAndrew	M. J. H. McAndrew
Rock and Four Hill	486	0	0	Wind		J. T. Allamby
Rockless	54	0	15	Wind	W. W. Emtage	W. W. Emtage
Rose Hill	67	3	0	Wind	Josephus Greaves	Josephus Greaves
Six Men's	240	0	0	Wind	Dr. W. K. Chandler	Allan Seale
St. Nicholas Abbey	409	0	0	Steam	C. J. P. Cave	T. S. N. Dean
Warleigh	146	0	0	Wind	E. R. Pile	H. A. Pile
Welch Town	427	0	0	Wind	Lady Briggs	W. C. Hutson
Whitehall	182	0	0	Wind	B. M. Eckxtein	B. M. Eckxtein

Two separate mills, but under one management.

SUGAR-WORKS IN BARBADOS : ST. JOSEPH (32)

Names of Plantations having Works	Acreage	Steam or Wind	Owners' Names	Manager	Remarks
Andrews	A. 310	Steam	Antony Gibbs & Sons	W. M. King	
Auburn	R. P. 0 12	Wind	C. R. D. Evelyn	C. R. D. Evelyn	
Bissex Hill	26 2 0	Wind	Hon. R. Haynes, executor of J. A. Haynes, deceased	A. P. Haynes	
Blackman's	378 0 0	Steam	E. B. Colvin	M. T. Greenidge	
Buckden	96 0 0	Wind	G. A. Sealy	H. C. Bradshaw	
Cambridge	295 0 0	Wind	D. A. Roach	C. A. Dowding	
Castle Grant	272 0 0	Wind	Edgar Tudor Cox	G. G. Gale	
Chimborazo	38 0 0	Wind	G. G. Gill	G. G. Gill	
Clement Rock	40 0 0	Wind	H. M. Elliott	J. A. Sealy	
Easy Hall and Salt- ram	354 1 24	Steam	Hon. R. Haynes	W. Harris	Added, Saltram, 159 a. 2 r.
Forster Hall	433 0 0	Wind	E. Walcott and H. Wood	C. B. Ingraham	
Frizer's	404 0 0	Steam	Trustee of estate of W. J. Wood, deceased	Thomas Seale	
Fruitful Hill	13 2 0	Wind	A. P. Haynes	L. F. O. Niccolls	
Horse Hill	42 0 0	Wind	J. R. and L. F. O. Niccolls	E. Harris	
Indian Pond	43 0 0	Wind	F. D. C. Massiah	J. R. Browne	
Joe's River	554 0 0	Steam	H. A. Williams	C. A. D. Gill	
Lamming's	141 0 9	Wind	M. M. McClean, executrix	G. O'D. Walton	
Little Diamond	3 2 13	Wind	C. A. D. Gill	R. Haynes	
Little Island	16 2 26	Wind	G. O'D. Walton		
Malvern	315 1 37	Wind	N. A. Forte, deceased; G. L. Pile, receiver		

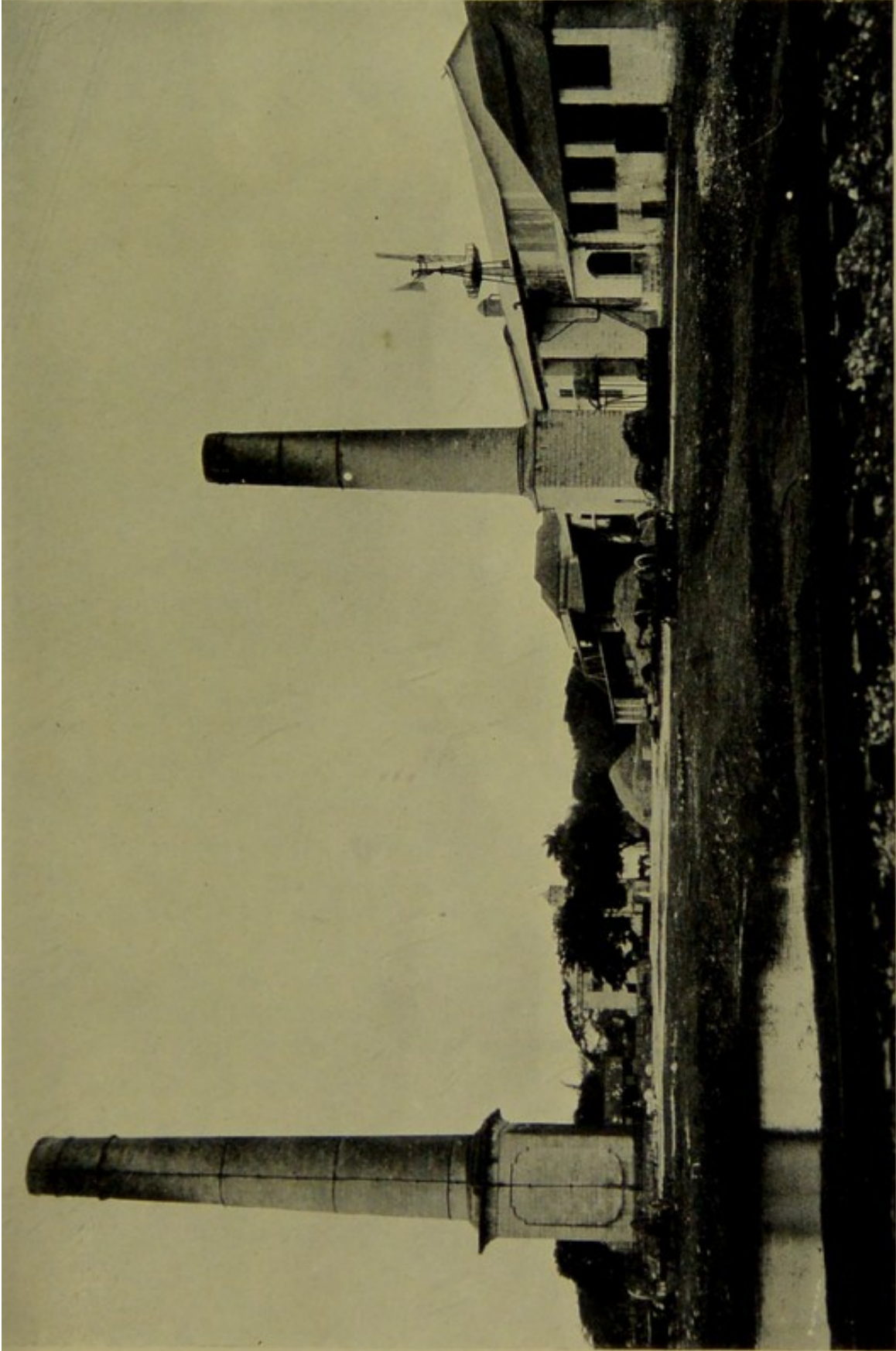
Mellowe's	250	2	16	Wind	A. P. Haynes	A. P. Haynes
Mount Dacres	86	2	0	Wind	H. A. Williams	H. A. Williams
Overtons	10	0	0	Wind	J. R. Niccolls	L. F. O. Niccolls
Parks'	262	0	20	Wind	A. P. Haynes	A. P. Haynes
Retreat	132	0	0	Wind	W. G. Carrington, deceased; F. A. Layne, trustee	G. C. Baker
Richmond	36	0	0	Wind	R. Boyce	C. Gill
Spa	101	2	0	Wind	F. F. C. Gill	A. Gill
Spring Field	395	0	0	Wind	H. A. Williams	H. A. Williams
Tamarind Grove	7	2	0	Wind	J. N. Browne	J. N. Browne
Vale	12	0	0	Wind	A. P. Haynes	R. D. Mayers
Union	7	0	20	Wind	R. D. Mayers	J. E. Greaves
Vaughan's	129	0	0	Wind	C. M. Austin	
ST. ANDREW (19)						
Bawden's and River	521	0	0	Wind and Steam	Johnson and Hink- son	R. S. Reid
Burnt House	166	0	0	Wind	J. L. R. Pedder	Jos. Best
Bruce Vale	225	0	0	Steam	J. R. Inniss	J. R. Inniss
Breedies and Cleland	442	0	0	Wind (two)	Mrs. J. B. Denison <i>et al.</i>	Jas. Packer
Cane Garden	22	0	0	Wind	G. T. Sealy	G. T. Sealy
Cheltenham	30	0	0	Wind	J. F. Medford	J. F. Medford
Friendship and Bar- rows	269	0	0	Steam	S. Manning	H. M. Elliott
Greenland and Over Hill	644	2	0	Steam	Greenland Industries Company	C. B. Jemmott
Gregg Farm	215	2	0	Wind	J. A. and J. T. Alleyne	G. G. Gregory
Haggatt's	506	2	22	Steam	F. Hutson	G. Hutson

Added, Barrows, 26 a.

Added, Over Hill,
235 a.

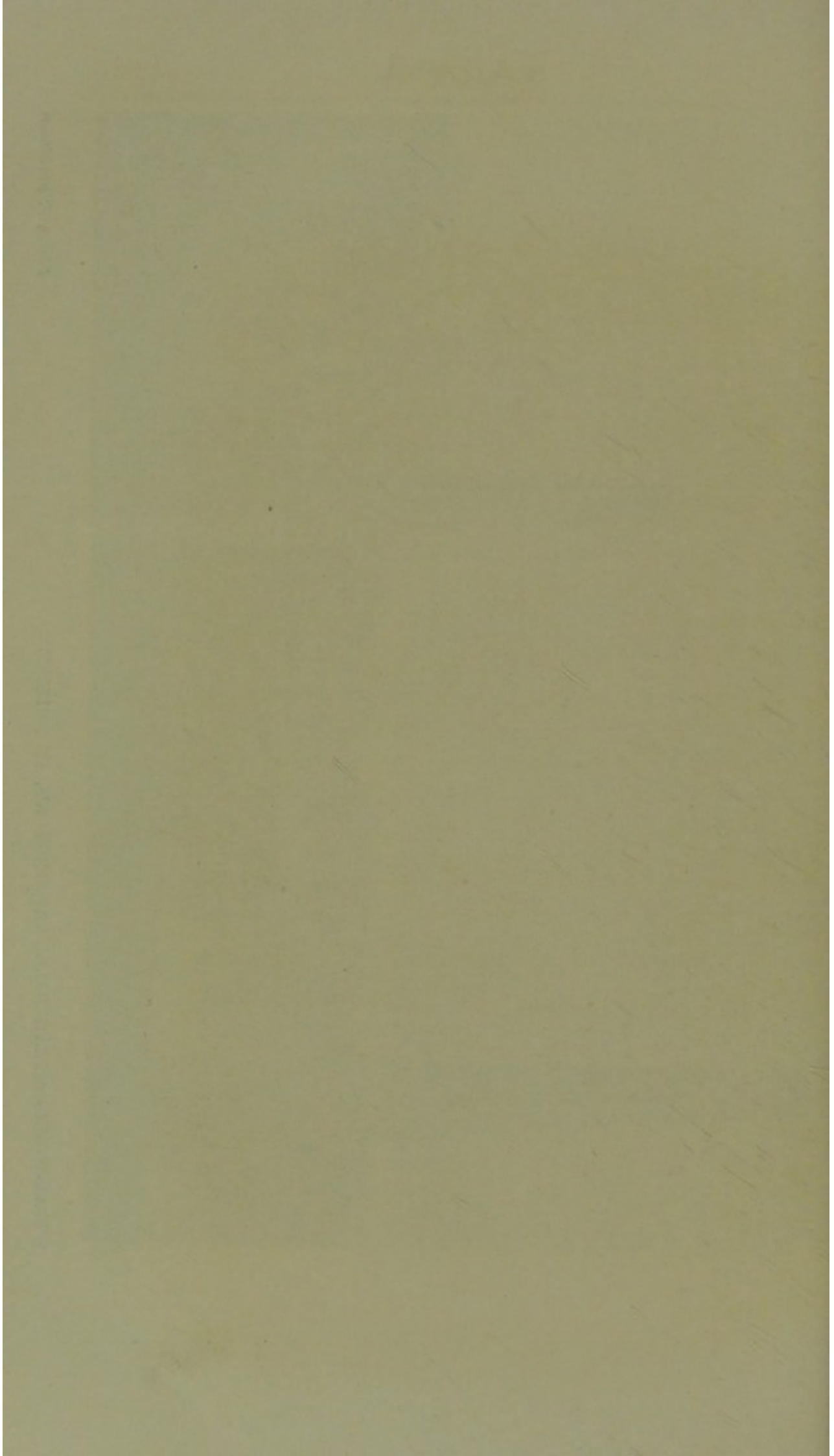
SUGAR-WORKS IN BARBADOS : ST. ANDREW—*continued*

Names of Plantations having Works	Acreage		Steam or Wind	Owners' Names	Manager	Remarks
	A.	R. P.				
Hill	150	0 0	Wind	F. Hutson	A. Hutson	
Hopewell	62	0 0	Wind	A. P. Haynes	A. P. Haynes	
Less Beholden	4	1 0	Wind	S. E. Pollard	J. E. Clarke	
Morgan Lewis	354	0 0	Wind	R. P. Pile	C. Packer	
Mount All	159	0 0	Wind	West Indian Estates, Ltd.	A. P. Haynes	
Sedge Pond	216	0 0	Wind	Fred Fitzherbert Gill	J. E. Clarke	
Spring Vale and Mal- lards	187	0 0	Steam	Samuel Parris <i>et al.</i>		Added, Mallards 91 a. 2 r. 27 p.
Senior's	150	0 0	Wind	A. P. Haynes	A. P. Haynes	
Sunbeam	5	1 0	Wind	W. Taylor and J. N. Walkes	W. Taylor and J. N. Walkes	



SUGAR-WORKS (STEAM MILL), CARRINGTON'S, ST. PHILIP'S

Photo W. Parkinson



PART IV

POSTAL INFORMATION

By W. H. BAILEY, Esq., I.S.O.

HOURS OF BUSINESS

THE General Post Office is opened daily except on Sundays and other days set apart for Divine Worship and Public Bank Holidays as follows: From 7 o'clock A.M. to 4 o'clock P.M. except on Saturdays when the office will be closed after the despatch of the mails for the country districts, provided that the office shall be kept open until the closing hour for foreign mails as may be advertised.

STAMPS. Will be sold from 7 A.M. to 4 P.M. and later when necessary.

LETTERS, ETC., REGISTERED. From 7 A.M. to 4 P.M.

MONEY ORDERS ISSUED AND PAID. From 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. On Saturdays from 10 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.

PARCELS. Will be received and delivered from 7 A.M. to 4 P.M. On Saturdays from 7 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.

The Country Post Offices are opened at hours varying from 6.30 A.M. to 8 A.M., and are kept open until the despatch of the mails to Bridgetown. They are again opened in the afternoon from about 1 P.M. and kept open until the despatch of the letter-carriers, except those offices where Money Orders are paid, which are kept open as long as may be necessary. St. Peter Post Office, in Speightstown, is open from 7 A.M. to 4 P.M.

MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL ORDERS

Money Orders and British and Local Postal Orders are issued and paid at the following Post Offices besides Bridgetown:

St. Peter—at "Speightstown."

St. Lucy—at "Benthams."

St. James—at “Hole House” Station.

St. John—

St. Philip—“The Farm.”

Christchurch—“Plum Grove.”

The commission payable on Money Orders issued is as follows:

For United States, Canada, Canal zone, and United Kingdom, and any country through the United Kingdom, at per £1, or part of £1	5 <i>d.</i>
For each additional £1, or part thereof, up to £19	5 <i>d.</i>

The maximum amount of a single Order is \$100, or £20 10*s.* 8*d.*, to first three places, and to United Kingdom, £40.

For the British West Indies and British Guiana, and for all local Money Order Offices:

For each amount not exceeding 10 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>d.</i>
Exceeding 10 <i>s.</i> and not exceeding £1	2½ <i>d.</i>
Each additional £1 or part thereof, up to £40 for the West Indies and £10 locally	2½ <i>d.</i>

Postal Orders (Inland) are of the following denominations, viz.:

	1/-	1/6	2/-	2/6	3/-	5/-	10/-	20/-
Commission	½ <i>d.</i>	½ <i>d.</i>	1 <i>d.</i>	1 <i>d.</i>	1 <i>d.</i>	1½ <i>d.</i>	2 <i>d.</i>	2½ <i>d.</i>

British Postal Orders of the following denominations, viz.:

	6 <i>d.</i>	1/-	1/6	2/-	2/6	3/-	4/-	5/-	8/-	10/-	15/-	20/-	21/-
Com.	½ <i>d.</i>	½ <i>d.</i>	1 <i>d.</i>	1 <i>d.</i>	1½ <i>d.</i>	2 <i>d.</i>	2½ <i>d.</i>	3 <i>d.</i>	3½ <i>d.</i>	5 <i>d.</i>	5 <i>d.</i>		

British Postal Orders will be paid at any of the Money Order Offices in the country districts.

PARCEL POST

Inland Parcels can be transmitted to any Post Office from any office in the island up to a weight of 5 lb. The rate is 2*d.* per ½ lb. or part thereof. The parcel must not exceed one foot in length, or two feet length and girth combined.

Parcels for abroad should be posted at the General Post Office, Bridgetown.

The following are the rates of postage :

To United Kingdom, British and Danish West Indies, not exceeding 3 lb.	1s. each
Exceeding 3 lb. and not 7 lb.	2s. „
„ 7 „ „ 11 „	3s. „
Bermuda, United States of America, and the Panama Canal zone, at per lb.	6d.
Dominion of Canada, at per lb.	6d.
For Surinam (through British Guiana) up to 3 lb.	1s. 8d.
Over 3 lb. to 7 lb.	3s. 0d.
Over 7 lb. to 11 lb.	4s. 6d.
For countries <i>via</i> London in addition to the rates stated in the British Post Office Guide, the following are charged: Up to 3 lb.	8d.
Over 3 lb. to 7 lb.	1s. 4d.
Over 7 lb. to 11 lb.	2s. 0d.

The limit of weight to all places is 11 lb.

Parcels received from abroad are delivered at the chief office only, on the production of the notice to the addressee thereof.

DELIVERY OF LETTERS—HOUSE-TO-HOUSE

City. There are four deliveries daily, except on Saturdays, viz., 9 A.M., 10 A.M., 2.30 P.M., and 3.30 P.M. On Saturdays, the hours are 10 A.M. and 12.30 P.M.

Country (including the rural part of St. Michael). The mails are closed at 12.30 P.M., and despatched from the General Post Office at about 1 P.M. Newspapers must be posted by 12 noon. Letters are taken out for delivery as soon as possible after arrival at each Post Office.

INTERCEPTION OF CORRESPONDENCE

Persons who desire to have their letters, &c., from abroad intercepted, for delivery to them at the General Post Office, can give notice in writing on the day before the arrival of the mail by which the correspondence is expected, and by paying a fee of one penny, either by post card or by letter.

BARBADOS
POSTAL INFORMATION

	FOR DELIVERY IN			Observations
	1 Barbados	2 United Kingdom and British Colonies, Egypt and Soudan	3 All other Countries	
(1) LETTERS—per ounce Each additional ounce or part thereof . . .	1 <i>d.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>	1 <i>d.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>	2½ <i>d.</i> 1½ <i>d.</i>	(1) Dimensions may not exceed 24 × 12 × 12 in. No limit as to weight.
(2) POST CARDS Single, each . . . Reply paid . . .	½ <i>d.</i> —	1 <i>d.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	1 <i>d.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	(2) May not exceed 5½ × 3½ in. nor be less than 4 × 2¾ in. to places abroad, and not less than 3¼ × 2¼ in. for local delivery.
(3) NEWSPAPERS Not exceeding . . . Each additional . . .	4 oz. ¼ <i>d.</i> 4 ,, ¼ <i>d.</i>	2 oz. ¼ <i>d.</i> 2 ,, ¼ <i>d.</i>	2 oz. ¼ <i>d.</i> 2 ,, ¼ <i>d.</i>	(3) May not exceed 24 × 12 × 12 in. to British Colonies and Possessions and Non-Union Countries, but to Foreign Countries in Postal Union the length is limited to 18 in. Weight same as Book Packets.
(4) a. BOOK PACKETS Not exceeding . . . Each additional . . .	4 oz. ¼ <i>d.</i> 4 ,, ¼ <i>d.</i>	2 oz. ¼ <i>d.</i> 2 ,, ¼ <i>d.</i>	2 oz. ¼ <i>d.</i> 2 ,, ¼ <i>d.</i>	(4) a, c. For the United Kingdom and British Colonies or Possessions or Non-Union Coun-

tries the limits are 5 lb. in weight and 24 × 12 × 12 in. For other Postal Union Countries the limits are 4 lb. in weight and 18 × 12 × 12 in. If in form of a roll, the limits of size in all cases are 30 in. long by 4 in. in diameter.
 (4) *b.* Samples for the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Non-Union Countries are not to exceed 5 lb. in weight and 24 × 12 × 12 in. For other Postal Union Countries the limits are 12 oz. in weight and 12 × 8 × 4 in., or, in the case of a roll, 12 in. in length by 6 in. in diameter.

b. SAMPLE PACKETS				
Not exceeding	4 oz. 1d.	4 oz. 1d.	4 oz. 1d.	4 oz. 1d.
Each additional	4 " 1/2d.	2 " 1/2d.	2 " 1/2d.	2 " 1/2d.
c. COMMERCIAL PAPERS				
Not exceeding	4 oz. 1/2d.	10 oz. 2 1/2d.	10 oz. 2 1/2d.	10 oz. 2 1/2d.
Each additional	4 " 1/2d.	2 " 1/2d.	2 " 1/2d.	2 " 1/2d.
Fee for registration of any article for abroad			2d.	
" " " " local			1d.	
" " acknowledgment of delivery of a registered article			2 1/2d.	
" " inquiry concerning the disposal of a registered article			2 1/2d.	
Insurance on letters				
Not exceeding £12 value			8d.	
Each additional £12 up to £400			4d.	

There is no Insurance to the United States and Canada and several other places.

Compensation is granted up to £2, under certain conditions, for the loss of a registered article while in transmission through the post.

Newspapers and printed matter generally must be posted half an hour before the closing of the letter mail.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
 January 24, 1909.

PARCEL POST

PLACES TO WHICH PARCELS ARE FORWARDED BY PARCEL POST DIRECT FROM BARBADOS.
RATES, DIMENSIONS, WEIGHTS, ETC.

PLACES	RATES			INSURANCE			MAXIMUM DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHT			How Forwarded	Time of closing the Mail
	Not exceeding 3 lb.	Not exceeding 7 lb.	Not exceeding 11 lb.	Not exceeding £12	Each additional £12 Limit of Insurance	Length	Length and Girth	Weight			
United Kingdom	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£	Ft. in.	lb.	By Royal Mail Steamers on every alternate Tuesday	Usually about 12 noon on alternate Tuesdays. 4 P.M. on alternate Mondays preceding arrival of English Mail.	
Jamaica				5	2½	400					
Trinidad				5	2½	50			" "	and also one hour before closing of Letter Mails in the case of other steamers.	
Demerara				5	2½	50					
St. Vincent				5	2½	50			also by the Pickford & Black Steamers	" "	
Grenada	1 0	2 0	3 0	5	2½	50					
St. Lucia				5	2½	50			" "	" "	
Dominica				5	2½	50					
Antigua.				No S	service	50	3 6	6 0			
				"	"			11			

MISCELLANEOUS

The Governor directed the publication for general information of the following Circular Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies with reference to the arrangements which have been made to bring the British Indian Postal Agencies situated in the French Settlements in India within the scope of the Imperial Penny Postage scheme. (February 20, 1911.)

DOWNING STREET,
January 19, 1911.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that arrangements have been made to bring the British Indian Postal Agencies situated in the French Settlements in India within the scope of the Imperial Penny Postage scheme.

2. The French Government accepted the proposal on the understanding that letters posted in the French Post Offices situated in the Settlements would receive as favourable treatment in the postal services of the British Empire as they would receive if posted, either in the Settlements or in British India, in a British Indian Post Office.

3. Under the arrangement, which came into force on the 29th of September last as far as India is concerned, the Imperial Penny Postage scheme is extended to the British Post Offices in French territory in India, and the French Post Offices in those Settlements are permitted to exchange letters with the United Kingdom and British Colonies and Protectorates at Imperial Penny Postage rates.

4. I enclose, for the information of the postal authorities, a list of the post offices situated in the Settlements referred to.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,
L. HARCOURT.

The Officer Administering
the Government of Barbados.

Enclosure in Circular Despatch of January 19, 1911

LIST OF POST OFFICES SITUATED IN THE FRENCH SETTLEMENTS
IN INDIA

Name of French Settlement	Name of French Post Office	Name of British Post Office
Pondicherry	Pondicherry	Pondicherry Ariyankuppam Bahoor Mudaliarpet Muthiyalpet Pillaichavadi Pondicherry Railway Station Vallinur Madukkurai Pondicherry Bazaar Olugarai Karaiyamputtur

LIST OF POST OFFICES SITUATED IN THE FRENCH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA—*continued*

Name of French Settlement	Name of French Post Office	Name of British Post Office
Karikal	Karikal	{ Karikal Tirumalrayapatnam Kolhecheri Puraiyar Road Railway Station Tirunalar Nedugadu Ambagarattur Sethur Karikal-Agraharam
Mahé Yanam	Mahé Yanam	{ Mahé Yanam
Chandernagore	Chandernagore	{ Chandernagore Gondalpara Lakhiganj Temata

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Persons changing their place of residence should give written instructions to the Post Office regarding the disposal of their correspondence. Such instructions should be explicit and state whether re-direction is required for all the members of a family.

ROUTING OF CORRESPONDENCE

Unless the sender of a letter has a special reason for wishing it forwarded by a particular steamship, he should avoid writing the name of the steamship on the envelope, as it frequently happens that mails are despatched by steamers other than those indicated on the letters, and they are delayed until the arrival of the steamer by which they are routed.

MAKING UP OF MAILS

Mails are made up for the United Kingdom and Europe on every alternate Tuesday.

Parcel Mails are closed at 12 noon	} on alternate Tuesdays.
Registered letters ,, 3 P.M.	
Ordinary letters ,, 4 P.M.	

Mails for Trinidad, Colombia, Colon, and Jamaica are closed on the other alternate Tuesdays at 12.30 P.M. Parcels at 4 P.M. on the day before. Mails for Demerara usually at 10 A.M.

Mails for St. Vincent and Grenada and the Northern and Leeward Islands are closed at 3 P.M. Parcels at 4 P.M. on the day before. These are made up on alternate Tuesdays.

Mails for the United States are made up frequently during each month, but on every Monday previous to the departure of the Royal Mail steamer for England. The hours of closing all mails are usually advertised.

Letters for the United States may be posted up to the arrival of the steamer by which they are to be forwarded. If a vessel does not arrive up to the time the office is closed, letters dropped into the letter-box will still be forwarded, as the boxes are cleared when the mail is called for.

(See Tables, pages 92-97.)

RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO POST CARDS AND BOOK PACKETS AND PRINTED PAPERS MADE BY THE GOVERNOR IN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE UNDER SECTIONS 12 AND 17 (4) OF THE POST OFFICE ACT, 1911. 1911-24

POST CARDS

1. Post Cards must not exceed in size $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, nor be less than $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

2. They must be sent unenclosed and must bear on the face the heading "Post Card," either printed or written.

3. Communications may be written on the left-hand half of the address side as well as on the back of the card.

4. The card shall not be folded, cut, or otherwise altered.

5. Engravings or advertisements may be printed on the face of the card, but they must not interfere with the clear indication of the address nor with the stamping and marking of the Postal Service.

6. Nothing may be attached to a Post Card except :

(a) Stamps for the payment of postage.

- (b) A gummed label bearing name and address of the person to whom the card is sent, or the sender of the card.
- (c) Engravings, illustrations, drawings, and photographs on very thin paper, and newspaper cuttings, completely adherent to the card.

If any of the foregoing rules are infringed, the card will be treated as a letter.

7. Post Cards bearing representations of Postage Stamps, whether affixed or impressed thereon, or whether such stamps are obsolete or not, will not be transmitted by the post, and when any such cards are found in the post they will be detained and returned to the sender if known.

8. Post Cards of private manufacture which do not infringe the above regulations may also be forwarded through the Inland Post of this island. They must be similar in material to the Official Post Card.

9. Every Post Card of private manufacture must have affixed thereto a Barbados stamp or stamps to the value of one halfpenny for local delivery, and to the value of one penny for delivery abroad.

10. Any Post Card not in accordance with these regulations will be treated as an unpaid letter and will be taxed accordingly.

11. The Rules relating to Post Cards of Private Manufacture made by the Governor in Executive Committee on the 10th July 1902 are hereby repealed.

BOOK PACKETS AND PACKETS OF PRINTED PAPERS

1. A book packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographic letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass), prints or maps, sketches, drawings, paintings, engravings, plans and charts on paper, or some substance ordinarily used for the purpose; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, etc., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain or any mixture of these, but no printed matter or print can go except such as may be printed on paper, parchment, or vellum. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, etc., or of a portion thereof is allowed whether such binding, etc.,

be loose or attached ; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise), in the case of books, and in short whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto, but the binding, etc., must not be sent as a separate packet.

2. Circulars (that is, printed notices and letters), printed visiting cards, Christmas, New Year, Easter, and birthday cards may be forwarded provided that nothing appear in writing except :

- (1) Dates, hours, and particulars of times.
- (2) Names, addresses, and description of parties.
- (3) The particulars of goods and of sums of money.
- (4) The mode of consignment or delivery of goods or money.
- (5) The terms on which business is transacted.
- (6) Index or reference numbers and letters.
- (7) Correction or errors in the print.
- (8) The place, character, and objects of meetings or appointments.
- (9) Formulas of courtesy or of a conventional character not exceeding five words or initials.

3. Printed bills, invoices, orders for goods, receipts, statements of account, and articles of a like nature may have on them in writing the following, viz., dates, names and addresses of the parties, particulars and prices of goods, or of sums of money, index or reference numbers and letters.

4. A book packet may also contain the following, viz. :

- (a) Deeds, agreements, proposals and policies of insurance, powers of attorney, proxy papers, licences, voting papers and certificates—provided that nothing appear in the document in writing which does not form part of the document as a legal or formal instrument.
- (b) Manuscript for the press and printed proofs with corrections and insertions—provided that any writing not forming part of the document itself refer solely to the arrangement or correction of the type or to the execution of the work.
- (c) Educational exercises and examination papers with comments, corrections, and instructions—provided that any writing not forming part of the

document itself refer solely to the subject-matter of the exercise or to the questions put or the answers thereto.

5. Documents wholly or partly printed in typewritten characters, or reproduced from a typewritten original by a mechanical process ordinarily used to produce a number of identical copies shall not be admitted at the rates for the book post unless :

- (a) They are handed in at the Post Office.
- (b) Special attention is drawn to the fact that they are printed or reproduced in typewritten characters.
- (c) At least twenty copies are posted at the same time.

6. No book packet may contain anything which is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless such letter or communication be printed, or shall be deemed to be included among the articles referred to in any of the above subsections. Entries giving name and address of the sender of a book packet or to whom it is sent are not regarded as a letter.

SAMPLES

1. Samples of Merchandise must not possess any saleable value, and must be put up in such a way as to afford easy examination of their contents.

2. Articles of glass, packets containing liquids, oils, fatty substances, dry powders, whether dyes or not, as well as packets of live bees, may be admitted to transmission as samples of merchandise, provided that they be packed in the following manner :

- (1) Articles of glass must be securely packed (boxes of metal or of wood) in a way to prevent all danger to the correspondence and postal officers.
- (2) Liquids, oils, and substances easily liquefied, must be enclosed in glass bottles hermetically sealed. Each bottle must be placed in a wooden box furnished with sawdust, cotton, or spongy material in sufficient quantity to absorb the liquid in the event of the bottle becoming broken.
- (3) Fatty substances, which are not easily liquefied,

such as ointments, soft soap, resin, etc., must be enclosed in an inner cover (box, bag of linen, or parchment, etc.), and be enclosed in an outer covering of metal, wood, or leather sufficiently strong to prevent any risks of the contents escaping during transit.

- (4) Dry powders must have an inner covering, and a strong outer covering of metal, wood, leather, or cardboard.
- (5) Live bees must be enclosed in boxes so constructed as to avoid all danger, and to allow the contents to be ascertained.

3. Transmission at the sample rate is accorded to keys sent singly, fresh cut flowers, articles of natural history (dried or preserved animals and plants, geological specimens, etc.), tubes of serum and pathological objects rendered innocuous by their mode of preparation and packing. These articles must not be sent for a commercial purpose, and the packing must be in accordance with the general regulation covering samples of merchandise.

PART V

THE BARBADOS CUSTOMS TARIFF

[There are no Export Duties. The general *ad valorem* duty is 10 per cent.]

THE CUSTOMS TARIFF ACT, No. 2 of 1901

An Act to fix a tariff of duties on goods imported into the Colony.

[*March 29, 1901.*]

BE it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly of this island, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

1. This Act may be cited as the Customs Tariff Act, 1901.

2. There shall be raised, levied, collected and paid unto His Majesty, his heirs and successors for the use of this colony, upon live stock, goods, wares, and merchandise imported into this Colony, or which may be in bond when this Act comes into operation, the several duties of Customs set forth in Table A in the Schedule to this Act, entitled "Duties of Customs Inwards," and the articles mentioned in Table B in the Schedule to this Act, entitled "Exemptions from Duty," may be imported without payment of any duty.

3. The duties imposed by this Act shall be ascertained, raised, levied, collected, paid, recovered and applied under the Trade Act, 1891, or any other Act which may now or hereafter be in force having reference to the trade or Revenue of this Colony.

4. The duties under this Act shall be paid and received according to the weights and measures established by the Weights and Measures Act, 1891 ; and in all cases wherein the same are imposed according to any specific quantity or value the same shall be deemed to apply in the same proportion to any greater or less quantity or value.

5. The Customs Tariff Act, 1899 (1899-16), and the several Acts amending it shall not be deemed to be repealed by this

Act, but shall be suspended during the operation of this Act, and shall again come into operation as and when the convention, now under consideration between His Majesty the King and the President of the United States of America for reciprocal trade relations between the United States of America and Barbados, shall come into operation.

6. When the said convention shall come into operation this Act shall be repealed.

7. Subject as aforesaid this Act shall come into operation on the 1st day of April 1901, and continue in force until, and inclusive of, the 31st day of March 1902.

Read three times and passed the General Assembly the nineteenth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and one.

F. J. CLARKE,
Speaker.

Read three times and passed the Legislative Council the nineteenth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and one.

GEORGE C. PILE,
President.

I assent,

F. M. HODGSON,
Governor.

March 29, 1901.

SCHEDULE

TABLE A

DUTIES OF CUSTOMS INWARDS

	<i>Specific Duties</i>		
	£	s.	d.
Arrowroot, Tous-les-mois, and all other Starches, the 100 lb.	2	6	
Asses, each	5	0	
Bran and Pollard, the 100 lb.			7½
Bread, Pilot and Navy, and Crackers, the 100 lb.	1	0	
Bricks, the 1000	5	0	

	£	s.	d.
Butter, the 100 lb.	8		4
Oleomargarine, Margarine, and their com- pounds, the 100 lb.	4		2
Candles, other than tallow, the 100 lb.	8		4
Candles, tallow, the 100 lb.	4		2
Cement, the barrel	1		3
Cheese, the 100 lb.	8		4
Coal, and the mixed preparations thereof, and coke, the ton	2		6
Cocoa, the 100 lb.	4		2
Coffee, the 100 lb.	6		3
Cordage (except twines), the 100 lb.	3		0
Corn, Maize, Barley, and Wheat unground, the 100 lb.			6
Firearms, each	10		0
Fish—dried, salted or smoked, the 112 lb.	1		6
Fish—pickled, other than trout or salmon, the barrel	1		3
Fish—pickled, trout or salmon, the barrel	4		2
Flour, wheat or rye, the barrel of 196 lb.	4		2
Grain (including beans and peas) not already speci- fied, the 100 lb.			9
Indian Meal, or other kinds, the barrel of 196 lb.	1		3
Hay, the 100 lb.			3
Horses under 14 hands high, each	10		0
Horses, all others, each	2		0 0
Lard and its compounds or substitutes, the 100 lb.	4		2
LIQUORS—			
Malt liquor, cider and perry in wood, the cask, 64 gallons	18		9
Malt liquor, cider and perry in bottles, reputed quarts, the dozen	1		3
Spirit and Cordials, except rum and perfumed spirits to be used as perfumery only, the gallon	10		0
Gin, for every gallon below or equal to proof by Sykes's hydrometer	5		0
Gin, for every higher degree of proof, in pro- portion.			
Rum, for every gallon below or equal to proof by Sykes's hydrometer	5		0

Liquors— <i>continued</i>	£	s.	d.
Rum for every higher degree of proof, in proportion			
Wine—sparkling, per gallon	5		0
Wine, all other kinds, per gallon	2		0
Manures and Fertilisers, other than the raw manure of horses, mules, sheep and cattle, the ton	4		2
Manure, raw, of horses, mules, sheep and cattle, the ton			6
Matches, the gross, 12 dozen boxes, each box to contain not exceeding 100 sticks	1		6
Matches, boxes, containing any greater or less quantity to be charged in proportion.			
Meat, salted or cured, the 100 lb.	4		2
METALS, new—			
Composition nails, bolts, bars, rods, spikes, and rivets, the 100 lb.	4		2
Copper in sheets, rods, bars, bolts, spikes, nails, and rivets, the 100 lb.	4		2
Iron hoops, bars, and rods, the 100 lb.			4
Iron nails, spikes, rivets, and clinches, the 100 lb.	1		0
Lead, sheet and pipe, the 100 lb.	1		0
Yellow metal in sheets, the 100 lb.	4		2
METALS, old—			
Copper, Brass, and Pewter, the 100 lb.	2		0
Molasses, per gallon			1
Mules, of the value of £12 10s. and upwards	1	10	0
Mules, under the value of £12 10s.	1	0	0
Oats, the 100 lb.			7½
Oil, Kerosine, the gallon			4
Oil, Kerosine, except kerosine oil or any of the by-products of Petroleum to be used exclusively as fuel in oil or motor engines on a certificate to that effect from the importer (Act 1906—17), the gallon			4
Oil Meal and Oil Cake, the 100 lb.			7½
Opium, Extract of Opium, Cannabis Indica, and its extracts and preparations, including Bhang, Gange, Charas, and Majoon, the lb.	15		0

	£	s.	d.
Oxen, Bulls, Cows, each		5	0
Rice, the 100 lb.		1	0
Salt, the ton		6	0
Sheep and Goats, each		1	6
Soap, the 100 lb.		1	6
Swine, except sucking pigs, each		1	6
Sugar, the 100 lb.		2	0
Tallow, the 100 lb.		2	0
Tea, the lb.			3
TOBACCO—			
Cigars, Cheroots, and Cigarettes, the lb.		5	0
Snuff, the lb.		1	0
Other manufactured tobacco, the lb.		1	6
Other manufactured tobacco, if in outer packages of less than 80 lb. net weight each, the lb.		2	0
Leaf, the lb.		1	0
Leaf, if in outer packages of less than 50 lb. weight each, the lb.		1	6
WOOD—			
Hemlock, birch, beech, white pine, pitch pine and spruce, the 1000 feet superficial measurement of one inch thickness		5	0
Hoops, whether coiled or straight, the 1200 pieces		6	0
All other kinds except in naves, felloes, spokes, and unsquared posts, the 100 cubic feet		8	4
Shingles of all descriptions, the 1000		1	6
Staves, white and red oak, whether loose or made up in bundles or shooks, the 1200 pieces		6	0
Oxbows, the dozen			6
Truss Hoops, the set of nine		1	3

Ad Valorem Duties

All other articles not in this Table particularly enumerated, or in Table B particularly exempted, to pay 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

TABLE B

EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTY

All articles for the use of the Governor of the island.

All articles and things whatsoever imported or purchased out of bond by the local Government for the police or for public institutions.

All articles *especially* imported for the use or decoration or building or repairing of any place of worship, and not imported for sale, on the certificate to that effect of the officiating minister.

All articles and things of every description imported by any naval officer on full pay in His Majesty's service for his use and accommodation, on the certificate to that effect of the officer so importing.

The Governor, purchasing any articles whatsoever, shall be entitled to have the duty refunded to him out of the public treasury on the warrant of the Governor in Executive Committee on the certificate that he is entitled to the refund.

Where horses are purchased by the Governor direct from the importer within six months after the date of import, the duty shall be allowed him on the warrant of the Governor in Executive Committee on the certificate that he is entitled to the refund.

All articles and things of every description imported as general, military, or naval stores for the use of His Majesty's Military and Naval Forces, and all building materials and supplies, imported or taken out of bond or under the authority of His Majesty's Treasury, for Military and Naval services, under certificate from the head of the department concerned. Chargers imported by, and *bona fide* the property of, field officers, or departmental officers of relative rank, or of staff officers or adjutants of regiments, and necessary for the proper discharge of their military duties, under a certificate from the assistant adjutant-general.

Articles of personal and horse equipment necessary for the performance of military duty, under a certificate from the head of the department concerned.

Horses imported for the use of the Army or purchased for the use of the Army within six months of their being imported, under a certificate from the head of the department concerned.

All *bona fide* official supplies sent for the use of any Consular or other officer by his Government, if the Governor in Executive Committee on proof that such Government accords to British Consular or such other officers within its territory similar treatment, thinks fit, as a matter of courtesy, to exempt such supplies from Customs duties, provided always that such officers before receiving such supplies, free of duty, shall make a declaration before the comptroller that such supplies are sent by his Government for his official use; and provided also that any such exemption shall not exempt such officers from Customs duties generally.

Asphalt.

Belting for machinery.

Blubber and heads and offals of fish.

Bones, horns, and dried blood.

Books, bound and unbound, almanacs, cards (other than playing-cards), papers and printed matter intended for advertisements, pamphlets, newspapers and printed matter in all languages, forms and papers (whether printed or manuscript), maps, charts, school globes, engravings, music, pictures, statues, and other works of art; provided always that the importation of books shall be subject to the provisions of copyright laws.

Bottles of glass or stoneware.

Calves, sucking.

Cassareep.

Coco-nuts.

Coin and bullion.

Cotton wool.

Eggs.

Foals.

Fresh fish and turtle.

Fresh fruit and vegetables.

Fuel: wood and charcoal.

Gravel, sand, soil, earth, and peat.

Green ginger.

Gunpowder, gun-cotton, dynamite, nitro-glycerine and other explosive matter whatsoever.

Hoe-sticks.

Horses brought into the island by equestrian companies provided the same are taken away by them on leaving; and race-horses, on every occasion after the first importation

thereof, provided no drawback had been claimed thereon on exportation.

Hulls, boats, masts, spars, apparel tackle and furniture of vessels condemned by survey, and on which tonnage duty shall have been paid.

Ice.

Kids and sucking lambs.

Leeches.

Lemon and lime juice.

Lime, building and temper.

Limestone.

Live and dead stock, nor enumerated in Table A.

Logwood.

Machinery and apparatus imported for the purpose of manufacturing bricks, tiles, cements, pipes, and other articles of the like nature, and for renewing the same as it shall from time to time become worn and useless.

Machinery imported for the purpose of reaping or manufacturing sugar or rum.

Machinery and apparatus imported for use in the construction and establishment of ice factories and for the manufacture of ice.

Machinery and apparatus imported for the purpose of boring for oil or petroleum or for mining asphalt (commonly called manjâk) or other minerals.

Machinery and apparatus imported for the purpose of refining oil or petroleum or manufacturing any article of commerce from oil obtained in this colony or for manufacturing fuel from manjâk.

Machinery and apparatus imported for the purpose of manufacturing matches.

Machinery and apparatus imported for the purpose of manufacturing tobacco or cocoa.

Metals—old iron and old lead.

Packages in which goods are imported, except new trunks, vats, hogsheads, and puncheons.

Paper for printing; and writing and wrapping paper.

Passengers' baggage containing apparel and articles of personal use, and professional apparatus.

Patterns and samples of no intrinsic value.

Personal effects of individuals belonging to this island dying abroad.

Printing presses, printing ink and type.

Puzzolana.

Rags.

Raw hides and skins.

Sawdust.

Specimens illustrative of natural history, seeds, bulbs, and roots, and cuttings of plants or shrubs of all kinds.

Straw.

Tablets and tombstones and all the appurtenances thereto imported specially for immediate erection and not for sale, on certificate of the person for whom imported.

Tar, pitch, and resin.

Turtle and tortoiseshell.

TONNAGE DUES

All vessels landing or taking on board cargo pay 1s. per ton on the registered tonnage or tonnage duty computed on the weight or measurement of the goods landed or taken on board, but in no case is the tonnage duty computed on the weight or measurement aforesaid to exceed the amount arrived at by calculating the duty at 1s. per ton on the registered tonnage.

OTHER ACTS AFFECTING THE CUSTOMS TARIFF OF BARBADOS

GAS WORKS AMENDMENT ACT

1908-9. 1. This Act may be cited as the Gas Works (Amendment) Act, 1909, and shall be read and construed together with the Gas Works Act, 1908, and may be cited together with the last mentioned Act as the Gas Works Act, 1908-1909.

2. All pipes, ironwork, meters, and other machinery and fittings exclusive of lamps and gas stoves required in the reconstructing, repairing, making, maintaining and working of the undertaking of the Barbados Gas Company, Limited, under this Act, and all or any of the hereinbefore mentioned articles supplied or to be supplied to customers for use under the

provisions of this Act, and imported since the ninth day of February 1909, shall be free of all duty whatsoever thereon imposed by any law of this island. Provided always that none of the articles mentioned shall be sold for any other purpose unless the duty thereon shall have been paid.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER ORDER CONFIRMATION ACT

1907—21. (Sec. 63.) All ironwork, machinery, motors, locomotives, tramway carriages, as material or stores of any sort required in constructing and making, and all ironwork, machinery, motors, locomotives, and tramway carriages required in working any electric lighting or tramway system or other works contemplated by this Order shall be free of any duty whatsoever imposed by any law of this island.

THE WEST INDIA AND PANAMA TELEGRAPH COMPANY

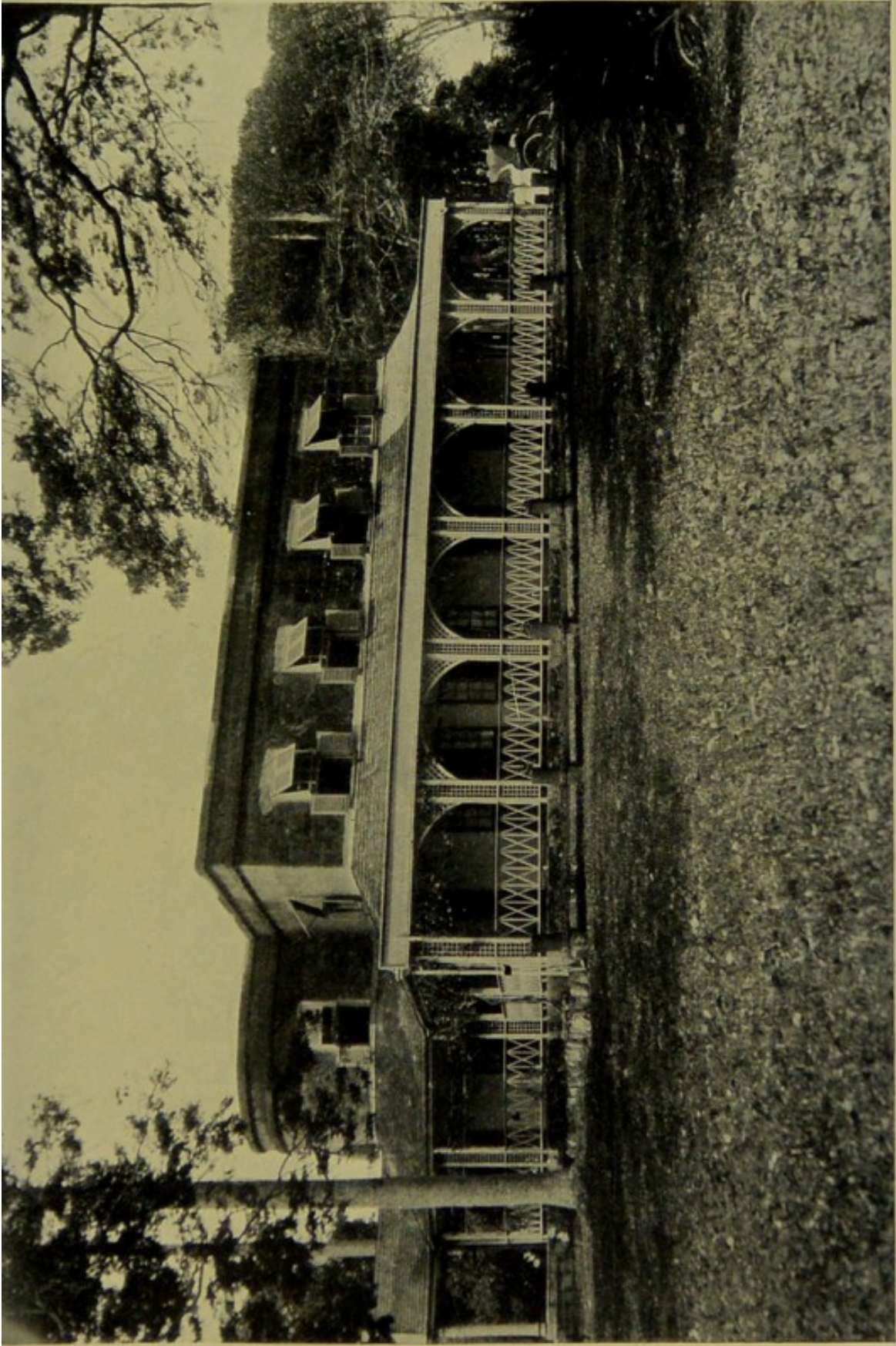
1890—13. (Sec. 10.) The Company shall be exempt from Customs and any other duties for all instruments, cables, wires, and other materials necessary for the use and construction of the telegraphic lines or cables aforesaid, or in the office or offices on the line.

TRAMWAYS

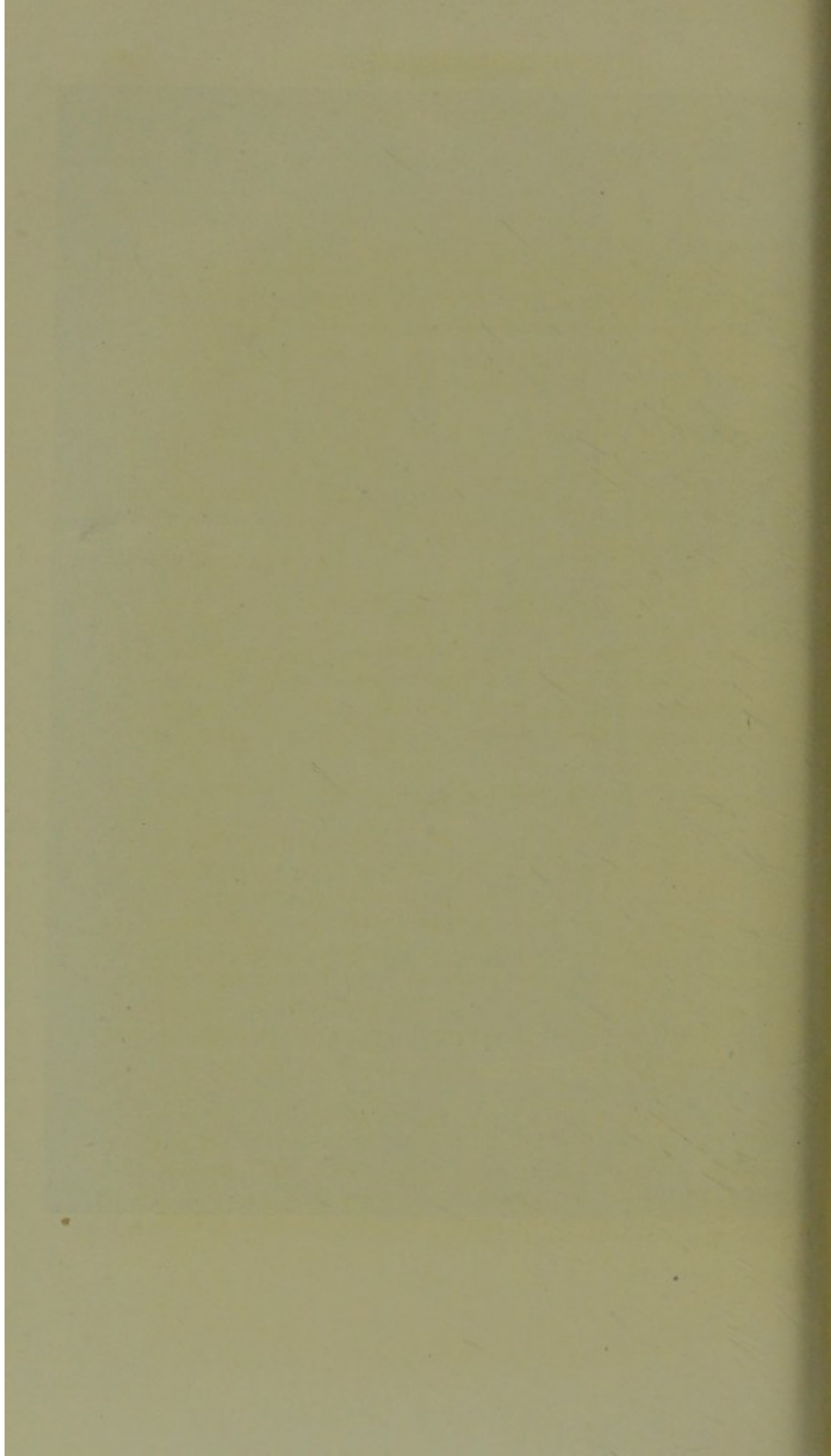
1891—22. (Sec. 39.) All ironwork, machinery, locomotives, and tramway carriages required for the use of, or in constructing, making, or working any of the tramways under this Act, shall be free of all duty whatsoever thereon imposed by any law of this island.

BARBADOS GENERAL HOSPITAL

1898—10. All goods imported by the Directors of the Barbados General Hospital, or purchased in bond by them for the said hospital, shall be exempt from the payment of duties.



TYPICAL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, "VILLA NOVA," ST. JOHN'S



REGIMENTAL MESSES

1902—15. (Sec. 2.) The following paragraph shall be added to Table B, Exemptions from Duty, of the Customs Tariff Act, 1901, after the seventh paragraph thereof, that is to say:

All silver, plate, glass, lamps, china, crockery, linen, and cutlery the property of the officers' and sergeants' mess of any of His Majesty's regiments arriving in this colony, provided that should any of such articles be sold or otherwise disposed of in this colony the duty thereon shall be paid to the Comptroller of Customs.

1902—22. All articles except intoxicating liquor which shall be imported into this island and which shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs to have been sent to this island as *bona fide* gifts for prisoners of war shall be exempt from import duty.

BISCUIT FACTORY

1902—34. (Sec. 2.) The following exemption from duty shall be added to Table B of the Customs Tariff Act, 1901—2:

Machinery and apparatus imported for the purpose of manufacturing hard bread and crackers from imported flour.

BUTTER FACTORY

1902—36. (Sec. 1.) From and after the passing of this Act all packages required for the packing of butter, oleo-margarine, and butterine, whether set up or otherwise (provided the same have the name and trade mark (if any) of the company indelibly marked or impressed on them), and all machinery required in the manufacture of such butter, oleo-margarine and butterine imported into this island for the use of the O.K. Manufacturing Company, Limited, shall be admitted duty free.

REDUCTION OF DUTY ON SUGAR

1903—40. (Sec. 2.) From and after the coming into operation of this Act, Schedule, Table A, Duties of Customs Inwards, Head Specific Duties, to the Customs Tariff Act,

1901, shall be and the same is hereby amended by repealing the words "Sugar the 100 lb. £0 10s. 0d." and substituting therefor the words "Sugar the 100 lb. £0 2s. 0d."

(Sec. 3.) The provisions of the Revenue in Aid Act, 1902, imposing an additional duty of Customs on the amount of duty raised, levied, and collected under the provisions of the Customs Tariff Act, 1901, are hereby repealed so far as they relate to the duties of Customs on sugar imposed by the Customs Tariff Act, 1901, as amended by this Act—but so far only.

COTTON FACTORY

1903—51. (Sec. 2.) From and after the passing of this Act all machinery, implements, and apparatus required for the purpose of manufacturing and manipulating cotton and cotton seed and all the by-products of cotton seed shall be exempted from the payment of duty.

BARBADOS RIFLE ASSOCIATION

1905—6. All rifles, parts of rifles, rifle accessories and all rifle ammunition specially imported exclusively for the objects and purposes of the Barbados Rifle Association by or for the use of any member thereof, on the certificate to that effect of the secretary for the time being of such Association.

RAILWAY

1906—6. All machinery, locomotives carriages, trucks, sleepers, iron or steel rails, or manufactured ironwork imported as from the thirtieth day of April one thousand nine hundred and five to be used in the construction, maintenance, or extension of the railway shall be exempt from all duties and imports and the works and property real and personal of the railway and the revenue of the same shall be and the same are hereby declared to be free as from the date aforesaid from all taxation whether fiscal or parochial.

BAY OIL

1906—22. Bay oil imported into this colony for the avowed purpose of being used in converting spirits into bay rum shall be free from import duty.

CREMATORIUM

1907—3. All machinery and articles imported by any person, company, or vestry for the erection of a crematorium shall be free from import duty.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

Rules and Regulations relating to the Customs Department, and to the Importation, Warehousing, and Exportation of Goods, etc. (Made under the Trade Act, 1910 [1910—15].)

LANDING OF GOODS

1. The places for the landing or shipping of goods, under the provision of the Trade Act, 1910, shall be the public wharves around the Careenage, unless permission in writing is given by the Comptroller to land or ship goods elsewhere.

2. The hours for landing and shipping goods shall be from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M. of the same day, except on Saturdays, when they shall be from 8 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.; provided always that the Comptroller may give permission to allow goods to be landed or shipped before or after these hours.

3. No goods from any steamship, intended to be deposited in a steamers' warehouse, shall be brought into the Careenage until the Customs Department has been notified by the Master, Agent, or Consignee of the ship, and such goods when brought into the Careenage shall be forthwith landed under the supervision of an Officer of Customs, unless it is impracticable to do so, and shall at once be deposited in the warehouse appointed for the purpose. Should the Customs Officer deem it to be impracticable for any such goods to be landed, he shall place a watchman in charge of them, who shall be paid by the Government for his services.

4. No goods shall be landed from any ship in the Careenage without permission of the Comptroller, except in the presence and under the supervision of a Customs Officer, who shall remain on board such ship daily during the time that cargo is being discharged therefrom. At the end of each day's work the hatchways and entrances to the hold

shall, if the Comptroller deems it necessary, be fastened down and such other precautions shall be taken as will prevent goods on board such ship from being landed before the attendance on board of the Customs Officer on the next day.

5. The Comptroller may, if he thinks fit, put on board any ship in Carlisle Bay a Customs Officer who shall remain on board such ship during the time the cargo is being discharged therefrom. The Customs Officer shall, for his services out of the prescribed hours for attendance, be remunerated according to the scale set out in Regulations 77 and 78.

LANDING OF PASSENGERS AND PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE

6. The officer appointed to examine passengers' baggage shall without delay attend at the baggage warehouse for the purpose of examining the baggage of any passengers who may land out of office hours, if he has received notice from the agent of the ship bringing such passengers on her arrival at the port of Bridgetown.

7. All persons coming to this Colony and all persons returning to shore with any article from any ship from abroad shall land at the steps leading to the Baggage Warehouse in the City of Bridgetown, except permission in writing has been duly obtained from the Comptroller to land elsewhere.

8. The baggage of all persons landed in this Colony and any article brought by any person returning to shore from any ship from abroad shall be landed at the steps leading to the Baggage Warehouse in the City of Bridgetown, and shall be taken to the Baggage Warehouse for examination, and shall not be removed therefrom until after an examination by the proper officer, except permission in writing has been given by the Comptroller to land it elsewhere, but it shall in all cases be examined by a Customs Officer either on board ship or at the place of landing.

9. When dutiable articles are landed by any passenger in his baggage or by any person returning to shore, the officer who examines such baggage shall receive from such passenger or person the duty payable on such articles and enter the amount in the counterfoil of his receipt book and then

deliver the articles to the passenger or person and give him a receipt. The amount of the duty shall be paid into the Treasury as soon as possible and not later than on the day following its receipt.

10. A Master of a vessel lying within the Careenage shall not receive on board his vessel passengers' baggage transferred from another vessel, nor shall he permit passengers' baggage to be transferred from his vessel to any other vessel so lying within the Careenage unless in the presence of or with the authority in writing of a Customs Officer.

11. All articles of personal use under the Tariff Act, 1901, comprise clothing, toilet necessities, jewellery (for personal wear and not for sale), a deck chair, a bed, a hammock, a cup and saucer, knife and fork, and such-like articles, but not crockery, cutlery, glassware, ornaments, musical instruments, furniture, linen, etc.

12. The baggage of all persons landing in the Colony shall be taken into and out of the warehouse by porters employed by the Customs Department free of charge, and no persons other than such porters and the owners of the baggage shall be allowed to enter the warehouse except by permission of the officer in charge.

SHIPPING OF GOODS

13. No bonded goods or goods entered for bond shall be shipped except under the supervision of the proper Customs Officer. The officer supervising the shipment of such goods should satisfy himself that they are the same as described on the export warrant and he should see that they are placed on board of such ship indicated on the warrant, or on board of the lighter or boat, which must proceed to such ship without unnecessary delay. The export warrant before it is passed shall be initialled by the Master, Agent, or Consignee of the vessel in proof that there is an agreement to take the goods on board.

14. Goods turned out of a warehouse for shipment shall be immediately placed on board the ship or put into a lighter or boat and immediately conveyed to the ship they are intended for. Provided, however, that if the goods are to be shipped by a steamer whose agents have been granted a Steamers' Warehouse, they may, by permission of the

Comptroller, be deposited in such Steamers' Warehouse pending the shipment and shipped therefrom in the presence of a Customs Officer. Goods turned out of a warehouse for shipment and not shipped must be returned thereto by the exporter and under the supervision of the proper officer at the expense of the exporter.

15. Goods reported in transit may be transhipped from one vessel to another without being landed, and without being required to be entered for bond or to be duty paid, if special application be made to the Comptroller to be allowed to do so ; provided that the transshipment of such goods in Carenage may be made under the supervision of a Customs Officer, who will make a report of all such occurrences to the Comptroller, in order that the goods may be entered on the clearance paper of the vessel receiving the goods.

16. By the permission of the Comptroller, goods for exportation or for ships' stores may be removed from warehouses before entry on Sundays and Bank Holidays and out of official hours under the supervision of a Customs Officer, and the entry passed on the following day. In all such cases the Customs Officer shall make a return to the Comptroller of the goods so removed and shipped.

17. The Comptroller may allow Masters of vessels to transfer to Masters of other vessels articles of dunnage or portions of his ship's stores which he may not require, provided that if the transfer be made from or to vessels in the Carenage it must take place in the presence of a Customs Officer.

18. No vessel shall be cleared at the Customs unless all the goods passed out of bond for shipment by such vessel have been shipped under the supervision of a Customs Officer and the warrant therefor returned as "Shipped." The Comptroller may, however, if he sees fit, allow a vessel to be cleared notwithstanding the absence of such return if he is satisfied that the goods have been actually shipped, or if the duty is paid on the goods passed out and not returned as shipped. If the duty has been paid it shall be refunded on the production within three months of a landing certificate of the whole shipment of that particular class of goods of which the duty-paid goods formed part.

19. The Master, Agent, or Consignee of any vessel before it is cleared shall put in at the Customs a warrant describing

all goods which shall be on board such vessel which have not been shipped out of bond. Such goods shall be included in the declaration required under Section 25 (1) of the Trade Act, 1910.

LICENSED WAREHOUSES

20. No building will be appointed by the Governor in Executive Committee as a Licensed Warehouse except such building is constructed in a proper and secure manner, and no appointment of any such warehouse shall be made unless on the certificate of the Comptroller that the building proposed to be used is properly constructed and conveniently situated. No warehouse shall be licensed which has communication with any steamer's warehouse or with any retail shop.

21. All Licensed Warehouses shall be supplied by the owners thereof with proper scales, measures, and appliances, and with sufficient porters to stow and remove the goods.

22. The officer who supervises the discharge of the vessel indicated on the bonding entry shall make a return to the Chief Officer showing the weights, numbers, and measures of the goods entered for bond and bonded, which return shall be initialled by the person in charge of the warehouse as a proof of the correctness thereof.

23. All Licensed Warehouses shall be secured in such a manner as the Comptroller shall think fit, and the doors thereof shall be secured with proper locks and keys. The keys shall be kept at the Customs, but the Comptroller may in his discretion deliver them to the owner, occupant, or person in charge of the warehouse for the purpose of storing and delivering goods, and they shall be returned to the proper officer not later than 4 o'clock each day, except on Saturdays, when they shall be returned to the proper officer not later than 12.30 o'clock P.M.

24. The owner of goods in a Licensed Warehouse shall keep a book which shall show the goods that have been deposited in and the goods that have been taken out of that warehouse, and the dates of such deposit and removal and the name of the person to whom such goods were delivered, and such book shall be produced forthwith by the owner or his agent or clerk to any Customs Officer who demands the same.

25. If the keys are detained after 4 o'clock P.M. the Comptroller may require a fee of 2*s.* for each half-hour or part of half-hour to be paid by the owner of the warehouse to the officer who has to wait for them; provided always that when a Customs Officer is storing or delivering goods in or from any warehouse after such hour, the keys on the closing of the warehouse shall be delivered to such officer.

26. The owners of the several Licensed Warehouses shall cause a metal label to be attached to the keys thereof, which shall bear a stamped impression of the number of the Licensed Warehouse.

27. No responsibility for the safe custody of the goods in the warehouse shall be incurred by the Governor in Executive Committee or by an Officer of the Customs Department, by reason of the custody of the keys.

28. No goods shall be bonded unless the duty on any single item would, if duty paid, amount to £2, and no goods shall be passed out of bond for home consumption or exportation unless the duty on a single item would amount to 4*s.*, except such passing of the warrant would close an original lot bonded. Goods may be passed out of bond for Ships' Stores which would, if duty was payable, give a minimum duty of 2*s.* 6*d.*, or a lesser amount provided it be a whole outer package.

29. The following shall be the scale of warehouse charges :

WAREHOUSE CHARGES FOR ONE MONTH OR
ANY SHORTER PERIOD

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Butter, per 100 lb.		1½
Candles, per 100 lb.		2
Cement, per barrel		5
Cheese, per 100 lb.		½
Cocoa, „ „		1½
Coffee, „ „		1½
Copper, „ „		1
Cordage, per „		1
Corn and Grain, per 100 lb.		1½
Flour, Wheat, Indian Meal or other kinds, per barrel		2½
Lard, per 100 lb.		2
Lead, white, per 100 lb.		1½

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Malt Liquor in casks, per hhd. (other packages in proportion)	1	6
Malt Liquor in bottles, per dozen		1½
Matches, case of 10 gross (other packages in proportion)		4
Meat, salted or cured, per barrel		4
Oilmeal, per puncheon		9
Rice, per 100 lb.		1½
Soap, per 100 lb. (other packages in proportion)		1½
Sugar, refined, per 100 lb.		2½
Tea, per 100 lb.		10
Goods in barrels similar to those contain- ing flour		2½
Goods in cases and bales, per cubic foot (Other goods according to size as per agreement)		1

30. The owner or occupant of any Licensed Warehouse shall receive into such warehouse any goods that the Comptroller may direct to be warehoused therein, subject, however, to the payment of the charges allowed for warehousing.

31. All bonds given to the bonding of goods shall be given in the name of the Firm bonding the goods, and shall be signed by each Partner of the Firm, or, in the case of a Partner's absence, by the lawfully constituted Attorney of such Partner.

32. An approved Guarantee Society may be allowed as security for the fulfilment of such bonds.

33. Licensed warehouses shall be checked at least once every four months, and a record kept of the dates of checking and the result of such checking.

STEAMERS' WAREHOUSES

34. The agents of steamships trading between Barbados and other countries shall provide warehouses to be approved by the Comptroller, and such warehouses shall be the appointed warehouses referred to in Regulation No. 3 and shall be supplied with all scales, necessaries, and appliances required under the provisions of the Trade Act, 1910. The

Agents shall also supply sufficient porters to stow and remove goods and to ascertain weights and measures.

35. Any building now in use as a Steamers' Warehouse shall be secured in such manner as the Comptroller may direct and in default thereof the Comptroller may direct that it be discontinued to be used as a Steamers' Warehouse.

36. If a warehouse which has been approved by the Comptroller as a Steamers' Warehouse prove inadequate, the Comptroller may direct that sufficient additional accommodation shall be provided; and if the steamers' agent shall neglect or refuse to provide sufficient additional accommodation, the Comptroller may direct that the warehouse so approved as a Steamers' Warehouse shall cease to be a Steamers' Warehouse, and such buildings shall no longer be used as a Steamers' Warehouse without the permission of the Comptroller.

37. The owners of the several Steamers' Warehouses shall cause a metal label to be attached to the keys thereof which shall bear a stamped impression of the name of the Steamers' Warehouse and of the words "Steamers' Warehouse," and such keys shall be kept at the Customs.

38. The agents of steamers shall provide Customs Officers with two tables and two chairs for their use at the warehouse to enable them to perform any clerical work which may be necessary.

39. Goods deposited in a Steamers' Warehouse shall not be removed or delivered therefrom except upon due entry thereof, or by permission of the Comptroller and with the sanction of the proper Customs Officer.

40. The agents of steamers shall pay the duty on any goods which have been removed from their Steamers' Warehouses contrary to the provisions of the preceding Regulations and the goods so removed shall be liable to forfeiture.

41. Rule 27, which relates to Licensed Warehouses, shall also apply to Steamers' Warehouses.

42. Whenever practicable the Customs Officer supervising the landing of goods from steamships shall take an accurate account of them at the time of landing, but in order to expedite the discharge of a vessel, he may allow the goods to be first deposited in the warehouse and as soon as possible thereafter take an accurate account of all goods so deposited. The owner of the warehouse shall cause the goods to be

stored in such a manner as will allow of their being checked by the Customs Officer.

43. The Customs Officer is authorised to suspend all work for half an hour at a time in order that he may take his meals.

44. The agents of all steamships shall before the landing of goods provide the Customs Officer with properly made tally-books, giving full particulars of the cargo to be landed.

45. Goods shall not be discharged at the same time from more lighters than the Customs Officer can efficiently supervise, and the officer is authorised to at once stop the discharge of goods from those lighters which he cannot efficiently supervise.

46. No Licensed Warehouse shall be used as a Steamers' Warehouse without the permission of the Governor in Executive Committee.

47. No packages shall be opened in the warehouse except in the presence of the proper Customs Officer.

GOODS PROHIBITED FROM BEING BONDED

48. The following articles shall not be bonded.

- Animals.
- Bran pollard and desiccated grain
- Bread and crackers.
- Bricks.
- Cement.
- Cheese.
- Coal, coke, and mixed preparations thereof.
- Corn and grain unground, except rice.
- Grindstones.
- Hay.
- Iron and ironwork.
- Lumber, timber, cedar boards, shingles, shooks, staves, and wood hoops.
- Machinery.
- Manures of all kinds.
- Milk, condensed.
- Oilmeal and oilcake.
- Paving squares, slates, and tiles.

Except such goods as are specially imported in transit and are of a class which can be warehoused, and goods specially imported for the use or repair of vessels.

DRAWBACK OF DUTY

49. The following is a list of the articles on which a drawback of the duty may be allowed on exportation :

Asses.
 Horses.
 Mules.
 Oxen, bulls, cows, and sheep reported in transit on arrival.
 Bran pollard and desiccated grain.
 Bread and crackers.
 Bricks.
 Cement.
 Cheese.
 Coal, coke, and mixed preparations thereof.
 Corn and grain unground, except rice.
 Hay.
 Lumber, timber, cedar boards, shingles, shooks, staves, and wood hoops.
 Manures and fertilisers other than the raw manure of horses, sheep, mules, and cattle.
 Milk, condensed.
 Oilmeal and oilcake.

50. No drawback of duty shall be allowed unless the amount on a single item is equal to 4s. A drawback of duty shall not be allowed on the exportation of any article which can be bonded.

51. A drawback of duty paid on any goods brought to the island by a *bona fide* visitor and taken away within six months thereafter shall be allowed. The proper officer shall see that the goods are reshipped.

PASSING OR MAKING ENTRY FOR GOODS

52. The Bill of Entry of goods, the duty on which shall be payable according to the value thereof, shall as a guarantee of its correctness be signed by the Importer or by some person

authorised by the Importer in writing to act for him, and such Bill of Entry shall not be passed by the Comptroller unless it shall be so signed.

53. A stamp may be used by the Officer of the Customs Department who passes the entry of goods for home consumption for countersigning the warrants passed by him, and such stamp may only have the words "Barbados Customs" and the number of the warrant thereon; and the affixing of such stamp to any warrant passed by the proper officer for the payment of duties shall be deemed and taken to be a signature of such officer.

EXAMINATION OF GOODS

54. Any Officer of the Customs Department when passing goods for home consumption may specially mark a package of such goods or may direct that any package shall be examined. The marked package or packages so directed to be examined shall be conveyed to the Customs at the expense of the Importer for examination, and the contents thereof shall be taken out, and checked with the invoice in the presence of the Importer or his representative.

55. Any expense incurred by the Government in opening the package, taking out and checking the contents, and repacking the same, shall be paid by the Importer or his representative.

56. Any Customs Officer (while engaged in supervising the landing, shipping, or delivery of goods) may in his discretion cause any package to be opened and examined for the purpose of comparing the contents with the particulars as set forth on the entry for the goods, or he may cause the package to be conveyed to the Customs for examination, and all expenses incurred shall be paid by the Importer.

SAMPLES

57. The Comptroller may in his discretion, and subject to such regulations as he may make, allow samples of goods to be landed before entry thereof from any ship which shall have reported to the Customs. Consignees who may wish to report vessels before 10 A.M. so as to enable samples to be landed may do so at the Landing Waiters' Office from 8 A.M. to 9.30 A.M.

SHIPS' STORES

58. When any goods are required out of Bond for the use of ships of war, yachts, and steamers, the requisition is to be signed, in the case of ships of war and yachts, by any Commissioned Officer, and in the case of other steamers, the Master, Purser, or Chief Engineer may sign in the presence of a responsible Clerk belonging to the respective Firms supplying such goods, and such Clerk shall sign as witness, and must present the Victualling Bill at the Customs and satisfy the Comptroller that the application is made *bona fide*, and that the signatures are genuine. The Comptroller will, however, reserve the right to require at any time, or in any instance, that the Master, Purser, or Chief Engineer sign in the presence of a Customs Officer.

GOVERNMENT SPIRIT BOND

59. The Government Spirit Bond shall be used for the warehousing of the following goods :

Spirits and Cordials.

Wines.

Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Snuff, Opium, Extracts of Opium, Cannabis Indica and its extracts and preparations, including Bhang, Gange, Charas, and Majoon.

Goods subject to *ad valorem* duty, if the Comptroller shall require them to be warehoused in the Government Spirit Bond.

60. No responsibility shall be incurred by the Governor in Executive Committee or by any Officer of Customs on account of leakage or shortage of the contents of any package in the Government Spirit Bond unless such shortage can be proved to have arisen from illegal abstraction.

61. The owner of goods in the Government Spirit Bond or his deputy may be allowed to have free access to such goods in the presence of a Customs Officer.

62. Any expense incurred in ascertaining the contents, measurement, weight, and marking of goods deposited in the Government Spirit Bond and also the expense of cooerage shall be defrayed by the owner of the goods.

63. The owner of goods bonded in the Government Spirit

Bond shall attend, or cause his clerk to attend, at the Bond within 48 hours after the receipt of such goods in the Bond, for the purpose of ascertaining weights and measures of such goods. If such owner or his clerk does not so attend, the clerk in charge of the Bond shall himself ascertain the weights and measures of the goods bonded and make a return thereof to the Comptroller of Customs, which return shall be binding on the owner of the goods.

64. Goods turned out of the Government Spirit Bond for shipment shall be immediately conveyed to a ship or boat opposite the Government Spirit Bond and water-borne without delay; unless the Comptroller shall have granted special permission for them to be shipped from some other place.

65. The following shall be the scale of charges on goods placed in the Government Spirit Bond.

WAREHOUSE CHARGES FOR ONE YEAR OR
ANY SHORTER PERIOD

<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>
Cigars, Cigarettes, etc.	2 <i>d.</i> per lb.
Spirits in wood :	
hhds. of 64 gallons	3 <i>s.</i> per hhd.
(other packages in proportion)	
Spirits in bottles	4 <i>d.</i> per case of 1 doz. reputed quarts.
(Cases containing bottles of other sizes in proportion)	
Rum in hhds. of 64 gallons	1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per hhd.
(other packages in proportion)	
Tobacco, Leaf	6 <i>d.</i> per 100 lb.
" Manufactured	
Snuff, cases	4 <i>d.</i> per cubic ft.
Wine in wood :	
hhds. of 64 gallons	3 <i>s.</i> per hhd.
(other packages in proportion)	
Wine in bottles	4 <i>d.</i> per case of 1 doz. reputed quarts.
(Cases containing bottles of other sizes in proportion)	
Opium, etc., cases	4 <i>d.</i> per cubic ft.
Goods subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duty in cases or bales	4 <i>d.</i> per cubic ft.

66. The rent shall be paid on the original quantity for one year at the time of bonding or when any portion is taken out.

67. Any goods remaining in Bond beyond one year shall be liable to another year's rent, to be paid before removal of any portion thereof.

68. Goods transferred in the Bond from one owner to another shall be immediately placed with any other goods belonging to the new owner.

MANUFACTURE OF GOODS IN BOND

69. Every person manufacturing goods in Bond shall keep a book or books at the manufactory showing the quantity and description of the articles taken and used from Bond in the manufacture of other articles, the quantity and description of the articles manufactured therefrom, the disposal of the said manufactured articles, and such other particulars as may from time to time be required by the Comptroller of Customs.

70. The Comptroller or any Officer of Customs may at any time inspect any book which may be kept at a manufactory relating to the manufacture of goods in Bond or to the sale or disposal thereof.

71. Should any false entry be made in the said book or books, or should any entry not be made within twenty-four hours from the occurring of the transaction, the manufacturer shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £200, to be recovered in a summary manner before a Police Magistrate on the complaint of the Comptroller or any Officer of Customs.

72. Should any goods which are permitted to be manufactured into other articles in Bond be diverted to any other purpose than the manufacture of the said articles, or be in any way unlawfully disposed of, the manufacturer shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £100 to be recovered as in Regulation 71 hereof, together with the forfeiture of the goods so diverted or unlawfully disposed of.

73. Goods permitted to be manufactured into other articles in Bond shall be taken direct from the Licensed Bond attached to the manufactory, and shall not be taken from any other Bond unless they shall first have been legally transferred into the Licensed Bond attached to the manufactory.

74. No goods manufactured in Bond shall be delivered from or taken out of the manufactory before or after official hours except by permission of the Comptroller of Customs.

75. Should there be any infringement of these rules and regulations relating to the manufacture of goods in Bond for which no penalty is expressly provided, the offender shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £50, to be recovered as in Regulation 71 hereof, and in default of the payment of the penalty imposed the person convicted shall be imprisoned for any time not exceeding six months.

76. The disposal of penalties under these rules shall be in accordance with the provisions of section 151 of the Trade Act, 1910.

FEES OF CUSTOMS OFFICERS FOR EXTRA SERVICES

77. Officers of the Customs Department shall be entitled to be paid for extra services rendered by them according to the following scale :

Four shillings for the first hour or part of an hour. Two shillings for every half-hour or part of a half-hour after the first hour, provided that if the services of an officer have not been retained by the merchant from the close of official hours, then such officer shall be entitled to be paid at the rate of 8s. for the first hour or part of an hour, and 4s. for every half-hour or part of a half-hour after the first hour.

78. Customs Officers whose services may be required on Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day, on a public holiday or on any day set apart for divine service by proclamation shall be paid the sum of £1 by the person requiring their services and if their services be required before 8 A.M. and 4 P.M. they shall be paid at the rate of 4s. per hour or part of an hour in addition to the sum of £1.

79. Merchants or others requiring the attendance of officers out of official hours, or on Sunday, Good Friday, Christmas Day, on a public holiday, any day set apart for divine service by proclamation, or Bank Holidays, are to make application to the Comptroller or to the Chief Officer for the same, except in the case of stores for vessels required out of the Government Spirit Bond out of the official hours when application should be made direct to the Officer in

RETURN OF THE MANUFACTURES,

MANUFACTURES	SHIPS			MINES AND
	Number of ships built in the Colony and remaining on Register	Tons Burthen		
		Gross	Net	
Number, Names, Situation and Description of Manufactures, Mills, Works, etc.				Number, Names, Situation, and Description of the Mines and Quarries
SUGAR ESTATES IN	Between			
Parish of St. Michael 25	1888 and		73 vessels.	<p>There are several quarries from which good building stone is obtained.</p> <p>MANJÁK MINES</p> <p>1. Springvale, St. Thomas</p> <p>2. Vale, St. Joseph.</p> <p>About 35 men and boys and 10 women employed.</p> <p>OWNER</p> <p>R. H. Emptage.</p>
„ Christ Church 46	1910		TONNAGE	
„ St. George 36	Built, 40	1626—1383	Gross. Net.	
„ St. John 23	sailing		20,105 17,503	
„ St. Philip 33	12 remain-	668—556	—	
„ St. Andrew 20	ing on Re-		2 Steamers.	
„ St. Joseph 25	gister		TONNAGE	
„ St. Thomas 40			Gross. Net.	
„ St. James 22	N.B.—40		146 36	
„ St. Peter 30	sailing ves-			
„ St. Lucy 32	sels have			
332	been built			
Of the above, 107 estates have steam works.	in this Co-			
	lony during			
	the period			
	1888-1910,			
	out of which			
	12 remain			
	on the Re-			
	gister.			
RUM DISTILLERIES AT WORK				
Parish of St. Michael 2				
„ St. Lucy 1				
„ St. Philip 1				
—				
Total 4				
Number of gallons of rum manufactured during the year 1910, 226,169 gallons.				
The Barbados Gas Co., Ltd.				
MANURE WORKS				
The Reef Manure and Chemical Works.				
Sulphuric Acid Manufactory in St. James's Parish.				
Ice Manufactory, Bay Street, Bridgetown.				
Tobacco and Cigar Manufactory, Roebuck Street, Bridgetown.				
The O.K. Manufacturing Company for the Manufacture of Oleomargarine, etc., Bay Street.				
The Barbados Biscuit Company (Biscuit Factory), Broad Street.				
The Barbados Cotton Factory, White Park.				
The Ernest Thorne, Ltd., Cotton Ginnery and Oil Factory, Hinks Street.				

MINES, AND FISHERIES

QUARRIES		FISHERIES			GENERAL REMARKS
Names of the Mi- neral Substances	Quantity pro- duced and Value in Sterling	No. of Ships and Boats em- ployed		Description of Fish and Quan- tities of each	
		Ships	Boats		
Manjåk.	<p>About 174 tons were shipped during the year 1910, value £1306. The price varies from £8 5s. to £13 10s. per ton according to grades.</p> <p>Demand for the article is very limited.</p> <p>The New York market is the most reliable, freights to Europe being too high.</p>			<p>FISH —</p> <p>Grouper, flying-fish, snappers, bream, dolphin, king-fish and albacore, and many other sorts are abundantly supplied at certain seasons for the table, but there are no fisheries except whaling.</p> <p>Twenty-nine barrels whale oil were exported, value about £58, from whales caught off the coast of the island. Two boats employing twelve men.</p>	<p>[The information on this page is obtained from the Colony's Blue Book.]</p>

Charge of the Spirit Bond. The fees for such services shall be paid to the Chief Officer, who shall pay them over to the officer entitled.

80. The travelling expenses of an officer incurred under the provisions of Sections 5 and 6 of the Trade Act, 1910, shall be at a rate to be fixed by the Comptroller of Customs but not to exceed one shilling per mile for each mile that the officer may be required to travel daily. The Comptroller may require the fees for extra services or for travelling expenses to be prepaid, or that a deposit be made with him of a sum sufficient to cover them on an estimate to be made by him.

MISCELLANEOUS

81. All articles brought from any ship in the harbour or Carenage to be washed or ironed, and the property of any seaman brought from any ship in the harbour or Carenage shall be landed at the steps leading to the Baggage Warehouse and taken therein for examination by a Customs Officer.

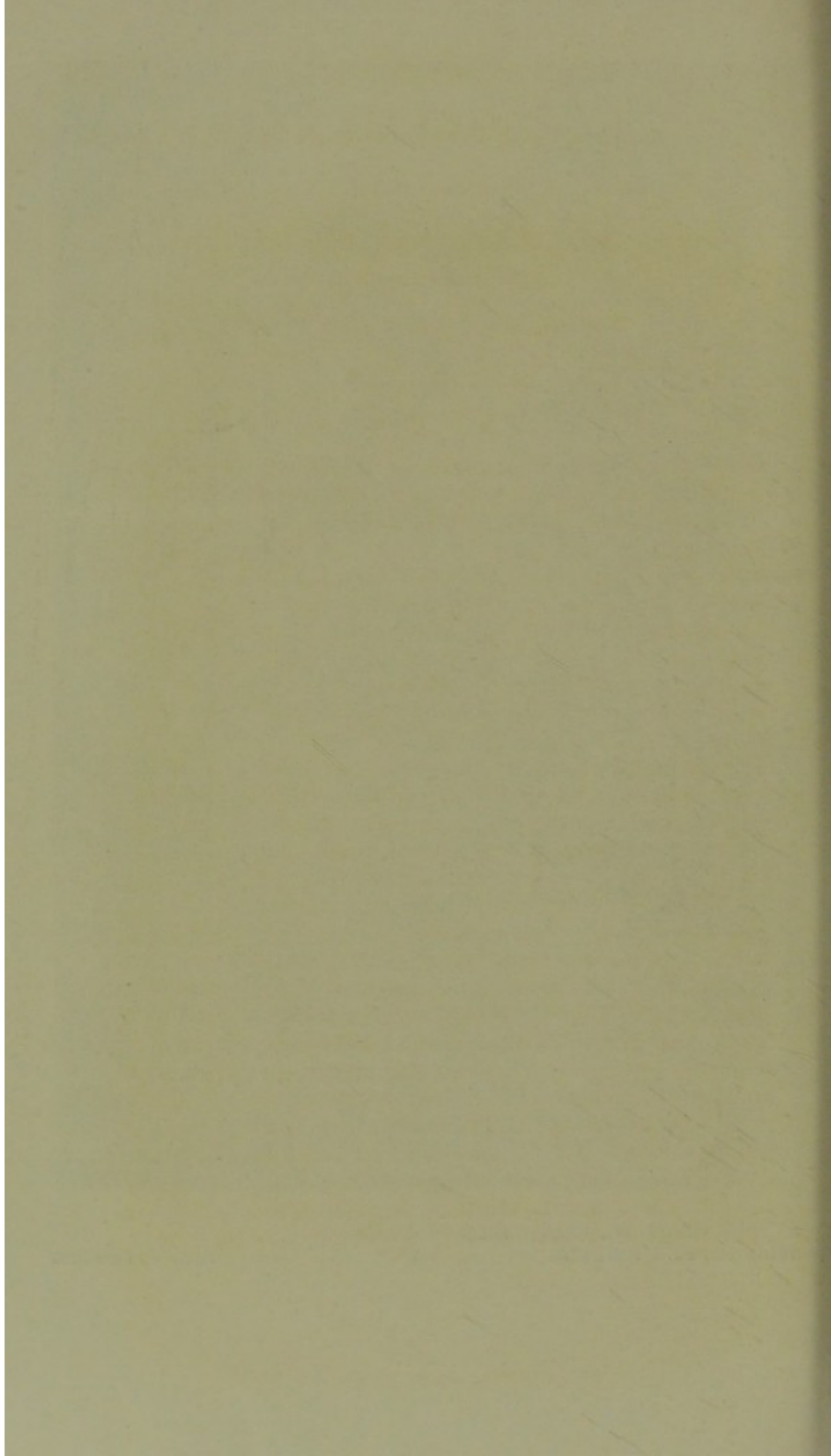
82. All goods conveyed to vessels in the harbour for sale or otherwise shall be first conveyed to the Baggage Warehouse for examination by a Customs Officer, who shall take an account of the same. On the return of any such goods they shall be again conveyed to the Baggage Warehouse for examination, and duty shall be paid on any dutiable goods which are not taken from shore. Goods not dealt with as above stated shall be forfeited, and if the person in charge of such goods on their return shall, upon being questioned by any Customs Officer whether he has any dutiable goods in his possession which were not taken from shore, deny having such goods in his possession, and after such denial any such goods be discovered to be or to have been in his possession, such goods shall be forfeited, and he may be prosecuted by the Comptroller for a breach of the provisions of Section 119 of the Trade Act, 1910.

The above Regulations were approved by the Governor in Executive Committee, November 3, sanctioned by the House of Assembly, November 22, and assented to by the Acting Governor on November 22, 1910.



AVENUE OF PALMS, BELLEVILLE
VILLAGE, ST. MICHAEL'S

Photo W. Parkinson



PART VI

FARES

BOATMEN, CARTERS, AND PORTERS

ACT 1891—23

Boatmen, Carters, and Porters Act

SCHEDULE A

Porters' Fares

	1 hhd. of fish or oats, 1 pun., 1 tierce, or 5 brls.	1 hhd. sugar, salt, or coal, 50 staves.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
For carrying a load from any part of the public wharf to Broad Street, as low as Bullhead Alley, Swan Street, High Street, and intervening streets and alleys	10	1 0
From the public wharf to Marlhill Street, Palmetto Street, and Roebuck, as far as the corner of New Street, and Church Street	1 0	1 3
From the public wharf to Constitution Hill, Roebuck, as far as the corner of Pinfold Street, the street leading by the Town Hall as far as Friendly Hall, and intervening streets and alleys	1 3	1 8
From the public wharf to James Street, Milk Market, as far as the corner of James Street, and Suttle Street, Chapel Street, lower end of Broad Street, to the South-West Gate of St. Mary's Churchyard, Cumberland Street, and intervening streets and alleys	1 0	1 3
From the public wharf to Quakers' Meeting Street, that is, from the corner of Milk Market and James Street to Greenpark Road, Reed Street, Mason Hall Street, and all intervening streets, lanes, and alleys, as also the alleys about Whitepark Road	1 3	1 8
From the public wharf to Cheapside, from the South-West Gate of St. Mary's Churchyard to Fontabelle and Lake's Folly	1 3	1 8
From the public wharf to Roebuck beyond Pinfold Street, and as far as the Garden	1 8	2 0

<i>Porters' Fares—continued</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
From the public wharf to Bay Street as far as Jordans, commonly called Bedfords, including Pier Head	1 0	1 3
From the public wharf to Bay Street, beyond Jordans, to the corner of Nelson Street, including Nelson Street and intervening streets and alleys	1 3	1 8
From the wharf to Bay Street above the corner of Nelson Street, to Beckles Spring, including the lane leading to Enmore, as also beyond the Garden in the Roebuck as far as the Gulley	2 0	2 6
From the wharf to Bay Street beyond Beckles Spring to Barrier Bridge at St. Anne's	2 6	3 4
From the wharf beyond the Barrier Bridge at St. Anne's to Commissariat Stores	3 4	4 2
From Engineers' Wharf to the Commissariat Stores at St. Anne's—if above ten loads 1 <i>s.</i> , or 1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> if under	1 3	1 8

SCHEDULE B

Boatmen's Fares

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
From the wharf to any vessel at anchor or under weigh within the bay by message or letter	1	0
From ditto to ditto with one or two passengers and return, being detained a quarter of an hour	1	8
Ditto, being detained half an hour	2	0
Ditto being detained one hour	3	0
From wharf to Engineers' Wharf by message or letter	2	0
From wharf to Engineers' Wharf with one or two passengers and return immediately	2	6
Ditto being detained half an hour	3	0
Ditto being detained an hour	4	2
For every subsequent hour detained	1	8
For every passenger above two		6
For landing or taking off one or two passengers with a full load of baggage	4	2
Ditto with a half-load of baggage	3	0
For towing a luggage boat from or to any vessel in the bay	4	2

TIME FOR PLYING

From sunrise to sunset. Such boatmen as may be disposed to do duty after sunset till nine o'clock to be entitled to double fares. Charging more than established fares, penalty not exceeding £1.

The fares mentioned in the Schedules "A" and "B" to this Act annexed shall be the fares to be taken by porters, carters, and boatmen of passenger boats for hire in the City of Bridgetown, Careenage, and Carlisle Bay: and from any part of the city to any other part not therein mentioned, the fares shall be adjusted by the Police Magistrate.

The fares which any boat other than a four-oared boat shall be entitled to receive shall only be at the rate of one-half of the fares mentioned in Schedule "B."

CAB FARES

ACT 1891—26. LIVERY AND HACKNEY
CARRIAGE ACT

The proprietor or driver of any licensed livery or hackney carriage shall be entitled to demand and take for the hire of such carriage the fares set forth in the form to this section annexed; provided always, that when the proprietor or driver of any livery or hackney carriage to be paid a fare calculated according to the distance shall be required by the hirer thereof to stop such carriage for fifteen minutes or for any longer time, it shall be lawful for the proprietor or driver to demand and receive from the hirer so requiring him to stop, a further sum (above the fare to which he shall be entitled, calculated according to the distance) of sixpence for every fifteen minutes completed that he shall have been so stopped, and no proprietor or driver shall demand or receive over and above the said fare any sum for or by way of back fare for the return of such carriage, from the place at which such carriage shall be discharged.

The above fares to be paid according to distance or time, at the option of the hirer to be expressed at the commence-

ment of the hiring; if not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to distance.

Provided, that no driver shall be compelled to hire his carriage for a fare to be paid according to time at any time after eight o'clock in the evening and before six in the morning; but if after the hour of eight o'clock in the evening any carriage be found on a stand provided for carriages, the driver thereof may be compelled to hire the same at the rate of ninepence per mile or part of a mile not exceeding two miles, and if exceeding two miles at the rate of one shilling and sixpence per mile or part of a mile after the first two miles, for each adult person; and children under ten years of age half price.

The driver of every livery or hackney carriage shall carry in or upon such carriage a reasonable quantity of luggage for every person hiring such carriage without any additional charge.

A table of fares is to be exhibited in every cab, to be distinctly seen, under a penalty of not exceeding £2.

FARES

Description of Carriage	Fare by Distance		Fare by Time	
For any hackney carriage with four or two wheels drawn by one horse	For any distance not exceeding two miles, sixpence for each adult person and threepence for each child under 10 years of age, for each or any part of a mile within the first two miles	For any distance exceeding two miles: One shilling for each adult person and sixpence for each child under 10 years of age, for every mile or part of a mile beyond the first two miles	For any time within and not exceeding one hour: Two shillings for one adult person, and if more than one adult person, one shilling for each additional person; children under 10 years of age half fare	And for every livery or hackney carriage drawn by two horses, one half above the rates and fares hereinbefore mentioned.

BARBADOS LIGHT RAILWAY

Manager: G. V. de la Bastide, C.E.

PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE—August 2, 1910, and until further notice.

Miles from Bridgetown	OUTWARD TRAINS				INWARD TRAINS			
	STATIONS	DAILY	Extra on Wednesdays only	Sundays	STATIONS	DAILY	Extra on Wednesdays only	Sundays
		Except Sundays				Except Sundays		
		P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
2½	Bridgetown .	4.30	7.45	7.40	St. Andrew's.	7.40	4.20	7.10
5½	Rouen .	4.43	7.57	7.52	Bathsheba .	8.00	4.40	7.30
7	Bulkeley .	4.55	8.10	8.05	Bath .	8.20	5.00	7.50
	Windsor .	5.02	8.17	8.12	Three Houses	8.33	5.15	8.05
9	Carrington { ^a	5.09	8.25	8.19	BushyPark { ^a	8.41	5.22	8.12
	{ ^d	5.13	8.29	8.23	{ ^d	8.44	5.24	8.15
10	Sunbury .	5.18	8.34	8.28	Sunbury .	8.49	5.29	8.19
11	BushyPark { ^a	5.23	8.39	8.33	Carrington { ^a	8.53	5.33	8.23
	{ ^d	5.26	8.42	8.35	{ ^d	8.57	5.37	8.27
13	Three Houses	5.36	8.51	8.43	Windsor .	9.04	5.44	8.34
16	Bath .	5.50	9.05	8.56	Bulkeley .	9.11	5.51	8.41
20	Bathsheba .	6.10	9.25	9.15	Rouen .	9.23	6.03	8.53
24	St. Andrew's	6.30	9.45	9.35	Bridgetown .	9.35	6.15	9.05

SAME DAY RETURN TRIPS from Bridgetown to Bathsheba, etc., can be made on Sundays and Wednesdays.

Combined rail and hotel tickets issued. Special tourists' excursions arranged.

The company will not be liable for failure to convey passengers from or to any places other than stations, and all tickets, single or return, are issued on these conditions.

TABLE OF PASSENGER FARES
Through Fares from and to Bridgetown :

Miles from Bridgetown	Stations and Halts	First Class	Third Class
		Cents	Cents
2½	Rouen	6	4
5½	Bulkeley	12	6
7	Windsor	18	8
9	Carrington	24	12
10	Sunbury	30	14
11	Bushy Park	36	16
13	Three Houses	42	16
16	Bath	48	20
20	Bathsheba	60	24
24	St. Andrew's	60	24

Local Fares per Section :

First Class	6 c.	Maximum Fare	60 c.
Third „	2 c.	„ „	24 c.

TELEGRAPH CHARGES

WEST INDIA AND PANAMA TELEGRAPH
COMPANY, LIMITED*Tariff from Barbados to West Indies, etc.*

	PER WORD	
	s.	d.
Antigua	1	4½
British Guiana {		
Georgetown	2	4½
Other Stations	2	5½
Colon	4	10
Cuba, all Stations	3	4½
Curaçoa (<i>via</i> Guadeloupe)	6	1
Dominica		11½
Dutch Guiana (<i>via</i> Guadeloupe)	3	7
French Guiana (<i>via</i> Guadeloupe)	5	3
Grenada		8
Guadeloupe, Basse-Terre	1	6
„ Pointe-à-Pitre	1	7
Haiti (<i>via</i> Guadeloupe) Môle-St.-Nicholas, Port-au-Prince, and Cape Haitien	5	9
„ Other Stations	7	10
Jamaica, Kingston and Holland Bay	3	4
„ Other Stations	3	6
Martinique	1	1
Panama and Canal Zone	5	0
Porto Rico, San Juan and Ponce	3	2
„ Other Stations	3	4
San Domingo (<i>via</i> Guadeloupe)	5	4
St. Croix (Christiansted)	3	1
St. Kitts	1	7
St. Lucia		7½
St. Thomas	2	10
St. Vincent		6
Tobago (by “Wireless” from Trinidad)	1	4½
Trinidad, Port of Spain	1	1
„ San Fernando	1	1½
Venezuela (<i>via</i> Guadeloupe), all Stations	5	4

TO NORTH AMERICA AND EUROPE,
VIA HAVANA

	PER WORD	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
United States, East of Mississippi, West of Mississippi, St. Louis (Missouri), and Minneapolis (Minnesota)	3	9½
United States, Texas, Louisiana, and Other Offices (West of Mississippi)	4	0
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick	3	9½
Canada, Province of Ontario and Quebec	3	9½
„ British Columbia and Manitoba	4	0
Bermuda	3	6
Prince Edward Island	4	0½
Newfoundland	4	2½
Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, Holland, and Belgium	4	10
Norway, Denmark	5	3
Sweden	5	4½
Italy	5	1½
Spain, Barcelona	5	4½
„ Other Stations	5	5½
Portugal	5	5
Austria and Hungary	5	1½
Switzerland	5	0½

THE BRIDGETOWN TRAMWAY CO.

TRAMWAY FARES, ETC.

Table showing the hours of departure of Legislative Cars
from the several termini of the lines:

WEEKDAYS

Leave Trafalgar Square for St. Lawrence at 6 A.M. and 6 P.M.

„	„	„	„	Belfield	„	6	„	„	6	„
„	„	„	„	Fontabelle	„	6	„	„	6	„
„	„	„	„	Hindsbury	„	6	„	„	6	„
„	„	„	„	Pine Road	„	6	„	„	6	„

Leave St. Lawrence for Trafalgar Sq. at 5.45 A.M. and 5.45 P.M.

„	Belfield	„	„	„	„	6. 0	„	„	6. 0	„
„	Fontabelle	„	„	„	„	6.15	„	„	6.15	„
„	Hindsbury	„	„	„	„	6.15	„	„	6.15	„
„	Pine Road	„	„	„	„	6.15	„	„	6.15	„

SUNDAYS

Leave Trafalgar Sq. for St. Lawrence at 6.30 A.M. and 6 P.M.

„	„	„	„	Belfield	„	6.30	„	„	6	„
„	„	„	„	Fontabelle	„	6.30	„	„	6	„
„	„	„	„	Hindsbury	„	6.30	„	„	6	„
„	„	„	„	Pine Road	„	6.30	„	„	6	„

Leave St. Lawrence for Trafalgar Sq. at 6.45 A.M. and 5.45 P.M.

„	Belfield	„	„	„	„	7. 0	„	„	6. 0	„
„	Fontabelle	„	„	„	„	6.45	„	„	6.15	„
„	Hindsbury	„	„	„	„	6.45	„	„	6.15	„
„	Pine Road	„	„	„	„	6.45	„	„	6.15	„

JNO. DOWRICH, *Secretary.*

Depot, Bay Street,
May 1, 1907.

The Fare by these Legislative Cars is a penny a mile.

PARCEL DELIVERY

(By the Tramcars)

Parcels for those who regularly travel on the cars *free*.

Parcels for strangers or those who do not regularly travel on the cars, maximum charge *2d.*

Medicine taken *free*.

LIST OF FARES
HASTINGS SECTION

	<i>Up Trip</i>	<i>Cents</i>
Between	Trafalgar Square and Jemmott's Lane	2
"	Jemmott's Lane and Garrison Loop	2
"	Garrison Loop and Waterford House	2
"	Waterford House and Rockley Loop	2
"	Hasting Rocks and Worthing View	2
"	Hutchinson's House and St. Lawrence	2
"	Trafalgar Square and Garrison	4
"	Jemmott's Lane and Waterford	4
"	Garrison and Rockley Gap	4
"	Hastings Rocks and St. Lawrence	4
"	Trafalgar Square and Rockley	6
"	Garrison Loop and St. Lawrence	6
"	Trafalgar Square and St. Lawrence	8

	<i>Down Trip</i>	
Between	St. Lawrence and Hutchinson's House	2
"	Worthing View and Hastings Rocks	2
"	Rockley Loop and Waterford	2
"	Waterford House and Garrison Loop	2
"	Garrison Loop and Jemmott's Lane	2
"	Jemmott's Lane and Trafalgar Square	2
"	St. Lawrence and Hastings Rocks	4
"	Rockley Loop and Garrison	4
"	Waterford House and Jemmott's Lane	4
"	Garrison and Trafalgar Square	4
"	St. Lawrence and Garrison Loop	6
"	Rockley and Trafalgar Square	6
"	St. Lawrence and Trafalgar Square	8

FONTABELLE SECTION

Between	Trafalgar Square and Lake's Folly	2
"	Lake's Folly and Fontabelle Terminus	2

EAGLEHALL SECTION

	<i>Cents</i>
Between Trafalgar Square and Masonhall Street	2
„ Masonhall Street and Eaglehall Corner	2
„ Eaglehall Corner and Belfield	2

ROEBUCK SECTION

Between Trafalgar Square and Country Road	2
„ Moravian Chapel and Hindsbury Terminus	2

CONSTITUTION SECTION

Between Trafalgar Square and Hall's Road	2
„ Hall's Road and Pine Road Terminus	2
N.B.—One-Mile Sections the through fare will be	4
On Eaglehall Section the through fare will be	6

PART VII

THE PORT AND HARBOUR DUES, ETC.

BY A. BROWNE, Esq.

(Harbour and Shipping Master)

Tonnage Dues.—Tonnage dues on cargo landed or shipped 1*s.* per ton, but not to exceed the amount equal to 1*s.* per ton on the net registered tonnage of the ship.

Harbour Master and Police Fees.—Harbour Master's Certificate 12*s.* 6*d.*; Bill of Health 4*s.*; Harbour Police Fees from 16*s.* 8*d.* to £1 5*s.* according to ship's registered tonnage.*

Shipping of Cargoes.—Cargo is landed or shipped either by lighters or direct from the wharves on to the ships lying alongside in the Careenage, which can accommodate vessels drawing not over 15 feet.

Careenage (Molehead) Dues.—The Careenage dues on ships are $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per ton per day when not working, and 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* per ton per day on the registered tonnage of the ship when loading or unloading.†

Pilots.—There are licensed Government pilots whose fees vary from 8*s.* 4*d.* to £1 9*s.* 2*d.*, according to the size of the ship for commercial vessels, and £2 for ships of war.‡

Landing of Passengers and Fares.—Passengers land or embark by means of row-boats, the fares for which are from 1*s.* for a single passenger to 4*s.* 2*d.* for two passengers and a load of luggage.

Boatmen's charges are given on page 134.

Landing Stages.—Passengers land at the pierhead on the south side of the inner harbour or Careenage, where they and their luggage pass through the Baggage Warehouse.

Cabs and Livery Carriages.—Cabs and carriages are always near by to take passengers to any destination they may desire.

Tariff of Cab Fares is given on page 135.

* *Vide* Harbour Police Fees, page 146.

† *Vide* Molehead Dues, page 147.

‡ *Vide* Pilots' Fees, page 149.

Steamship Services.—The port is very largely used by persons in transit from South American to European and Central American ports and ports in the Southern States of America, and the facilities for transshipping will be manifest on referring to the following steamship services.

*Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Steamships, London
en route to New York*

From Southampton the Royal Mail Steamers touch at Barbados once a fortnight on their way to New York by way of Trinidad, Colombian and Venezulean ports, Jamaica and Colon.

*Scrutton's Steamships from London, and Danish Steamships
from London*

From London the steamers of Messrs. Scrutton Sons and Co. also arrive every other Monday, and go round the West Indies landing and taking cargo; and from the same port the steamers of the East Asiatic Line (Danish) also call here.

Leyland and Harrison Steamships from Liverpool

From Liverpool, Barbados has the Leyland Line and Harrison Line.

*Steamships trading between the United States of America
and the Brazils which touch at Barbados*

The steamers of the Booth Steamship Co., the Hamburg-American and Hamburg South American, and the Lloyd Brazileiro Line call at Barbados on their voyages north and south between Brazil and New York. The Lamport and Holt steamers call only on the voyage from Brazil to the United States.

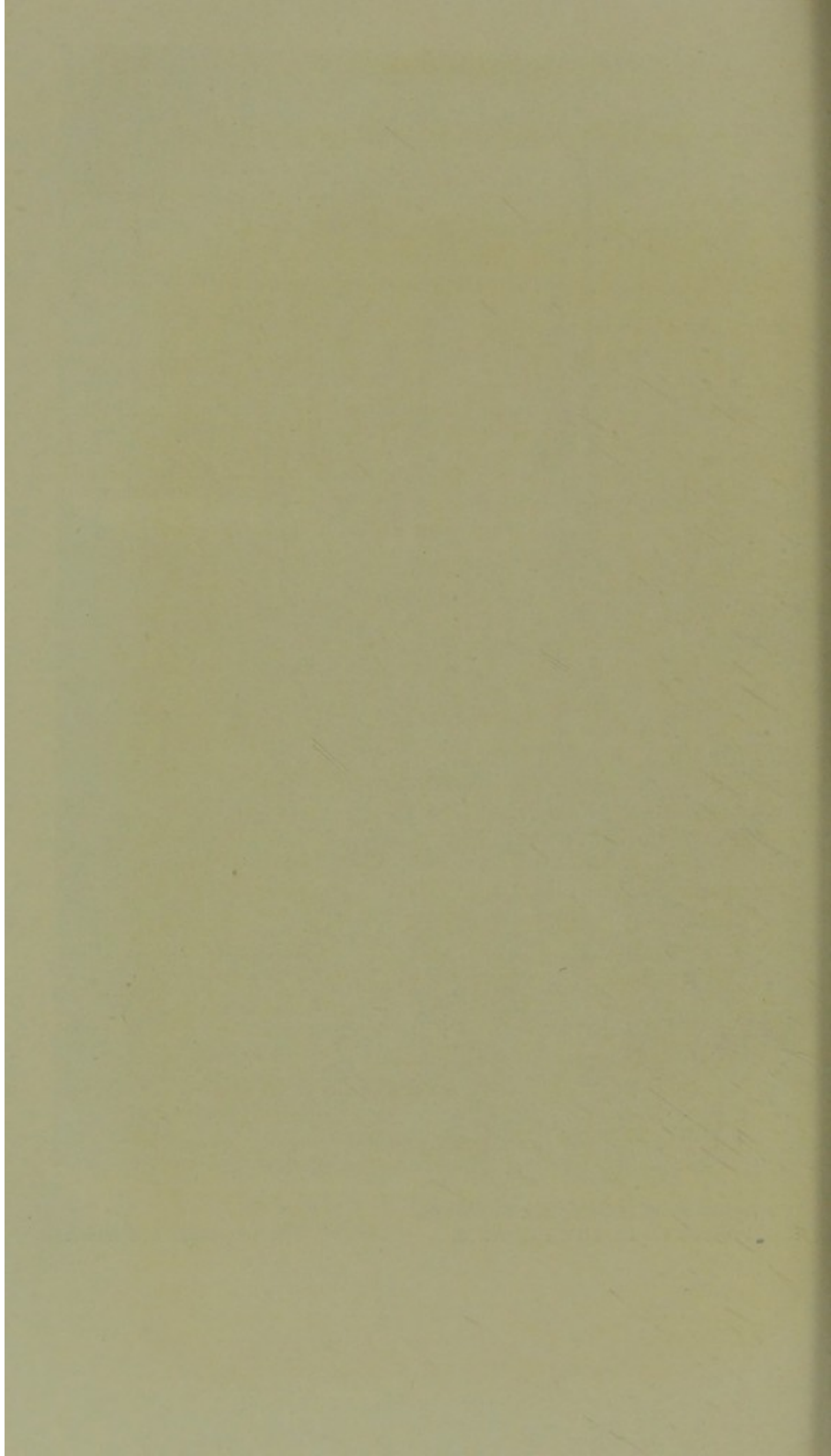
*The Quebec Line from New York, U.S.A., and down
the Islands*

Besides the above lines the Quebec Steamship Co. run a line from New York down the islands to Demerara and back over the same route.



THE WHARF, BRIDGETOWN, SHOWING
THE PIERHEAD IN THE DISTANCE

Photo W. Parkinson



Communication with Canada. Pickford and Black Steamships

Communication with Canada is kept up by the Pickford and Black Steamship Co. and also *via* New York.

Intercolonial West Indian Communication

The steamers of the Royal Mail, Quebec, Pickford and Black Lines afford means of communication between the various islands.

See also List of Steamship Lines, page 36.

Coaling.—Of late years the business of coaling steamers has developed considerably, and the port is much used by the steamers bound from South America to the United States and *vice versa* for bunkering. The coal is shipped by lighters and can be put on board at the rate, ordinarily, of 40 tons per hour.

Provisions and Water.—Fresh provisions are cheap and plentiful. The water, which is of excellent quality, is supplied by the Waterworks Department by means of two steam water boats.

Screw-lifting Dock.—There is a screw-lifting dock 240 feet long by 46 feet wide, capable of lifting 1200 tons dead-weight, which can take on vessels drawing not more than 14 feet of water.

Repairs to Ships.—There are at present three foundries capable of executing ordinary repairs to ship machinery, and steamships call here sometimes for this purpose.

Shipwrights.—Shipwright work is well done, and the material for carrying it out can be obtained in bond, a fair stock of all necessaries being always kept on hand.

LICENCES

In the following Table of Licences and Fees only those the knowledge of which will be chiefly useful to the public generally are inserted.

TONNAGE AND HARBOUR DUES

Health Officer's Visit Fee	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
	4	2

Tonnage Dues

All vessels landing or taking on board cargo pay 1*s.* per ton on the registered tonnage, or tonnage duty computed on the weight or measurement of the goods landed or taken on board, but in no case is the tonnage duty computed on the weight or measurement aforesaid to exceed the amount arrived at by calculating the duty at 1*s.* per ton on the registered tonnage.

Harbour Police Fees and other Fees on Ships

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Anchorage Fee	8	4
Vessels not exceeding 100 tons on loading or unloading	8	4
Vessels exceeding 100 tons and not exceed- ing 200 tons	10	5
Vessels exceeding 200 tons and not exceed- ing 300 tons	12	6
Vessels exceeding 300 tons	16	8
Vessels under 75 tons liable only once each half-year		
Bill of Health	4	0
Certificate on clearing	8	4
Bond Fee	12	6
Tonnage dues at the rate of 1 <i>s.</i> per net registered ton for cargo inwards and 1 <i>s.</i>		

HARBOUR DUES AND LICENCES

147

per net registered ton for cargo outwards or according to the weight or measurement of the cargo landed or taken on board.

d.

Vessels under 75 tons only pay tonnage dues once a year on the net registered tonnage

Molehead Dues—if the vessel enters the Molehead

For groundage, per day per ton

While careening, per day per ton

Whilst loading or unloading, per day per ton

$\frac{1}{2}$

$1\frac{1}{2}$

$1\frac{1}{4}$

Fees payable into the Treasury under Section 9 of the Quarantine Act, 1905

For the supervision of the disinfection of the ship or anything in the ship (not being parcel mails) or of the destruction of the rats or mosquitoes on board the ship, a fee not exceeding £3 for ships of and exceeding 100 tons burthen, and not exceeding £1 for ships of under 100 tons burthen, to be fixed by a regulation to be made by the quarantine authority.

For affording medical advice and assistance either on board the ship or at the observation station or the Isolation Hospital, to the master or any of the officers, passengers, or crew of the ship while under observation, for each visit 7s., and for every person in excess of one attended to on such visit 3s. 6d.

Fees payable into the Treasury for the inspection of imported Animals

	s.	d.
On Horses, Mules, Asses, Ponies or Cattle of any kind	1	0
On Sheep, Goats or Swine		6

For Measuring Surveyors

Measuring of tonnage for each deck load or space	7	6
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FEES TO BE PAID FOR THE MEASUREMENT,
SURVEY, AND INSPECTION OF SHIPS UNDER
ACT 1891—45.

SCHEDULE

*Table of Maximum Fees to be paid for the Measurement,
Survey, and Inspection of Merchant Ships*

For Measurement of Tonnage

	£	s.	d.
For a Ship under 50 tons registered tonnage	1	0	0
From 50 tons to 100 tons	1	10	0
Do. 100 „ 200 „	2	0	0
Do. 200 „ 500 „	3	0	0
Do. 500 „ 800 „	4	0	0
Do. 800 „ 1200 „	5	0	0
Do. 1200 „ 2000 „	6	0	0
Do. 2000 „ 3000 „	7	0	0
Do. 3000 „ 4000 „	8	0	0
Do. 4000 „ 5000 „	9	0	0
Do. 5000 „ and upwards	10	0	0

*For the Inspection of Berths or Sleeping Accommodation
of Crew*

	s.	d.
For each visit to Ship	10	0

Provided as follows :

The aggregate amount of the fees for any such inspection shall not exceed one pound whatever be the number of separate visits. Whenever the accommodation is inspected at the same time with the measurement of the tonnage no separate fee shall be charged for such inspection.

For the Surveyor's certificate of sea-worthiness	12	6
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FEES OF LICENSED PILOTS

(i) Into or from Carlisle Bay :	£	s.	d.
For vessels not exceeding 250 tons		8	4
For vessels exceeding 250 tons but not exceeding 400 tons		12	6
For vessels exceeding 400 tons but not exceeding 600 tons		16	8
For vessels exceeding 600 tons but not exceeding 800 tons	1	0	10
For vessels exceeding 800 tons but not exceeding 1000 tons	1	5	0
For vessels exceeding 1000 tons	1	9	2

Steamers same as above rates.

Ships of war—£2 each.

Vessels anchoring between the hours of 7 P.M. and 6 A.M. to pay 50 per cent. additional on above rates.

(ii) Carlisle Bay into and from the Careenage :

	£	s.	d.
For vessels not exceeding 300 tons		12	6
For vessels exceeding 300 tons but not exceeding 600 tons	1	0	10
For vessels exceeding 600 tons	1	13	4

(iii) Carlisle Bay to or from any part of the island :

Sailing vessels, steamers, and ships of war, at 50 per cent. additional on the rates mentioned in subsection (i) of this rule.

FEES PAYABLE TO COLONIAL TREASURER*

<i>Licence Duties.</i>	£	s.	d.
Brandy, Whisky, Liqueurs and Sparkling Wines, the gallon			5
Gin, Rum, and Still Wine			2
Other Distilled Spirits and Spirituous Liquors			2
Malt Liquor in wood, the cask of 64 gallons	1	0	
Malt Liquor in bottles, reputed quarts, the dozen			$\frac{1}{2}$
Rum, the gallon			2

* For those Licences or Market Fees omitted, see Barbados Blue Book.

Liquor Licences.

	£	s.	d.
Sellers, Wholesale or Retail	5	0	0
Temporary Licence		5	0
Druggist's Wine Licence	1	0	0

*Miscellaneous.**

Hawkers, Boatmen, Carters, and Porters. (These licences expire in January every year, when a new registration takes place)		1	0
Butchers, General	1	12	0
Do. Market		4	2
To slaughter animals at a private slaughterhouse within two-mile limit of Bridgetown	50	0	0
To sell butcher's meat at places other than public market within one-mile limit of Bridgetown	20	0	0
Licences to keep gun or firearm (taken out on possession, and all licences expire on January 15 in every year)		5	0
Hackney carriages drawn by 2 horses	10	0	
Do. do. 1 horse		5	0
Boats and carts		1	0
To keep a place of public entertainment	1	0	0
To keep a seamen's lodging-house		10	0
To keep a pawnbroker's shop	5	0	0
To manufacture biscuits in bond	100	0	0
To purchase cotton	5	0	0
Stills for manufacture of rum	1	0	0
For every gallon of rum distilled or re-distilled			$\frac{1}{2}$
Excise duty on rum per hydrometer gallon (proof)		3	0

FEE TO CLERK OF MARKET*

For testing and stamping with letter "B" any unstamped steel-yard, scale-beam, cloth-yard, balance, weight, or measure			3
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* For those Licences or Market Fees omitted, see Barbados Blue Book.

FEES RECEIVABLE BY POLICE MAGISTRATES
UNDER THE MARRIAGE ACT, 1891.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For celebrating a Civil Marriage with or without a licence	3	0
On notice given to celebrate a Marriage without a licence	3	0
Each inspection of a Register Book	1	0
Certificate of notice of a Marriage given		6
Granting certificate of the entry of a Marriage in Register		6
For celebrating a Civil Marriage at a Private Residence	10	0

CLERGY FEE

For a certificate from Parish Register, *6d.*

REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS

For a certificate under the Registration of Births Act, *6d.*

(For "Registration of Births," *see* under that head.)

The Police Sergeants of Districts "B," "C," "D," "E," and "F" are Registrars for their Districts respectively; and the Chief Clerk in the Inspector-General's Office, Bridgetown, is the Registrar of Births for District "A."

FEES RECEIVED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF
PROBATE

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For proving every deed other than a Power of Attorney, including the taking of the private examination of any married woman party thereto, and the writing of the Affidavit or Certificate of proof and private examination	8	4

Note.—If the value of the property dealt with in such Deed shall be under the value of £100, only half of the above fee shall be payable.

For proving any Power of Attorney, including as above	3	4
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FEES RECEIVABLE BY CHIEF JUSTICE*

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For every Affidavit made before Chief Justice	2	1
For every Judgment confessed	3	4

(For proving Deeds and Powers of Attorney, same as to Commissioners of Probate.)

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S FEES*

	£	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Great Seal of the Island affixed to any paper	1	0	0
Taking a Bond and issuing a Marriage Licence	16	8	
Passport		2	0
Warrant of Survey		5	0

DRUGGIST'S FEE*

For inspection of Druggists' Register by persons other than Inspector and Sub-Inspector of Police, Medical Practitioners, Druggists' Apprentices and Druggists' Clerks	1	0
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REGISTRATION FEES*

(*Births, Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials*)

For a general search of the indexes and registers	10	0
For a certified copy of any entry		6
For a search in any register or index for each year		6
Recording papers, per folio of 90 words		6
Copies of records " " "		4
Office copies of any document or paper, per folio of 90 words		4
Search for any record by any person other than a member of the legal profession, <i>or</i> his clerk <i>on his behalf</i> , for each year		6
The perusal of any record by any person other than a member of the legal profession, <i>or</i> his clerk <i>on his behalf</i> , for each year	1	8

* For Fees omitted, *see* Barbados Blue Book.

NOTARIAL FEES (*Registrar being Public Notary*)

	£	s.	d.
For noting a protest on a bill or a vessel		4	2
Drawing a protest on a bill, and recording same	12	6	
Drawing a protest for a vessel, administering oath to seamen, if required, and recording same	3	2	6
Drawing certificate, or deposition and affixing seal of office, and administering oath if required	16	8	

WITNESSES' FEES

Allowance to Witnesses in the Original Jurisdiction of Assistant Court of Appeal and on Appeals from the Petty Debts Courts and also in the Petty Debts Courts.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Gentlemen, merchants, bankers, accountants, and professional men, per diem, from	5	0	to	10 0
Tradesmen, auctioneers, clerks, and yeomen, per diem, from	2	6	to	5 0
Artisans and journeymen, per diem, from	1	0	to	2 6
Labourers and the like, per diem				1 0
Travelling expenses, a reasonable sum, but not more than sixpence per mile one way.				

If a witness attend more than one cause he shall be entitled to a proportionate part in each cause only.

Allowances to witnesses in Appeals from Police Magistrates under The Settlement of the Poor and Bastardy Act, 1890, The Interpleader Act, 1891, The Landlord and Tenant Act, 1891, The Master and Servant Act, 1891, The Married Woman's Act, 1891, or generally where the Police Magistrate has made an order for payment of money, not being in the nature of a penalty for an offence. (*See subsection 8, section 25, The Police Magistrates Act, 1897.*)

	s.	d.
Gentlemen, merchants, professional men, tradesmen, clerks, and yeomen, per diem	2	6
Artisans and journeymen, per diem	from 1s. to	2 6
Labourers and the like, per diem		1 0

MEDICAL WITNESSES' FEES

	£	s.	d.
To attending to give, and giving, if required, evidence at a coroner's inquest	1	1	0
Making a post-mortem examination and giving evidence	3	3	0
Making an analysis of the contents of the stomach, etc., and giving evidence thereon, not exceeding	10	10	0
To attending to give evidence, and being ready and willing to do so, at a Magistrate's Court or Court of Appeal, per day	1	1	0
To attending Court of Grand Sessions, £1 1s. for attendance and £2 2s. for each case, but not to exceed, per day	6	6	0
Attending Board of Lunacy, etc.	1	1	0

FEES RECEIVABLE BY REGISTRAR
OF DIOCESE*

Faculty for removal of a body from one burial-ground to another	3	6	8
Faculty for removal of a body from one spot to another in the same burial-ground	10	0	
Faculty for building a vault in a graveyard	1	0	0
Faculty for introduction of monumental tablets, memorial windows, bells, etc.	5	0	

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS

(1) The father of every legitimate child, or the mother, if the father is dead, or, if both the father and mother are dead, the possessor or occupier of the house, or of the apartment or dwelling in which such child is born, or the head of the family or household, or of the persons residing or being in such house, apartment, or dwelling; and the mother of every illegitimate child, or, if the mother is dead, the possessor or occupier of the house, apartment, or dwelling in which such child is born, or the head of the family or household or of the persons residing or being in such house, apart-

* For Fees omitted, see Barbados Blue Book.

ment, or dwelling, shall within forty-two days after the birth of any child, whether the same be born alive or be stillborn, give or cause to be given notice of the birth of such child to the registrar of the district in which such child be born, and such notice shall contain and express the following particulars, that is to say: the day of the birth of the child; the sex of the child; the name of the child if a name has been given to it; the names, abode, and quality, trade or profession of the father and mother, if the child is legitimate; and if illegitimate the name, abode, and quality or occupation of the mother; and, if the child is stillborn, such fact shall be stated.

(2) Every person liable to give the notice herein required to be given who shall fail to give such notice shall, on being convicted thereof, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

PAROCHIAL RATES AND TAXES PAYABLE TO PAROCHIAL TREASURERS

These are laid annually with the exception of the following, which are fixed :

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For keeping a dog over six months old (licences expire February 1 in every year; they have to be taken out within fourteen days of ownership)	5	0
FOR REPAIRS OF ROADS :		
On each acre of land		9
On each pound of the annual rental value of houses or land		1½
*On every Carriage, Cart, Waggon, etc., for each wheel	2	6
*On every Horse	6	0
*On every Mule	3	9
*On every Ass	2	0
*On each wheel of a Cycle	1	0
*On each wheel of a Motor		

* These licences expire on June 1 in every year. They have to be taken out within thirty days of ownership.

PAROCHIAL TREASURERS

St. Michael, E. T. Racker. Christ Church, E. Batson. St. George, K. Mason. St. Philip, W. D. Shepherd. St. John, H. F. Hart. St. Thomas, T. Parris. St. Andrew, C. S. Skinner. St. Joseph, J. G. Mahon. St. James, S. J. Greenidge. St. Peter, C. L. Alleyne. St. Lucy, C. W. Deane. These officers collect the parochial rate (*vide* "Vestries" below).

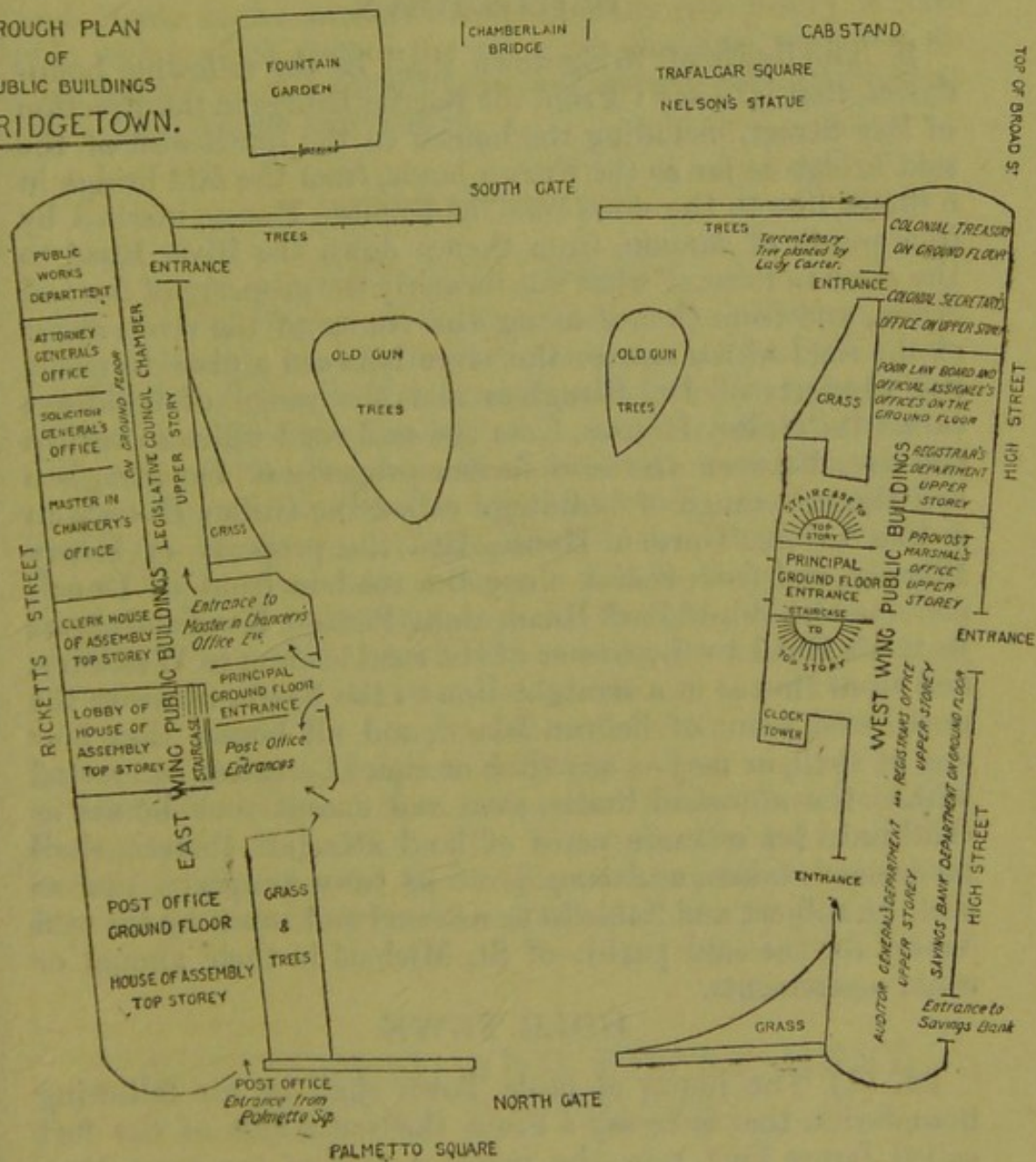
THE VESTRIES: THEIR POWERS AND DUTIES, ETC.

Authority under which established	Powers and Duties	Sources of Revenue; if rates, amount and class of property (movable or immovable) on which they are levied	Remarks
Acts Nos. 1891—61, 1896—26, and 1900—36.	<p>To lay rates for the repair and maintenance of the churches, the salaries of the church officers, the maintenance and education of the poor, and such other parochial purposes as are allowed by law.</p> <p>The maintenance of the public roads, etc.</p>	<p>Taxes on ownership and occupancy of lands and houses; taxes on trade; doglicences, pew rents, etc.</p> <p>The rates vary in each parish.</p> <p>Fixed taxes on vehicles of all kinds and animals drawing same.</p> <p>Also grants in aid of fixed annual sums, from the general revenue.</p>	<p>The Vestries of St. Michael, Christ Church, and St. Philip consist of not more than sixteen members each and not less than ten each; the other vestries of not more than ten members each and not less than six each.</p> <p>The vestries are elected annually by voters possessing the same qualifications as voters at election for the House of Assembly in respect of St. Michael and in respect of the rural parishes by voters possessing the qualifications 1, 2, 3, and 4 mentioned on page 59 ("Political Franchise") of this book.</p>

The total revenue of the Vestries for 1910-11 was £65,452 15s. and the total expenditure £64,036 13s.

TOWN LIMITS

ROUGH PLAN
OF
PUBLIC BUILDINGS
BRIDGETOWN.



TOWN LIMITS

ACT 1891—41

BRIDGETOWN

3. The limits of Bridgetown shall be the following boundaries, that is to say : From the Barrier Bridge in the direction of Bay Street, including the houses to the south-west of the said bridge as far as the Crown lands, from the said bridge in a direct line to the cross-road at Enmore House, marked by four pieces of cannon, from thence down the River Road to the river in front of what was formerly the property of Samuel Ames, and from thence along the course of the river, as far as the road which crosses the river between a place formerly the property of Dr. Straghan and the range of buildings called the Gulley Houses, from the said road which so crosses the river between the said former property of Dr. Straghan and the said range of buildings called the Gulley Houses, in a line to the Garden House, late the property of Henry Pilgrim, and from thence along the road in front of Duncinane, across White Park Road, along Passage Road and across Baxter's Road to the corner of the road leading to Westbury, and from thence in a straight line to the beach, opposite the north-west point of Pelican Island, and all houses that now are, or shall, or may at any time or times hereafter be erected within the aforesaid limits, save and except such houses as shall have ten or more acres of land attached thereto, shall be deemed, taken, and considered as town property, and as such be subject and liable to be assessed and taxed by the said Vestry for the said parish of St. Michael in their annual or other assessments.

HOLE TOWN

24. (1) The limits of Hole Town shall be the following boundaries, that is to say : From the south side of the fort called James Fort, now the police station of the town, then passing northwardly, bounding all the way on the west side of the public road, to the north side of the churchyard wall of the parish church of St. James, then passing westward to the sea and bounding all the way westwardly on the sea to an opposite direction and parallel with the south side of the

said fort called James Fort, now the police station of the town.

(2) All houses which now are and which shall hereafter be erected within the aforesaid limits shall be deemed, taken, and considered as town property, and as such be subject and liable to be assessed and taxed by the Vestry of the said parish of St. James for all legal uses and purposes, in like manner as the inhabitants and houses have heretofore been rated by the said Vestry.

SPEIGHTSTOWN

NEW ACT, 1909—17.

21. (1) The limits of the town called Speightstown shall be the following boundaries, that is to say: From the south side of Scantlebury's river north-eastwardly in a direct line to the Farm Hill two hundred feet to the south of the east end of the road leading from Diamond Rock to the Parsonage, then northwardly under the hill and by the road under the Parsonage to the east of Headley's house, then northward and a little westward to under the hill at Dover Castle and above the house and premises of C. A. Jordan, called Oban, which will be one hundred and seventy-five feet in the rear of the road leading to Dover Castle and to the north of the said road: it will then turn north-westwardly in a direct line to the north side of Princess Helena's bridge.

All houses within these limits are "subject and liable to be assessed and taxed by the Vestry for the parish of St. Peter for all rates of the said parish" as town property (similar to Hole Town). Act 1891—41, sec. 21 (2).

MAGISTERIAL AND PETTY DEBT COURT DISTRICTS

(Note.—The Police Districts are the same.)

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS

3. (1) The island is hereby divided into the following magisterial districts, that is to say:

District "A," comprising the City of Bridgetown, the Careenage, Carlisle Bay, Pelican Island, the rural part of the parish of St. Michael, and the portion of the parish of Christ Church which lies to the west of a line drawn from the point where the parishes of St. Michael, St. George, and Christ Church touch each other, to the point where the entrance to Adam's Castle plantation joins the main road, and to the west of the road which joins this point with the main road from Bridgetown to Oistin's, and to the west of a line drawn due south from this point to a pillar of stone which has been erected near the sea-shore by the Superintendent of Public Works.

District "B," comprising the parishes of Christ Church and St. George, with the exception of the portion of the parish of Christ Church included in District "A."

District "C," comprising the parishes of St. Philip and St. John.

District "D," comprising the parishes of St. James and St. Thomas.

District "E," comprising the parishes of St. Peter and St. Lucy.

District "F," comprising the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Joseph.

(2) If in any case judgment shall be given against any offender, in ignorance of the precise parish in which the offence was committed, such judgment shall not on that account be arrested or set aside, but the same shall remain in full force and effect.

PETTY DEBT COURT DISTRICTS

The Judge of the Petty Debt Court, Bridgetown, has the same jurisdiction as the Police Magistrates of District "A" have. The Rural Police Magistrates are *ex-officio* Judges of the Petty Debt Courts of their districts.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

ACT 1905—4

BANK HOLIDAYS

The first day of January in every year if a weekday.

Easter Monday.

Whit Monday.

The 24th day of May (Victoria Day) if a weekday.

The first Monday in August.

The first Monday in October.

The day appointed for the celebration of the birthday of the Sovereign.

The 9th of November, "Edward the Peacemaker's Day."

The Tuesday after Christmas, if Christmas Day falls on a Sunday.

The 26th day of December, if a weekday.

If either the first day of January, or the 24th day of May, or the 26th day of December falls on a Sunday, the next following Monday shall be a Bank Holiday.

No employee is to be allowed or required to attend at any place of business on any Bank Holiday: and all public schools are to be closed on those days under a penalty of £50.

EXCEPTIONS

The opening of the General Post Office by the Colonial Postmaster on Bank Holidays for receiving mails from, and despatching mails to, places beyond the seas is authorised.

Hotels, boarding houses, and clubs.

Restaurants and refreshment bars for the sale of articles consumed on the premises.

Livery stables.

The business of Railway Companies.

The business of Tramway Companies.

The business of Telegraph Companies.

The business of Telephone Companies.

The business of Gas Companies.

The business of agents of any steamers coming to the island on any business for the purpose of such steamers.

The business of plantations, or business of owners of lands, relating to such plantations or lands.

The business of undertakers of funerals in any case of emergency or necessity; such emergency or necessity to be determined by the police magistrate before whom any complaint is heard.

Any place of business for the sale of any of the following articles:

Drugs or medicines.

Bread, fresh fish, butcher's meat, or ice not later than nine o'clock in the morning.

Cooked food.

The selling of any article in any place of business which may be required in any case of illness of any person or animal, where the seller thereof has reasonable grounds for believing such article to be required for either of these purposes; such reasonableness to be determined by the police magistrate before whom any complaint is heard.

The business of any person or company producing ice by artificial means.

The business of manufacturing sulphuric acid in this island.

The business of any person or company distilling rum.

The Governor in Executive Committee has power to change the day fixed for a holiday.

MASONIC LODGES

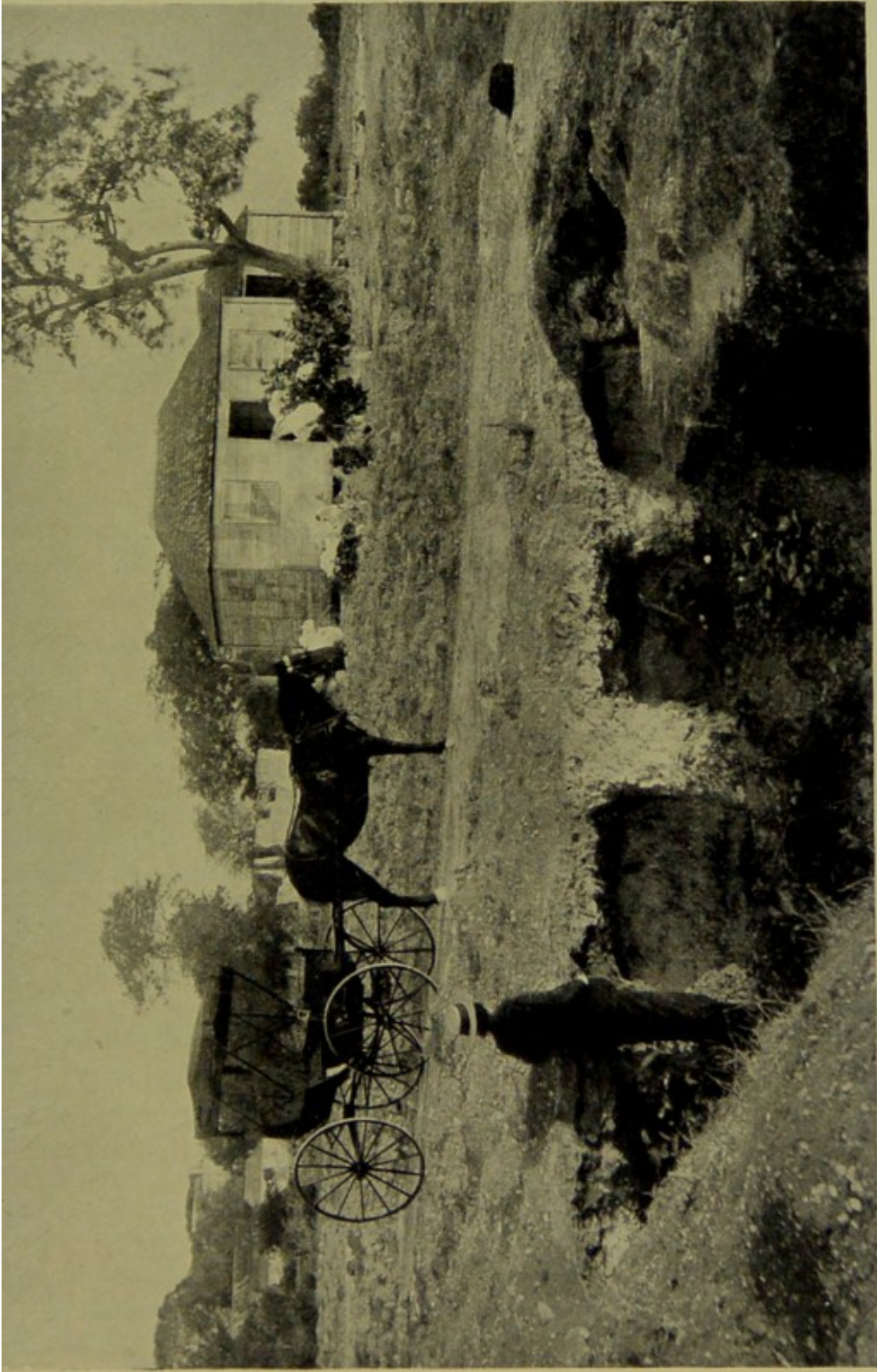
District Grand Lodge of Barbados.—District Grand Master, Right Worshipful J. P. d'Albuquerque. Deputy District Grand Master, Worshipful Bro. V. Hanschell.

Albion Lodge, No. 196. E. R.—Worshipful Master, L. W. Clarke. Senior Warden, H. A. Boyce. Junior Warden, E. A. Baeza.

Victoria Lodge.—Worshipful Master, F. E. Overton. Senior Warden, A. B. Price. Junior Warden, W. N. Phillips.

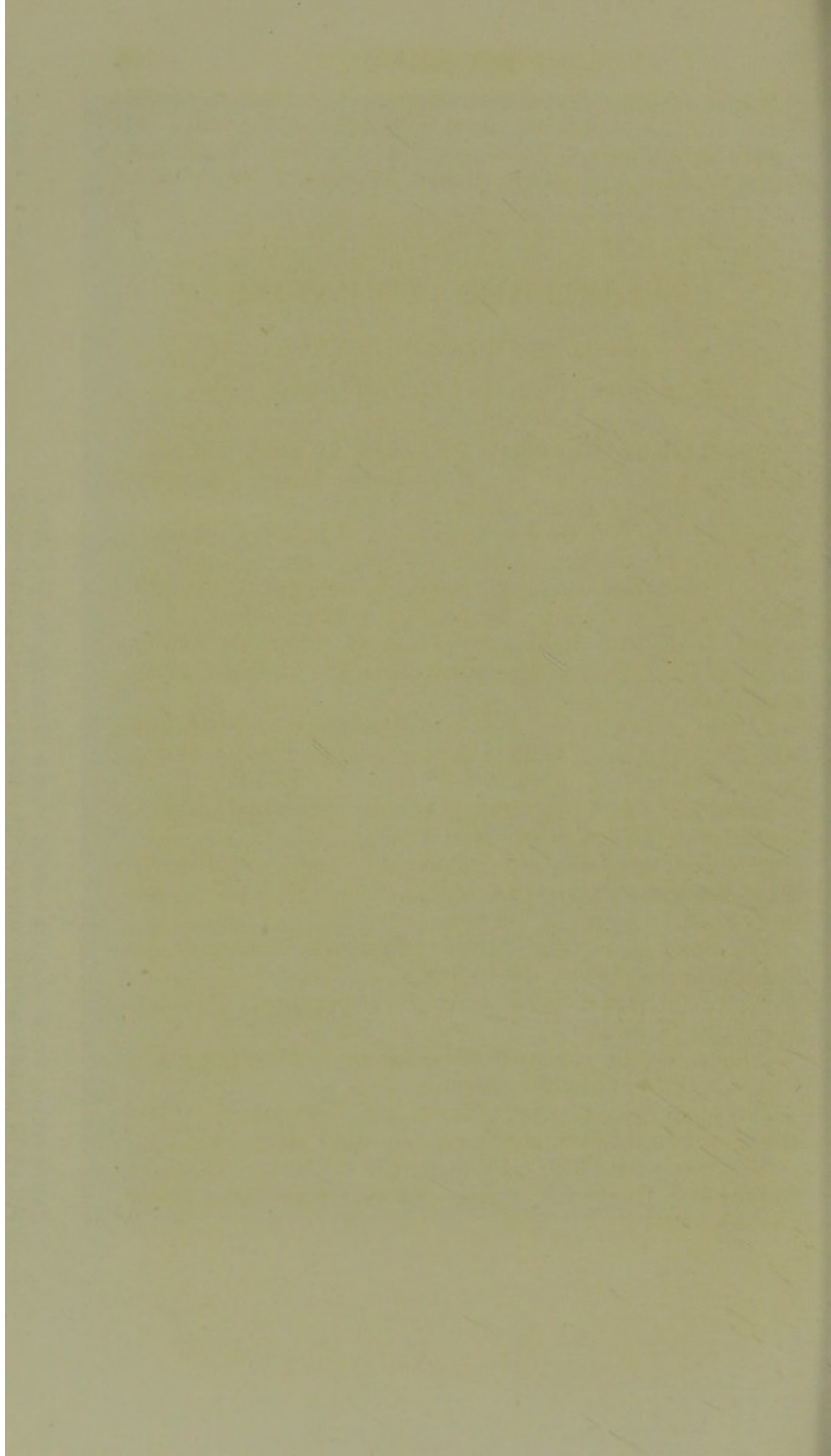
St. Michael's Lodge.—Worshipful Master, V. C. Hänschell, Senior Warden, Rev. P. A. Farrar. Junior Warden, Bro. Dr. Colin Bowen.

Scotia Lodge.—Worshipful Master, A. R. Parkinson. Senior Warden, C. S. Cheeks. Junior Warden, H. N. Parris.



CARIB TOMBS, ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH (CARIB IMPLEMENTS ARE STILL FOUND IN MANY PARTS OF THE ISLAND); ALSO TYPICAL NEGRO HOUSE

Photo C. P. Sinckler



Thistle Lodge.—Worshipful Master, N. A. Bullen. Senior Warden, John Maughan. Junior Warden, J. L. Sealy.

St. John's Lodge.—Worshipful Master, John F. Hutson. Senior Warden, F. Emsley. Junior Warden, James McCarn.

REGISTERED COMPANIES

OFFICES IN BRIDGETOWN

*Companies Registered at the Registration Office,
March 24, 1911.*

The Barbados Telephone Company, Limited. Manager, R. R. Sinckler, M.I.E.E. Office, James Street. Secretary, James Sanderson, Lucas Street.

Bridgetown Tramways Company, Limited. Manager, W. A. Kirton. Secretary, John Dowrich. Office, Bay Street.

The Barbados Land Co-operative Company, Limited. Secretary, C. V. Archer. Office, No. 9, High Street.

The Greenland Industries Company, Limited (Manufacturers of Bricks, etc.). Secretary, John F. Culpepper. Office, Broad Street.

Laurie and Company, Limited (Merchants and Steamship Agents). Manager, James Crawford. Office, Prince William Henry Street.

Barbados Ice Company, Limited. Secretary, John F. Culpepper. Office, Broad Street.

The O.K. Manufacturing Company, Limited (Butterine Manufacturers, etc.). Secretary, J. L. Shannon. Office, Bay Street.

The West India Rum Refinery, Limited. Secretary, John F. Culpepper. Office, Broad Street.

W. L. Johnson and Co., Limited (Merchants). Managing Directors, H. L. and W. L. Johnson. Office, Ricketts Street.

Cooper Boxill, Limited (Merchants). Manager, H. D. Cleare. Office, Fairchild Street.

D. Hope Ross, Limited (Merchants). Manager, D. Hope Ross. Office, 13, Broad Street (opposite Colonial Bank).

Manning and Co., Limited (Merchants). Managers, Samuel and Thomas Manning. Office, "Pier Head House," Cavan's Lane.

David Graham and Company, Limited	} Registered by a resident in St. Lucia.
The St. Lucia Land Development Company, Limited	
The West India Province Company, Limited	
The Belleville Cotton Growing Com- pany, Limited	

John Blackwood, Limited (Shipwrights, have a screw-lifting dock). Manager, W. McLaren. Office, Pier Head, Bridgetown.

D. M. Simpson and Co., Limited (Engineers). Managers, D. M., C. Y., and D. G. Simpson. Office, Trafalgar Square (next to Fountain Garden).

The Barbados Co-operative Cotton Factory, Limited. Manager, Lisle Innis. Secretary, H. McKay. Office, White Park Road.

J. R. H. Seifert and Co., Limited (Jewellers). Manager, Frost Young. Secretary, J. S. Leach. Office, Broad Street.

Economic Insurance Company, Limited. Secretary, J. A. G. Seale. Office, Prince William Henry Street.

The Barbados Pawnbroking Company, Limited. Manager, C. Harold Gale. Office, Victoria Street and Bolton Lane.

The *Advocate* Company, Limited (Newspaper). Manager, C. L. Chenery. Office, Broad Street.

J. H. Innis and Co., Limited (Merchants). Managers, Charles and Henry Inniss. Offices, High Street.

The Barbados Publishing Company, Limited (*Standard* Newspaper). Manager, Lewis Myers. Office, Victoria Street.

West India Match and Tobacco Company, Limited. Agents, W. L. Johnson and Co. Office, Ricketts Street.

The Barbados Foundry, Limited (Engineers). Secretary, C. B. Bascom. Office, White Park Road.

The West India Biscuit Company, Limited. Managing Director, C. H. Kinch. Office, Roebuck Street.

COMPANIES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 223 OF ACT 1910—30

The Barbados Molasses Company. Resident Director, Edwin L. Mitchell. Office, Philadelphia Lane.

The Royal Bank of Canada (Head Office: Montreal, Canada). Manager, E. Percival. Office, Broad Street.

OTHER LOCAL COMPANIES

The Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Society. (This Company has its Offices in its handsome buildings in Lower Broad Street). Chairman, E. T. Racker, J.P. Secretary, M. J. Bovell. Offices, Lower Broad Street.

The Barbados Fire Insurance Company, Limited. Manager and Secretary, H. Withstandley. Office, Beckwith Place, Lower Broad Street.

The Barbados Building and Loan Association. Secretary, A. H. McKinsky. Office, Prince William Henry Street.

The Barbados Gas Company, Limited. Manager and Secretary, C. R. Petersen. Office, Bay Street.

The Barbados Biscuit Factory Company. Agent, H. Jason Jones. The profits of this Biscuit Factory Company were fixed by the Chief Justice in a recent case at £7050 per annum.

The Barbados Mining Company, Limited. Secretary, F. G. B. King. Office, High Street (Messrs. Cottle and Co.).

The West India Oil Syndicate. Managing Director, The Hon. Arthur C. Ponsonby. (Office in England.)

The Barbados Light Railway Company, Limited. Manager, G. V. De la Bastide. Office, Fairchild Street.

MAIL AND TELEGRAPH COMPANIES

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. Local Representative, J. C. Hoad. Local Office, Cavan's Lane, Pier Head. Cargo Agents, Gardner, Austin and Co., Cavan's Lane.

The West India and Panama Telegraph Company. Clerk-in-Charge, J. R. Meade. Local Office, Lower Broad Street and McGregor Street.

CURRENCY AND BANKING

COLONIAL BANK RATES

The rate for usual or 90-day bills varies from \$4.80 to \$4.83 for selling, and from \$4.76 to \$4.79 for buying. Other tenders are governed by the discount market rate in London.

British silver is legal tender without any limit.

British gold in circulation: sovereigns and half-sovereigns.

The estimated amount of paper-money in circulation issued by private banks is £50,000.

Accounts are kept by the Government in English currency, and by the public generally in American currency.

AMERICAN COINS AND THEIR VALUES

GOLD.—Eagle, 41/-; Half-Eagle, 20/6; Quarter-Eagle, 10/3; Dollar 4/1. (Proclamation of Her Majesty Queen Victoria dated 19th August 1853, brought into force in Barbados by Proclamation dated 11th April 1854.)

An appreciable amount of American gold and notes is in circulation.

BOOKS RELATING TO BARBADOS AND THE WEST INDIES

IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, BARBADOS

(As set forth in the printed catalogues of the Library)

RELATING TO BARBADOS ONLY

- History of Barbados. Richard Ligon's (the oldest). 1657.
 " " Rev. G. Hughes's (Natural History).
 (Excellent for reference.) 1750.
 " " Dr. W. Hillary's. 1752.
 " " John Poyer's (1605-1801). 1808.
 " " Sir Robert Schomburgk's (1605-1846)
 (the best). 1848.
 Memoirs of the Early Settlement of Barbados. (From
 accounts of Arnold, Bulkeley, and Summers, first
 settlers.) 1743.
 Leisure Hours at the Pier. J. W. Orderson. 1827.
 Poems on Barbados. J. Chapman. 1833.
 Creoleana: or, Social and Domestic Scenes in Barbados.
 J. W. Orderson. 1842.
 Guide to Barbados. Rev. J. H. S. Moxley, Chaplain to
 H.M. Forces. (Pleasant reading.) 1886.

- Cavaliers and Roundheads in Barbados. N. Darnell Davis, C.M.G. (A vivid account of the period.) 1887.
 Royal Visits to Barbados. C. P. Bowen and E. G. Sinckler. 1887.
 For Faith and Freedom. (Novel.) Sir W. Besant. 1888.
 Kate Bonnett. (Story of a Barbadian Pirate.) Frank W. Stockton.

BOOKS RELATING TO BARBADOS AND THE WEST INDIES

- British Empire in America. Oldmixon. 1741.
 Caribbeana. Letters and Dissertations on the West Indies. 1741.
 Nouveau Voyage aux Iles de l'Amérique. Par le Rév. Père Labat. 1742.
 Notes on the West Indies. Rev. Geo. Pinckard. (A vivid description of the period.) 1806.
 West India Commonplace Book. Sir Wm. Young, Bart. 1807.
 The West Indies. Thomas Coke. 1808.
 West Indies and other Poems. James Montgomery. 1814.
 Letters on West Indies. James Walker. 1818.
 Civil and Commercial History of the West Indies. Bryan Edwards. 1819.
 Transatlantic Sketches. Capt. J. E. Alexander. 1833.
 Residence in the West Indies and America. Lieut.-Colonel St. Clair. 1834.
 West India Sketch Book. 1834.
 A Winter in the West Indies. Joseph John Gurney. 1840.
 The West Indies Before and Since Emancipation. John Davy. 1854.
 Flora of the British West Indies. H. R. Griesbach. (Excellent for reference.) 1864.
 Under a Tropical Sky. John Amplett. 1873.
 Monumental Inscriptions in the West Indies. Captain J. A. Lawrence Archer. 1875.
 Westward Ho! Rev. Charles Kingsley. 1879.
 Voyage to the West Indies. Robert Elwes. 1886.
 Down the Islands. A Voyage to the Caribbees. Wm. A. Paton. 1888.

- The English in the West Indies. J. Anthony Froude (the celebrated writer). 1888.
- The Lesser Antilles, Owen T. Bulkeley. 1889.
- West Indian Yarns. G. W. Hawtayne ("X" Beke). (Amusing.) 1890.
- The West Indies. C. Washington Eves. 1891.
- Under the Southern Cross. W. F. Hutchinson, M.D. (Pleasant reading.) 1891.
- Gossip of the Caribbees. W. R. H. Trowbridge, jun. (Amusing.) 1893.
- Cruising among the Caribbees. C. H. Stoddard. 1895.
- Cuba and Porto Rico, with the other Islands of the West Indies. Robert T. Hill. 1898.
- The West Indies. Amos K. Fiske. 1899.
- The Cradle of the Deep. Sir Frederick Treves, Bart. (A charming book.) 1908.
- The Pocket Guide to the West Indies. Algernon E. Aspinall. (An excellent guide.) 1910.
- The British West Indies: Their History, Resources, and Progress. Algernon E. Aspinall. 1912.
- Historical Geography of the British Colonies. Sir Charles P. Lucas. Vol. II. (Excellent for reference.)
- History and Guide to Barbados and the Caribbee Islands. J. H. Stark (American).
- Narrative of Travels in West Indies. Sir Edward Leaward.
- Six Months in the West Indies. Coleridge.
- Survey of the West Indies. Thomas Gage.
- The Caribbean Confederation. C. S. Salmon.
- The Story of the West Indies. Arnold Kennedy.

THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Patron.—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

President.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.

Chairman of Council.—Lieut.-General Sir J. Bevan Edwards, K.C.M.G.

Honorary Treasurer.—Sir M. F. Ommaney, G.C.M.G.

Secretary.—James R. Boosé, Esq.

Journal of the Institute.—"United Empire" (free to members).

Entrance Fee.—£1 1s.

Subscription.—£1 1s. per annum.

The Institute has over five thousand members. Its object is to promote a closer union between all members of the great British family.

Honorary Corresponding Secretary.—Barbados: E. Goulburn Sinckler, Police Magistrate, District E.

Address.—Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.

Advantages to Fellows.—Use of the Institute Buildings, containing a fine Library, Writing, Reading, Smoking Rooms, etc.

THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE

Established *circa* 1750. Incorporated by Royal Charter.

President.—Sir Nevile Lubbock, K.C.M.G.

Vice-President.—The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Harewood, K.C.V.O.

Chairman.—W. Middleton Campbell, Esq.

Deputy Chairman.—Robert Rutherford, Esq.

Secretary.—Algernon E. Aspinall, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Journal.—"The West India Committee Circular" (free to members).

Hon. Correspondents.—Barbados: Sir Frederick Clarke, K.C.M.G., Dr. E. Graham Pilgrim, Prof. J. P. d'Albuquerque, F.I.C., Mr. F. A. C. Collymore.

The West India Committee Rooms.—15, Seething Lane, London, E.C.

The West India Committee has now over 1500 members.

The object of the West India Committee is by united action to promote the welfare of the British West Indies, British Guiana, and British Honduras.

IMPERIAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE WEST INDIES

In 1898, in accordance with the recommendation of the West India Royal Commission, a Special Department of Agriculture, supported by Imperial Funds, was created for the West Indies and placed under the charge of a Commissioner, with headquarters at Barbados. This Department has been of great benefit to the West Indies. The first Commissioner was Sir Daniel Morris, K.C.M.G. British Guiana, Jamaica, Trinidad, and Barbados at present have Departments of Agriculture independent of the Imperial Department.

Commissioner.—The Hon. Francis Watts, C.M.G.

Scientific Assistant.—A. H. Kirby, B.A.

Mycologist and Agricultural Lecturer.—F. W. South, B.A.

Entomologist.—H. A. Ballou, M.Sc.

Clerks.—A. G. Howell, M. B. Connell, W. P. Bovell.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

For Bermuda, British West Indies, and British Guiana.

Head Office.—"Stockton," St. Michael's, Barbados.

Commissioner.—E. H. S. Flood, B.A.

Clerk.—E. G. S. Hill.

Cable Address.—Canadian.

Code.—Western Union.

PART VIII

TOURIST DIRECTORY

COMPILED from author's personal knowledge (where there is an asterisk *) and from Newspaper advertisements, etc. *The streets mentioned are in Bridgetown unless otherwise stated.*

BANKS

*Colonial Bank and Royal Bank of Canada, both in Broad Street.

BARBER. (*See* Hairdresser.)

BATHING-PLACES (Sea)

St. Michael: *Chateau, Fontabelle; Brighton; *Fresh-water Bay.

Christ Church: Hastings; *Rockley (sometimes dangerous); Worthing; *Warsaw; Welches; St. Lawrence-on-Sea.

St. Philip: *The Crane (sometimes dangerous); Dawlish; Whitehaven.

St. Joseph: Bathsheba; the " *Cattle-wash " here is sometimes dangerous.

St. John: *The Bath.

St. James: Payne's Bay.

St. Peter: Heywoods (sometimes dangerous); Gibbes.

St. Andrew: *Benab (sometimes dangerous).

BOARDING-HOUSES. (*See* Hotels.)

BOOKBINDING ESTABLISHMENTS

**Advocate* Publishing Co., Broad Street.

*T. E. King & Co., Roebuck Street (Government Bookbinders).

Illustrated Weekly, Newspaper Office, High Street.

James Fraser, Broad Street (Plantation books, etc.).

BOOKSELLERS. (*See* Stationers.)

CAB FARES. (*See* under Fares of Cabs, Porters, etc., in another part of this book.)

CABSTANDS

*Beckwith Place, Lower Broad Street.

*Trafalgar Square, Upper Broad Street.

CARRIAGES FOR HIRE. (*See Livery Stable Keepers. See also "Fares" in another part of this book.*)

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

Messrs. Hänschell & Co., Prince William Henry Street.

*Da Costa & Co., Broad Street.

*Knight & Co., Broad Street.

Collins & Co., Broad Street.

W. W. Nurse (Messrs. Wilkinson & Co.), Lower Broad Street.

And at all the various hotels and restaurants.

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRERS. (*See Jewellers and Opticians.*)

CLUBS

*The Bridgetown Club (in the handsome buildings of the Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Society), Lower Broad Street.

*The Junior Club, High Street.

Visitors must be introduced by a member.

COLLARS, TIES, ETC. (*See Men's Clothing, etc.*)

CONSULS. (*See Official List of them in this book.*)

DENTISTS

*Dr. Esterbrook, Dental Surgeon, near St. Mary's Chapel.

*Dr. Roett, Dental Surgeon, Lucas Street.

Dr. Gooding, Dental Surgeon, Ice House.

*Moses Gittens, Swan Street.

Mr. F. M. O. Alleyne (next to Dr. Roett), Lucas Street.

Charles Payne, 145, Roebuck Street.

Dr. Norman L. Mitchell, Dental Surgeon, at Collins & Co., Broad Street.

R. W. W. Haynes, 59, Swan Street.

E. Newton Payne, 2, Swan Street.

E. A. Howell, 6, Marlhill Street.

Henry P. Wilkins, Queen Street, Speightstown.

DOCTORS. (*See Official List certified by the Registrar.*)

DRESSMAKERS AND MILLINERS

*Miss Luke, Marlhill Street.

*Miss Piggott, Constitution Road.

*Miss Polegreen, milliner, Collins & Co., Broad Street.

*Mrs. White, Passage Road, St. Michael's.

Miss Jones, Fontabelle, St. Michael's.

Messrs. Whitfield & Co., Broad Street, have a dress-making establishment.

DRUGGISTS. (*See Official List certified by the Registrar.*)

FLORIST. *J. W. Williams, "Belleville," St. Michael's.

GARAGES. (*See Motors.*)

HAIRDRESSER

*Eyare Murphy, Broad Street, over the jeweller's shop of Alex. Bailey & Co. Ladies' department also.

HOMEOPATHIC VENDORS

Alfred Barrow, High Street.

Bowen & Sons, Broad Street.

*Knight & Co., Broad Street.

*Collins & Co., Broad Street.

*The Homeopathic Depot, Prince William Henry Street.

C. F. Croney, Broad Street.

*Norman Archer (Farnum & Co., Druggists), Speights-town.

HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES AND RESTAURANTS

Ice House Hotel, Broad Street. Board and lodging. Bar and billiards. Telephone.

*Marine Hotel, Hastings, Christ Church. Board and lodging. Bar and billiards. Telephone.

*Sea View Hotel, Hastings, Christ Church. Board and lodging. Bar and billiards. Telephone.

Standard Ice House Hotel, High Street. Dining and billiard saloons. Telephone.

Bath Hotel (Siza), St. Lawrence-on-Sea, Christ Church. Telephone 620.

*Crane Hotel, St. Philip's. Billiards, tennis, etc. Sea bathing. Telephone 220.

Hotel St. Lawrence (Mahon), Christ Church. Sea bathing, etc. Telephone 408.

American Hotel, High Street. Bar and billiard saloon, etc. Telephone.

*Atlantis Hotel, Bathsheba, St. Joseph's (Mrs. Griffith). Telephone.

*Beachmont Hotel, Bathsheba, St. Joseph's (Miss McConney). Telephone.

*Bay Mansion Hotel, Bay Street. Telephone.

Coburg Villa Hotel, Hastings, Christ Church. Telephone.

Victoria Hotel (Roachford's), Prince William Henry Street. Telephone.

Private boarding-house, "Palm Villa," Country Road, St. Michael's. Telephone.

The Colonial Hotel, Milk Market. Billiard table and restaurant.

Board and lodging house (Miss C. Ibbotson), Spry Street.
Nile Hotel, corner of Palmetto and Marlhill Streets. Board and lodging. Bar and restaurant. Telephone 698.

Ebenezer Hotel (Proprietor, E. R. Corbin), Speightstown.

JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS

*Seifert, J. R. H., & Co., Broad Street.

*Bayley & Co., Upper Broad Street.

Alex Bailey & Co., middle of Broad Street.

Walter S. Marston & Co., Swan Street.

*J. H. P. Bayley, Bolton Lane and Victoria Street.

G. Plimmer, Victoria Street.

J. F. Austin, Swan Street.

R. T. Ashby, Swan Street.

*J. Cozier, Queen Street, Speightstown.

LAWYERS. (*See* Official List of Solicitors certified by Registrar, and List of Barristers.)

LIBRARY, PUBLIC, Coleridge Street (two reading-rooms). An easy walk from Broad Street.

LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS

*J. G. Johnson, Coleridge Street. Telephone.

*John Burton, Pinfold Street. Keeps a motor for hire. Telephone.

Goodridge & Co., Chapel Street.

Julius Clarke, My Lord's Hill, St. Michael's.

E. T. Archer Gittens, Tweedside Road, St. Michael's.

Charles Jordan, Queen Street, Speightstown.

Emmanuel Correa, Church Street, Speightstown.

[Special arrangements can be made with any of them. The tariff is generally 4s. per hour for Bridgetown.]

LUNCHEON AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS

*Da Costa & Co., Broad Street.

*W. L. Johnson & Co. ("The Unique Arcade"), Broad Street (music provided).

Bancroft & Co., Broad Street.

*Women's Self-Help Association, Trafalgar Square.

MEN'S CLOTHING (Collars, Ties, etc.)

*R. H. Edwards' Hat and Cap Depot, Broad Street.

*Da Costa & Co., Broad Street.

W. L. Johnson & Co. ("The Unique Arcade"), Broad Street.

*The "Ideal" (Cave, Shepherd & Co.), Broad Street.
Bancroft & Co., Broad Street.

*C. F. Harrison & Co., Broad Street.
D. Hope Ross, Ltd., Broad Street.

MILLINERY, ETC. (*See Women's Clothing. See also Dress-makers.*)

MOTORS FOR HIRE

The Westbury Road Garage, St. Michael's. Telephone.

The Bridgetown Garage Co., St. Michael's Row. Telephone 663.

John Burton, Livery Stable Keeper, Pinford Street. Telephone.

MUSEUMS (for Sale of West Indian Curiosities)

*C. C. Belgrave, MacGregor Street ("Old Curiosity Shop.") Telephone.

Sydney Herbert, MacGregor Street. Telephone.

*Women's Self-Help Association, Trafalgar Square, Telephone.

NEWSPAPERS

Agricultural Reporter, High Street.

Advocate, Broad Street.

Standard, Victoria Street.

[All Dailies which contain the daily telegraphic news bulletins.]

Globe, Bolton Lane. Tri-weekly (Roman Catholic).

Illustrated Weekly, High Street.

Sparklet, James Street. Weekly.

The Speightstown Review, Queen Street, Speightstown. Weekly.

OPTICAL PARLOURS (Oculists, etc.)

*J. R. Phillips, M.B., C.M.

John Gill & Co., Oculists, High Street, Telephone.

M. Harcourt Carter (Canadian Ophthalmic College), Carter & Co., Trafalgar Square. Telephone 266.

Dr. Geo. Kirton (Indiana Optical College, U.S.A.), High Street; upstairs, Alfred Barrow & Co.

J. H. P. Bayley, Specialist and Optician, Bolton Lane and Victoria Street.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

*Anton Bros., Broad Street.

*Cooper & Co., Broad Street.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. (*See* Official List certified by Registrar.)

PLACES WORTH VISITING. (*See* under that heading in another part of this book.)

POST CARDS (with local views)

**Advocate* Stationery Shop.

*Bowen & Sons, Broad Street.

*J. R. H. Seifert & Co., Broad Street.

*Collins & Co., Broad Street.

*Cooper & Co., Broad Street.

*Knight & Co., Broad Street.

*C. F. Harrison & Co., Broad Street.

Women's Self-Help Association, Trafalgar Square.

Sampson & Co., Prince William Henry Street, have a fine collection of all sorts of post cards.

POST OFFICE

East wing, Public Buildings, ground floor, north end.

One door opens in Public Buildings enclosure, the other door opens in Palmetto Square. (*See* "Postal Information," by W. H. Bailey, Postmaster.)

PUBLIC PARKS, ETC.

*Queen's Park, Constitution Road (late residence of Generals in the British Army when quartered in Barbados).

*Fountain Garden, Trafalgar Square (opposite Public Buildings).

The Jubilee Gardens (opposite St. Mary's Church).

The Reef Grounds (aback of the Public Market).

*"The Rocks," Hastings, Christ Church (commanding a pleasant view of the sea).

[Queen's Park and "The Rocks" are the only Park and Garden of any consequence.]

STATIONERS AND BOOKSELLERS

*Bowen & Sons, Broad Street.

**Advocate* Stationery Shop, Broad Street.

*Alfred Barrow, High Street.

James Fraser, Broad Street.

Johnson & Redman's Stationery Shop (recently started under the supervision of Mr. Bynoe, for years one of the principal clerks at Bowen & Sons).

STEAMSHIPS ARRIVING AT BARBADOS. (*See* under "Mail and Passenger Steamship Lines" elsewhere in this book.)

TAILORS

- *F. A. Clairmonte & Co., Lower Broad Street.
- W. L. Johnson & Co. ("The Unique Arcade"), Broad Street, have an English cutter.
- D. Hope Ross, Ltd., Broad Street, have an English cutter.
- E. S. Gilkes, Palmetto Square, Bridgetown.
- G. F. Hoyte, Roebuck Street.
- Heath & Co., High Street.
- S. C. Wooding, Sand Street, Speightstown.

TOBACCO, PIPES, ETC. (*See* under Cigars.)

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES

- Da Costa & Co.
- "The Ideal" (Cave, Shepherd & Co.).
- W. L. Johnson & Co. ("The Unique Arcade").
- D. Hope Ross, Ltd.
- C. F. Harrison & Co.
- (All in Broad Street.)

WOMEN'S CLOTHING, ETC.

- *W. L. Johnson & Co. ("The Unique Arcade").
- *Da Costa & Co.
- *"The Ideal" (Cave, Shepherd & Co.).
- Bon Marché.
- *Geo. Whitfield & Co.
- *Bancroft & Co.
- *C. F. Harrison & Co.
- D. Hope Ross, Ltd.
- (All in Broad Street.)

This list does not pretend to be accurate, and the Tourist is asked to read also the Advertisements at the end of this book.

PART IX

MINERAL RESOURCES OF BARBADOS

By R. H. EMTAGE, Esq.

Building Stone.—A fair quality of limestone, much of it suitable for building purposes, is everywhere to be found on the island. The quality is very variable, ranging from porous “drip-stone”—a freestone—to silicious shelly marl, of no value even for road-metalling.

Water filters are made from these drip-stones, for which there is local inquiry as well as a small export demand from Demarara and neighbouring islands.

All buildings of any size or permanence erected on the island are built of this limestone, a good quality of which can be obtained by careful selection. This improves in quality by exposure, and is practically indestructible. The surfaces must in all cases be plastered for residences, to avoid the damp due to the porous nature of the stone.

This limestone also furnishes all road-metalling.

Lime.—Lime of variable quality is burnt from this stone, and a little export business is done to Demarara and neighbouring islands.

Manjak.—At what date the existence of this mineral on the island first became known is difficult to trace, but apparently it was brought to notice at an early date in the island's history, for the following official reference, dated 1676, by the then Governor (Atkins) is on record: “There is a kind of metal, much resembling cannel coal in Lancashire, called *Moniack*, with which sugar is boiled.” Schomburgk is also responsible for the statement that the mineral is probably identical with *Mountjack*, which he states is referred to in Sloane's “Natural History of Jamaica” as occurring in the hills of that island, and as being used as fuel by the early privateers. [The writer has referred to two editions of Sloane, but has failed to find the reference.]

But although the surface outcrops have frequently been

dug and used as fuel under several plantation furnaces in the "Scotland" district, yet no systematic attempt had ever been made to mine manjâk until it was brought to the notice of certain Boston people in 1895.

They were evidently attracted by its high calorific properties, and forming themselves into the Boston Fuel and Power Co., sent out a representative to report. He succeeded in interesting the late Mr. Walter Merivale, M.I.C.E., then manager of the local Railway Co., who promptly started the pioneer mining on the College Estate, at a spot marked *Bituminous Coal* on Schomburgk's map of 1848.

Starting with the idea of mining a cheap fuel, it was not long before those engaged in this pioneer industry discovered that manjâk, some of which was sold to the Railway Co. at \$5 per ton, was an almost pure bitumen of exceptional value in the paint and varnish trades. Indeed, a report obtained from the Belgian Mineralogical Bureau on samples submitted for analysis contained the remark that "it is surprising to find a bitumen of such exceptional purity in nature." No doubt one of the main causes of the depreciation of the value of the mineral in its early days in those markets where its value should have been known and appreciated was the fact that it was called by the trade name of "*Asphalt*," or "*Asphaltum*," which is the usual term for low-grade bituminous compounds used on road-making or pavements, and which may contain percentages of bitumen ranging between 42 (*e.g.* Trinidad Lake Asphalt) to 6 or less (*e.g.* many limestones of France and U.S.A.). The Boston people who were first interested in the mineral soon gave it the trade name of *Glance Pitch*, which, of course, referred to its brilliant lustre; and the term "*Asphaltum Glance*" is used by Wall and Sawkins in their memoir of Trinidad. But to-day Trinidad adopts the name *Manjâk* for the more inferior bitumen which is mined in that island; and perhaps they are wise in their generation, for the excellence of the Barbadian quality has caused the name *Manjâk* to be known wherever high-grade or insulating black varnishes are made. Nor is the name confined to the trade, for Prof. D. A. Sutherland, who made extensive experiments of bitumens and bituminous compounds for insulation work, refers to *Manjâk* among the hard bitumens in the published report of those experiments, December 1903; and every American publication on

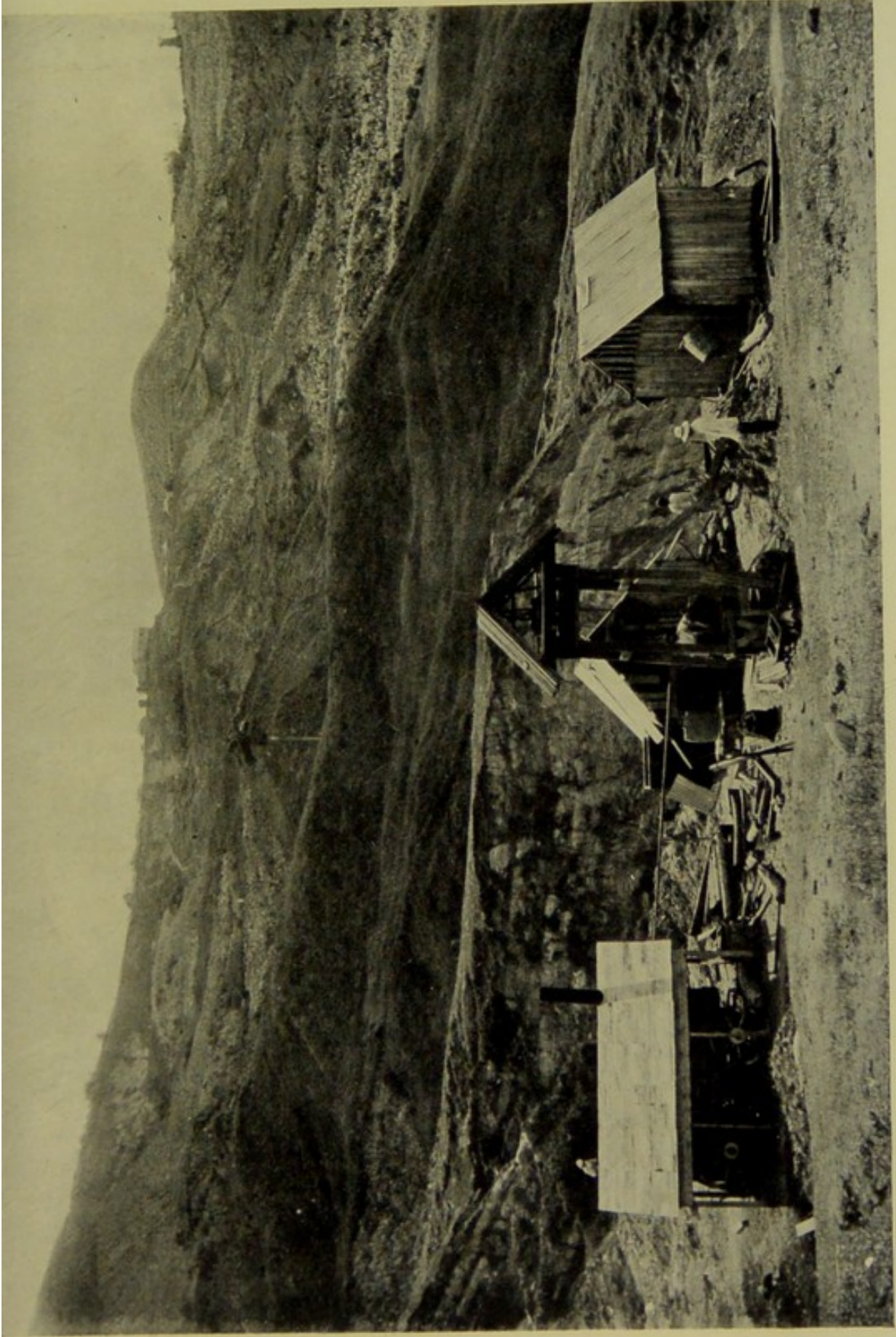
Economic Geology of recent years has special reference to *Barbados Manjâk*.

The main superiority of *Manjâk* over *Gilsonite* and other popular natural bitumens for the varnish and japanning trades is due to its intense black colour, in which respect it was more nearly approached by *Nigrite* and *Wurtzilite* of the United States, which are no longer mined.

When a chocolate-brown bitumen, *e.g.* *Gilsonite*, *Grahamite* (a more inferior grade approaching the Trinidad deposits), *Elaterite*, *Wolongonzite*, or *Chapapote* (of Cuba) are used in the manufacture of black varnishes, some non-elastic black pigment, usually bone ash, must be added, which largely destroys the elasticity and durability of the varnish. *No such addition is needed in preparing Manjâk varnishes.* On this very important point Prof. Sutherland, writing on insulation varnishes, remarks: "Its (bitumen) value to the maker of compositions for electrical purposes depends on many things, but chiefly on the nature of the pure bitumen . . . and most of all its capability of being drawn out into threads. Should it possess natural elasticity it is of exceptional value."

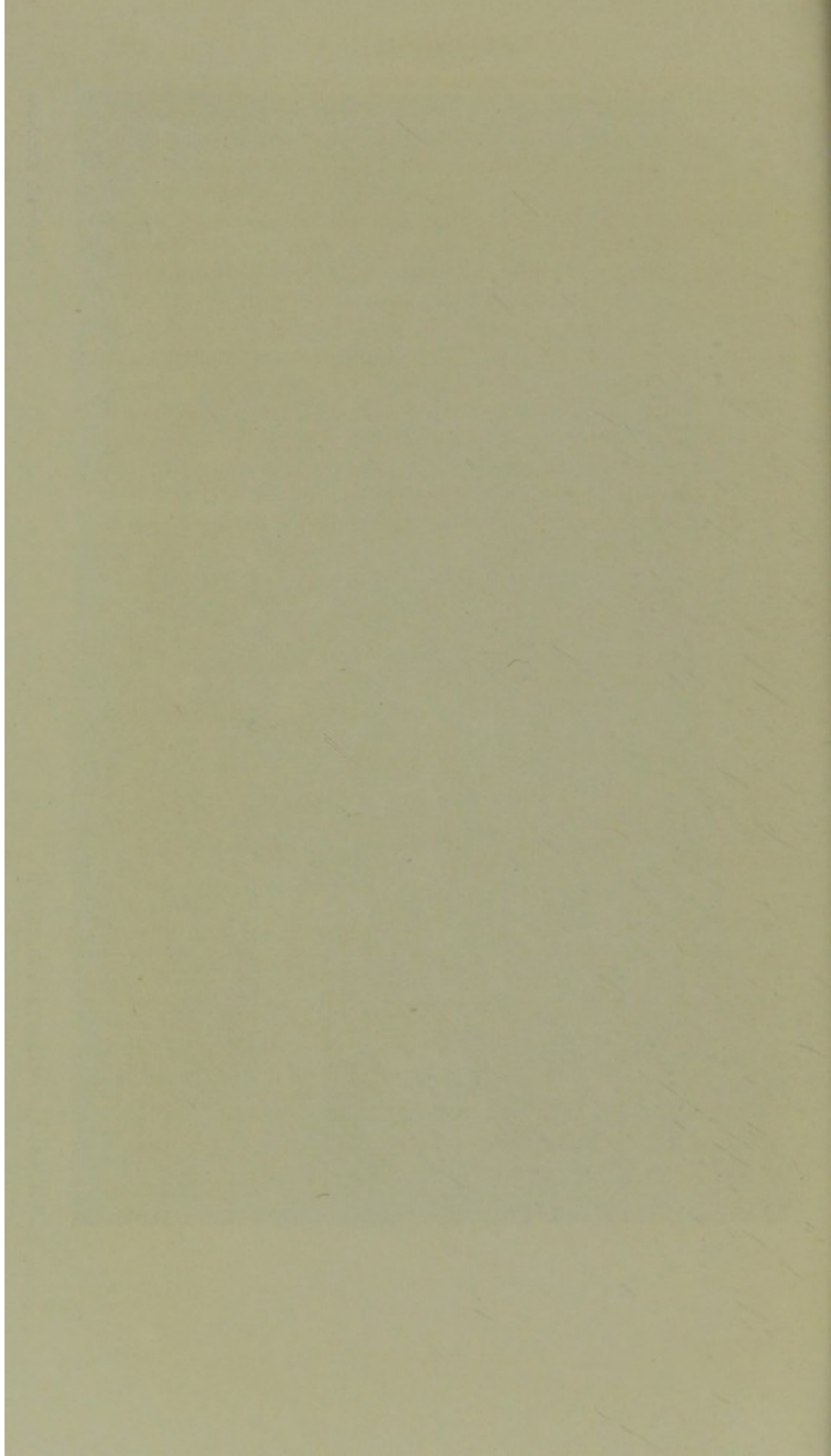
Barbados Manjâk is of two varieties, the *conchoidal* and the *columnar*. These terms denote the nature of the fracture of the mineral. The columnar is the more common variety, and when exposed to weathering action the fracture changes to *cokely* (resembling the crushed appearance of newly fractured coke or soft coal). The conchoidal is by far the more valuable, and a newly fractured specimen cannot be distinguished from jet, and in lustre and brilliancy is not inferior to obsidian.

The varieties exist in different localities, and it is very exceptional for both forms to be found in the same district. The alteration in form is, no doubt, due to the nature of the contiguous rocks: a plastic clay, by preserving the volatile constituents of the solidifying oil, produces a highly lustrous conchoidal manjâk; while a porous sandstone, by absorbing much of the volatile matter, produces a less brilliant and more brittle material. That the manjâk veins are the result of the "faulting," and perhaps more particularly the "folding" (which is so much in evidence throughout the "Scotland" district), requires no proof. The iridescence of many of the outcrops (especially where they lie in contact



THE MANJÁK MINES, ST. JOSEPH'S

Photo W. Parkinson



with an oil-sand), clearly indicates the origin of manjâk. If further evidence on this point were needed, it can be had at a shallow mine where the gradual transition of the hydrocarbon from the liquid (at 195 ft. depth) to the solid and brittle state (120 ft.) can be clearly traced. [This is, so far as the writer can learn, the only instance on record where this natural transition can be seen.] The veins, which are all lenticular—the conchoidal ones extremely so—have a general N.N.E. trend, and a very variable dip, often approaching the vertical. The veins of columnar structure have proved in a few instances to be of true fissure type, and in such cases to be of fairly permanent extent. No true fissure conchoidal vein has yet been struck, but these frequently outcrop at the crests of local anticlines, and follow the dip of the anticlinal fold with ever-varying width.

The shattered and fissure condition of the veins resembles *Albertite*—an occurrence of New Brunswick which has been fully described by Dr. R. W. Ells, of the Geological Survey Department of Canada—rather than the more uniform structure of the Utah-Colorado *Gilsonite*, of which one vein is reported as attaining a thickness in places of 16 ft. with no admixture of rock. But unlike the albertite deposits, which were unworkable above 450 ft., the manjâk deposits are occasionally sufficiently productive to be workable within 40 ft. of the surface where weathering has not affected the quality. This is, of course, due to the higher price which warrants the working of smaller veins.

In the process of shaft-sinking much gas is encountered in contact with the oil shales and sands, and below the 200-ft. level the safety light of the pickmen has occasionally been put out by such “blowers.” At one shaft, on reaching the 260-ft. level, mud was periodically thrown up for several weeks with sufficient force to spatter timbers 6 ft. from the bottom of the shaft. A fine white “gas-sand” is also encountered in certain localities, usually in lenticular masses.

Oil.—This increase of gas with depth in the manjâk mining speaks well for the continuance of the oil-sands, which everywhere outcrop in the district, but which have nowhere been properly tested owing to the absence of systematic drilling. That the entire district warrants careful oil prospecting is the opinion of many geologists—English and American—who have recently visited it.

The local Government has recently (November 1910) published a preliminary report on the oil possibilities of the island, prepared by Mr. E. H. Cunningham-Craig and Professor John Cadman, who are well known for their recent work in connection with the mineral resources of Trinidad. This preliminary report urges on the Government the necessity of undertaking promptly a fully and detailed survey and report of the oil possibilities, in view of the fact that "the field fully warrants such a policy," and because "we are of opinion that the possible oil resources of the Colony of Barbados cannot be brought to a successful issue unless the present policy of dealing with this subject be amended." In a paper read before the Royal Society of Canada in May 1907, Dr. R. W. Ells voiced similar views, and in a report which he has prepared for the writer on one district he speaks favourably of oil prospecting. And other districts have also been favourably reported on for the writer.

PART X

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BY J. R. BOVELL, Esq., I.S.O., F.L.S., F.C.S.

THE Barbados Department of Agriculture may be said to date from 1884, when six barrels of different varieties of the sugar-cane were received from Jamaica. These canes were selected at the request of Sir William Robinson, G.C.M.G., then Governor of Barbados, by Sir Daniel Morris, K.C.M.G., at that time Director of Public Gardens and Plantations in Jamaica. In addition to these varieties, the different specimens that were at that time under cultivation in Barbados, as well as a number of those grown at the Botanic Gardens in British Guiana, were also obtained. Those varieties of the sugar-cane were gradually increased until sufficient were available to plant a plot of sufficient area for testing their saccharine contents and weight per acre.

In the following year, with the permission of Sir William Robinson, the sugar-cane manurial experiments were instituted by Professor J. H. Harrison and the writer.

Seedling Sugar-Canes.—In January 1888, some sixty-nine young seedling sugar-canes were noticed by Overseer Mr. J. B. Pilgrim growing spontaneously in a field next to that in which the different varieties were being cultivated. These seedlings were later on transplanted into an adjoining field and kept under observation. Towards the close of the year, these seedling sugar-canes were made into cuttings and replanted. At the same time a careful search was made through the fields for growing seedlings and for inflorescences of the sugar-cane containing fertile seeds. Both of these quests proved successful, and 130 seedling canes were raised and subsequently planted in one of the fields at Dodds.

The above lines of work with seedling sugar-canes and with various manurial compounds have been steadily carried on from that time up to the present, and large numbers of seedling sugar-canes have been grown and tested, and definite

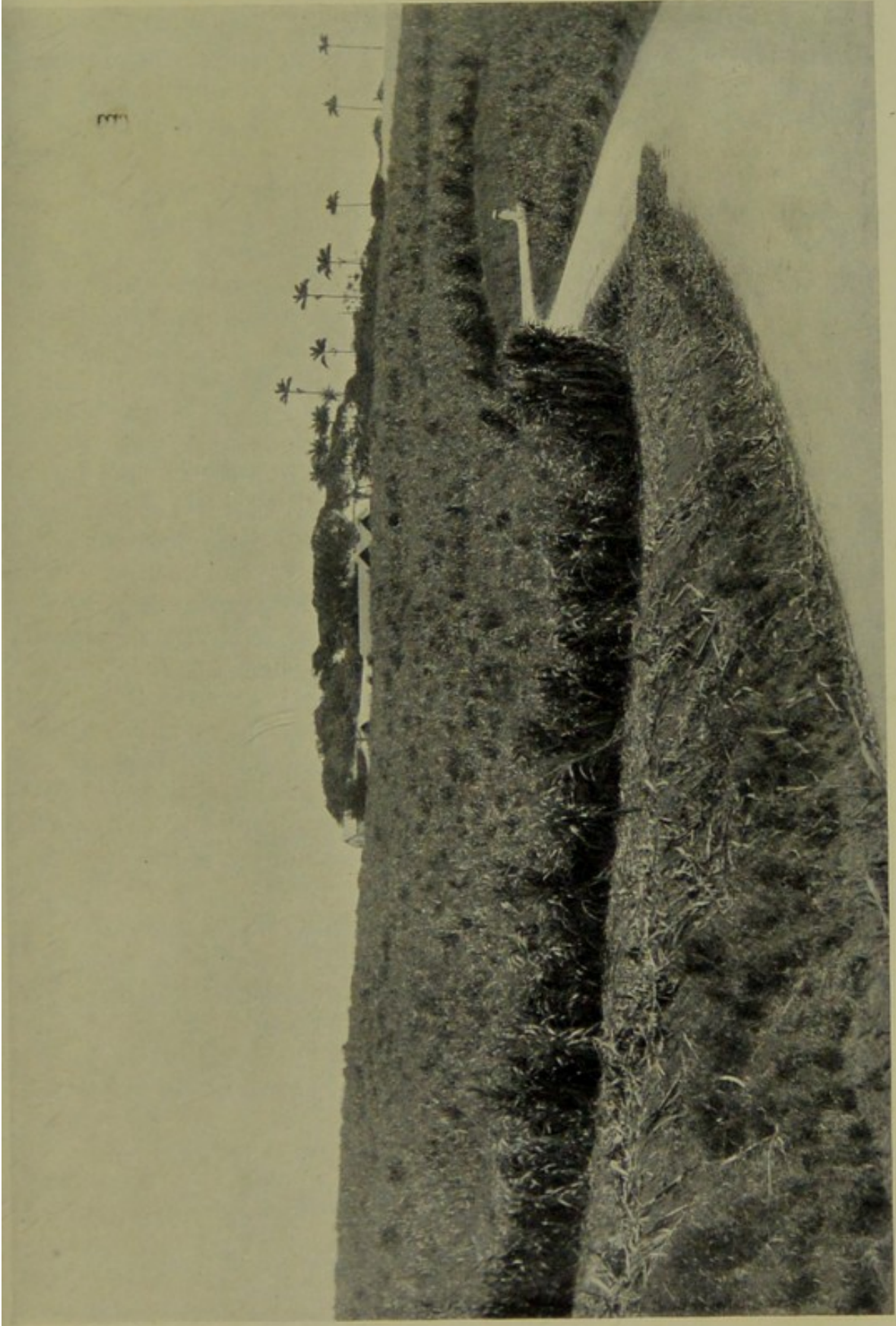
manurial compounds applied year after year in the same plots.

At the present time, on a number of estates where the sugar-canes are weighed and the saccharine contents determined, nothing else but seedling canes are grown, as it has been found that these give greater yields than the older varieties, such as the White Transparent, Red Ribbon, etc.

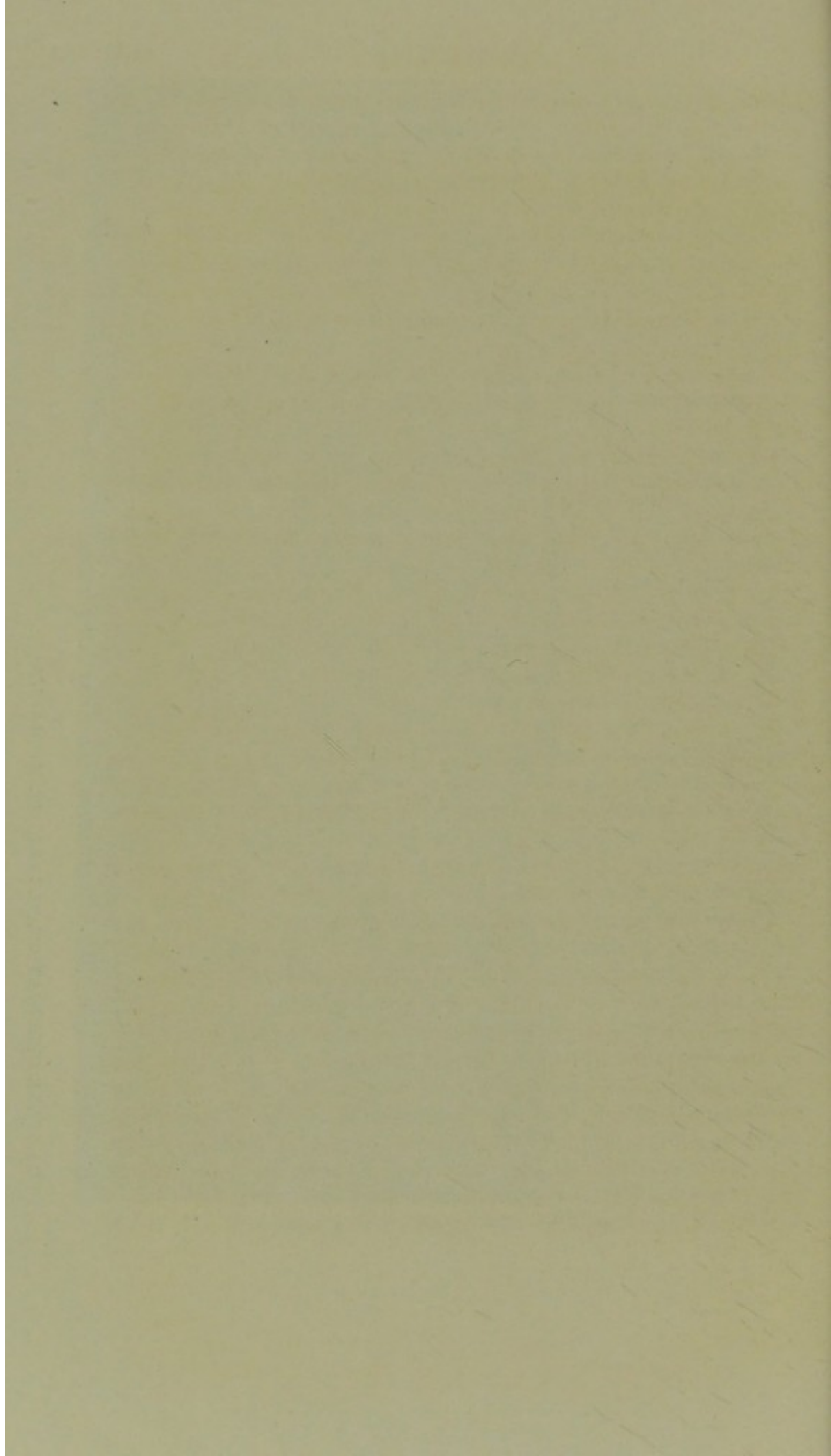
The principal varieties of seedling sugar-canes now cultivated which have withstood the test of unfavourable weather conditions, etc., are B. 147, B. 208, B. 376, B. 1753, B. 3390, B. 3405, B. 3412, and B. 6450. These, particularly B. 208, B. 147, B. 376, and B. 6450, are grown on comparatively large areas.

Of the newer varieties B. 6450 is probably the best cane. After having for several years given better results than almost any other cane, it gave for the season 1908-10 in the black soils 1600 lb. of muscovado sugar more than the White Transparent, and in the red soils 3200 lb. of muscovado sugar more than that cane. On the small experiment plots in the black soils for the past five years, this cane (B. 6450), gave on the average 1500 lb. of muscovado sugar per acre more than the White Transparent. In the red soils, this cane has not been cultivated sufficiently long for a comparison to be made for that period.

To give a few instances illustrating the importance of the sugar-cane experiments that have been carried on to the sugar industry in Barbados, it may be mentioned that in 1905 a member stated at a meeting of the Agricultural Society that he had been growing the seedling cane B. 376 on gradually increased areas, until that year he reaped fifty-eight acres of this variety out of a total area of ninety acres of plant canes, and that the fifty-eight acres had given an average yield of $29\frac{1}{2}$ tons of canes per acre, some a little more and some a little less, the largest yield from one field being 36 tons per acre. He said that the juice was particularly good, and that he had obtained an average of 2.95 tons of sugar per acre. Further, that thirty-two acres of the other canes had given about three-quarters of a ton of sugar per acre less than B. 376, and that B. 376 had given a much better yield that year when reaped as first ratoons than the other varieties, yielding on the average about 2 tons of sugar per acre. Similar results have been obtained by B. 147 in



SUGAR-CANE CULTIVATION, "LEARS," ST. MICHAEL'S



certain districts in the island in which this cane seems to be particularly adapted. It may also be mentioned that very good results have been obtained from several of the better varieties, not only in Barbados, but in other parts of the world.

The owner of one estate in St. Kitts stated in 1903 that in consequence of the introduction of new varieties of the sugar-cane, notably B. 147, the output of sugar on his estate had been materially increased, and he was certain if he put the increase at thirty-three per cent. he was not over-estimating it. Another proprietor in the same island stated that B. 147 had done so well that he did not care to try other varieties.

In the report on the sugar-cane experiment work in Jamaica for 1904 the Director of Agriculture in that island stated that B. 208 had given a return of 66·5 tons of cane per acre as against the Bourbon 39·5 and the Mont Blanc 33·8.

In Queensland, Mr. Edward Grimley, in a paper on the improvement of plants read at the Agricultural Conference held in May 1905, writing of B. 208 stated that it had given a return of 69 tons 6 cwt. of cane per acre with 22·2 per cent. of sucrose.

In British Guiana Mr. John M. Fleming, of Diamond Plantation, reported in March 1904 that on that estate the Bourbon had given 1·95 tons of sugar per acre, while B. 208 had given an average of 3 tons of sugar per acre from a large area.

Manurial Experiments.—With regard to the manurial experiment plots, as each plot has received the same manure for seventeen crops, an approximate idea may be obtained of the requirements of soils such as those where the experiments have been carried out under the climatic conditions that prevail in that district. In the report on the experiments for the season 1908–10 the experimenters state that in the nitrogen series the best monetary result was obtained where 40 lb. of nitrogen—15 lb. in January and 25 lb. in June—were applied in the form of sulphate of ammonia. With regard to the phosphate series of the experiments they state that five out of the seven plots show a considerable monetary loss compared with the no-phosphate plots, and whether this is due to the premature ripening of the canes

or to some other cause they are unable to say, but it would appear that on lands similar to Dodds and under the climatic conditions prevailing in that district, the application of phosphate to sugar-cane crops is not only useless, but prejudicial. With regard to the potash series, all the plots show increased yield and monetary gain by the application of sulphate of potash, the one that gave the largest yield and the greatest profit being one that received 80 lb. of potash, applied all in January, a fortnight after the canes were planted.

In 1897 the Imperial Government, owing to the depression existing in the West Indies, brought about mainly by the bounties given the beet-root sugar industry in Europe, appointed a Royal Commission to inquire into the condition of these islands and to suggest remedial measures. Among the suggestions made was the creation of a Department of Agriculture for certain of the West Indian islands, and in 1898 Sir Daniel Morris, K.C.M.G., who had been appointed the first Commissioner, assumed the duties of the office, and the work of the Barbados Department of Agriculture was then carried on under the direction of the Commissioner of the Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies. In the year 1899-1900 the sum of £1500 was given as a grant-in-aid by the Imperial Government to Barbados towards the upkeep of its Department of Agriculture, and from then on grants were made annually for the same purpose, gradually, however, in decreasing amounts, and were entirely to cease on March 31, 1913. At the beginning of the financial year 1911-12, however, the Barbados Government provided the funds for the entire cost and assumed the control of its Department of Agriculture.

Cotton Industry.—Owing to the increased funds of the Local Department of Agriculture, additional work was undertaken, among other being the assistance rendered to the planters in resuscitating the cotton industry. In June 1902, just about the time that the results of the experiments in growing cotton, started by the Imperial Department of Agriculture in St. Lucia and Montserrat, were published, a number of planters in Barbados commenced growing this crop, and the area planted in that year was sixteen acres. The results of these experiments proved satisfactory, and from then on the cultivation of cotton gradually increased

until the season 1907-8, when 7194 acres were grown. Since then, however, owing to the attacks of insect pests and fungoid diseases and to a drop in the price, the area decreased until in 1909-10 it was 4121 acres; last year, however, it had again increased to 4741 acres. To show the importance of the industry to the island, it may be mentioned that the total value of the lint and seed for the eight seasons ending the season 1910-11 was £306,829. It may be mentioned that the rapid advance in the cultivation of cotton in Barbados and the West Indies generally was, in a great measure, due to the keen interest which Sir Daniel Morris, K.C.M.G., the Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture, took in the matter. In 1903, accompanied by Mr. J. R. Bovell, the Superintendent of Agriculture, Barbados, he visited the Sea Islands, where he and Mr. Bovell made a study of growing cotton as well as seed selection and ginning. Sir Daniel Morris at the same time, perceiving the importance of obtaining a good variety of cotton for the West Indies, purchased about £300 worth of the best Sea Island cotton seed. At first the ginning, baling, shipping, etc., of the cotton was carried out by a committee appointed by the Agricultural Society, of which the Superintendent of Agriculture, who was responsible for the work, was a member. This arrangement was carried on until November 1905, when the factory with its appurtenances was, with the approval of the Government, transferred to the Barbados Cotton Factory, Limited. Since the cotton was started a number of experiments have been carried out for the purpose of ascertaining the manurial requirements of the plant. In addition to the manurial requirements, experiments were started in 1905 for the purpose of increasing the quantity and quality of cotton grown to the acre. These experiments were first carried on by an officer of the Imperial Department of Agriculture, but on his relinquishing his post in 1908 they were continued and extended by the Local Department of Agriculture.

Banana Industry.—In 1902 an effort was made to establish a banana industry between Barbados and the United Kingdom, and after various vicissitudes the industry was put on what appeared to be a stable basis, the bunches shipped in the cold storage of the Royal Mail steamers arriving at their destination in good condition, and invariably bringing a good price; but at the end of July 1905, the Royal Mail Steam

Packet Company commenced to receive bananas in such quantities from Trinidad that all the cold storage was occupied by this fruit, and the bananas from Barbados had to be put in other parts of the vessel, with the result that from October 1905 to March 1906 the 10,000 bunches shipped only realised 2*d.* per bunch, whilst the cost of crates, packing, etc., amounted to 1*s.* 2*d.* per bunch, so that the planters, besides losing their bananas, lost 1*s.* on each bunch, the result being that they discontinued shipping and destroyed their plants.

Sweet Potatoes, etc.—Besides the sugar-cane, cotton, and other experiments, experiments have been carried out with economic colocasæ, sweet potatoes, various leguminous plants, etc.

Cultivation of Trees.—To encourage the reforestation of portions of the island which have been practically denuded of trees, efforts have and are still being made to induce the inhabitants to grow trees by the distribution of plants of suitable trees free of cost on Arbor Day. With the object of inducing the peasant proprietors, tenants on sugar estates, etc., to improve the cultivation of their crops and that of their poultry, small stock, etc., a local Agricultural Show is held annually at which over 200 prizes are offered for competition. In addition, prizes are offered to children of the elementary schools for plants grown in half-barrels, tubs, boxes, etc.

The Department of Agriculture is also responsible for preparing, packing, and shipping the exhibits for the Canadian exhibitions.

Within recent years, all plants, seeds, etc., imported into the island for propagation are examined by officers of the department, and where necessary they are fumigated or disinfected or both fumigated and disinfected. In addition, all cotton seed imported for the production of oil and meal is fumigated to prevent the introduction of insect pests.

Reading courses in agriculture are conducted by the Superintendent of Agriculture and an officer of the Department of Chemistry and Agricultural Science. Annual examinations are held, at which, in the past, Sir Frederick Clarke, M.A., K.C.M.G., M.C.P., President of the Agricultural Society, and the Hon. G. L. Pile, M.L.C., Senior Vice-President of the Agricultural Society, have assisted as examiners.

Animals (improving the Breed of).—With the object of

improving the breed of donkeys, cattle, and horses, the Superintendent of Agriculture, with the assistance of a number of the planters and others, has imported large-sized male and female donkeys, bulls, cows, and horses, in addition to rearing goats of improved breeds for supplying animals for the use of the peasants.

Insects Pests.—The officers of the Department are also engaged in working up the insect pests and fungoid diseases attacking economic crops. At the same time a herbarium is being formed and a collection of insect pests made.

Meteorological Station.—A meteorological station is conducted at Codrington House, observations being taken thrice daily, and during the hurricane season observations are being continually made with the object of notifying the Government in the event of any atmospheric disturbance materialising into a cyclonic disturbance of any severity.

BARBADOS RAINFALL AND CROPS FROM 1806 TO 1909 *

Year	No. of Stations	Rain-fall	Crops in Hhds.	Year	No. of Stations	Rain-fall	Crops in Hhds.
1806	—	—	16,178	1825	—	—	24,304
1807	—	—	15,284	1826	—	—	21,507
1808	—	—	13,231	1827	—	—	17,968
1809	—	—	17,026	1828	—	—	28,225
1810	—	—	15,620	1829	—	—	23,438
1811	—	—	15,379	1830	—	—	27,062
1812	—	—	14,484	1831	—	—	27,351
1813	—	—	12,345	1832	—	—	19,493
1814	—	—	17,732	1833	—	—	27,888
1815	—	—	16,694	1834	—	—	28,116
1816	—	—	20,176	1835	—	—	25,033
1817	—	—	21,088	1836	—	—	25,138
1818	—	—	21,070	1837	—	—	32,406
1819	—	—	23,515	1838	—	—	32,890
1820	—	—	14,850	1839	—	—	28,083
1821	—	—	17,111	1840	—	—	13,767
1822	—	—	13,265	1841	—	—	17,568
1823	—	—	27,324	1842	—	—	21,331
1824	—	—	22,398	1843	—	—	24,587

* The Barbados Crops from 1806 to 1901 I cut out of a newspaper some years ago, which stated that the information had been obtained from the *West India Committee Circular*. Mr. J. R. Bovell has now kindly added the Rainfall from 1847 to date and the Crops from 1902 to date, correcting some misstatements as regards the crops from 1877 to date.—E. G. S.

BARBADOS RAINFALL AND CROPS FROM 1806 TO 1909

(continued)

Year	No. of Stations	Rain-fall	Crops in Hhds.	Year	No. of Stations	Rain-fall	Crops in Hhds.
1844	—	—	23,146	1877	26	75.97	49,879
1845	—	—	24,777	1878	34	73.02	43,511
1846	—	—	21,966	1879	213	74.47	57,146
1847	3	48.10	33,111	1880	222	69.10	54,217
1848	3	63.79	28,165	1881	217	70.67	51,433
1849	3	52.77	33,077	1882	217	50.06	54,937
1850	3	67.89	35,302	1883	233	62.30	52,851
1851	6	59.39	38,731	1884	213	59.75	62,085
1852	7	57.77	48,611	1885	191	45.17	67,764
1853	11	68.92	38,719	1886	99	85.87	45,769
1854	16	50.88	45,181	1887	152	69.01	68,872
1855	18	77.30	39,290	1888	99	69.09	73,009
1856	17	48.49	43,077	1889	114	76.92	65,268
1857	20	60.81	38,798	1890	178	52.53	85,261
1858	21	45.21	50,778	1891	187	66.30	50,547
1859	26	54.22	39,666	1892	177	86.46	59,254
1860	23	57.96	42,684	1893	167	76.18	67,157
1861	21	73.79	49,845	1894	162	47.71	66,262
1862	19	59.16	46,120	1895	180	80.05	36,451
1863	27	42.46	42,281	1896	194	89.68	49,399
1864	26	59.14	36,199	1897	195	73.05	58,600
1865	35	68.59	47,209	1898	194	69.41	53,575
1866	36	59.68	57,241	1899	185	50.80	46,219
1867	40	69.88	53,398	1900	170	61.97	50,571
1868	42	44.59	58,242	1901	194	91.89	65,042
1869	45	48.43	32,835	1902	215	56.05	52,087
1870	91	59.34	39,270	1903	218	67.42	38,623
1871	141	41.90	53,907	1904	199	59.38	63,754
1872	165	48.70	39,167	1905	197	54.59	47,097
1873	214	51.26	37,337	1906	189	70.70	57,863
1874	230	59.22	47,293	1907	178	47.68	37,752
1875	204	61.61	65,000	1908	176	44.78	35,832
1876	78	52.75	37,347	1909	157	57.61	17,795

During the past seven years a considerable quantity of "fancy" molasses has been made direct from the juice of the sugar-cane. This, if converted into sugar, would show an appreciable increase.

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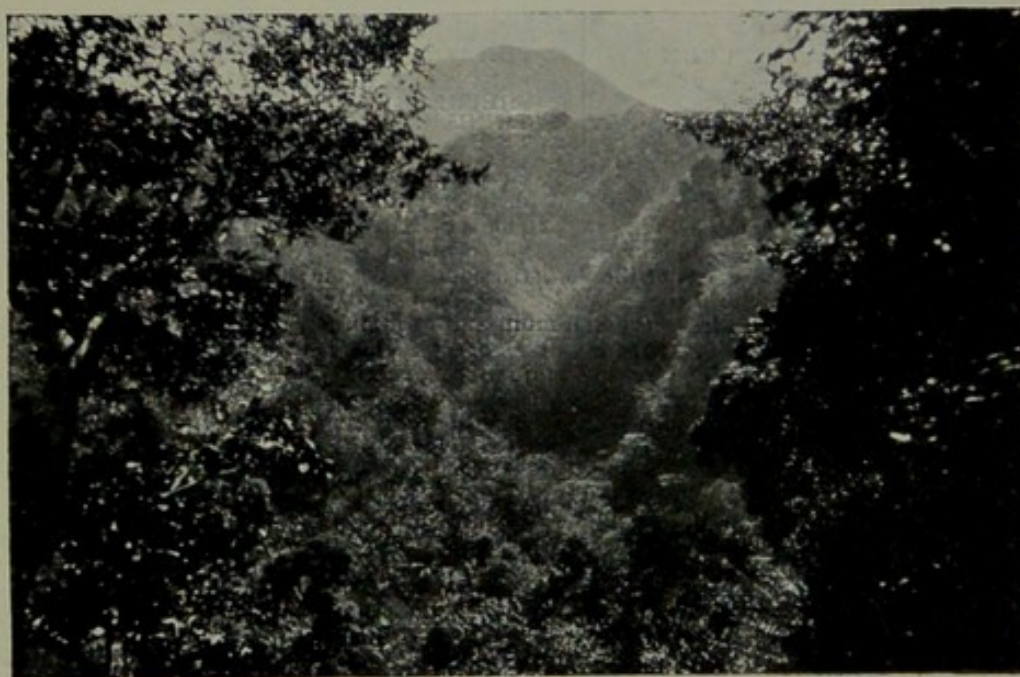
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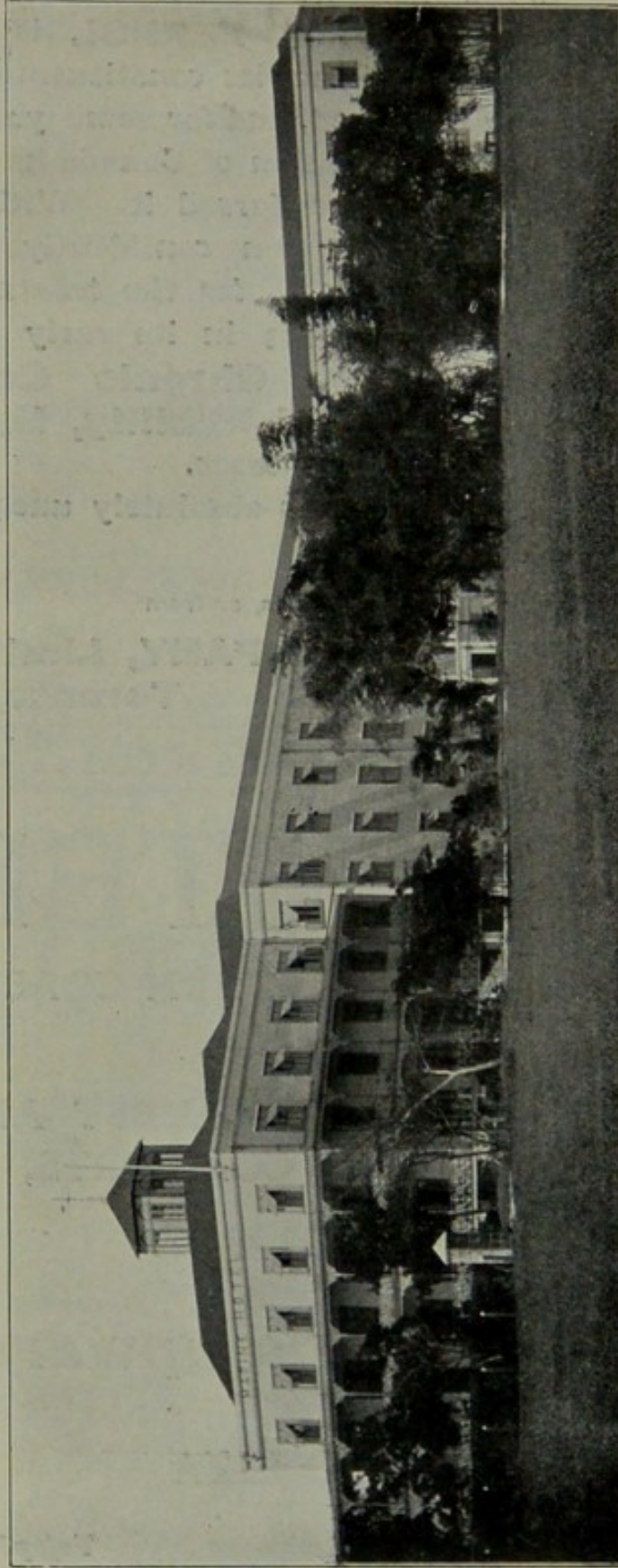
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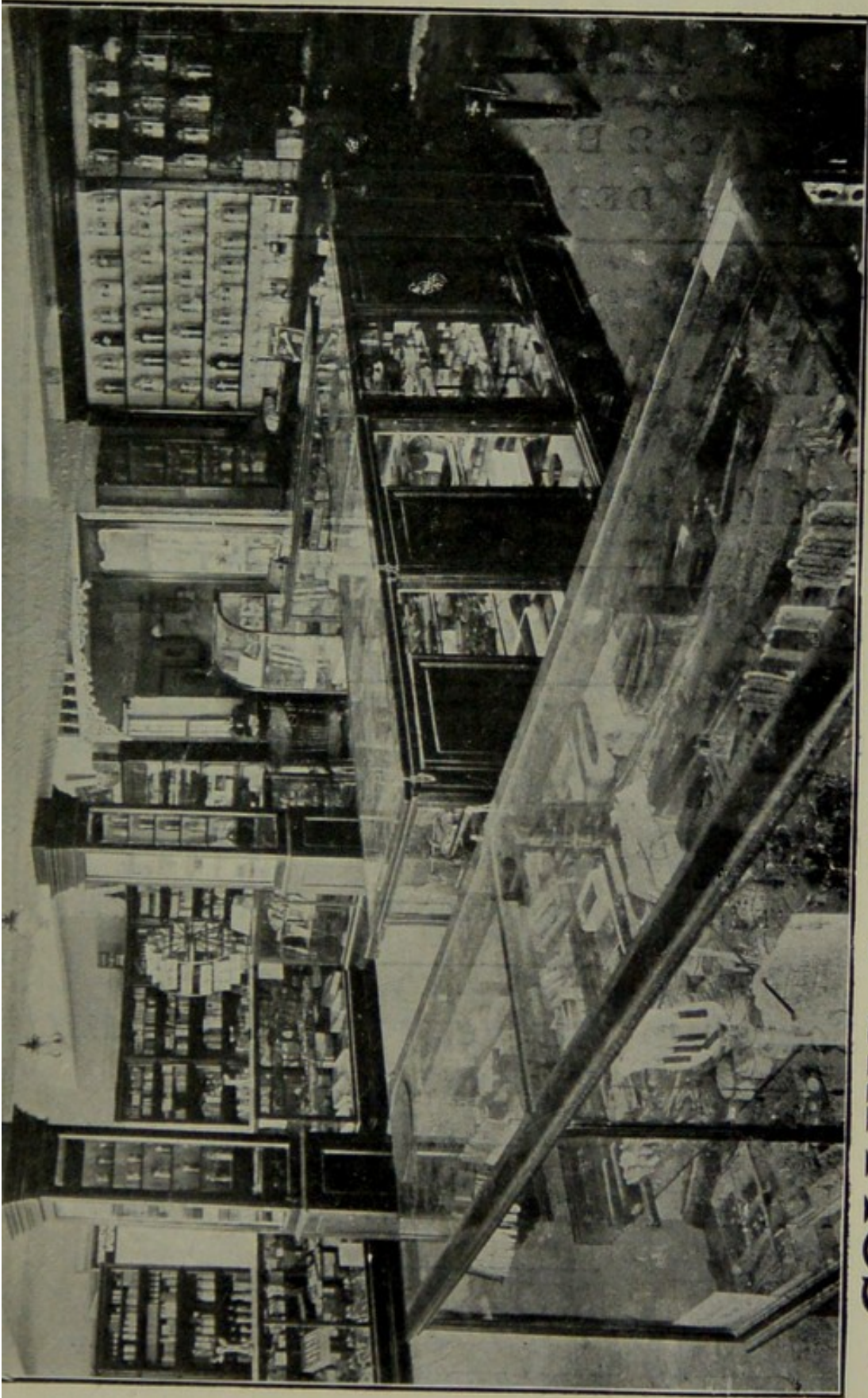
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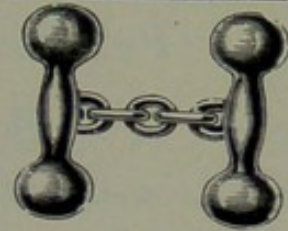
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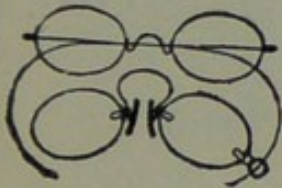
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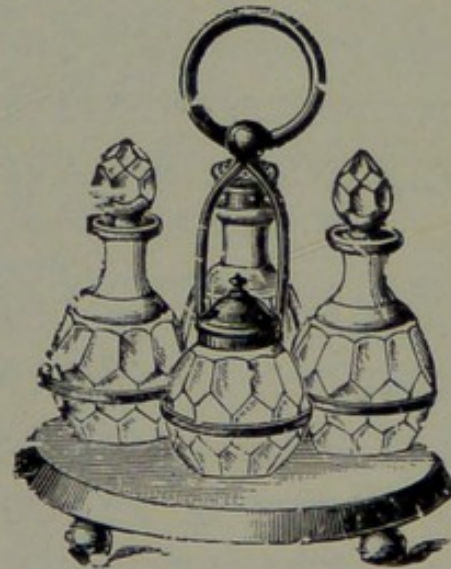
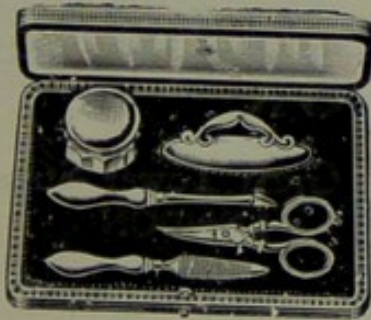
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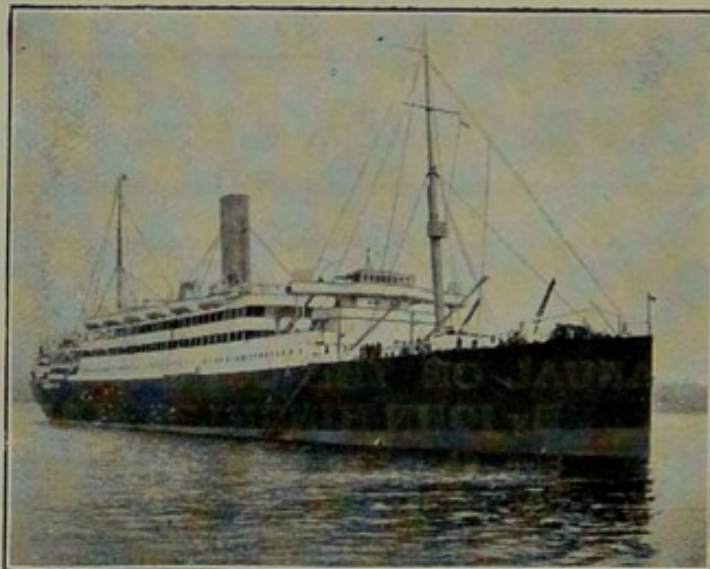
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