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British Guiana.

COMBINED COURT.

FIRST SPECIAL SESSION, 1923.

REPORT

BY THE

Honourable Dr. J. J. Nunan, K.C., LL.D.,

ON BEHALF OF

BRITISH GUIANA DEPUTATION TO THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

Printed by the Authority of His Excellency the Governor.

BRITISH GUIANA.
SIR,

DOWNING STREET,
9th April, 1920.

I have the honour to transmit to you the accompanying copy of Dr J. J. Nunan's Report on the visit of the Deputation to India to advocate a Colonisation Scheme on behalf of the British Guiana Government.

2. I have conveyed to Dr. Nunan an expression of my high appreciation of the able and valuable services which he and his colleagues have rendered to the Colony in face of great difficulties.

3. I have also asked the Governor of Malta for a report upon the result of his investigations in regard to the question of encouraging Maltese emigrants to proceed to British Guiana, which, as you will observe from the enclosed Report, was discussed during Dr. Nunan's visit at Malta on his return voyage.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) MILNER.

Governor

SIR WILFRED COLLET, K.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA:

"THE ARGOSY" COMPANY, LIMITED, PRINTERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH GUIANA.

1923.

No. 11,536.

REPORT OF HON. DR. NUNAN ON BEHALF OF BRITISH GUIANA
DEPUTATION TO THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

AUTHORS CLUB, LONDON,
31st March, 1920.

MY LORD,

On behalf of the British Guiana Deputation to India I have the honour to report as follows:—

Mr. Thomas Greenwood, representative of the West India Committee, and I, arrived in Bombay by the transport "Leicestershire" on the 18th November, 1919, and were joined by the three members of the Indian Section, Messrs. Wharton, Luckhoo and Parbhu Sawh on the 27th November. In the interval, Mr. Greenwood and I interviewed the Bombay Editors and Newspaper Managers, the Secretaries of the Imperial Citizenship Association of India and other Native Associations. We also had two hours discussion of British Guiana Colonisation matters with Mr. C. F. Andrews on board the steamer, on which he was about to sail for East and South Africa. Mr. Andrews, it will be remembered, was formerly a Church of England clergyman and was a protagonist in the campaign against the Indenture System, basing his views of it upon the result of two visits to Fiji. He had just issued a second pamphlet directed against the treatment of Indians in Fiji, and he was regarded in India as the leading champion of the Indians abroad. Mr. Andrews expressed himself in favour of the British Guiana Scheme, and promised, to come out in public in support of it by writing from East Africa after going more carefully into the printed documents. He gave us various pieces of advice, which proved of some service, and promised to write to Mahatma Gandhi, recommending the favourable consideration of our proposals. Up to the time I left India on the 12th February, he had not carried out his promise of public support, but Mr. Gandhi informed me that he had received a letter from him.

It became clear at an early stage that the Indian attitude on any question of colonisation would be entirely guided by the publicly expressed opinions of Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Andrews, Mr. Gandhi, of course, being much the more important of the two. My main efforts were therefore directed to securing as early as possible a public expression of support from Mr. Gandhi. This I only succeeded in securing on Sunday, the 1st February at Lahore.

All matters relating to colonisation had been entrusted by the Indian Government to Sir George Barnes, K.C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Industry and Commerce. While waiting for my Indian colleagues, I forwarded a personal letter of introduction from Sir Malcolm Seton (Assistant Under-Secretary of the India Office) to Sir George Barnes at Delhi, and asked him to be good enough to fix a date for the presentation of the letter of introduction from the Secretary of State for India. Sir George, however, before replying, shortly afterwards visited Bombay, and on learning this, Mr. Greenwood and I on the 26th November secured a personal interview with him at the Bombay Yacht Club, which lasted more than an hour.

Notwithstanding previous correspondence between the Secretary of State for India (Mr. Montagu) and the Indian Government, reference to which was made in the official letter of introduction, *Sir George was not at this time acquainted with the nature of our proposals, as may be seen from the letter marked (A) attached to

* Lord Sinha on August 7th, 1917, in his reply to the British Guiana Deputation had said: "We have been greatly impressed by what you have pointed out as regards the present position of Indians in British Guiana and also as regards what their future position will be if there is further emigration into British Guiana from India." "The Secretary of State for India will communicate with the Indian Government with regard to the proposals which you have made. He will certainly commend your proposals to them and ask them to consider them and if they can to further your wishes in any of the ways you suggest. I think I can say that for him and that it will be done as early as possible."

this Report. The Indian Office had forwarded them on 18th September in full, including the reports of our interviews with Lords Milner and Sinha. Personally he regretted that the question of emigration from India should be raised in any form, as the subject was most controversial and Indian feeling very strong. He regarded our enterprise as hopeless. Eventually, however, he promised neutrality in the matter, and agreed to receive the Deputation on the 5th December. The Deputation lunched with Sir George Barnes on this date at his residence in Delhi, and was afterwards received by him at his Office in the Government Buildings.

My speech and Sir George's reply were widely circulated through the Official Press Bureau, (Appendix "B") and were ultimately printed by the Deputation in the form of a pamphlet. The report was corrected for the Press by Mr. Greenwood. It will be noted that Sir George Barnes expressed the policy of the Government as follows :—

"I am not willing to express any opinion on your scheme at the present time, and before it can be considered by the Government of India I must lay down as a condition that you must have first obtained the support of the Province from which you hope to draw your Colonists and of the leaders of public opinion in the country. The question is one on which the Government of India will be largely, in fact, I may say, entirely guided by Indian opinion, and consequently you will have to make it your business to ventilate the subject with the thinking men of this country and the leaders of public opinion. When you have done that and secured their support and the support also of the local Governments I shall be very glad to see you again and discuss the matter with you. I think that it would be well that you should meet a representative committee of the Imperial Legislative Council.

"You will then have an opportunity of laying your proposals before the Committee and of proving that your proposals are to the advantage of the Indian people."

I had an interview with His Excellency, the Viceroy, Lord Chelmsford, at the Belvedere, Calcutta, on the 5th January, but he had not as yet had an opportunity of considering the question. Sir George Barnes had not seen him on the subject, but His Excellency told me that he was to do so that very afternoon. His Excellency, however, assured me that the views expressed by Sir George Barnes were also his own, and that I should consider them as those of the Government. The Viceroy at the same time confirmed the promise that a resolution would be officially moved in the Legislative Council for the appointment of a Select Committee, that this would be done immediately the Council met, that on the passing of the resolution the Committee would be immediately appointed, and that no delay would be allowed which the Indian Government or its officials could prevent.

It will be seen therefore, that the first task of the Deputation was defined to be that of obtaining the support of the Provincial Governments and of those whom Sir George Barnes described as the leaders of public opinion in India.

Sir George expressed the opinion at which we had already arrived, that the views of Mr. Gandhi would be of the greatest importance in this connection. His Excellency the Viceroy took the same view. Experience of the Indian Leaders only confirmed the soundness of this opinion. Mr. Gandhi was their specialist in emigration questions owing to his South African experiences. As far as unofficial opinion in India is concerned, I did not gather that Mr. Gandhi's influence, however respected, affected the Mohammedan element seriously or the Mahrattas at all (whose leader was Mr. Tilak) or Southern India in general; but it was soon made clear that, however friendly to the scheme outstanding and independent Indian leaders like Mr. Srinivasa Sastri might be, public expression of that friendli-

ness would have to wait almost in every case until a lead was given publicly by Mr. Gandhi, however much they might disagree with his views on general questions. This also accounts for the delay in the public expression of support by Mr. Andrews. Mr. Tilak we had seen in London and he was one of our warmest supporters but he was in a dying condition during our stay in India, otherwise he would have taken independent action as indeed the Calcutta Mohammedans actually did.

The Deputation saw Mr. Gandhi in the Great College of St. Stephen at Delhi on the 11th December, again by appointment in the Hindu Temple of Krishna at Amritsar on the 26th December, the day fixed for the opening of the Indian National Congress. We had to motor from Lahore on account of the crowds. Mr. Wharton and Mr. Parbhu Sawh saw him at his house at Ahmedabad on the 5th January, and two Indians who had returned from British Guiana by the "Sutlej" were sent by me to report on the condition of Indians in British Guiana, and interviewed him at Ahmedabad on the 10th. At all these interviews Mr. Gandhi stated that he was not in favour of Indians leaving India, but would not publicly oppose our Scheme. Subject to being satisfied that the political and commercial equality which we claimed as existing in British Guiana was really to be found there, and subject to guarantees for its continuance being forthcoming, he would be inclined to favour or at least not to oppose a trial of the Scheme, subject to an independent—that is, non-official—report of its working after six months. He offered to place the matter before the Imperial Citizenship Association of Bombay, through Mr. Jehangir Petit, its Secretary, a leading Parsee merchant and Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay, whom Mr. Greenwood and I had already interviewed. He also promised to write to me personally his final views. As I did not receive any letter, and as the public expression of his views was of such great importance, I went to Lahore again, and saw him on Sunday, the 1st February, at the house of a Pandit just released from jail in connection with the Punjab outbreak. Mr. Gandhi signed in duplicate for publication a statement of his opinion (Appendix "F") which I had prepared, and which set out that he was satisfied that political and commercial equality existed in British Guiana, that the necessary guarantees could be provided, and that the British Guiana Scheme should be given a fair trial subject to independent report after it had been in operation six months. I sent the original to the Imperial Citizenship Association at Bombay, which, on the 11th February, passed a unanimous resolution in support of the British Guiana Scheme. The duplicate I took to Sir George Barnes' Office, to be shown to the Viceroy, and had some certified official copies made through the courtesy of Hon. Mr. Ley which I sent to the Press and to other useful quarters. The duplicate I eventually handed to Mr. Surend-Ranath Bannerjee, Leader of the Moderate Party and Chairman of the Select Committee, which was just about to begin its sittings.* On the 7th February, Mr. Gandhi published a statement in similar terms of acceptance in his paper *Young India*.

I should mention that nobody appeared to believe that it would ever be possible to secure any public support of the kind. The Deputation, however, had paved the way by securing a unanimous resolution of the Central National Mohammedan League at Calcutta in favour of the Scheme, on 9th January, Nawab Chaudhuri, a member of the Indian Legislative Council, in the Chair. This was the first formal expression of support by any representative body, and as publicity was immediately given to it by the Association itself, and a copy of the resolution sent by it to the Viceroy, it was of extreme importance. Messrs. Greenwood, Luckhoo and I were present at the meeting, which lasted over three hours. (It was a body of wealthy merchants and landowners of an exceptionally intelligent kind. They explained their prompt support by the frankness with which we had dealt with the points that seemed to tell against the colony).

* NOTE —It does not appear that Mr. Gandhi has materially altered his attitude as regards British Guiana. Subsequent occurrences in East Africa and Fiji led him to declare absolute hostility to Fijian emigration (September, 1920) but as regards British Guiana he made no such declaration merely stating that he would not favour emigration. He had never favoured emigration. His benevolent neutrality was all that was required.

Between our interview with Mr. Gandhi on the 11th of December at Delhi, and my own interview with him at Lahore on the 1st February, I visited Sir Harcourt Butler, Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces at Lucknow, Sir Edward Maclagan, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, at Lahore, His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor, at Madras, and His Excellency Sir George Lloyd at Bombay. Messrs. Greenwood and Luckhoo and I saw Lord Ronaldshay at Calcutta, and Mr. Greenwood saw Sir Edward Gate, Lieutenant-Governor of Behar, at Patna. All gave cordial acceptance and promised hearty support to the scheme, as not alone fair but generous, and as likely to be as beneficial to the people of India as to British Guiana and to the food supply of the British Empire. They regarded it to be of some political importance as helping to solve a serious Indian problem as to the relationship of India to the British Colonies, and as giving Indians an opportunity to show what they could accomplish in a Colony where absolute equality and liberal constitutions had long existed. To Lord Ronaldshay and Sir George Lloyd I outlined a scheme of transportation and lodgment which they approved. The Provincial Governors authorized us to notify the Viceroy and Sir George Burnes of their acceptance. This included the consent to use Bombay as an additional or alternative port of shipment.

Dr. Wharton left India on the 10th of January, and, on the same day, Mr. Parbhu Sawh was relieved of any duties in connection with the Deputation. Mr. Greenwood on the same date left Calcutta to return to England by Ceylon. We thought it advisable to reduce the number of the Deputation in view of the unexpected delay, owing to the necessity of waiting for the meeting of the Indian Legislative Council, and the heavy cost involved by the rise of the rupee from 1s. 4d. to 2s. 5d. and eventually to 2s. 11d. I accompanied Mr. Greenwood as far as Colombo in order to visit some of the estates there in accordance with Mr. Andrews' advice, and Mr. Greenwood and I *en route* interviewed the Madras Editors and public men and also the Roman Catholic Bishop of Trichinopoly, who promised his support among his flock. We had been encouraged by Mr. Andrews to consider the transportation of entire Christian village communities with their pastors to the more congenial theological atmosphere of Guiana. We found this to be feasible and worthy of working out in detail. To Lord Willingdon and Mr. Marjoribanks (Chief Secretary of Madras) I owe special acknowledgment for practical assistance. (At Colombo I was the guest of His Excellency Sir Wm. Manning, G.C.M.G., and studied with Mr. Greenwood the Ceylon emigration system).

With only a couple of exceptions, we secured the active support, or a friendly attitude, of the entire Indian Press, both English and vernacular. On the few occasions where attacks were made, detailed replies were published by the Deputation and served a useful purpose. (Mrs. Besant had supported us in London and she repeated in Madras to Mr. Greenwood and myself her promise of support in her paper *New India*. Her influence, however, had largely passed to the extremist leaders). The greatest publicity was secured throughout India, and the pamphlets in English and the vernacular languages, published by the Deputation, received a very wide circulation, especially on the occasions of the Indian National Congress at Amritsar, and the Moderate Congress at Calcutta. I should mention that, for the purpose of propaganda, a British Guiana Tent flying the Colony flag was set up within the grounds of the Congress at Amritsar, and the Indian Section of the Deputation were present, on the days of the Congress, for the purpose of meeting the extremist Leaders and circulating the pamphlets. The Indian Government was made aware of our intention and they stated that they had no objection. Needless to say, this section took no part in the Congress proceedings. At this time, Mr. Greenwood was attending the Moderate Congress.

On the 26th December at Amritsar we saw the Congress Chairman, Pandit Moti Lal Nehru, the ex-Chairman, Pandit Malavia, the ex-Chairman, Hassan Omar, and many other prominent members of the Congress, also Mr. Shasperi, of

the Legislative Council, one of the few Moderates who attended the Congress. Some of these gentlemen we had already seen in London during the visit of the British Guiana Deputation. Mr. Shasperi, a man of very considerable influence, told me that, at first, he had been very suspicious of the British Guiana proposals in view of the general treatment of Indians in the Colonies, that our assurance seemed to be too good to be true, but that he had made inquiries and he was now prepared to support us in or outside the Legislative Council. This, however, would be subject to the views of Mr. Gandhi. Mr. Malavia said that while very suspicious, especially in view of the news from East and South Africa, if Mr. Gandhi approved of it, he would accept the Scheme on trial, provided that ample guarantees were forthcoming. This attitude he subsequently departed from at least temporarily, by opposing single-handedly the appointment of the Select Committee in the Legislative Council. He subsequently explained that his attitude on that occasion was owing to a misunderstanding of the British Guiana situation. His temporary opposition, as a matter of fact, was mainly due to our apparent association with the Fijian Deputation, which the Committee was also being asked to deal with. At Amritsar I received a renewed promise of support from Mr. Sastri. The political atmosphere was highly surcharged as it was the very month of the hearing of the evidence before the Hunter Commission as to the Jaliannwallabagh shooting but, although probably the only European (except Mrs. Besant and an Irish lady) not on police or magisterial duty in the city at the time, I was treated with courtesy on all occasions.

The news from East Africa consisted of a cable communication from Mr. Andrews relative to a report by an Economic Commission in that Colony, in which the colonisation of East Africa by Indians was referred to in unfavourable terms, and relative to a resolution of the European Association of East Africa to the like effect. A copy of the document sent to the Congress by Mr. Andrews is attached and marked "C."* This created a sensation, and produced a sceptical, though, fortunately, not a hostile attitude to the Deputation. A little later, Mr. Andrews cabled from South Africa that the position of Indians there was "worse than ever."

The position was by no means improved by the unexpected arrival in India of the Fijian Deputation, consisting of the Bishop of Polynesia and Mr. Rankine, C.M.G., Receiver-General. They came with a personal introduction to the Viceroy from the Governor of Fiji. They called on me in Calcutta on 5th January and I placed all the documents and correspondence, affecting the British Guiana Scheme, at their disposal, and then and on all subsequent occasions, gave them every assistance in my power, and the benefit of our dearly-bought experience. My colleagues did the same. It did not appear that they had any Scheme, but they were prepared to follow ours, as far as the circumstances of their Colony permitted. From the evidence which they subsequently placed before the Select Committee it will be seen that they did so in the fullest way. They had the advantage of communication within a few hours, by cable with Fiji, and, although arriving with very limited authority, they were subsequently able to place a Scheme before the Committee which in nearly all respects, except full equality of Municipal rights, is based upon the British Guiana printed Scheme. I think that they will freely acknowledge the great assistance given them by the British Guiana Deputation, but unfortunately, the unfriendliness to Fiji, due to Mr. Andrews' campaign, and especially to his last pamphlet, published only a few months before, prevented the Fijian Deputation from being unwittingly anything but the greatest hindrance to our own propaganda, which had been so carefully and elaborately prepared, by heavy expenditure and wearisome travelling, and preceded by interviews with the Colonial and India Offices.†

*Not printed.

†Had I known in London that such a deputation was to be sent at that time direct from Fiji to India I would have advised the abandonment of the British Guiana deputation as hopeless.

The Viceroy referred to the two Deputations in his speech to the National Congress on the 30th of January. He said that British Guiana had put forward a scheme of free State-aided colonisation and that Fiji desired to enter into new and more satisfactory relations with India. He said he was personally in favour of allowing emigration under proper safeguards. He said that Sir George Barnes would give notice of a resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee to meet the Deputations.

The Select Committee was moved for, not by Sir George Barnes, but by Mr. Bannerjee, and adopted, Mr. Malavia alone dissenting. Mr. Malavia's opposition, I understand, is not likely to continue as regards British Guiana. He was seriously misled as to the exact position of Indians, who he thought consisted exclusively of 70,000 day labourers, *ascripti glebæ*.

Such a Committee reports direct to the Viceroy in Council and not to the Legislative Council. Executive action can therefore be at once taken on any Report.

His Excellency, the Viceroy, at our request graciously waived the 15 days' notice ordinarily required for the consideration of a resolution, and the Select Committee was immediately appointed. On our representing that if the Deputation, now consisting only of Mr. Luckhoo and myself, was unable to leave by a steamer on the 12th February from Bombay, they would be unable to obtain passages until some time in May, owing to the crowded condition of the few steamers available so soon after the War, Mr. Bannerjee summoned the first meeting for Thursday, the 5th. On that day the credentials of the Deputation were examined and verified. An amendment had been carried in the Legislative Council to the resolution for the appointment of the Committee, requiring the Deputations to establish their credentials. Sir George Lowndes, the Legal Member, afterwards assured me that had he known that the British Guiana Deputation had an introduction from the Secretary of State for India, he would have opposed the amendment, and he regretted that he was unaware of the position. As it was, by some oversight, no official intimation was made to the Legislative Council as to the circumstances of our presence in India. The Select Committee, however, subsequently expressed itself perfectly satisfied that we represented the Government and the people of British Guiana, including the East Indian community.

The Select Committee sat for three days—Mr. Luckhoo and I being present each day—and on the 10th February unanimously expressed approval of the British Guiana scheme, and its recognition of the fact that Indians were treated on terms of equality with other races in the Colony. It requested the Government, however, "before final acceptance" of the Scheme, to despatch immediately a Committee of "three informed persons" to British Guiana to report by cable, if possible, as to whether, from an agricultural point of view, the scheme was applicable in the Colony. Two at least of these persons are to be skilled agriculturists, and the Inquiry is to be confined to the particular economic question. We accepted this stipulation at once agreeing that the Colony should share any expense except salaries or special remuneration.*

Meanwhile, the British Guiana Propaganda and Organization are to be allowed to proceed, including the enrolment of any intending emigrants, and the individual licences to emigrate are not to be interfered with.†

After six months from the end of the Great War, apparently about the 15th July, as peace was celebrated in India on or about 15th January, all restrictions on emigration to British Guiana should cease mechanically. It is, however, possible that the

*The actual resolution is printed as Appendix C. (It had not reached London when above report was written).

†This promise was subsequently withdrawn by the Indian Government on political grounds pending the Indian Committee's Report on the Colony.

postponement of peace with Turkey may lead to the continuance of the Indian Defence of the Realm Regulations for some time longer. At present the only restriction consists of one of the Defence of the Realm Regulations (*v. Appendix "D"*) prohibiting for the period of the War and six months after, the emigration of unskilled labour for work beyond the seas. Sir George Lowndes agreed with me that the Indian Emigration Acts do not apply to our scheme as it involves no contracts. I received an assurance from the Viceroy that no special legislation, aiming at the prevention of free emigration to British Guiana, would be passed, and that he was concerned only with the safeguarding of the interest of the emigrants.* The despatch of this Committee to British Guiana probably will directly only affect operations during the next four months, but it will have the powerful political effect of preventing attack upon the scheme by such of the extremist section as may not have been converted. Its prompt acceptance by the Deputation, I believe, has already had an excellent effect in establishing the *bona fides* of the Colony, in regard to colonisation from India.

Some of our special difficulties may be briefly mentioned :

(1.) There was at the time serious disappointment at the non-realisation of the hope, entertained in India in some quarters, official and un-official, that East Africa would be handed over entirely to India. There was not the slightest realization of the Colonial Office difficulties in that form of solution of the Kenya question.

(2.) I have already referred to the excitement created by the evidence at the Hunter Commission on the Amritsar shooting.

(3.) Before the Deputation left London, a resolution of the newly-formed British Guiana East-Indian Association of which Dr. Wharton and Mr. Luckhoo were Honorary President and President respectively, had been cabled on October 11th by Mr. Clementi, the Officer administering the Government, to the Colonial Office for communication to the India Office. This resolution condemned, as unauthorised by the Association, a pamphlet issued in London by Dr. Wharton and Mr. Luckhoo, attached marked "E." This pamphlet was also unauthorised by the British Guiana Deputation, and expressed merely the personal views on wages and similar questions of two Members of the Indian Section. This had been pointed out by His Excellency, Sir Wilfred Collet, to the East Indian Parliamentary Committee at a Meeting of the Deputation with that Committee in July, Mrs. Besant in the chair. I did not consider (and I do not now consider) that it was necessary to call the special attention of either the India Office or the Indian Government to a pamphlet which did not contain the official programme of the Deputation to India. The official programme was embodied in the British Guiana pamphlet called "Imperial Colonisation." When leaving London, I did not know that another view had been taken, or I would have arranged by cable for a meeting of the British Guiana East Indian Association for the purpose of establishing the fact that they had not repudiated the Colonisation Scheme to which they had given their approval in April, and to which, as members of the East India Committee of the Colonisation movement, a large number of them had actually appended their signatures. As has since been made clear, by His Excellency Sir Wilfred Collet, the resolution was merely a personal snub to Messrs. Wharton and Luckhoo, engineered by a disappointed candidate for the Deputation who had tried unsuccessfully to attach himself to the Deputation in London. The Indians of British Guiana have never dissociated themselves from the actual Colonisation Scheme. The resolution of the Association, cabled to India, was published there and met us on all occasions. It easily lent itself to the

*NOTE.—Emigration for the purposes of unskilled labour in British Guiana by the Indian Emigration Bill introduced on 21st March, 1921, required approval by Resolution of both Chambers of the Indian Legislature. The writer assumes that this proposal is now in force. The despatch of the Indian Committee was postponed in September, 1920, on political grounds and it eventually reached the Colony in January, 1922, two years after the Select Committee's resolution and at a time of severe agricultural depression caused by the prices of the colony's staple products having reached bedrock and by the temporary loss of the export market for rice.

interpretation of being a repudiation of our Mission by the East Indians of British Guiana, and it was only when the wording of the Resolution had been carefully perused that the actual facts were made clear.

Such careful perusal could not always be expected, and at the meeting of the Select Committee it was necessary, after two previous explanations, to make a third, on the last afternoon, owing to the arrival at the last moment of Sir Dinshaw Wacha from Bombay. (Sir Dinshaw, a leading Parsee, originally friendly had under the influence of this Resolution and of the East African news become for the moment fiercely hostile). The incident had also to be explained a second time to Mr. Gandhi even after my final visit to Lahore. (Letter of Mr. Gandhi in Miscellaneous Appendices). Fortunately, the explanation was in all cases accepted, namely, that no attack was being made upon the Colonisation Scheme, but that the pamphlet of two members of the Deputation was being repudiated as unauthorised and as setting out a Labour rather than a Colonisation Scheme. Copies of the pamphlet were available, and its innocuous character made clear the fact that the attack was a purely personal one. Nothing caused more difficulty than this communication from British Guiana.

(4.) About the 20th of December, the Steamer "Sutlej" arrived at Calcutta with those emigrants who had claimed repatriation under the Indenture System. Unfortunately, the Deputation did not learn of this from any quarter until Mr. Greenwood arrived in Calcutta on the 24th of December, by which time the emigrants had dispersed, leaving no record of their destination. An attack was made in a Calcutta native paper, "The Amrita Bazar Patrika," on the Colony as a place for Indian emigrants in the light of the alleged condition of this returning shipload. The attack, which was clearly inspired from a British Guiana source, obviously non-Indian, was very exaggerated, and its exaggerations were easily exposed both in the same paper and in the European Press. The actual facts, however, were unfortunate. While not enough emigrants had returned to fill the steamer, 25 persons had died on the winter voyage, general health was bad, some persons being removed to hospital immediately on landing, and a large number of very old and sickly people was included. This lent colour to a charge that British Guiana, to save expense, had cleared out its Alms Houses and Hospitals of the Indian emigrants. Of course, it would have been difficult to refuse to repatriate any elderly or sickly persons who claimed to exercise their right, but it was unfortunate for the Deputation that such a number of elderly and decrepit persons should have been landed at this critical moment. Mr. Gandhi requested that a number of the returned emigrants be examined by his son Harilal in Calcutta, and then sent by his son to him for further investigation. This at first seemed impossible to secure owing to the immediate dispersal of the emigrants, but the fortunate accident that two educated British Guiana Indians who had returned by the "Sutlej" were bearers of a letter addressed to me, and found me eventually in Calcutta enabled us to comply in part with Mr. Gandhi's request. They were examined by young Mr. Gandhi, who told me he was satisfied, and despatched to Ahmedabad to see Mahatma Gandhi, who by their account expressed himself to them as perfectly satisfied with their statement, but he subsequently expressed to me his doubts of their sincerity, on the ground that their narrative seemed to him too good to be true.

5. I should add that a cablegram, signed by all the members of the Deputation, recommending the immediate cancellation of the existing Indentures in British Guiana, for the purpose of creating a favourable atmosphere, was despatched on the 12th of December, on the advice of Sir George Barnes, Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. C. F. Andrews. A notification by Sir Wilfred Collet to the Government of India stating that this would be done, communicated to the Colonial Office by cablegram, dated the 28th of December, apparently miscarried. An enquiry by Sir George Barnes, dated the 2nd of February, called attention to the fact that no statement had been received as to the release of the indentured labourers. When we sent the cablegram, we were aware that pressure was being brought

to bear upon Fiji by the Indian Government to release those Indian labourers indentured in Fiji, and a couple of weeks after our cablegram, the news arrived that Fiji had arranged for their release. It was not until the 9th of February, owing partly to cable delays and partly to telegraphic delays in India, (where telegraphic as well as railway conditions were suffering from the postponement of repairs by the war) that we learned by cablegram from the Colonial Office, dated 17th January, that British Guiana had already taken steps pursuant to our request. Luckily, it arrived in time to remove in the Select Committee the obviously bad impression created by our failure, up to that date, to give any assurances on this question. At that date the quickest telegraphic communication with England was fifteen days for which double rates were charged.

After the Committee had announced their Resolution on the afternoon of February the 10th, it was necessary for Mr. Luckhoo and me to leave that night to catch the only available steamer at Bombay on the 12th, otherwise we should have been detained, for lack of accommodation, until some time in May. I had, however, previously interviewed every member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, who all expressed themselves in active sympathy with our proposals, and Sir George Lowndes, the Legal Member, with whom I lunched, promised to see the matter rapidly through its final stage. This final stage means formal consideration by the Viceroy in Council and the appointment of the three informed persons as recommended by the Select Committee. The Members of the Executive Council individually expressed surprise at the success we had achieved, and offered their congratulations at the result. They had watched the struggle against odds with interest. All shared the Viceroy's view that emigration should be allowed under proper safeguards. The view of the Department of the Indian Government concerned may be seen from Sir George Barnes' letter attached, (Appendix "H,") to which I replied from Bombay thanking him and impressing the urgency of the matter in the interests of the Colony, of the Food Supply of the British Empire, and general Trade Relations between India and the West Indian Possessions.

Owing to the Viceroy being engaged that afternoon with His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, I took my farewell of the Private Secretary, Mr. Maffey,* to whom I subsequently sent a wireless message, asking him to convey my thanks to the Viceroy and his Staff, and the Delhi Officials, for the many courtesies the Deputation had received. Unfortunately, the necessity of leaving on the 10th prevented me from dining that night with the Viceroy who had sent a kind invitation. (There was nothing I regretted more than the loss of this opportunity of seeing His Excellency the Viceroy again with a view to enlisting his personal interest in a rapid solution as an Imperial Statesman now that the deputation had removed the political difficulty.)

It will be seen that a very great deal of travelling was made necessary for all the Members of the Deputation by the programme of propaganda among Indian Leaders, and by the necessity of securing the consent of the Indian Provincial Governments. The provincial Governors and Lieutenant-Governors are ex officio members of the Viceroy's Council and it could not be determined beforehand whether we could confine recruiting to any particular province. I divided up the Deputation on various occasions, assigning in particular the visit to the Moderate Congress to Messrs. Greenwood and Luckhoo, the Amritsar Congress, composed almost entirely of extremists, to Dr. Wharton and Mr. Parbhu Sawh. A preliminary visit, to ascertain Mr. Gandhi's very rapid movements involved a visit by Dr. Wharton and Mr. Parbhu Sawh to the Kashmirian Border, Mr. Luckhoo was sent to Madras at an early stage and considerable publicity was secured through the Madras Publicity Department. Lord Willingdon later informed me that he had given personal directions in the matter as the Scheme attracted him from the outset. I had myself to visit Lahore twice and to see all the Indian

*Now Lieutenant-Governor of the Frontier Province,

Leaders of the various Provinces personally, sometimes more than once. (Mr. Greenwood estimated his railway journeys at ten thousand miles. Mr. Luckhoo's and mine were even much greater).

The desire on the part of the popular Leaders to avoid any direct responsibility in the matter by any public utterance was a great source of difficulty. The question was regarded as highly controversial and there was a general lack of information as to the status of Indians beyond the Seas, except through the Reports of Mr. Andrews, from Fiji and East and South Africa, those of Mr. Gandhi as to South Africa, and those of Mr. Polak, contributed from London to Mr. Gandhi's Paper, "Young India" Mr. Polak is or was hostile to emigration from India in any form. Like Mr. Andrews he is not an East Indian. The fact that British Guiana is willing to accept Indians on equal terms with European and other Colonists seemed to each and all to be too good to be true. The Honourable Srinivasa Sastri, meeting me in Delhi on the evening before the last session of the Select Committee, told me that even he, after having perused many documents, including the Constitution Ordinance, was scarcely able to realise that such equality could exist, in view of the attitude of South and East Africa and the Self-Governing Dominions. In consequence, every expression of approval, from any influential source, was always accompanied by a request for guarantees. We placed a summary of the British Guiana Scheme, hurriedly prepared and printed the previous night, before the Select Committee at its last meeting, at its request. (Appendix "G.") *In this, we refer to the possibility of a declaratory Ordinance, pointing out, however, that one Legislature cannot bind its successor, and that the only real security would be the good faith of the Colonial Office. I found it necessary to put forward a draft of an Ordinance forthwith, (Appendix "I.") I submitted this to Sir George Lowndes, who expressed approval, saying that it was merely a statement of the actual legal position of all British subjects in the Colony at the present time. He even accompanied me to the Committee to say so personally. (A shorter Ordinance would have sufficed but its more elaborate form was, adopted for special reasons, chiefly psychological).

In view of the limited character of the Reference of the proposed Committee of Three, and the certainty of its cabling a favourable reply as to the suitability of British Guiana for Colonisation by Indian Agricultural Families, I regard the immediate work of the Deputation as accomplished. The necessity for engaging upon a much larger field of propaganda than originally contemplated, while involving great personal hardship on all the members of the Deputation, I regard as a blessing in disguise. A degree of publicity was attained for British Guiana and its attitude towards Indians, political, commercial and social, which could never have been otherwise obtained. The matter was threshed out by articles and correspondence in the entire Indian Press, both English and vernacular. All attacks were promptly and conclusively met, and at the close we found the tone of the entire Press exceedingly friendly. We attempted to conceal nothing, and had put forward all the documents on the subject of Colonisation, even where, as in the case of a couple of speeches in British Guiana on health conditions they, at least at first sight, seemed eminently unfavourable or even unfair to that Colony and very injurious to any campaign for colonization. I believe that this frankness on all subjects secured for the Deputation friends in many unexpected quarters.

As far as British Guiana is concerned, I believe we can claim that the Colonisation question is no longer a political one in India. The Indian Government is not likely to be subject to attack from any quarter by permitting free emigration, under proper supervision, to

* There were some obvious misprints which were pointed out orally to the Select Committee, e.g., pounds for rupees. It was clearly understood that there were large areas of suitable land where no expenditure was necessary on empoldering. What was promised was land suitable for immediate cultivation protected from or not liable to flood.

a Colony where Indians enjoy equal rights. In case the Viceroy-in-Council has not yet appointed a Committee, it would be advisable to represent the urgency of the matter. To mention only the supply of sugar, India itself is greatly concerned. It does not furnish even one-fourth of its own sugar supply, and there are many reasons for supposing that no matter what efforts may be made to increase its own production, it will continue to be a large importer of sugar.

I am addressing your Lordship independently on the subject of the necessary organisation under the new Scheme. The old methods, that is of recruiting by Sub-Agents and Sirdars, will have to be frankly abandoned. I am satisfied, by personal investigation at Benares and elsewhere, that they were subject to serious abuses, and Indian opinion would no longer tolerate them. Propaganda by means of Information Bureaux, Cinema Films, pamphlets and a native staff acquainted with British Guiana will have to be substituted. In the new and friendlier atmosphere now existing, there would be no difficulty in securing the proper complement of Agricultural Families of a very much better class than those who formerly came under indenture, of whom 70 per cent. were unskilled labour from the towns. As a slight indication of this, I enclose (Appendix "J") a letter from the Principal of the Khalsa College, in which he indicates the Scheme might be of interest even among the Sikhs, the best agriculturists in India. Needless to say, the new system will impose much heavier work and much greater responsibility upon the representatives of British Guiana in India. The correspondence from native sources would have taken a well-equipped secretarial staff to cope with. The Deputation had no clerk or secretary which was a serious omission. The result was exhausting strain.

The Parsee steamer "Loyalty," by which Mr. Luckhoo and I returned to England, called at Malta on the 27th of February, where I saw the Lieutenant-Governor, pursuant to a request of Colonel Amery (Under Secretary) that I should make inquiries. While I approached the matter with grave doubts as to the possibility of securing suitable Maltese for emigration to British Guiana, I am now satisfied that, although Maltese Labour is out of the question, considerable numbers of Maltese Agricultural Families could be obtained as small peasant proprietors. It seemed that the Colonisation Scheme could easily be adapted to such a project. The Lieutenant-Governor and his immediate subordinates were in favour of the proposal, and undertook to communicate the matter to the Governor, with a copy of our Scheme, and to make all necessary inquiries as to the possibilities. I pointed out that a letter which he had received from the Colonial Office, communicating the view of Sir Wilfred Collet, that the Maltese would not, in his opinion, be suitable as labourers for British Guiana, did not refer to a Maltese peasant proprietary. I believe that, apart from the possibilities of Crown Lands, there are several British Guiana employers who will be glad to settle Maltese Families on their own land, either as proprietors or as lessees for a long term of years on nominal terms, for the purpose of canefarming. It will be necessary to establish regular settlements and make special provision for the religious worship of the settlers. A steamer load of 300 or 400 families is, in my opinion, within the bounds of possibility.

I have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's Most Obedient Servant,

JOSEPH. J. NUNAN,
March 31st, 1920.

RT. HON. LORD MILNER,
H. M. Secretary of State for the Colonies.

* NOTE.—We reached Marseilles on 7th March at the time of the railway strike. The return voyage, like the outgoing in an overcrowded ship, was one of the most trying experiences of the entire journey.

NOTE.—In regard to the cost of the Deputation, a sum of £5,000 was allocated by His Excellency out of the Colonisation Fund being the amount of his Estimate. My own Estimate, however, was for an expenditure of only £3,000 (v. correspondence). This latter Estimate was exceeded by a little over £500 in consequence of the unexpected rise in value of the Rupee, which in most cases, made our drafts realise only about 50 per cent. of their par value, sometimes even less. The cost of living in India, especially in Cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi, was far ahead of anything we had contemplated, the room alone generally costing 25 Rupees, or about £2 10s. per night. Motor cars, which had sometimes to be employed, were correspondingly expensive, and the amount of travelling, printing and typing necessary was far in excess of my estimate. The printing and typing had generally to be done under circumstances of great urgency and haste and had to be paid for accordingly, the Amritsar printing bill alone working out at about £150. We all think, however, that a direct publicity campaign such as that contemplated by the West Indian Committee before the scheme was drawn up, would not have secured the same advertisement for the Colony for many times the amount, or produced throughout India a similar acquaintance with Guiana's conditions.

J. J. N.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE TO REPORT.

DR. NUNAN.

The British Guiana Deputation to India was sent on the recommendation of the India Office represented by Lord Sinha, K.G., of Raipur and the Indian Members of Council, at a meeting held at the India Office on the 7th August, 1919. Dr. Nunan, K.C., draftsman of the Colonization Scheme, was nominated by the Governor (His Excellency Sir Wilfred Collet, K.C.M.G.) as Chairman of the Deputation and was specially authorised by the British Guiana Government and the Colonial Office "to enter into negotiations with regard to the conditions under which intending emigrants from East India may be enrolled in India and the terms of their residence in British Guiana." "Any agreement entered into will have to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of State and the Government of British Guiana." (Letter of His Excellency to the Secretary of State for the Colonies 22nd August, 1919). He was provided with letters from the Colonial and India Offices to this effect. As the Colonization Scheme printed in British Guiana and placed before the Colonial and India Offices was the brief of the Deputation, this authorisation referred mainly to any necessary details and supplementary arrangements.*

The Chairman of the Colonization Committee in British Guiana was Mr. Thomas Greenwood, partner of the firm of Messrs. Booker Bros. He accompanied the Deputation to India as the representative of the West India Committee. Its other members were the President and Honorary President of the newly formed East Indian Association in British Guiana and an East Indian Merchant.

During the discussion of the Colonization Scheme at the India Office Lord Sinha and the three Indian Members of Council indicated clearly that no support could be expected either from themselves or from the Indian Government and leaders, for anything, however plausibly put forward and masked by promises of land, which could be interpreted as a disguised form of indenture or a mere scheme "to provide labour for sugar planters." The emigrants must come in with the right to choose for themselves the method of earning their livelihood. The Deputation consequently explained through His Excellency and three other spokesmen that on arrival an emigrant would be free to work either for an employer or on his own account and that if he decided to take advantage at once of the very liberal Crown Land Regulations he could do so on the same footing as anybody else in the Colony, viz., by application to the Lands and Mines Department. It was not anticipated that penniless men with families would wish to take up or would be in a position to take up unprepared Crown Land at the moment of their arrival, but they would have in principle the right to do so. The immediate taking up of Crown Land was anticipated only where the emigrant had some means to go on with. This would not often occur. In such a case, however, Sir Wilfred Collet definitely promised assistance by the Crown, but neither in the case of a family having a little means and immediately taking up land, nor in the improbable case of a penniless family electing to do so, was the amount of Government assistance defined. In both cases there was merely a reference to the resources of the Colonization Fund and the Agricultural Loan Banks and subsequently by His Excellency in February, 1922, mention of a possible vote of the Combined Court should the necessity arise. (Memorandum 9th March, 1922). No restriction, however, was to be placed upon the right of the individual to take advantage of any privilege open to the present residents of the Colony. Sir Wilfred Collet emphasised the fact that the Scheme was based upon free emigration of agricultural families without preliminary contracts or conditions.

* Lord Sinha and his colleagues informed the Deputation that the Secretary of State for India (Mr. Montagu) would immediately recommend the Deputation's proposals to the Indian Government for their early and favourable consideration.

As Lord Sinha and his colleagues enquired particularly and repeatedly as to the Colony's preliminary acceptance or non-acceptance of the Inter-Departmental Committee's proposals (14th July, 1917) inasmuch as some other Colonies had already rejected them as too expensive, the Deputation replied that its Scheme was based upon them as a starting point but that it went further as regards the freedom of the individual. The proposals of the Inter-Departmental Committee involved a special reward of 5 acres of prepared and cultivable land for an emigrant (families not being stipulated for) after three years' work in the Colony. The land of the Inter-Departmental Scheme was to be made available at once "in the simplest and cheapest manner" and a Department was to be made responsible "for rendering the land suitable for agriculture by adequate clearing, irrigation and drainage where this is considered necessary." The charges might vary according to the position and fertility of the land and it was contemplated in view of the varying conditions of the different colonies that it might be leased instead of sold.

The principle of such a settlement had been indorsed in a printed Memorandum of the British Guiana Sugar Planters' Association (paragraph 12) dated 3rd April, 1917, in the report of a British Guiana Committee, 16th August, 1918, in which the planters were represented by Messrs. Garnett, Sherlock and Brassington, in a special resolution of the British Guiana Sugar Planters' Association in April, 1919, and finally by the Colonization Committee's Report dated 23rd April, 1919.

In the Colonization Scheme a certain sum was to be set aside for empoldering or otherwise preparing in considerable areas, in the most economical and efficient manner, by the use of mechanical trench-diggers and dam-builders, a total of 20,000 acres for the purpose of settling four thousand families. The total of emigrant families aimed at was 2,500 a year for three years but it was calculated that allowing for deaths, returns, preference of some for work under employers or on land leased or bought directly from landowners or on ordinary Crown lands and allowing for drifting to non-agricultural pursuits or town life, no greater number than 4,000 would have to be provided for in this way. The cost of this empoldering or preparation was to be borne by the Colonization Fund and was estimated not to exceed \$25 an acre for large areas especially taking into account the fact that some of the suitable land did not require any large expenditure. No conditions were then or subsequently prescribed except those of the Crown Lands Regulations in force from time to time and no payments other than those therein provided which on the basis of the current payments for the ten acres of the ordinary Crown land grant would work out at about twenty dollars for each reward grant. The cost of preparing the lands was to be the reward of the emigrant family for three years' agricultural work in the colony. On the other hand the head of the family would have to occupy beneficially the land for four years and reduce half of it to cultivation before he could obtain the land in fee. An expert Commission would take charge of the settlement. The Crown land charges would contribute \$80,000 towards the expenditure. The Colony did not propose to make any direct profit out of the settlement. It is repeatedly stated that the cost was to be borne by the Colony. Its return would be the increased production and the larger and more widely distributed revenue from an increase of population by probably 30,000 souls or ten per cent. of the present 300,000.

While it was within the authority of the Deputation to put forward other terms to the Indian Government and leaders beyond those of the Crown Land Regulations, it was not possible to do so from the outset and least of all in so critical and unsympathetic an atmosphere as that of the Indian Legislative Council. The offer of land in India at the outset had specified "nominal terms" with beneficial occupation, the cost of preparation to be borne by the Colony (Address of the Deputation to Sir George Barnes, 4th December, 1919). When pressed subsequently

for the actual terms by the Select Committee the Deputation mentioned the only terms which would really make the preparation of the reward claims appear as a clear cut reward, viz., the Crown Land conditions for unprepared land applied proportionately to the five acres. This was justified by the Colonization Scheme which placed the cost of preparation on the Fund but the elasticity for discussion of "reasonable terms" allowed for on page 6 of the Scheme vanished before the peremptory refusal of the Indian Government in its Department of Commerce to discuss any Scheme at all on its merits, and a hard and fast offer was all that the leaders or the Select Committee would look at. The Deputation had to propose the Crown Land terms without further discussion.

If full advantage to the estimated number of 4,000 families is taken of the offer the Fund may have to incur a net expenditure of \$420,000. The Colony must look outside of rents or purchase moneys for its offset or profits on the transaction.

To meet local requirements and political conditions and to unite the whole community on this subject it was provided that if local resident families to a number not exceeding that of the new-comers in the Colonization Scheme were willing to comply with like conditions they could also claim reward grants. A sum of money was to be set aside out of the Fund to provide prepared land of a similar acreage, viz., 20,000. Claimants would have to register on the inauguration of the scheme as agricultural *families* prepared to engage steadily in agricultural pursuits for three years in return at the end of that period for prepared land of five acres on which they will have to live for four years and of which they will have to cultivate half before acquiring title. In the absence of a specific agitation encouraging them to do so, the number of resident families likely so to register was never anticipated to be anything like that number. Probably one hundred at the outside would register such a claim. Families of the class are already for the most part in possession of adequate land of larger area which they would not be tempted in this way to sell or abandon with a view to acquiring a title to other land at so long a distance of time. They would be quite content with assistance for irrigation and drainage of which various projects existed. It rests however with the planters to take precautions to prevent any exodus from their estates by offering counter inducements if necessary.

The Scheme contemplated that the areas of land could be selected by the Lands and Mines Department with the assistance of the Indian Government representative as far as possible in the neighbourhood of the sugar plantations and markets and that no obstacle would be placed in the way of separate arrangements being made by the emigrants for acquiring land from local land-owners. As the word "empoldering" conveys nothing in India and the words "prepared for irrigation and drainage" in the Summary (prepared and printed during the night before the final meeting of the Select Committee at the Committee's request and in which there were obvious misprints which had to be corrected orally) may require explanation it should be pointed out that what was offered was clearly explained orally and understood to be land suitable for cultivation even if not a penny had been required to be spent on it. The Lands and Mines Department was to select the land and the Indian representative was to be satisfied that it was protected from or not liable to flood and generally suitable whether it consisted of empoldered coast or unempoldered river or North West District land. It was not to be water-logged or covered with forest or bush. The Select Committee's report on the British Guiana and Fijian proposals sets out their understanding of the offer.

"7. The Committee consider subject to the qualification expressed below that the terms are in themselves fair and reasonable. The Committee however feels that the effect of the scheme on the Indian emigrant will depend more on factors that can only be gauged on the spot than on written provisions of rules and laws. The Committee will endeavour to explain the difficulty it has in the matter by examples.

- (1) The most satisfactory feature of both schemes is the provision of land for settlement. *But for this part of the scheme to be real and not illusory the land proposed to be granted must be of such quality and situation that a new Indian settler would not find it beyond his power to cultivate it successfully and maintain himself and family thereon. It seems to the Committee impossible to form an opinion on this part of the scheme without local enquiry.*
- (2) and (3) relate to wages and health conditions.

As to the selection of the lands, the Colonization Scheme stated that it contemplated mainly a coast settlement. "Empoldered areas and supervised water supply will not be easily be arranged for elsewhere in the early stages and in order to be cheap and efficient areas must be large and populous." The Lands and Mines Department specified seven areas, viz.:

- (1.) 6,800 acres on the Pomeroon behind Hampton Court Estate, east of the projected water supply canal of that company.
- (2.) 8,000 acres on Hog Island on the steamer route to east and west Essequibo.
- (3.) 2,108 acres from Philadelphia to Bonasika Creek adjoining the Boerasirie Creek and Warimia Conservancy.
- (4.) 7,500 acres on or adjoining the Canals Polder.
- (5.) 32,500 acres on the Mahaica.
- (6.) 14,854 acres on the West Coast and Abary.
- (7.) 7,450 acres on the Corentyne Coast.

In addition there were the lands of the N. W. District which required no empoldering over at least 100,000 acres.

In most of these cases the areas are closely adjoining flourishing sugar plantations and modern factories and are or could easily be made accessible in regard to such estates.

SUMMARY.

What was offered in England and India was (1) employment to heads of families at the current rate of wages, confidently stated to be well above the cost of living; (2) the right to work for an employer or for oneself; (3) the right to apply for Crown land at once on the terms open to everybody in the Colony; (4) the right of a reward claim of five acres in return for three years' agricultural work in the Colony subject to beneficial occupation for four years and the payment of whatever sums were being currently charged for Crown land; (5) a promise in any case of some assistance (undefined) in starting a home by the machinery of the Agricultural Loan Banks or Colonization Fund. (The possibility in certain cases and in favourable years of a special vote of the Combined Court was subsequently mentioned by His Excellency Sir Wilfred Collet, 9th March, 1922); (6) repatriation under certain conditions but repatriation before seven years to involve forfeiture of the reward grant.

The offer was strictly limited in numbers and expenditure.

The selection of families was to rest with the Colony's Agents in India. Their duty would be to protect the Colony's interests by a careful exercise of their choice. It depended primarily on a regular steamer service being established which would reduce the expense of any undertakings as regards repatriation. The object of these specially generous terms was to induce a regular flow of colonists from India under ordinary conditions of emigration. We asked for special state-aided emigration of 2,500 families a year for three years. We hoped eventually to get at least fifty thousand by means of cheap passages without further state-aid or only a much more limited assistance.

Whether the terms require confirmation or not they require to be repeated. It is for the Colony to decide whether the scheme accepted in India is too expensive. It is clear that no other terms have a chance of acceptance now or in the near future.

Political conditions and Indian psychology have not altered in favour of Indian emigration since February 10th, 1919. The Kenya difficulty still exists.

INDIA.

It may be briefly stated that the solution of the problem in India involved :—

- (1.) Mahatma Gandhi's approval or benevolent neutrality expressed in writing. (This was secured at Lahore, 1st February, 1920).
- (2.) The absence in the scheme of anything offending the newly born and highly sensitive nerve of Indian national dignity.
- (3.) Equality of political conditions for all races.
- (4.) Freedom of choice of work involving the absence of the remotest suggestion of indentured or contract labour.
- (5.) Land Settlement, immediate, at will, or after a term of employment.
- (6.) Wages at current rates with a margin for saving.
- (7.) Safeguarding of national religion and customs.
- (8.) Repatriation if required.

The Colonization Scheme met all these requirements.

JOSEPH J. NUNAN.
30th April, 1923.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX "A."

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, INDIA,

ON TOUR BOMBAY,
25th November, 1919.

DEAR SIRS,

I am only in Bombay for a very short time, and have got a good many engagements here. I do not gather from the papers which you have sent to me what it is that you wish. If it is a renewal of indentured emigration, I think that it will be better to tell you at once that the case is quite a hopeless one. There is the strongest feeling in the country against it, and the Government of India certainly cannot support any such system while the feeling in the country remains what it is. I do not think that the Government would assist in any way in any scheme of emigration which was not supported by public opinion in the province from which it is proposed to draw the labourers and supported also by the Indian Members of the Imperial Legislative Council. There is really nothing for your deputation to do at Delhi until the Legislative Council meets in February next, when I shall be quite willing to move that a Committee of the Indian members be appointed to meet you and consult with you.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) G. S. BARNES.

J. J. NUNAN, Esquire, LL.D., K.C.,
Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Bombay.

APPENDIX "B."

*Extract from "The Liberal" (Lahore) Monday, December 29, 1919,
(Congress Special Number).**

BRITISH GUIANA COLONISATION SCHEME.

ATTRACTIONS FOR INDIANS.

Sir George Barnes, K.C.B., Secretary to the Indian Government in the Department of Industry and Commerce, received the British Guiana Imperial Colonization Deputation on 5th December, 1919, at the Government Buildings, Delhi. The Deputation was introduced by the Hon. Joseph J. Nunan, K.C., LL.D. (Attorney General) representing the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of British Guiana. It consisted of himself, Mr. Thomas Greenwood (Representing the West India Committee) and of the Indian Section, Dr. W. Hawley Wharton, (Medical Practitioner), Chairman, Joseph A. Luckhoo, F.R., Member of the British Guiana Legislature, and Parbhu Sawh, Merchant and Planter. In the course of his introductory remarks Dr. J. J. Nunan stated that the colonization scheme which they wished to place before the Indian Government and People had been referred by the British Guiana Legislature (in which there was a popularly elected majority in the financial chamber) to a large committee consisting of members of the various representative bodies. This committee divided itself into sections covering all the industries of the colony and reported last April after three months' careful study.

It is not a labour scheme or a project for securing cheap labour. Cheapness does not enter into it at all. The colony in all its races and classes and in all the capital invested, is in favour of it because it is a question of vital importance for a British possession as large as Great Britain and calling out for population.

It is based upon free immigration of Indian Agricultural families. The emigration and settlement will, we hope, be supervised by officers of the Indian Government, at our own expense. We provide free passages, guarantee employment at the locally current rates which are now about two rupees a day (the cost of living amounting to a little over one-third of the average earnings). We provide free repatriation at any stage whenever required by the officers of the Indian Government and free repatriation at the option of the individual or family after a short period of years. Those who engage in agricultural work either for an employee or on their own behalf for three years will receive reward grants of five acres of

* NOTE.—This account of the reception of the Deputation had already been given to the Press by the Official Press Bureau but advantage was taken of the issue of a Congress Special Number of *The Liberal* to have it republished. This issue was the official organ of the Amritsar Congress and published the speech of the Chairman, Pandit Moti Lal Nehru. The account and also the address of the Indian Section which accompanies it were thereby placed in the hands of the twenty-five thousand Delegates and of hundreds of thousands of other readers.

land on nominal terms. This land prepared by an expensive process for immediate utilisation at the cost of the colony, is situate in the immediate neighbourhood of markets and factories. Other lands can be bought or leased on easy terms. No contracts of any kind are required. There is to be no trace of the old indenture system. There is no compulsory residence or service or other element of compulsion. Settlers can choose their own employers. Regular steamer communication with two classes of passenger accommodation will be provided by the aid of colonial subsidies between Indian ports and British Guiana. The Indian Government or people will incur no expense. As our population is now about 45 per cent. Indian (145,000) and as our constitution involves political equality of all races we are really offering India a colony of its own on the North Eastern coast of South America, with fertile soil and a healthier climate than that of India or of any large tropical colony.

Our immediate scheme is limited to five thousand adults of both sexes a year. We offer medical supervision, improved sanitation and improved dwellings, families to be housed in good separate cottages. Other details we are prepared to discuss with the Indian Government and Legislatures or any popular representatives of the people. We may add that our principal produces are sugar, rice, coconut, coffee and cattle.

REPLY BY SIR GEORGE BARNES, K.C.B.

GENTLEMEN,

I am very glad to receive you formally on behalf of the Government of India. I understand from what you tell me that your Government has prepared a scheme of colonization for Indians to British Guiana which you hope may tempt them to move to British Guiana. You tell me also of the various inducements which your Government hold out—that there will be ample opportunities of purchasing or leasing land on the part of those who wish to cultivate on their own behalf, and there will be opportunities for work at good wages on the part of those who wish to emigrate as free colonists, accompanied by reward—grants of land on nominal terms after a short period of work either for employers or independently. I understand that your Government is as much against any renewal of the old indentured system as we are here and that you insist that your colonists shall be families and not single individuals. I understand also that your colony guarantees the continuance of the equal political rights and status of all the inhabitants of the colony without discrimination of race. This equality, you tell me, has long existed under your constitution.

I am not willing to express any opinion on your scheme at the present time, and before it can be considered by the Government of India, I must lay down as a condition that you must have first obtained the support of the Province from which you hope to draw your colonists and of the leaders of public opinion in the country. The question is one on which the Government of India will be largely, in fact, I may say, entirely, guided by Indian opinion, and consequently you will have to make it your business to ventilate the subject with the thinking men of this country and the leaders of public opinion. When you have done that and secured their support and the support also of the local Governments, I shall be very glad to see you again and discuss the matter with you. I think that it would be well that you should meet a representative committee of the Imperial Legislative Council.

You will then have an opportunity of laying your proposals before the Committee and of proving that your proposals are to the advantage of the Indian people.

Dr. J. J. Nunan thanked Sir George Barnes, K.C.B., on behalf of the Deputation which then withdrew.

The Congress Special Number also contained the following address :

AN INDIAN COLONY.

INDIAN HOMES IN BRITISH GUIANA (SOUTH AMERICA).

Status and Prospects of Indian Settlers in the New World.

In the interests of the Imperial Colonisation of British Guiana we desire to direct the attention of the General Public in India to a few important facts relative to the status and prospects of Indians in that colony.

Indians were first introduced into British Guiana in the year 1838 under a system of indenture which came to an end in 1917. For the cessation of this vicious system which existed for 79 years, we feel proud to place on record the excellent patriotic work in this connection of the late revered Mr. Gokhale, Mr. Gandhi and others. We must, however, mention that even under the old system, the treatment bestowed to Indians was better in British Guiana than that given them anywhere else.

We are in a position definitely to state that the Indians now resident in British Guiana comprise about 45 per cent. of the entire population of the Colony, and they are better, safer, happier, and more prosperous there than those residing in other parts of the world, and even we venture to say in India itself. It may be well to mention that in the social and religious aspects Indians enjoy perfect freedom. Their general ideas in these respects are somewhat more westernised than in India. All children in the Colony are entitled to receive free and compulsory education.

No barrier of any kind is erected against Indians in British Guiana—as is the case in Natal, South Africa, etc. Here they enjoy equal rights and privileges in the truest sense of the words—on the principle of “Man and Brother.” It proceeds from the colony as a whole represented by its legislature and its various Public bodies, municipal and otherwise. The facilities granted for developing the resources of the colony will be available for Indian capitalists on precisely the same conditions as for others. The constitution of the colony is of ancient date, based upon treaties first of surrender and ultimately of purchase from the Dutch by the British Empire and provides for a popular majority.

Indians and their local-born descendants are to be found in all the professional, industrial, agricultural and commercial ranks and they participate in the municipal and political life of the Colony. We have at the present time an Indian mayor in our second city and an elected Indian representative in the Legislature of the Colony.

There is absolutely no distinction between Indians and the other races of people in British Guiana. In other words the Indians like the rest of the community are treated on a footing of complete equality. There is no race feeling.

We, the Indian representatives of the Imperial Colonisation Deputation of British Guiana, now formally state that it is our desire, aim, and our object, if possible, to induce more Indians from the Motherland to join our ranks, increase our numbers and so help us to make British Guiana an Indian Colony. This is really the Empire's clarion call to India.

The potentialities of British Guiana are immense and the local Government is now prepared to offer such unconditional terms for settlement in the country as would, if properly known to the Indian public in India, make them co-operate with us by coming over to British Guiana, and sharing with us some of the great benefits which we ourselves enjoy. British Guiana is the land of freedom, equality, liberty and prosperity for one and all.

The wonderful resources of the Colony we may incidentally mention, if properly developed and for this capital and labour are required, would in a very short time enable British Guiana alone to defray the Empire's present indebtedness to the United States of America, which was incurred in order to win the World War for freedom and liberty.

The welfare of the Empire really means the Imperial welfare of all its component and inter-dependent parts. Prominent capitalists in England are now interesting themselves in the development of the rich resources of British Guiana. The most vital question with us at the moment is that of Indian Settlers. Indian settlers we know by experience are best suited to agricultural conditions existing in the Colony, the settlers' health and general welfare are scrupulously safe-guarded and protected by the Government. Purchase, grants, and leases of land on nominal terms are easily available in close access to factories and markets. The principal crops are sugar-cane, rice and coconuts, which Indians are accustomed to raise. Cattle rearing possibilities are large. The soil is the rich alluvium of the mighty Amazon River.

The Government of British Guiana intend to bridge the seas with a regular line of steamers to India, and so to enable intending Colonists direct opportunities to travel to and fro, to mutually benefit themselves and their brethren. Arrangements have already been made for a two-monthly service but we aim at a monthly service.

Every encouragement is being offered to Indian agricultural families and Indian Capitalists, both large and small, for settlement in the land under an absolutely free and voluntary system of Colonisation, which places the people in a good position from the start and enables them to improve their general condition.

If our Colonisation proposition be disinterestedly approached by the Indian labour reformers in India, we have no doubt that they will approve of our Scheme, and that in the very near future the colony will be in a position by the introduction and utilisation of Indian agriculturists and Indian capitalists to place British Guiana in the front ranks of British Colonial possessions. The vast political and national advantage to India of having an Indian Colony on the South American Continent need not be emphasized.

We would then have hundreds of prosperous villages and thousands of square miles of flourishing crops springing up from the fertile soil of the Colony, and by the exploitation of the Gold, Diamond, Aluminum (bauxite ore) and other mineral and forest wealth of British Guiana, the three century old dream of Sir Walter Raleigh regarding our Magnificent Province, the fabled land of El Dorado, would be realised.

W. HEWLEY WHARTON, Chairman.
 PARBHU SAWH, Member.
 JOSEPH A. LUCKHOO, Secretary,
 Indian Section Imperial Colonisation
 Deputation of British Guiana.

APPENDIX "C."

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

REPORT OF BRITISH GUIANA AND FIJI COLONISATION COMMITTEE.

We the Committee⁽¹⁾ appointed with reference to the Resolution of the Legislative Council on the 4th February, 1920—

- (a) to examine the scheme of colonisation which the deputation from British Guiana desire to put forward and to report thereon and make recommendations to the Government of India ;
- (b) to meet the deputation from Fiji and to examine any proposals which they put forward, and to report thereon and make recommendations to the Government of India, and
- (c) to examine the credentials of the deputations, have the honour to submit the following report.

2. The British Guiana deputation consisted of Dr. J. J. Nunan, LL.D., and Mr. Luckhoo, Barrister-at-Law. The members of the Fiji deputation were His Lordship the Bishop of Polynesia and Mr. R. S. D. Rankine.

We find that Dr. Nunan and Mr. Luckhoo are accredited to the Government of India by the Secretary of State for India on behalf of a representative deputation from British Guiana headed by the Governor of that Colony, which deputation was received by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and was introduced by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Secretary of State for India. The object of the deputation was to represent the needs of the Colony both for the maintenance of present industries and for their extension, and to show the advantages which this Colony affords to immigrants from other countries. The scheme of colonization in respect of Indian immigrants is contained in Appendix A. ⁽³⁾ to this Report. This paper was handed to the Committee by Dr. Nunan.

3. As regards Fiji, we find that Mr. Rankine is an officer of the Government of Fiji sent by that Government, and that His Lordship the Bishop of Polynesia has been selected by the Government of Fiji at the request of the planting community of that Colony, to visit India and ascertain whether a system of immigration of Indians into Fiji cannot be devised that would satisfy both the Government and public opinion in India. The proposals put forward for Fiji as handed to the Committee are in Appendix B. ⁽⁴⁾ to this Report.

(1) The Hons. S. Sastri, Sir D. E. Wacha, Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, S. Sinha, Asad Ali Khan, Mir W. E. Crum, N. E. Marjoribanks, K. Chanda, S. N. Banerjee, Mir B. N. Sarma.

(2) The Hon. Dr. Sapru did not attend the meetings of the Committee.

For (3) see Appendix "G." (4) not printed.

4. Before dealing with the details of these schemes, the Committee would in the first place record their opinion that no scheme of emigration of Indians to either of these Colonies should be approved unless it is certain that the position of the immigrants in their new homes will in all respects be equal to that of any other class of His Majesty's subjects resident there. Upon this point, therefore, the Committee questioned the deputations at some considerable length. So far as British Guiana is concerned, the deputation assured the Committee that East Indian Immigrants had now equal rights with all other classes of British subjects in the Colony which was under a liberal constitution giving the people large powers of self-government. The Deputation went further and undertook to declare this equality in rights by legislative ordinance and to secure its continuance by obtaining an announcement of the Colonial Office that the maintenance of such status was a settled policy. A draft of the proposed ordinance has been handed to the Committee by Dr. J. J. Nunan, and is appended to this Report, Appendix "I."

5. In the case of Fiji, the form of Government appears to be less liberal than in Guiana. The guarantees, therefore, that the Fiji Government can give regarding equality of political rights are more limited in scope. The Fiji deputation, however, assured us (1) that Indians in Fiji are at present entitled to engage in professions and trade and commerce, and to acquire property, on the same conditions as other residents including Europeans, and that the Government of Fiji will undertake that these rights will not be altered in any way to the detriment of Indians as compared with other residents; (2) that the Government of Fiji will further undertake that the existing municipal rights enjoyed by Indians will not be altered, except in so far as municipal rights of other residents may be altered in the same direction, and that the political rights now being extended to Indians to elect two Indian representatives to the Legislative Council of Fiji will not be withdrawn.

6. While welcoming these assurances, the experience of the past in other Colonies compels the Committee to recommend further investigations of this aspect of the matter. It is possible that while political and economic conditions render the grant of equal political rights to Indians practicable and expedient at present, there may be (the Committee do not say there are) forces at work calculated to change this happy state of things, which forces may not be easily recognisable save by investigation and enquiries on the spot in British Guiana and Fiji respectively.

7. Coming now to the schemes themselves, the Committee consider, subject to the qualification expressed below, that the terms proposed are in themselves fair and reasonable. The Committee, however, feels that effect of the scheme on the Indian immigrant will depend more on factors that can only be gauged on the spot rather than on written provisions of rules and laws. The committee will endeavour to explain the difficulty it has in the matter by examples:—

- (1.) The most satisfactory feature of both schemes is the provision of land for settlement. But for this part of scheme to be real and not illusory, the land proposed to be granted must be of such quality and situation that a new Indian settler would not find it beyond his power to cultivate it successfully and maintain himself and family thereon. It seems to the Committee impossible to form an opinion on this part of the scheme without local enquiry.
- (2.) Wages are said to be much above the cost of living, but as it is not practicable to enforce the payment of wages irrespective of the works done, the Committee think that local enquiries into the tasks expected of a worker, the wages paid therefor and the cost of living by persons conversant with the capabilities and needs of Indian agriculturists could alone elucidate whether the prospects of immigrants are really so good as they appear to be on paper. This appears to the Committee to be more particularly necessary in the case of Fiji.
- (3.) Health conditions in both colonies are reported to be good: and the Committee sees no reason to doubt this in the case Fiji. In the case of British Guiana, notwithstanding the favourable (in comparison with India) death-rate, the Committee understands the East Indian population has been practically stationary. It is possible that this state of things is due to re-emigration or repatriation, or is explainable on other grounds than bad death and birth rates. But the Committee feel that it would be well to have the matter investigated on the spot.

8. For the reasons set forth in the above paragraphs, the Committee resolves to submit its conclusions in the form of the two following resolutions which have been passed by the members unanimously.

I.—This Committee having heard Dr. Nunan and Mr. Luckhoo, is inclined to take a favourable view of the scheme of colonization presented by them in view of guarantees and safeguards which they are prepared to provide by legislation and otherwise, but before recommending definite acceptance of it would advise the appointment of a deputation of three competent persons to proceed to British Guiana, investigate the conditions on the spot and report to the Government of India.

II.—This Committee recommends—

(1.)—(a.) That the Government of Fiji be asked to give guarantees similar to those which the British Guiana deputation declared that their Government was prepared to give.

(b.) That if the Government of Fiji do give these guarantees the Government of India should send a deputation similarly constituted to test the scheme generally and specially as to the question of the adequacy of wages ; and

(2.) Subject to the above guarantees being given and to a satisfactory report being made by the deputation, this Committee would recommend a favourable consideration being given to the colonization scheme by the Government of India.

(Sd.) S. SASTRI.

D. E. WACHA.

ASAD ALI KHAN.

W. E. CRUM.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS.

K. CHANDA.

S. N. BANERJEE.

B. N. SARMA.

It seems to me that the British Guiana deputation was on a somewhat better footing than the Fiji one as regards binding their respective Governments. Political conditions in British Guiana also are more favourable than in Fiji as regards Indians, but the climate of British Guiana is not very attractive, and the wages in Fiji are decidedly inadequate as the recent riots indicate. Land scheme seems to be a secondary consideration—in Fiji at any rate—real object is to obtain labour immediately.

I am not very anxious to give much encouragement to any emigration on a large scale on other grounds also.

However, I agree that definite guarantees being given, the matter should be investigated by a deputation, which we recommend before any definite recommendation be made.

(Sgd.) KAMINI K. CHANDA.

1. I shall add a few lines by way of explanation. The two deputations have the moral support of the Governments concerned behind them, and the British Guiana deputation has a large body of colonial support, but I do not think that either of them has any authority to bind its Government,

2. It was not clear to me that the wages in British Guiana were adequate, and at the present rate of exchange the wage in Fiji appears to be inadequate. The wages promised to be guaranteed were not very definite. As regards housing, I believe the existing arrangements and the arrangements promised meet the requirements of those who may engage themselves to work on plantations. Free labourers may be afforded facilities, but it did not seem to be clear that any definite pledges were given.

3. Guarantees mentioned in the note should be given before any deputation is sent. The deputations were anxious about the importation of labour to work on plantations, and the scheme proper appeared to be a matter of secondary importance at the present moment. There seems to be no clearly planned arrangement already made for land colonisation. I am not in favour of encouraging emigration unless it be for the immediate land colonisation, but the possibilities are so great that if the necessary guarantees are given, deputations should be sent to investigate the problems on the spot.

(Sgd.) B. N. SARMA.

APPENDIX "D."

The following is the Rule No. 16 B. under the Defence of India Regulations :—

"No native of India shall depart by sea out of British India for the purpose of, or with the intention of labouring for hire in any country beyond the limits of India. Provided that the prohibition proposed by this Rule shall not extend to any person or class of persons permitted so to depart by general or special license granted by such authority as the Governor-General may appoint in this behalf.

Explanatory Note.—Labour in this Rule means unskilled labour, and does not include any work or other occupation of the nature referred to in Chapter XI. of the "Indian Emigration Act, 1908."

APPENDIX "E."

UNOFFICIAL PAMPHLET OF MESSRS. WHARTON AND LUCKHOO REFERRED TO IN REPORT AS REPUDIATED BY BRITISH GUIANA EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION. CIRCULATED BY THE AUTHORS IN LONDON BEFORE DEPUTATION LEFT ENGLAND.

SCHEME OF FREE COLONISATION IN BRITISH GUIANA.

INDIAN SECTION.

Free and Voluntary System.—In the interest of the Indian community of the Colony, it is desirable to bring to the notice of their countrymen in India the opportunities now being offered by the Government of British Guiana for the development of the resources of the Colony, and submit to them a scheme of free and voluntary State-aided emigration, which would, it is hoped, be of mutual benefit to those now in the Colony, and as well as to the intending colonists.

The resident Indians in British Guiana would like to embrace the opportunity now offered by the Government to make British Guiana an Indian Colony. They would like to encourage the settlement in the Colony of Indians of every class and trade.

At present the labouring and agricultural classes can materially improve their general condition by emigrating to the Colony, and would in a short time be able to amass a sufficient competence to make them fairly independent.

Means of Communication.—Arrangements will be made for regular and cheap steamship communication between India and British Guiana. Special arrangements will be made for the comfort of the intending Colonists—viz. :—

On Board Ship. :—(1) Open berths for single men ; (2) separate open berths for single women ; (3) screened berths for married couples and their children ; (4) three meals per day for each person ; (5) ship surgeons and assistants to be Indians. Their arrival will be preceded by the appointment of a Protector in Georgetown and Sub-Protectors in the various districts of the Colony of men of Indian nationality. Men who will have a special acquaintance with the race, caste, and religions of the new Indian colonists. The Protector's and Sub-Protectors' appointments are to be made by the Colonial Office, with the approval of the Government of India. It would be the duty of the Protector and Sub-Protectors to assist the incoming Colonists to obtain suitable employment with registered employers of labour, and to be satisfied that the general conditions with respect to housing, medical attendance, sanitation and wages are complied with.

WAGES.

For Agricultural Labour.

The following wages are recommended :—

Minimum wage per day of eight hours, including time spent in travelling to and from work place.

Men.—(1) Skilled, 72 cents per day ; (2) unskilled, 60 cents per day.

Women.—(1) Skilled, 60 cents per day ; (2) unskilled, 48 cents per day.

Boys.—14 to 16 years of age, 48 cents per day.

Girls.—14 to 16 years of age, 36 cents per day.

It would, however, be an advantage to the labourer if he were to accept work by the task as is now being done, for in such a case a good worker could earn a good deal more than the minimum wage set out above.

The incoming Indian Colonist will be furnished with free quarters and free medical attendance for himself and family.

Men with families will be specially welcomed, and every consideration for their welfare will be made.

Cost of Living in British Guiana.—The Indian colonist should be able from the above minimum rate of wages to live comfortably and save about one-third of his earnings.

It is recommended that employers of Indian Colonists should make provision for the supply of foodstuffs, clothing and agricultural implements to them at reasonable rates. Children of Indian Colonists under five years of age will be given free milk rations during the whole time their parents remain in the employment of a registered employer.

Pregnant and nursing women will receive free rations for at least six months.

Children under the age of fourteen years are not to be employed as agricultural labourers.

A special Board of Indians to be appointed by the Government to fix any increase in the rate of wages as necessity arises.

Medical Attendance.—Medical men of Indian nationality would be appointed in large Indian Settlements, and one in each of the large colonial hospitals. Separate wards in the large hospitals for the treatment of Indian patients are recommended.

Panchiat.—On the same system as now exists in India. This is to obviate the often unnecessary expenses incurred by Indians in legal proceedings upon minor disputes. The Panchiat to consist of a local board of five elected responsible Indian men. These men are elected by the Indians themselves from men resident in the plantations, villages, and towns. A headman, or chairman, is chosen by the five elected men. The work of the Panchiat is Honorary. The Panchiat have the power to settle minor disputes between Indian and Indian. When the Panchiat fails to arrive at a settlement of the dispute, then the parties affected may seek the aid of the Protector, or may have recourse to courts of law.

Holidays.—Official recognition to be given to some of the important Indian Festival days—one day holiday for each:—For Hindu: Howley, Dewali, and Deshara. For Mahomedan: Ead Fitter, Ead Zohar, and Moharrun.

Religion.—Unrestricted individual rights so far as religion is concerned.

Marriage.—Indian marriage officers to be registered and recognised by law of the Colony. Divorce duly pronounced according to the customs of the religion or caste to which the parties belong shall be held valid if registered.

Education.—Primary education is free and compulsory by the law of the Colony. In Indian settlements a school with Government aid can be established where Indian languages would be taught.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Indians to be given equal competitive rights for employment in the Civil Service of the Colony, with equal rights for promotion in the Service.

Legislation to be effected in order to protect the Indian Colonist from being called or designated "Coolie." The term "Coolie," if used by anyone to an Indian to be construed as insulting.

Political Rights.—At present Indians resident in the Colony enjoy all political rights and privileges of British citizenship. Similar rights and privileges will be given to incoming Colonists. Indians who can write any one of their languages, or English, and who possess other necessary qualifications as required by the Constitution Ordinance of the Colony, should have the right to be registered as voters.

Repatriation.—Any intending Indian Colonist wishing to return to India will be granted for himself and his dependents after three years' residence in the Colony one-half of the passage money, after five years' residence three-fourths of the passage money, and after seven years' residence the whole of the passage money. In lieu of return passage the Indian Colonist may accept land or money.

APPENDIX "F."

MR. GANDHI'S VIEWS.

LAHORE,

1st February, 1920.

From the outset Mr. Gandhi made it perfectly clear that he was not prepared to take any step that could be construed as a personal encouragement by him to Indians to leave India. He was not in favour of the emigration of Indians. At the same time he realised that many held different views on this point and he was equally not in favour of using compulsion by legislative or executive action to compel Indians to stay at home. They should be treated as free citizens at home and abroad. They should certainly, however, be protected from misrepresentation. He knew nothing to prevent people emigrating now except a Defence of the Realm Regulation which would expire six months after the war. (This is the regulation preventing the emigration of unskilled labourers for work abroad until six months after the war unless under special or general licence).

Once assured that equal rights for Indians existed in regard to political, municipal, legal, commercial, and industrial matters in British Guiana, and that they were not alone receiving fair treatment from the administration and the general community but would be guaranteed the continuance of such fair treatment, he would not oppose any scheme of free colonisation by Indian agricultural families.

He was satisfied that the Colony had a liberal constitution, and that Indians could be and were elected to membership of the legislature and to municipal office. He was satisfied that they had equality of rights with other races, and that there were opportunities of acquiring land for settlement. He was in favour of allowing a test of the scheme subject to a report at the end of six months on its working by Mr. C. F. Andrews or some other representative of the Indian popular leaders. The deputation accepted this proposal of a report by a popular representative independently of any supervising officer nominated by the Indian Government and offered to pay all expenses.

Mr. Gandhi agreed that all necessary guarantees for the continuance of equal treatment could be furnished by the Colonial Office and British Guiana Government through the Government of India to the Indian people and its popular leaders.

M. K. GANDHI.

The above was signed by Mr. Gandhi in duplicate and handed to Dr. Nunan. It was communicated (1) to the Viceroy and Sir George Barnes; (2) to the Imperial Citizenship Association of Bombay, and to the Select Committee; (3) to the Press. So far as is known it still expresses Mahatma Gandhi's attitude towards British Guiana.

APPENDIX "G."

NOTE.— THIS SUMMARY AS STATED IN THE REPORT WAS AS AN EMERGENCY MEASURE PREPARED AND PRINTED AT THE REQUEST OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE DURING THE NIGHT OF 9—10 FEBRUARY, 1920, AT DELHI FOR THE FINAL MEETING AND CONSEQUENTLY CONTAINS A FEW MISPRINTS WHICH WERE CORRECTED VERBALLY AT THE MEETING OF 10TH FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY OF BRITISH GUIANA COLONIZATION SCHEME.

The Committee appointed by the Legislative Council of India has been asked to deal with proposals set out in the British Guiana Deputation's pamphlet *British Guiana and the Empire*, which embodies the resolutions accepted by the Government and Legislature of British Guiana and by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and which is published by authority of the Guianese Government. As the letter of introduction of the Secretary of State for India shows the Deputation is authorized to deal with any necessary details and supplementary arrangements. The Resolutions and Explanatory Memorandum in the pamphlet with any added details or arrangements form the Scheme.

NOTES.

1. British Guiana being a country as large as Great Britain with only three residents per square mile has set aside a sum of approximately £600,000 to offer inducements to

tropical settlers of the agricultural class, basing all settlements on the family. The recent change in Imperial policy as regards preference and the urgent demands for foodstuffs all over the world enable it to incur expenditure and to see a prosperous future for agriculture and pasturage.

2. The Colony has entered into an arrangement which, if necessary, can be carried out as from 15th March, 1920, with the Nourse Section of the P. and O. line (Offices: Calcutta and London) to establish a regular passenger and cargo line of steamers directly between Indian ports and British Guiana, sailing at the outset once in two months and later monthly. Accommodation will include first and third class and later second class.

3. Suitable agricultural families (and if necessary to complete any list a limited number of male and female adults equal in amount) on applying to Official Information Bureaux to be maintained by the Guianese Government under responsible salaried officers in populous districts, will after Medical Examination be given free passages. Not more than five thousand adults per year for three years are contemplated. No recruiters will be employed. No contracts will be allowed. Settlers will receive temporary hospitality, most probably at the hostel now maintained near Calcutta by the Calcutta Municipality for workers going to Burma or in similar open hostels at Budge Budge or near Bombay or Madras.

4. On arriving in British Guiana they can if desirous of working land of their own forthwith obtain land (either agricultural or pastoral) on easy terms in small or large holdings. These terms are those of the Crown Regulations of the Colony. For ten agricultural acres (with a right to a second ten), these amount to about one hundred rupees spread over five years, on condition of beneficial occupation. Grants, Leases and Licenses of larger areas are also to be had (*vide* Compendium of General Information published by the Lands and Mines Department). Assistance in selecting land will be given by Government Officers and financial assistance will be rendered through the Agricultural Banks and from the Colonisation Fund for the starting of homes and cultivation.

5. If the settler elects to accept employment to begin with whether to gain local experience or because he prefers it to the Guianese Government guarantees him employment at the local rates of pay which for piece work (*e.g.*, on sugar estates) on a seven hours day amount to about three rupees for males at the present time and for females at lighter work about half of that. He is also provided with housing accommodation and with a garden plot and grazing privileges. Families receive a separate new and improved design of cottages.

COST OF LIVING.

6. The Deputation's memorandum on the cost of living shows that it is under 40 per cent. of the ordinary wages for piece work and enables a male wage-earner to save at least a rupee a day. This can be supplemented by independent work, by cattle grazing and by the work of wife and family. A man can comfortably support a wife and family (non-workers) on his pay.

7. Wages are to be controlled by official Arbitration Boards to prevent variation unfair to the wage-earners. These boards therefore in practice assure a maximum rate.

REWARD GRANTS.

8. Reward grants of five acres of coast or river land specially protected if necessary by embankments from flood (prepared for irrigation and drainage and for cultivation), will be given to families who have completed three years of residence during which they have been engaged either for themselves or for employers in any form of agricultural work in the Colony. The cost to the Colony of this part of the Colonisation scheme is estimated to be about one and a half million dollars or nearly five million rupees. This land will become the freehold property of the owner if beneficially occupied, on the same terms and conditions as the other Crown Lands. The cost of preparing the land, which may run to fifty rupees *per acre*, will be a free gift to the claimant by the Colony. Further assistance will be given as regards housing accommodation and farming equipment. The necessary lands have been ear-marked by the Government or will be acquired under the Lands Acquisition Ordinance.

*NOTE.—The original misprint of "pounds per plot" for "rupees per acre" was corrected verbally and offers no difficulty. The words in brackets were based upon the Inter-Departmental Report and merely mean "suitable for cultivation." To avoid quibbling over interpretation these words can be substituted. In case of dispute as to what constitutes suitability for cultivation the India Agent can decide.

SUPERVISION.

10. The Indian Government has been asked to appoint its own official (at the cost of British Guiana) to watch the interest of the settlers.

The deputation has also welcomed the suggestion of Mahatma Gandhi that after a certain period, say six month or a year, an independent report should be made by a nominee of the popular leaders and the deputation offers to pay all his expenses.

The deputation now suggests that a Committee consisting of three persons, *viz.*, an officer appointed by the Indian Government, a nominee of the unofficial section of the Indian Legislative Council, and Mr. C. K. Andrews should report on the working of the scheme. Such a committee could set out in December, *viz.*, about six months from the inauguration of the scheme. Whatever Committee is appointed should not consist of less than three.

REPATRIATION.

11. Any individual or family will be sent back free of charge at any time if the Indian Government's supervising officer so requests. This applies to women or children whose husbands or parents die in the Colony or *en route*. Should such official's request not be made the individual or family can claim repatriation at half estimated cost to Guiana (such cost to be estimated at beginning of scheme) after three years residence, one quarter cost after five years and free of charge after seven years. Repatriation will not affect any land or other rights fully acquired. Cheap return tickets will be provided for individuals or families desirous of visiting India for family reasons, business, or pleasure. The object of the scheme is to promote a regular flow and reflow of colonists as well as a regular commercial intercourse between the two countries.

NON-AGRICULTURAL SETTLERS.

As first class accommodation is being provided (eventually also 2nd class) assisted passages or passages at very low rates (about one-third of the present cost of the unassisted journey) will be provided. A limited number of professional men (especially medical men and engineers) and a much larger number of clerks and schoolmasters are required. Applications will be considered on their merits and free passages will be given in some cases, assisted passages in others. One priest or minister of religion for each religious group will be taken free on each voyage with right of repatriation free. Traders and small capitalists will also be given cheap passages.

POLITICAL, MUNICIPAL, LANDHOLDING, AND TRADING RIGHTS.

Equality of rights of every kind exists in the Colony. There is an elected majority of 14 to 8 in the Legislature. The Franchise is very low. Settlers can obtain the Parliamentary vote after six months residence and holding of the qualifications of the Political Constitution Ordinances of 1891 and 1909 which are easily within the reach of any settler whether working for himself or for an employer. Possession of three acres of cultivated land or the income of the average worker secures a vote.

English law has recently been introduced but Indian marriage law and custom are specially protected.

GUARANTEES.

12. Guarantees of the continuance of existing privileges (apart from the best assurance of all *viz* the existence of liberal institutions dating over a century in a British South American Colony) can be furnished by the Colony and the Colonial Office stating that their definite policy is the continuance of the political and commercial equality of all races.

If necessary a Declaratory Ordinance could be passed in Guiana recording the actual position, but of course one legislature cannot bind another. An official declaration of policy by the Secretary of State is the effective course. The Colonial Office can refuse to approve of legislation attempting to violate the accepted principle even if the Government of the Colony in view of such a policy would allow such a Bill to pass or even to be introduced. The consent of the Governor is necessary for the introduction or passing of legislation. Alteration of our settled working institutions without the consent of the people of the Colony (already nearly half East Indians) and of the Colonial Office is unthinkable to anybody acquainted with the West Indian possessions.

HEALTH CONDITIONS.

The climate is a good one but unsuitable for manual labour on the coast lands by Northern Europeans. This is not the case for Southern Europeans. Health conditions are better in every respect than in India, Ceylon, The Straits Settlements, Mauritius, and most other tropical colonies. Much improvement, however, can be effected, and this is being done now by means of the united sanitary campaign by towns, villages, and estates which is part of our Scheme. Our worst death rate has never come to within $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the Indian rate. Our ordinary rate is about one-half of the Indian rate.

NOTE BY DR. NUNAN ON THE REWARD LAND GRANTS AND WAGES PLACED BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The offers of land were contained in the following documents:—

- (1) "British Guiana and the Empire" the programme of the deputation (*v.* Memorandum by Mr. Mullin Acting Commissioner of Lands and Mines).
- (2) The Inter-Departmental Report, 1917, referred to on 6th and 24th pages of the former.
- (3) The Compendium of General Information relating to British Guiana.
- (4) Reports and Pamphlet containing official account of Deputation's interview with Sir George Barnes and also statement of Indian Section.
- (5) Reprint of (4), *Liberal* (Congress Number Lahore in Decr. 29, 1919).
- (6) The British Guiana Crown Lands Regns. The statements as regards wages were contained in the following documents :
 - (1) "British Guiana and the Empire."
 - (2) "*Memorandum One week's cost of living for British Guiana Labourers*" prepared by Deputation (draft prepared by Messrs. Greenwood and Wharton explanatory additions made subsequently (1) by Dr. Nunan ; (2) by Dr. Wharton).

A.—During the three days' examination of Dr. Nunan and Mr. Luckhoo the questions of the value of the British Guiana dollar and the daily variation of the rate of Exchange of English money into rupees were gone into on numerous occasions. A dollar was explained to be a dollar of 4s. 2d. translated into rupees of their official value S.1/4 without reference to questions of exchange. At the date there was no rupee in India except a rupee of 16 annas reckoned officially at 1/4. Questions of exchange only affected persons remitting or purchasing abroad or remitting or purchasing in India. They did not affect the pay of the small farmer or agricultural labourer. The official value of the rupee has since been fixed at 2 shillings.

B.—Neither in the Inter-Departmental Report nor in the Colonization Committee Report nor in any other document is any proposal made to give lands away. They all refer to terms. The Summary definitely sets out these as the terms of the Crown Lands Regulations. What these were was set out in the Summary and in the typewritten copies of the Regulations in the hands of the Committee.

APPENDIX "H."

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, INDIA,

DELHI,

10th February, 1920.

DEAR DR. NUNAN,

I am glad to hear from the Committee that they seem quite satisfied. I feel sure that you will understand how desirable it was in your interests that the Government should not pre-judge the case, for this question of emigration arouses strong feelings very easily, and two or three years ago we had excited meetings held in every town in India. I hope you may have a prosperous journey to British Guiana.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) G. S. BARNES.

The Honourable

DR. J. J. NUNAN, K.C., LL.D.,
Hotel Cecil, Delhi.

APPENDIX, "I."

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM.

In view of the proposed introduction with State-aid of a considerable number of non-European British subjects it has been deemed advisable to make clear the legal status of all British subjects within the Colony; which status it should be said has never been questioned locally as equal rights for all races have existed since 1838. It is proposed by His Excellency in Council after the passing of the Declaratory Ordinance to notify the Government of India, with the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies that the maintenance of this equality of status is the permanent policy of the Government and people of the Colony.

ORDINANCE NO. OF 1920.

A BILL ENTITLED "AN ORDINANCE TO MAKE CLEAR THE STATUS OF ALL CLASSES OF BRITISH SUBJECTS RESIDENT WITHIN THE COLONY."

WHEREAS under the Immigration Ordinance, 1891, and its amending Ordinances and under various Ordinances now repealed numbers of British subjects of British Indian and other non-European race or origin have at various times been introduced into the Colony under indenture and whereas numbers of such persons have come into the Colony independently of any form of indenture and whereas numbers of such persons and their descendants are now resident within the Colony; and whereas the Combined Court has provided funds for the colonisation of the Colony by British subjects of British Indian and other non-European race or origin without any form of indenture or other contractual obligation of service or residence; and whereas in view of such colonisation it is desirable to remove any doubt as to the status of such and of all other British subjects of non-European race or origin within the Colony.

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of British Guiana with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy:

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Status of British Subjects (British Guiana) Short Title Declaration Ordinance, 1920.

2.—(1) All Ordinances purporting to confer any franchise, vote, appointing or nominating power, or any right to be elected, appointed or nominated to any office of honour or emolument within the Colony whether under the Political Constitution Ordinance, 1891, the Georgetown and New Amsterdam Town Council Ordinances, the Local Government Board Ordinance, the Agricultural Loan Banks Ordinance, the Sea Defence Ordinance, the Elementary Education Ordinance, the Education Ordinance, the Agricultural Board Ordinance, the Polders Ordinance, the Harbour Board Ordinance or under any other Ordinance or under any amendments of any such Ordinances or under any Regulations, Rules or By-laws made thereunder shall be deemed to apply equally to every British subject of every race or origin within the Colony without any distinction whatsoever, and every British subject possessing the qualifications prescribed thereunder (if any) for exercising such power or holding such office shall exercise or hold the same as the case may be independantly of race origin or previous condition of indenture. Declaration

(2) Any Ordinance purporting to confer upon British subjects any right of trade, commerce, land holding, land transfer, lease or mortgage of movable or immovable property, or any right of association whether under the Companies Ordinance, Friendly Societies Ordinance, Banking Ordinance or under any other Ordinance, Regulation or By-law or purporting to regulate the exercise thereof shall be deemed to apply to all British subjects resident within the Colony.

xvi.

APPENDIX "J."

" KHALSA COLLEGE,
" 11th December, 1919.

G. A. WATHEN, Esq., M.A.,
Principal, Khalsa College,
Amritsar.

" The Honourable MR. J. J. NUNAN,
" Chairman, British Guiana Deputation,
" c/o Postmaster, Delhi,

" Sir,

" I have read with interest the account of your meeting with Sir George
" Barnes, I believe your scheme might prove attractive to Sikhs from the Punjab and I
" would suggest that you might get it well known by coming here to address the students of
" this College on the subject. This is the only College where you would have an educated
" audience chiefly composed of the agricultural class and my experience is that information is
" better conveyed through students and school boys to their families than by any official
" means ; also news conveyed as I suggest is more trusted. I should be glad to arrange for
" a lecture any day you care to come before December 20th.

" I have, etc., etc.,

" (Signed) G. A. WATHEN,
Principal,
(P.S.C.)"

COMBINED COURT No. 14.
1923.

C.S.O. No. 4399/23.



Y: 5826.79172

British Guiana.

COMBINED COURT. 2

FIRST SPECIAL SESSION, 1923.

MISCELLANEOUS APPENDICES

TO THE REPORT OF THE

BRITISH GUIANA DEPUTATION TO THE
INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

(IN CONTINUATION OF SESSIONAL PAPER No. 12 OF 1923).

Printed by the Authority of His Excellency the Governor.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, INDIA,
DELHI,

2nd February, 1920.

DEAR SIR,

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee gave notice of the following Resolution on the first day of the sitting of the Legislative Council on 30th January :—

“That the Governor-General in Council be recommended to appoint a Committee consisting of :—

“ The Honourable Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri.
” Sir Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha, Kt.
” Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.
” *Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru.
” *Rao Bahadur B. Narasimheswara Sarma Garu.
” Mir Asad Ali Khan Bahadur.
” Mr. Marjoribanks, and
” Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee.

* Mr. Sapru is now Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council. Mr. Sarma is now Member for Agriculture and Public Works. Mr. Malaviya through a misunderstanding declined to serve. Mr. Crum, Member of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce was added. Mr. Majoribanks was acting Chief Secretary for the Madras Provinces.

GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA :

“THE ARGOSY” COMPANY, LIMITED, PRINTERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH GUIANA.

1923.

No. 11,545.

“(a) to examine the scheme of colonization which the Deputation from British Guiana desire to put forward, and to report thereon and make recommendations to the Government of India :

“(b) to meet the Deputation from Fiji which has arrived in this country and to examine any proposals which they may put forward, and to report thereon and make recommendations to the Government of India.”

Application was also made last Friday to His Excellency the Viceroy to dispense with the usual term of notice before a Resolution could come on, namely 15 days. The Resolution will be accordingly brought up as soon as it can be by the Legislative Department.

I am to say it will be necessary for you to put before the Committee definite proposals on behalf of the British Guiana Government. Will you kindly provide copies of your proposals for each member of the Committee ?

There are a few questions which will require to be cleared up.

Is the pamphlet compiled by Dr. Hewley Wharton and Joseph A. Luckhoo put forward on behalf of your Government ?

This Department has received through the Secretary of State for the Colonies the following telegram from the Officer Administering the Government of British Guiana —

“Am requested by British Guiana East Indian Association to telegraph following message to you. Message begins. British Guiana East Indian Association disclaim all connection with pamphlet issued by East Indian Section of Colonisation Deputation. Request Government of India may be informed. Message ends.”

You said some time ago that there would be no difficulty about releasing all the indentured labourers in British Guiana, but we have received no statement that this has been done. Further.—Is it proposed to employ recruiters ?

Would a male immigrant working for an employer get one-tenth of an acre to cultivate as a matter of course ?

Would the right of an immigrant to an assisted or free passage be affected in any way by the fact that he moved from one employer to another without the permission of Protector ?

Would one such offence invalidate his claim to a grant of Crown land ?

(Attention is invited to the report of the inaugural meeting of the British Guiana East Indian Association held at Georgetown on the 24th April, 1919).

Has the British Guiana Government any more recent Immigration Report than that for the year 1916 ? That is the latest which we have in this office.

Yours truly,

A. K. SARKAN,
Assistant Secretary.

Honourable

DR. J. J. NUNAN, K.C., LL.D.,
Hotel Cecil, Delhi.

Copy of a letter from the Honourable Dr. J. J. Nunan, K.C., LL.D., Delhi, to the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Delhi, dated the 3rd February, 1920.

I beg to acknowledge your letter of yesterday's date received last evening notifying me of the notice of the motion of Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee and of an application of last Friday to H. E. the Viceroy for dispensation of the usual 15 days' notice. I am glad to learn of this latter as Mr. Banerjee, the Fijian deputation and mine expressed a wish yesterday to the effect that such an application should be made and the Legislative Secretary (Honourable Mr. Smith) did not know that any application had been made. The deputation cannot obtain passages after 12th instant earlier than May.

Definite proposals have been made to the Government of India and copies have been supplied to every member of the Legislative Council. Further copies will be supplied to the members of the Committee this morning. No doubt further details will be asked for. My deputation will supply them. It is difficult to anticipate all possible enquiries.

In regard to the questions put in your letter :

The pamphlet* issued in London by Dr. Wharton (Hon. President B.G. Indian Association) and by J. A. Luckhoo, F.R.S. (President of same) was not put forward on behalf of the British Guiana Government or on behalf of the deputation. It represents the personal views of two of the four members of the Indian Section and is unofficial and without other authority. H.E. Sir Wilfred Collet, Governor of British Guiana, so stated to the Parliamentary

*NOTE.—The pamphlet bore the address of the Association by some inadvertence.

Committee of the Indian leaders in London and I have myself so stated to the leaders in London and in India. This was prior to the resolution of the lately formed Indian Association in Guiana calling attention to the fact that the pamphlet prepared and issued in London by their leading officers was not authorized by the Association. The Association's resolution reiterates its approval of an Indian colonization scheme and does not revoke the unanimous approval the Association gave in April to the official and authorized scheme of the deputation now put forward in the name of the Colony, including its Government and the Indian half of its population. It is only fair to state that no criticism of any of the details of those personal views of the two Indian members has been made. They have been attacked merely on the grounds that they have been published by them without authority in a manner which seems to indicate that they came from the newly formed Association.

As regards the 600 labourers still under indenture, my cable of 12th December was acknowledged by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on 24th December, received here 29th (your Department being duly notified the same day), stating that he was communicating with the Governor of British Guiana to whom I had duplicated the original cable. I learned later that the very unsatisfactory cable to Guiana and Trinidad had broken down. This has appeared in the Indian press. I have not succeeded in getting through to Guiana once in ten weeks.

Our scheme, following the Interdepartmental Committee's scheme in this respect, involves immediate cancellation of existing indentures if accepted. I am authorised by Mr. Thomas Greenwood who represents the West Indian Committee on my deputation and who signed the cablegram of 12th December along with the rest of us asking for cancellation, immediate and unconditional, to say that the Colony will have unanimously agreed to cancellation on receipt of our cablegram. I feel justified in saying that our Government will have taken the necessary steps without a day's hesitation. I sent a further cablegram from Calcutta 3rd January on this and other subjects. A reply received through the Secretary of State for India dated London 28th indicated that cable communication had not yet been secured with British Guiana. You are also aware that mail difficulties caused by the war and its aftermath are not yet removed by any means.

In regard to your other enquiries :

No recruiters will be employed. The evils of the old system have been impressed on me personally at Benares but our scheme originally contemplated its complete abandonment. Information Bureaus equipped with cinema films under the charge of responsible salaried officers will be our form of propaganda. A male immigrant (or female in the chance case of an independent female) will get 1/10th of an acre if working for an employer, also cattle grazing privileges. The right of an immigrant to an assisted or free return passage will not be affected by unauthorised change of employer. The authority of the supervisor will be merely advisory. The Indian supervising official moreover will have authority to repatriate free any individual or family at any period if so advised. No forfeiture of grant of land will occur for one unsanctioned removal or under any conditions without approval of the Indian supervising official.

No immigration report later than 1917 had been received at the Colonial Office or by me before I left England on 26th October. None has reached me here. The Acting Immigration Agent General came to London with the deputation and I have all information at his disposal up to 25th October, 1919, when I saw him in London. I enclose the 1917 report of which I have only this copy.

P.S.—I do not consider that my deputation is concerned directly with the merits or demerits of the late indentured system. General conditions moreover have changed in many respects both as regards work and wages. Four at least out of five of us have always been opposed to it on various grounds. The main point of our scheme is an attempt to remedy such of its legacy as has been evil, viz, the irregularity in number of the sexes which hampers the complete establishment of an ordered family life for our young adult males. Mr. Luckhoo who is at this moment indisposed has added the following note :—

'I would like you to insert the following where you think advisable.

'The pamphlet issued by myself and Dr. Wharton was done at the request of Mr. Wadia and other members of the Indian Parliamentary Committee in London in July. Mr. Wadia who is recognised to be a Labour Leader desired to know how the scheme would affect the lowest class. The pamphlet is not inconsistent with the original scheme and also not inconsistent with the views I, as President of the Indian Association in British Guiana, put forward on the 18th June 1919 and which the Members accepted without any alteration or further suggestion.

The name of the Association was affixed to the Pamphlet as a place of address and not as issued by them.

I have only one copy of the "Daily Argosy" of 19th June, 1919, which reported the meeting of the Association. I quote the latter part of the report:

"At the conclusion of the address the audience expressed their complete accord with the views expressed by Mr. Luckhoo and a vote of thanks was accorded him for voluntarily coming and fearlessly openly expressing his views on such an important question."

Letter from Mr. Gandhi.

2 MOZANG ROAD, LAHORE,
5th February, 1920.

DEAR DR. NUNAN,

I enclose herewith an extract* from the "Daily Argosy" sent by Mr. Polak. You will see from it that there seems to be a party in British Guiana opposed to your scheme. They evidently consider it to be not a Colonization Scheme but one intended to find labour. Will you please let me know who this party is and what exact position is that you wish to reach. I have written for "Young India" an article setting forth my views, you will have a copy as soon as it is published. This extract from the "Argosy" has certainly unsettled me a bit and it makes me revise even what I have written for "Young India." As soon as I get a moment's leisure I propose to put down my own thoughts of what any Colonization Scheme should be if it is to give any satisfaction at all and to receive any countenance even from those who believe in Emigration.

Yours Sincerely,

M. GANDHI.

NOTE.—To this communication Dr. Nunan replied to the satisfaction of Mr. Gandhi.

THE IMPERIAL INDIAN CITIZENSHIP ASSOCIATION,

359, HORNBY ROW, FORT,
BOMBAY,

4th February, 1920.

JOSEPH J. NUNAN, Esq.,

Cecil Hotels,
DELHI.

Dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your telegram dated the 1st instant from Lahore. I am awaiting Mr. Gandhi's statements. Our meeting comes off on the 11th instant and your scheme has been circulated—among the members of the Committee. I want also to circulate the "Constitution of British Guiana" for which I have written to you in a separate letter.

Yours faithfully,

JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETTITT.

NOTE.—A Resolution was passed unanimously in favour of the scheme on 11th February, 1920.

Extract From The Calcutta "Statesman" 12th January, 1920.

At a meeting of the Committee of Central National Mahomedan Association held at Calcutta on Friday, the 9th instant, it was resolved that the Association sympathises in principle with the idea of colonisation propounded by the members of the British Guiana Colonisation Deputation if full and equal rights of citizenship be guaranteed to Indians without reserve.

MEMORANDUM.

ONE WEEK'S COST OF LIVING FOR BRITISH GUIANA LABOURER OR SMALL FARMER.

NOTE.—A CENT=HALF ANNA OR HALFPENNY.

84 Ozs.	Rice	4c. per lb.	...	...	25½
112 "	Flour	7c. "	...	...	49
21 "	Dholl	3c. "	...	...	10½
14 "	Sugar	6½c. "	...	...	06
112 "	Ground Provisions	3c. "	...	...	21
7 "	Cocónut oil	" "	...	...	11
4 "	Ghee	4c. "	...	...	16
3½ "	Salt	3c. "	...	...	01
5½ "	Masala	14c. "	...	...	08
	Matches	2 boxes	...	...	02
	Garlic, onions, tea, vegetables, Bhagie, etc.		...	...	48
	Kerosene Oil and sundries		...	...	28

Total...2 dollars and 26½c per week.
or about 34 cents, i.e., eighteen annas per day.

* Not reproduced.

Note A.—Ground Provisions if grown by the settler will cost 30 per cent. less.

Note B.—In case the settler prefers to provide his own housing accommodation this would cost between one and two shillings a week extra.

Ordinary daily wage of a healthy man is about one dollar or three rupees. Government Boards of Arbitration are proposed to maintain the due proportion between the wages and the cost of living.*

The above statement was prepared by the British Guiana Colonization Deputation after the matter had been gone into fully (1) in the Colony, (2) in London at discussions between the West India Committee and the British Guiana Official Emigration Authorities and (3) at a conference of the British Guiana Deputation in Delhi after their first interview with Mahatma Gandhi. It is now submitted on the authority of Hon. Joseph J. Nunan, K.C., LL.D., Chairman of the British Guiana Deputation, representative of the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society (Attorney-General).

PIONEER,
11th February, 1920,

BRITISH GUIANA.—COLONISATION SCHEME.

OFFER OF GUARANTEES.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

DELHI, February 9.

The Committee appointed by the Imperial Legislative Council to discuss the colonisation scheme with the British Guiana and Fiji Deputations re-assembled to-day in the Secretariat, when Dr. Nunan and Mr. Luckhoo of the former deputation presented an analysis of their scheme, which stated that the recent change in the Imperial policy as regards preference and the urgent demand for foodstuffs all over the world made it incumbent upon them to set aside £500,000 to be offered as inducements to emigrants. The Colony had arranged for a regular passenger and cargo line of steamers between the Indian ports and British Guiana. For the first three years not more than five thousand adults a year would be given free passages. On arriving in British Guiana, they could, if desirous of so doing, obtain land of their own, either agricultural or pastoral, on easy terms in small or large holdings. If the settlers preferred employment, the Guiana Government guaranteed local rates of pay, which for piece work on a sugar estate on a seven hours' day amounted to three rupees for males and for females at lighter work about half of that. He would also be provided with housing accommodation. The cost of living was under 40 per cent. of the ordinary male wage. The earner could save at least a rupee a day. Wages would be controlled by official arbitration boards to prevent variation unfair to the wage-earner. Reward grants of five acres of coast or river land especially protected by embankment from flood, prepared for irrigation, drainage and cultivation, would be given to families after three years' agricultural work in the Colony. The Indian Government has been asked to appoint its own official, at the cost of the Colony, to watch the interest of the settlers. The deputation welcomed Mr. Gandhi's suggestion that after a certain period an independent report be made by a popular leader at the Colony's expense. The deputation also suggested the constitution of a committee consisting of an Indian Government official, a nominee of the unofficial section of the Indian Legislative Council and Mr C. F. Andrews to report on the working of the scheme.

REPATRIATION.

At the request of the Indian Government's supervising officer, any individual or family would be repatriated free of charge at any time, while if such a request emanated from the individual or family the Guianese Government would pay half the estimated cost of repatriation at the end of three years' residence, three-fourth of the cost at the end of five years, and free of charge at the end of seven years. Repatriation would not affect any land or other rights fully acquired. Cheap return tickets would be provided for those wishing to return on family reasons. This would secure a regular commercial intercourse between two countries. A limited number of professional men such as doctors, engineers clerks, school-masters, etc., would be given passages, either free or at very low rates. One priest or minister of religion for each religious group would be taken free on each voyage. Guarantees of the continuance of the existing privileges could be furnished by the Colony and the Colonial Office stating that their definite policy was the continuance of political and commercial equality of all races. If necessary, a Declaratory Ordinance could be passed in Guiana, recording the actual position, but one legislature could not bind another in regard to this matter.

Before proceeding to examine the scheme, the President, Mr. Banerjee, read out the following cablegram received from the Under-Secretary to the Colonial Office to Dr. Nunan:—"Your telegram, 3rd January. A message from the Governor, dated 28th December states the Indian Government has been notified that the existing indentures of East Indian emigrants will be cancelled."

The deputation said that they were perfectly certain that there had been immediate and unconditional cancellation of the indentures for the purpose of creating a favourable atmosphere, and that this cancellation was independent of the scheme they were putting forward.

*NOTE.—The Sugar Planters' Association Council on 7th June, 1923, reported that a dollar a day was still a possible remuneration for piece work. The ordinary daily wage however was about 72 cents.

GUARANTEES.

Dealing with the scheme, Mr. Bannerjee asked :—“ One of the papers commenting on our work makes the suggestion. What is the guarantee that you can give so that the rights and privileges that now exist will not be taken away at some future time ?”—If we are false to our word, we can dodge any guarantee. An Ordinance will be passed declaring that all people are equal before the law in British Guiana, whether they come from outside or not. That is only useful to a limited extent because another legislative act might set it aside. The Colonial Office should give to the Indian Government an undertaking that the policy which has been going on for years will not be departed from. That I am prepared to ask the Colonial Office to do.

Will your legislative make a declaration to that effect ?—Yes. On behalf of our Government, I undertake now to get a declaration passed immediately.

The Committee was also informed that at present the Colony was short of medical practitioners and that if some doctors went from this country, they could easily make a thousand pounds a year. At present doctors there made even more money. Clerks were also required and an ordinary clerk in a commercial concern could earn from Rs. 60 to Rs. 120 per mensem. There were large irrigation and drainage schemes which required engineers. A first class engineer would make a thousand pounds a year. There was room also for Indian lawyers, who could earn from three to five hundred pounds annually. English was the court language, and there were qualified interpreters in the courts. Wages had gone up. Indentured labourers had been getting more than unindentured ones. The condition of the Indian population in the Colony was as good as it was in India, and, as a moral safeguard, the deputation suggested that each group of emigrants should bring their priests. Temple and mosques could be built for purposes of worship and the State was not going to interfere with their religion.

Mr. Crum : If at any time say, after ten or fifteen years, the deputation that would go from India should decide that the condition of emigrants is not satisfactory, and that you have not kept up to your present promise, are you prepared to repatriate them ?—We are prepared to repatriate any people. That is the recommendation. We have so suggested in our scheme. In Guiana they said, the coinage was English silver, and based on the English gold basis. They were not affected by depreciation in the English pound to the same extent as they were in England. There was ample opening for medical men. The deputation was not sure if an Indian university medical qualification was a bar. If so they undertook to get it removed.*

CONDITIONS IN THE COLONY.

Mr. Sarma referred to the decrease of the population, the water-logged condition of several places, and wanted an explanation for the statement that the health of the Colony was better than in India.

The deputation replied that the decrease of the population was due not to the death-rate which compared more favourably than in other Colonies, but to the fact that there has been a large local emigration from British Guiana to Dutch Guiana for higher wages that were obtainable in Surinam, Trinidad and at the time of the Panama Canal construction. The death-rate was lower than what prevailed in India, and there was no cholera, plague or small-pox, as here. If one thousand families were to go now to British Guiana, there was house accommodation ready for them, and they would not take any family if they could not provide ready-made accommodation. An average man could earn a dollar, that is just above Rs. 3. The deputation was not in favour of fixing a minimum wage, because it was not in the interests of the wage-earners themselves. They had only seven hour labour in British Guiana. There was nothing like that in the world, not even among the Bolsheviks (Laughter).

Mr. Chanda elicited the information that an agricultural labourer had not to work in the jungles or forests, and that land was already cleared for him to cultivate. The moment a minimum wage was fixed for those in the Colony, the colonisation system was doomed.

Mr. Sinha got from the deputees the promise of submitting to-morrow a written draft of the Declaratory Ordinance declaring equality of race in the Colony, and to Mr. Marjoribanks they said that the present Asiatic Immigration Ordinance would be so amended as to include this and other guarantees.

Mr. Crum : Are you prepared to sign on behalf of your Government a note of the proceedings or at any rate, those points in regard to which you are in a position to give a guarantee ?—Yes. Our Government will agree to any other points which we might decide.

The Committee then adjourned till to-morrow.

Extract from Inter-Departmental Committee's Report of Lord Islington and Arthur Steel Mailland, Esquire, M.P. of 14th July, 1917.

(This report was recommended for trial by a British Guiana Sub-Committee. Its land proposals were accepted by the Colonization Committee as their starting point. They were excepted at a meeting of the Sugar Planters' Association called for that purpose in April, 1919. They had previously been approved of by the Association in 1917 as shown below).

*NOTE.—It is not a bar. An Indian doctor can be admitted to the Register.

III.—LAND SETTLEMENT.

Steps will be taken to ensure that land may be made available at once in the simplest and cheapest manner that can be devised for all immigrants who desire it and have completed a qualifying period of three years' employment under employers on the Register. To secure this end a Department in each Colony will be responsible for the provision of sufficient land to meet all *bona fide* applications for rendering it suitable for agriculture by adequate clearing, irrigation and drainage, where this is considered necessary by the Department, and for the distribution of it among applicants, and the due control of their management of it subsequently. It will be the duty of this Department to advise immigrants on questions relating to the acquisition of land, to explain fully to them the conditions upon which land can be obtained and to assist them in every possible way to obtain it.

In Fiji these objects will probably be attained by the Land Trust Committee instituted under Ordinance No. 15 of 1916. In British Guiana the Crown lands are in places not cultivable except after a large expenditure on irrigation and drainage than the individual immigrant can afford to incur. In Jamaica it is understood that suitable Crown land is scarce, and land for the settlement of Indians can only be provided by purchase from private owners. In Trinidad, settlement is retarded by the restrictive conditions that the occupancy price must be paid in one lump sum and that the minimum area that can be granted shall be five acres. It will be the business of the responsible Department in each Colony to remove all obstacles of this kind to the free settlement of Indians upon the land.

Land not exceeding five acres in extent will be granted to an immigrant after three years' employment under employers on the register subject to a reasonable annual rent in the case of leaseholds. The rent will vary according to the fertility and position of the land and will be subject to revision every 30 years. For ten years after the grant the immigrant will be prohibited from alienating or encumbering his right in the land except with the sanction of the responsible Department, and that Department will have power further to resume any land not brought under cultivation within two years of the grant.

(Extract from the Memorandum of the Sugar Planters Association 3rd April, 1917.)

The Association desires to touch on another point not referred to at the (Inter-departmental) Conference, i.e., the question of settlement of contract expired labourers on Colony lands. It recommends that all steps should be taken in British Guiana to facilitate the acquisition of such lands by coolies at the lowest possible cost and also that the sanitary supervision now existing in regard to coolies on estates should, as far as possible, be extended to settlers on such lands.

The Commissioner of Lands and Mines (Mr. F. Fowler) made the following statement before the Committee on Emigration on 8th March 1916.

"There is no available empoldered land belonging to the Government; as far as I know, that can be utilised for settlement of East Indians. We had some at Winsdor Forest, La Jalousie, and Hague, but it has been disposed of. There is no land on the Coast available, but there is a certain amount in the Abary, Mahaica and Mahaicony Creeks, but this land will need empoldering, irrigating and draining. It would mean acquiring land from the estates, on the front of which, both on the East Coast and West Coast, there is a certain amount available. There are about 15,000 to 20,000 acres up the Abary Creek that would not be troubled with sea defence, and this is the nearest land I can think of. There are also 3,000 acres at Abary empoldered—part of 5,000 acres granted to the Abary Rice Company—which can be purchased for about \$30* an acre, and immediately adjoining this area a block of 5,000 acres that can be immediately empoldered. To empolder land the cost is between \$30 and \$40 per acre. Giving five (5) acres to each person on the 5,000 acres 900 persons can be accommodated there, and very many more on the 15,000 to 20,000 acres. There is land on the Berbice River with natural drainage, but it requires clearing as it is forest. Government lands empoldered, irrigated and drained are leased at \$6 an acre for 99 years, and I find no difficulty in leasing them. The estates are offering the same conditions now. I estimate that an East Indian would reap about 30 bags of paddy a year from an acre of land, and earn, in other words, \$45 per acre per annum."

The Committee concluded that the area at Abary would probably be the most suitable for making a Government Settlement for East Indians, but that it would be desirable, as far as possible, to induce East Indians to settle on lands placed at their disposal by the proprietors of the various estates, in order that labour might be readily available and that land at present lying fallow on estates should be brought into beneficial use. It was, therefore, decided to write to the Planters' Association and inquire upon what terms estates' proprietors will be willing to settle unindentured East Indian immigrants.

*Acquired by private owners for one-fourth that sum in 1922.

IMPERIAL COLONIZATION.*
BRITISH GUIANA AND THE EMPIRE,
 GEORGETOWN,
 APRIL 14TH, 1919.
COLONIZATION SCHEME.

Report of Proposals and Finance Sub-Committee.

BRITISH GUIANA'S POSITION IN SOUTH AMERICA.

1. British Guiana, often referred to as Demerara from the name of one of the three counties Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice, is neither a West Indian Island nor an island in the South Seas as is sometimes supposed even in well-informed circles. It is the only continental possession of the British Empire in South America, on the north-eastern shoulder of which it is situated, and the rich foreshore which fronts its vast forests and savannahs is enriched by the alluvium of the Amazon from Brazil and the Orinoco from Venezuela. It is the natural outlet for a large area of Northern Brazil. It is the fabled home of Sir Walter Raleigh's El Dorado and if the great writer and soldier did not find the gold he sought or the diamonds he dreamed of, it was not due to the circumstance that they were not there.

2. British Guiana is thrice the size of Scotland and is twice and thrice respectively the size of Surinam (Dutch) and Cayenne (French), the only other possessions of European Powers in South America. It is larger by about one-fourth than the South American republics of Uruguay and Paraguay and only one-fifth smaller than Ecuador. Yet the population of these republics is four or five times as great and although Uruguay's resources and position for trade are less favourable than ours her total imports and exports are about six times those of British Guiana. She is situated at the southern end of the shoulder of the sub-continent corresponding to British Guiana's position on the north-east. Her population like ours is very mixed in race.

POPULATION.

3. Our population is 311,000 and our area is 90,000 square miles. The population is therefore about three to the square mile and is almost entirely confined to the coast. We cultivate less than 170,000 acres out of about 58 million acres. Of these 75,000 acres are under sugar cultivation. About 134,670 are East Indians of whom a majority are not resident on estates and of whom a large number (exact figures not attainable at this moment) were born in India. Of the rest 118,398 are Blacks, 2,874 Chinese, 9,665 Portuguese (either born in the Colony or in Madeira or the Azores) 3,698 Northern Europeans *i.e.*, British.

4. The reason of the smallness of the population is that the various indenture systems by which it was sought to increase the colony's working power after slavery was abolished in 1832 and the temporary apprenticeship abolished in 1838 looked to the immediate labour requirements without contemplating any system of colonisation. Those brought in under indenture to work had no special inducements to lead them to remain after they had been paid off at the close of their term. They had the provision of a back passage to tempt them to go.

5. A still stronger inducement to leave the colony was the absence of a sufficient number of women of their own race or class. Intermarriage between races has not been frequent. The East Indian indentured women were only about one-third of the men. Unfortunately the immigrants were only of the agricultural class to the extent of 30 per cent. and most of the women immigrants were recruited from town residents. Their were circumstances in the case of very many connected with their previous life, local temptations under such special circumstances, and daily work which militated against fecundity.

6. It is now fully recognised that any scheme of colonization to be successful must be based upon the introduction of families and upon the foundation of an ordered family life in all classes of the community.

7. Until the visit of the Royal West India Commission to British Guiana in 1897 the small proprietor was not encouraged and both Government and employers must be accused of short-sighted views on the subject of the future fortunes of the colony as a whole. As compared with arrivals about 27 per cent. of East Indians returned home. Still greater proportions of Chinese and Portuguese left the colony. Re-indenture was not allowed by law. Negro immigrants were not numerous but a few Congoes and Orubas were settled here as liberated slaves in the fifties. There was no organised attempt to import African families but some thousands of Barbadians have come in at various times and are useful citizens particularly in the artisan class.

8. In spite of the failure of the indenture system to solve the problem it must be remembered that the present population so far as it is not the result of the slave trade is almost entirely due to indenture.

HEALTH.

9. The health returns of the colony are more favourable than those of most tropical countries whether in South America or elsewhere and have shown a marked and regular improvement for many years. They certainly are far superior to those of India. No doubt the coming organised campaign of sanitation by co-operation under Government leadership between towns, villages and estates will lead to further marked improvement. The Colonization movement has such

* Official Pamphlet (without Appendices) referred to in Report. It was drawn up for the Colonization Committee by Dr. Numan (Attorney General).

a campaign as a vital part of its programme. A definite effort must be made to remove the erroneous impression that British Guiana is an unhealthy country which impression was created forty years ago before yellow fever and cholera had vanished. Ordinary tropical diseases such as malaria and hookworm are being grappled with under circumstances that are now more favourable than ever before. Drainage, sewage disposal, good housing of the working classes and water supply are now to be dealt with on comprehensive lines. The interior is especially healthy as may be shown by the mortality returns of the balata industry and the health record of the European residents.

GENERAL POSSIBILITIES.

CATTLE.

10. It is certain that both on the coast savannahs and the interior beyond the forest belt both very small and very large capitalists can find a profitable investment in raising cattle and many hundreds of the African and Asiatic races can make a handsome living. The stock on the coast ranches doubles itself every four or five years and the death-rate over the last eight years has averaged under three per cent. So far the export has been in practice confined to Surinam and Cayenne and is as yet unimportant. We could, however, in a short time supply Trinidad (which suffers from special Venezuelan imports on West Indian trade). A cattle track has now been cut to the Rupununi Savannahs and will soon be available for the passage of cattle to be fattened on the coast ranches for the market, Brazilian cattle will also find a market.

BALATA.

11. The balata industry now employs about 3,000 hands. One firm alone would employ 500 more men of the African race if it could get them. The return of a good bleeder is about \$250 for a season's work (or \$150 after repayment of advances for provisions and wife's allowances) after which he can work on the coast-lands or own farm or elsewhere. Superintendents of course obtain still better pay. Bleeders are almost invariably employees but they work on a commission basis. The death-rate in this industry is even less than one per cent., showing that our forests have none of the dangers to health of African or other South American forests. There are large areas still only partially tapped and the grants held for years by local firms are only partly explored owing to the vast area of territory.

MINING.

12. The scope for the independent expert miner or prospector is enormous. The indications point to magnificent mineral resources in bauxite, gold, iron, other metals and diamonds. There is room for the individual worker and the small capitalist of all races especially white, black and Chinese.

TIMBER.

13. The lumber industry in this colony is practically in its infancy and owing to the demand for timber for war reconstruction; paper pulp and other requirements offers great advantages to large capitalists who can command an access to an existing market. Greenheart and Mora and other valuable woods exist in large quantities but cannot be handled without considerable expenditure and a greatly increased labour supply especially of blacks. We have over seventy thousand square miles of accessible virgin primeval forests.

The possibilities for local working men either independently or in employment are countless. The independent woodcutter could vary his employment by taking up coast work at certain seasons. He could also engage in the balata industry.

COAST INDUSTRIES.

14. As regards sugar we call attention to the following extract from the "Timehri" article (Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of British Guiana's Magazine) of the Director of Science and Agriculture, Hon. Professor Harrison, C.M.G. (August 1918):—

"A conservative estimate of the area of lands well suited for sugar cultivation in the districts from the mouth of the Pomeroon in the North West to the West Bank of the Corentyne river in the east is 351,000 acres exclusive of the area already empoldered on sugar estates. Sixty-four thousand acres of this may be at present beneficially occupied by products other than sugar leaving 467,000 acres available for the extension of sugar cultivation. At the present proportion of lands yearly cropped with sugar to the total empoldered area this would give in round figures 177,000 acres to be reaped each year yielding a mean annual crop of 320,000 tons of sugar.

"The possible annual crop of sugar in districts in British Guiana where sugar-cane has been cultivated could with sufficient capital, labour, progressiveness and enterprise be increased to 446,000 tons of sugar as a minimum; to 563,000 tons if 50 per cent of the land was yearly cropped or by utilising the highest possible proportion of the suitable lands for cultivation to upwards of 800,000 tons, which by fully applying modern scientific methods in cultivation and manufacture might be increased to upwards of a 1,000,000 tons.

"The enquiries as to the amount of sugar producible by the existing labour supply are very difficult to satisfactorily reply to. What proportion of the labour-supply will work on the production of sugar? The present production is largely limited by this. It is also limited by the energy, the enterprise, and the progressiveness of the proprietors, their willingness and ability to make use of mechanical cultivation wherever feasible, by their progressiveness, both agriculturally and mechanically, of the managers of the estates, by their knowledge of, and their applications of such knowledge to, problems of selection of varieties, manuring of plants and control of fungoid and insect pests.

" I may mention that in forming the estimate of the area of land available for the extension of sugar-cane planting in the parts of the colony in which the sugar-industry has been carried on, only alluvial lands to a mean depth of two miles from the coastal and river façades were taken into account and from the total of these areas which in 1914 were under cultivation with products other than sugar-cane were deducted."

It should be mentioned that notwithstanding the difficulties caused by the war a considerable quantity of modern machinery has been introduced and much more is on the way. Speaking generally the sugar factories are under a rapid process of modernization. At least three large schemes of central factories are being carried out. Caterpillar tractors for ploughing have already appeared in considerable numbers—the pioneers in regard to motor tractors being two East Indian cultivators. Cane-farming by small owners or lessees has thus new prospects and a brilliant future.

The following extract from the report of the Sugar Section of this movement is important:—

" It was decided that under present conditions and prices the sugar industry could absorb a reasonable number of immigrants annually, say four or five thousand; and the Sub-Committee decided to recommend to the Executive Committee that the most desirable immigrants were East Indians, Mongolians, or Africans, in the order named, and it was essentially necessary that these should be introduced in families. It was also decided to ask the Statistics Sub-Committee to give the average wages obtaining. So far as present conditions were concerned it was decided to record that an able-bodied man working seven hours per day could earn \$1, while a woman with lighter class of labour such as weeding, etc., working similarly for seven hours could earn 40c. per day. It was also decided to record that the majority of planters and employers were prepared to provide an improved type of labourers' cottages for the immigrants introduced, each cottage to have an adjoining plot of land for provision cultivation."

No doubt arrangements can be made to provide employment all the year round at above rates by co-operation of estates or by alteration of system as sugar can, unlike the case of Cuba, be grown all the year round in British Guiana. Even if this is not done co-operation of the sugar interests with the balata, timber and rice interests could secure it for all labourers. There must be unity of action.

RICE.

15. The rice section of the movement reports that this industry could employ 30,000 more people on the coastlands. The suitable area is great; all that is required is population. Owing to our relation with Canada we could supply a large part of the rice which Canada now obtains from non-British countries and with the proposed increase of the 20 per cent. preference could eventually supply the whole.

GROUND PROVISIONS.

16. The peasant farmer will find that his market possibilities will grow with the demand for food by an increasing population. No class is more interested in the future of colonisation.

OTHER COAST INDUSTRIES.

Time does not allow the Report Council to deal with these, but the prospects of coconuts, cocoa, coffee and other products are excellent.

WATER POWER.

17. While coal is not at present cheap an immense prospect is opened up to the colony by the World's growing realization of the value of water-power. Vast schemes have been formed for the utilization of water-falls not only in India (Madras presidency), Switzerland and Montana where all railways and mines are under an electric system, but also in the United Kingdom (Preliminary Report of the Water-power Committee of the Conjoint Board of Scientific Societies, July, 1918). We are in a position to work our existing railways, mines and sugar factories by electricity and to increase that quantity of power some fifty-fold. We could supply a railway running to Manaos (and its branch lines) without any difficulty whatever and could cut, haul and saw hundreds of millions of feet of lumber. There is in sight employment for hundreds of thousands of men of all classes by the economic utilization of our water-power. The cataracts which have postponed the exploration and development of the interior by making the navigation of our great rivers so difficult from some sixty miles inland will thus be turned into our greatest source of wealth. His Excellency Sir Wilfred Coilet, K.C.M.G., has already planned the first step in this matter. (Government Resolution, Combined Court, 16th April, 1919).

HOW THE MOVEMENT BEGAN.

When the attention of the Officers of the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society and Royal Colonial Institute (British Guiana Branch) had been called in January by Mr. Strang (Chairman, Planters' Association) to a serious decline in acreage under sugar during 1918 due to labour shortage and to the apparent certainty of a future decline instant action was taken. Such a decline, if continued, means disaster to the Colonial revenue and the throwing of very heavy burdens upon other industries. A smaller population will have to bear unreduced expenditure.

It means widespread unemployment among the present population as sugar can employ not less than one full grown man to an acre and contributes about 65 per cent. to the revenue. There had been no compensating increase in the acreage under other crops and the situation therefore was menacing in the extreme. It had become a question of Colonisation and Development or Decline.

A conjoint meeting of the members of the Combined Court and of various representatives of Municipal and other public bodies assembled in Georgetown on 27th January at the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society's Rooms, under the chairmanship of the Mayor, Hon. E. G. Woolford, M.C.P. It included also the officers of the British Guiana Farmers' Association and Village Chairmen's Conference and the leading East Indian and Chinese citizens. A programme of work was outlined by the Secretary of the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society (Dr. Nunan) and unanimously accepted. It included the formation of an Executive Committee consisting of the heads of all the public bodies and of a huge General Colonisation Committee consisting of all members of the Combined Court and of a full representation of various interests. It contemplated the study of all the facts and figures, the direct investigation of the questions of sanitation; mechanical tillage and factory equipment and the creation of a special Sub-Committee to deal with West Indian and African immigration and labour supply. Finally it proposed the dispatch of a Colonial deputation to England.

The Executive Committee was received that afternoon most sympathetically by His Excellency Sir Wilfred Collet, K.C.M.G., who has since in person or by his officers afforded every assistance in the ascertainment of all the essential facts.

The Combined Court on 5th February passed the following resolution with a single dissentient vote (The discussion had been initiated by the Senior Unofficial member, Hon. A. B. Brown):—

"Whereas there are in the Colony over nine million acres easily accessible for beneficial occupation and suitable for tropical cultivation.

"And whereas the total area is about fifty-eight million acres;

"And whereas the actual cultivation is about 200,000 acres;

"And whereas there is in the colony insufficient labour to carry on its various industries.

"And whereas this insufficiency of labour has led to a reduction of the area under sugar-cane and will lead to a further reduction;

"This Court respectfully request the Governor to make arrangements to send to the United Kingdom a deputation consisting of members of various races in the colony, with the view of laying before His Majesty's Government a representation of the needs of the colony both for the maintenance of present industries and for their extension; and to show the advantages which this colony affords to immigrants from other countries.

"And this Court pledges itself to provide the funds necessary for sending such a deputation, the work of which is to be based on the lines to be recommended by the General Colonization Committee appointed at the conjoint meeting held in the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society's Rooms on 29th January subject to the acceptance of the same by His Excellency Sir Wilfred Collet, K.C.M.G."

The General Colonisation Committee met next day and appointed numerous Sub-Committees which were invited to report within two months so as to enable the entire situation to be reviewed by a Proposals and Finance Sub-Committee of some 30 leading members. This review engaged the Sub-Committee for nearly four hours on Saturday, 5th April, and the following resolutions were passed unanimously except for a single dissentient in one instance.

Mr. T. Greenwood (Chairman), Hon. F. Dias and Mr. H. E. Murray were charged as a Report Council with the presentation of the resolutions along with an explanatory Report to the General Colonisation Committee on Saturday 12th April. The Secretary of the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society (Dr. Nunan) acted as draftsman.

PRELIMINARY NOTE ON RESOLUTIONS.

It will be noticed that the resolutions embraced the undertaking of large schemes of irrigation and drainage:

(1) for the peasant farmers and small proprietors now living on imperfectly drained and irrigated lands on the foreshore of the three counties of Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice.

(2) for any lands to be provided under any scheme of colonisation from outside sources as an inducement to non-residents to come in to settle;

(3) for any lands provided for local workers who have complied with similar conditions and who desire to settle.

This problem was one which the leaders of the movement stated at the outset to be necessary to solve. Its solution was one which everybody was invited to contribute and the entire body of representative opinion answered the invitation.

GENERAL PRINCIPLE.

The general principle was enunciated as follows:—

No colony funds or Crown lands are to be applied to furnish inducements to work, in connection with any industry, unless such inducements are open on the same terms to the natives of the colony equally with any persons of whatever race brought into the colony from other countries.

Among the points emphasised were the following.

The undertaking of an organised colonial campaign of sanitation by the united action of all our towns, villages and estates, the recognition of the special engineering difficulties connected with municipal and rural sanitation and the official invitation of expert assistance (such as that of a sanitary engineer or of the Rockefeller Board in regard to those diseases like ankylostomiasis and malaria, in which they specialise).

The creation by the Ordinance of one or more representative Central Committees or Boards (1) to deal with disputes in connection with cane-farming with the assistance of officially appointed

test chemists; (2) to advise in each district in any disputes between capital and labour when invoked by either party; (3) to advise with authority on wages questions after full investigation of the facts and conditions of employment in each trade industry; (4) to watch the interests of both locally born and new workers both as regards pay and land benefits.*

The provision of regular and frequent steamer communications with the British West Indies, British West Africa, India and other countries from which a supply of colonists can be obtained and with which colonial trade may be opened.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the Government be respectfully requested to create a Labour Bureau available to incoming colonists or unemployed persons.

2. That the Government be respectfully requested to place before the Combined Court a proposal to set aside a sum of not less than \$500,000, viz., \$100,000 a year for the five years commencing 1920 for the purpose of carrying out under Government supervision accepted or future schemes of irrigation and drainage of lands throughout the colony, independently of any lands irrigated or drained under any colonization scheme.

3. That the International Health Board should be invited by the Government to continue and extend their work in the colony, and that the Government be requested to secure the services of a competent sanitary engineer.

4. That the Government be respectfully requested to take steps to introduce into the colony in each year for the coming three years, five thousand adults of races suitable for colonisation under local tropical conditions, such adults to be as far as possible in the families, the sexes being approximately equal.

5. That the present Colonisation or Export Tax which in two years will have accumulated by 1920, and which is likely to average not less than \$160,000 per annum, be devoted for raising for this purpose during the next five years a loan or loans, not exceeding in all £500,000 to be repaid in thirty year.

6. That in case of any scheme of local colonisation being accepted by the Indian or any Government which involves any form of land settlement by persons from outside the colony, similar inducement of land settlement on similar terms of service be offered to locally resident workers.

7. That measures be taken by the Government by legislation in connection with any accepted Colonisation scheme and otherwise that a representative central committee or representative committees be appointed to advise on any disputes in any district between capital and labour, whether cane-farming or wages or otherwise, and to ensure that no person entitled to any benefit under any scheme shall be arbitrarily deprived of the same.

8. That such part of the proposed loan or loans as may be necessary shall be allocated to the provision of steamers by charter or subsidies to ensure regular communication, if possible, every two months alternately *via* the Panama Canal and the Cape of Good Hope, with West Africa, India, Straits Settlement, Hong-Kong, and the principal West Indian colonies. Provision for 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers at lowest possible rates to be made.

9. That the framers of the final report be requested to provide some suggestions for encouraging settlers of the small capitalist and landowner type.

10. That inasmuch as the development for colonisation purposes of the interior of this colony, both forest and savannah, cannot be satisfactorily carried out without a railway, and that such a railway should form in the nature of things a northern section of a trunk line extending *via* Manaos through the Brazils to Buenos Ayres, His Excellency the Governor and the Secretary of State for the Colonies be approached with a view to resuming the consideration of this question where it was left by the report of the Railway Committee in May, 1914, and by the despatch of the Secretary of State—now Viscount Harcourt—which arrived after the presentation of that report, and with a view to the opening of negotiations with our present Ally, the Federal Republic of Brazil, for the purposes of the necessary co-operation and local Customs treaty.

To this the Report Council proposes to add the following as being also the feeling of the Proposals and Finance Sub-Committee:

11. That the dredging, buoys and lighting and other improvements necessary for making Georgetown and New Amsterdam suitable emporia for extended colonial trade be at once proceeded with.

12. That in view of the recommendations of the Demerara Railway Committee of 28th November, 1918, and the pending negotiations for the Government purchase or control of the Railway Company the extension of the West Coast Railway to the neighbourhood of Bartica should be favourably considered.

13. That the Government be respectfully requested to take special steps to ascertain the possibilities of establishing a Guiana West Indian Inter-Colonial Steamer service.

*Vide Provisions of Immigration Ordinance of 1891, as to the fixing of wages by Magistrate.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM.

LABOUR BUREAU.

This is a proposal which can be taken in hand at once and will chiefly affect West Indian black labourers coming to the colony for work without direct recruiting.

Notices in conspicuous letters will be placed at each landing wharf and in the third-class cabins of all steamers directing persons looking for work to apply to the Bureau. The machinery of the unofficial Institute of Mines and Forests might be economically adopted or an inexpensive independent organisation formed. Employers in various industries can be registered and a record from day to day or week to week kept of their requirements as to numbers and class, of the pay and other inducements offered and of the various special conditions. Cheap accommodation for *bona fide* workmen should be provided at or in the neighbourhood of the Bureau for limited periods. Temporary accommodation might be obtained at the Immigration Depot provided that the Depot is not required at the moment for coolies in the course of repatriation or otherwise. It is obvious that the Bureau will chiefly be availed of by West Indian natives.

IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE.

It should be emphasized that the \$500,000 to be set aside for irrigation and drainage under Resolution II. is entirely independent of any sum to be expended for irrigation and drainage out of the present Colonisation Export Tax. It is to be raised by loan or paid for directly year by year out of the general revenue. The schemes of irrigation already planned are numerous and some are highly advisable. (*Vide* Appendix by Mr. Mullen on this subject.) For instance, by the completion of the Corentyne, Berbice, Mahaica, West Bank, Demerara, Canals Polder and the Essequibo proposals not only would the present colonial farmers be enormously benefited but thousands of acres of now useless land will be opened up for every form of tropical cultivation. It need hardly be stated that the larger the scheme, the better tilled the land per acre and the more numerous the occupiers the smaller will be the incidence of cost. Any scale of rate fixed must be fixed as a maximum on the same principle as that of the Sea Defence assessments. It will be remembered that in that case, on the advice of the Sea Defence Commission of 1916, a maximum rate, of \$1.20 was fixed by the Commission for estates and this was reduced 60 cents maximum for villages and small proprietors on various grounds which all parties considered adequate. The perplexing, varying and rapidly increasing Sea Defence assessments with which the villagers were burdened were thereupon exchanged for a charge with which nobody was or is dissatisfied. The villages obtained an enormous measure of relief and the whole Sea Defence problem was placed in a process of solution.

It is quite clear that to enable the rates to be fixed on a moderate and fair basis and to secure the adoption of effective and economical schemes of irrigation and drainage, a skilled representative and impartial Commission for this purpose will have to take charge. If the schemes are large, highly qualified engineers can be employed with economy. All schemes of the kind can more effectively be carried out and worked in unison with the other land settlements proposal of the colonisation movement which will ensure the non-dispersal of the population. It will be necessary for growers of rice and provisions to be near factories and markets and cane farming cannot be remuneratively carried on too far away from the central factory.

It is not contemplated that the expenditure on irrigation and drainage will stop at the three classes in contemplation. These, however, will involve in all as a first start no less than 60,000 acres. It is not contemplated that any lands empoldered under any colonisation requirements are to be given away. They will be leased or sold as the case may be on as moderate terms as possible for the encouragement of settlers. The actual terms must be arranged as early as possible after the acceptance of the principle.

WATER SUPPLY.

Water supply can be easily dealt with at the same time as the empoldering. If a sanitary engineer is imported his advice will be valuable in this regard.

COLONISATION.

With those persons who consider that 90,000 square mile of country are sufficiently populated by an average of three persons to the square mile, while there are many tens of thousands of square miles of forest and savannah without any inhabitants at all except a few nomadic Aboriginal Indians, one cannot argue. The rest of the inhabitants (who are 1,000 to one) must simply attend to the matter on business lines. We must at the same time protect the interest of the local resident labourer as well as the new families if free immigration is to be encouraged, as it is essential that there shall not be in consequence a drop in local wages affecting the local worker and bringing down the general standard of living. There is no proposal on foot to flood the market with cheap or even cheaper labour. The Committee desire strongly to guard against any such eventuality.

It is proposed therefore to limit the assistance given to five thousand adult men and women (in families) a year for three years i.e. about 7,500 males. It is further proposed to use for this purpose only the amount of any loan which can be raised and repaid within thirty years by the present Colonisation Export Tax. That is to say, this tax, returning about \$160,000 per annum of which two years will have accumulated by the end of 1919, will be expended for the purpose

for which it was voted and mainly in the preservation of the coast industries which are paying it from year to year. No fresh or other taxation is contemplated but this sum will be adequate. This sum can raise about £100,000 a year for five years on the footing of 5 per cent. interest and a sinking fund, even if not more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 per cent. return is estimated as a return for the fund. Allowing for steamer passages for the contemplated number from the remotest places contemplated there will remain sufficient to pay for the empoldering of 20,000 acres for the settlement of newcomers and of a similar acreage for local residents fulfilling similar conditions. As before related this is to be quite apart from the local schemes of irrigating and draining the present coastlands in private ownership.

[Note.—Out of a maximum of 7,500 male adults it is calculated that 4,000 would apply for land estimated at five acres as mentioned by Inter-Departmental Report May 1917. The cost of empoldering &c., was reckoned by the draftsman at \$25 per acre. With mechanical trench-diggers and dam-builders this might not be exceeded for considerable areas. Present rates, however are much higher for small areas.]

In case the Colonial and India Offices Inter-Departmental scheme of May, 1917, (accepted by a local sub-committee in August 1918) is eventually approved of by the Indian Government or in case any similar Colonisation scheme is initiated, it will be necessary to provide lands on reasonable terms for settlement after any agreed period of voluntary service whether three years or more. As before related it will be necessary in order to secure equality of treatment to provide similar inducements for local workers. It will also be advisable to locate such lands at first as far as possible along the coast while leaving an option to select elsewhere: Empoldered acres and supervised water supply will not easily be arranged for elsewhere in the early stages and in order to be cheap and efficient empoldered areas must be large and populous. The settlement therefore contemplated is mainly a coast settlement.

METHOD OF DEALING WITH NEW ARRIVALS.

While it is impossible to go into various details pending the results of the representative Deputation of local resident colonists which is about to be selected to proceed to England to interview the various Secretaries of States a few suggestions may be made. In view of the hostility with which a great deal of educated and otherwise influential Indian opinion regards the whole former system of indenture its restoration must be regarded as impossible. Any features which Indian criticism can represent as embodying any of the defects will be equally regarded with hostility if proposed for any scheme of colonisation affecting Indians. They must not only be free to come as they have always been, and free to go (as they have always been subject to the completion or redemption of their indentures) but contracts of employment previous to their arrival in the colony are unlikely to be officially encouraged. It is well to face the facts.

On the other hand their arrival should be preceded by that of an Indian official of the Covenanted Civil Service of India seconded for three years of immigration, assisted if necessary by a subordinate who must be a native Indian.

New arrivals will be guided in the selection of employment by officers whom many of them will know personally and who will have a special acquaintance with their race, caste and food prejudices. The Indian Civil Servant will be in a position to investigate the nature and conditions of all employment available and secured and there appears to be a little doubt but that steady and suitable employment by registered employees could be obtained without any impairment of the voluntary character of the system, any danger to the health of the immigrant or his family by the encouragement of vagrancy or casual working and to the satisfaction of the Indian Government and of all public-spirited native Indian leaders.

The Inter-Departmental Report contemplated a contribution of part of the cost of return passages after a certain period and the whole cost after a long period. It is certain that it will only be required for a small minority if the recruiting of adults and families is carefully carried out and if they are agriculturists and not the unskilled workers of the towns. Moreover they will be recruited with the express object of providing a permanent population and not merely to meet any more urgent demand of the colony for labour. In any case in our calculations the necessary amount is provided for a possible twenty-five per cent. of returning colonists.

STEAMER SERVICE INCLUDING INTER-COLONIAL SERVICE.

The provision of constant, regular and cheap communication with the principal countries involved will prove an immense benefit to the colony both as regards unassisted immigration and general trade. It proposes a call at Jamaica and the British West Indian Islands in the world circuit. It may be possible to supplement this service by arrangements with the Barbados, Jamaica and other Governments for an Intercolonial service. This apart from securing trade and independent unaided settlers would enable considerable numbers of labourers to be brought down temporarily in crop or other rush seasons in any industry.

OPENINGS FOR SMALL CAPITALISTS AND UNAIDED SETTLERS.

We can only say under this head that while many of the enterprises in the colony must be based on the extensive co-operation of fellow-workers or the investment of large capital in the employment of labour or the provision of machinery (e.g., the sugar and bauxite industries) there is nevertheless an opening in cattle-raising for a considerable number of small capitalists both on the Coast and interior savannahs. To the experienced and well-equipped prospector moreover the colony offers unbounded opportunities in a healthy climate. To the small capitalist there are also openings in rice-growing independently or on some share system with East Indians or blacks.

PROCEEDINGS OF DEPUTATION.

We recommend the adoption of the following procedure as already suggested. We rely largely upon the assistance of the Colonial and India Offices; the Royal Colonial Institute, the West India Committee, the B.E.O.P. and similar patriotic organisations for the wise and prudent guidance of the Deputation.

- (a) Invitation to Sir Wm. Goode and Algernon E. Aspinall Esq., C.M.G., to act as Honorary Secretaries. Appointment of Assistant.
- (b) Formal visit to Colonial Office to arrange reception by Secretary of State.
- (c) Reception of former or present British Guiana colonists now resident temporarily or permanently in the United Kingdom, also of those financially or otherwise interested in the colony.
- (d) Interview with East Indian Association in London separately or if advisable jointly with other Indian Associations.
- (e) Interview with leading journalists (arranged through Royal Colonial Institute, West India Committee and B.E.O.P.).
- (f) Interview with leading members of both Houses of Parliament interested in the colony.
- (g) Arrangement by courtesy of those associations interested in the colonies, of city luncheon and also special dinner Royal Colonial Institute and other bodies, also of evening lectures and receptions at Royal Geographical Society and elsewhere. Display of films.
- (h) Meeting with various Secretaries of State, deputation to be introduced if possible by His Excellency.

THOMAS GREENWOOD,
Chairman.
H. E. MURRAY.
FRANCIS DIAS.

JOSEPH J. NUNAN,
(Secretary of Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society.)
Draftsman to Report Council.

MEMORANDUM ON AREAS OF CROWN LAND SHEWN ON THE PLAN BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND MINES AS BEING AVAILABLE FOR FORMING SETTLEMENTS UNDER THE COLONISATION AND IMMIGRATION SCHEMES NOW UNDER DISCUSSION.

AREA No. 1—ESSEQUIBO—POMEROON DISTRICT.

This tract lies in rear of the estates from Hampton Court to Somerset and extends to the Pomeroon river. It is bounded on the East by the new Pomeroon road and on the West by the line of the Water Supply Canal to be constructed by the Hampton Court Estates Ltd. and comprises an area of about 6,800 acres.

If this land was empoldered and drained the benefits to the lot holders along the Pomeroon road and the settlers on the Pomeroon river and Essequibo Coast adjoining such empolder would be very great, as they all suffer more or less from inundation by the water which accumulates there in heavy rains. The land could readily be irrigated from the Pomeroon river.

AREA No. 2.—HOG ISLAND.

There are about 8,900 acres of Crown land still available on Hog Island. The land is exceedingly fertile and as the island lies approximately midway between the Essequibo Coasts to the East and West it is within fairly easy reach of two great labour centres.

Regular connection with both Coasts by the Government owned Colonial Steamer Service is contemplated.

AREA No. 3.—RIGHT BANK ESSEQUIBO RIVER.

The only Crown land available in this locality is that lying in rear of the sparsely populated private properties from Philadelphia to the Bonasika Creek.

To render this area available for settlement it would be necessary to complete the existing West Coast and Boerasirie Water Supply Scheme by continuing the Boersarie Water Service Canal to the Bonasika Creek and connecting it with the Warimia Conservancy. Such an extension would effectually link up and make self contained the Boerasirie—Warimia Schemes which have been constructed at great expense, but which remain incomplete owing to the non-participation in the Scheme of the sparsely populated areas lying along the river bank from Philadelphia to the Bonasika Creek and consequent inability of the present contributors to continue the Service Canal and dams to their logical termination at that Creek.

These sparsely populated areas suffer severely from flood waters in rear of their holdings and the extension of the Canal to the Bonasika Creek would remedy the evil and at the same time make available an area of probably 21,000 acres for settlement between those properties and the proposed Canal which would run in rear of them at an average distance of say 950 rods in from the river.

There is ample water available for an extension of the present schemes if it was properly conserved. At present the loss of water is considerable owing to their non-completion.

AREA NO. 4.—DEMERARA RIVER.

There are considerable areas of land in the Canals Polder and along the left bank of the Demerara River from the upper boundary of the holdings of the Wales Estates, Limited, (*i.e.*, Plantation Vreedestein) up to the Kamuni River, which if acquired could be made available for settlement purposes. It is estimated that the Canals Polder alone could provide settlement for between 2,000 and 3,000 additional persons if lands at present uncultivated were acquired and lotted out, whilst the land along the river bank above referred to could accommodate a considerable number.

The area of available Crown Land in that locality is approximately 7,500 acres as shewn in pink on the plan and an extension of the Canals Polder Conservancy scheme which is at present incomplete and inadequate for the requirements of the areas assessed for water rates would be necessary to assure a good water supply.

The situation of this settlement would be an advantageous one as regards proximity to labour centres, as it adjoins Plantation Wales and is opposite to Plantation Diamond and other estates on the East Bank of the Demerara River.

AREA NO. 5.—MAHAICA—EAST COAST.

All the land along the East Coast from Georgetown to Mahaica has been sold or licensed from the Sea to the East Demerara Water Supply Canal which runs in rear of them. There are at present three Settlements formed on estates which were acquired by the Government for sea Defence debts, namely, Triumph, Clonbrook, and Unity and Lancaster. These were lotted out by the Department of Lands and Mines and all lots have been disposed of to small settlers.

If an additional Settlement area of Crown Land is requisite, the nearest available land is that on the left bank of the Mahaica Creek from Cane Grove to the Maduni Creek and extending back to the East Demerara Water Service Canal, which leads from the Maduni Creek to the distributing Canal running in rear of the East Coast Estates. This land is partially settled along the bank of the Mahaica Creek, but there is an approximate area of 32,500 acres still unoccupied. At present this land is a perpetual swamp and it would be a great benefit to the lot holders and the district generally if it could be drained and cultivated.

Irrigation of this area would have to be provided from the existing water supply scheme and settlement funds could advantageously be applied to the improvement of that scheme, possibly by erection of a pumping plant on the Lama or Maduni Creek to compensate for the additional draw on that scheme, whilst adequate relief channels might be necessary to relieve the Conservancy in the wet season and so protect the settlers against flood water.

AREA NO. 6.—WEST COAST BERBICE AND ABARY.

Apart from the many estates on this Coast which are very partially cultivated and could possibly be acquired for settlement purposes, there is an area of 14,854 acres of Crown Land available in rear of those estates from Rising Sun to Bath which is completely unforested and which, if empoldered, drained and irrigated, would be suitable for settlement.

There is at present a small irrigation scheme which was put in to supply the Bush Lot East Indian Settlement with water from the Abary Creek and this could be enlarged upon at reasonable cost to supply the coast estates and the Crown Lands in rear of them.

This land could be readily laid out as a Settlement and is well placed for distribution of labour by means of the Demerara Railway to various parts of the Coast.

AREA NO. 7.—CORENTYNE COAST.

There is a very large area of Crown Land available in rear of the estates from Port Mourant to Skeldon extending back to the Canje River. No general irrigation works exist at present, but extensive surveys and levels were carried out by order of Sir Walter Sendall in 1900 and an irrigation scheme promulgated. So far the only part of that scheme which has been actually tackled is the Canal leading from the Canje Creek to Pln. Skeldon, which is being dug by the proprietors of that estate, but has not yet been completed. An irrigation scheme is badly needed in that district, which is the largest rice-growing part of the Colony, and any settlement scheme should be made to fit in with a general scheme of irrigation for the whole coast.

The area of 7,450 acres shewn on the plan is one that is now being surveyed to meet the demand for land in that locality by small settlers.

JOHN MULLIN,
11.4.19.

NOTE—More detailed information as to No. 6 is given on p. 7 (Mr. Fowler's Evidence.) A further area in the shape of Pln. Anna Regina *cum annexis* can now be said to be available, viz., about nine thousand acres.

FINAL NOTE BY ATTORNEY GENERAL.

In the absence of any more appropriate opportunity I desire to record here my deep appreciation of the good work performed by Dr. Wharton and Mr. Luckhoo, F.R., of the Indian Section of the deputation in its unusually laborious task. Their devotion to the interests of the colony was beyond all praise. At a few minutes notice, journeys of several days' duration were several times undertaken under every circumstance of discomfort. Without their presence and co-operation the task would have been hopeless from the outset.

J. J. N

REPORT

by

KUNWAR MAHARAJ SINGH, M.A., C.I.E., Barrister-at-Law,

on his deputation to

BRITISH GUIANA in 1925.

WITH APPENDICES.

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**Report by Kunwar Maharaj Singh, M.A., C.I.E., Barrister-at-Law,
on his deputation to British Guiana in 1925.**

1. *Terms of reference.*—The terms of my deputation, as laid down in the India Office letter E. & O. 5579/25, dated the 19th September, 1925, were as follows:—

“(A) The progress made in providing suitable land for prospective settlers and existing immigrants, the steps taken to supply them with materials and skilled assistance to put up residential accommodation and with loans for agricultural development, and the measures instituted for improving the sanitary conditions in respect, especially, of drainage and water supply.

“(B) The steps, if any, taken by the Government of British Guiana to provide facilities for the repatriation of resident Indians who are willing to return to India.

“(C) What improvements, if any, have taken place in the political and economic status of the resident Indian community since the earlier Indian deputation visited the Colony in 1922?

“(D) What are the sentiments of Hindu residents in the matter of cremation of their dead, and whether you have any recommendations to make?”

2. *Voyage and itinerary.*—I left England on the 23rd September, 1925, on the Harrison line steamer *Ingoma*, and, travelling via Barbados and Trinidad, reached Georgetown, the capital of British Guiana, on the 13th October. I made Georgetown my headquarters, but travelled extensively over most of the coast, covering almost 1,000 miles by motor, steamer, and rail. I visited several sugar estates and many of the lands considered by the Government of British Guiana to be suitable at an early date for prospective settlers. My time was also taken up in public meetings and in interviews. I left British Guiana after a stay of almost five weeks on the 15th November, 1925, and reached London on the 2nd December. On both the outward and return journeys I spent a short time in Trinidad, and was able to meet a number of East Indians (as Indians in the West Indies are called), to gather information about their condition in the Colony, and to make informal recommendations on their behalf to the Government of Trinidad. I am submitting separately a short report on the subject.

3. *Assistance received.*—It was unfortunate that the new Governor of British Guiana, His Excellency Sir Cecil Rodwell, had not arrived during my stay in the Colony. It was also regrettable that the two gentlemen largely responsible for the Colonisation Scheme in its recent aspects, viz., Sir Graeme Thomson, the late Governor, and Sir Joseph Nunan, were no longer in British Guiana. I had the advantage, however, of seeing Sir Cecil Rodwell before I left London, and again met him in Trinidad on my return journey to England. I had also several useful conversations with Sir Joseph Nunan, a very able and broadminded officer, who, with the other members of the British Guiana deputation, is well known in India, and to whose united energy and enthusiasm the deputation's success in India was largely due. Mr. Walton, of the India Office, was of great help in supplying me with papers and other information and making suggestions, and I am also indebted to Messrs. Darnley and Wiseman of the Colonial Office. I received valuable assistance from the officials of the Colonial Government. The acting Governors, the Hon. Mr. Popham Lobb and the Hon. Mr. Hampden King, placed all available information at my disposal and helped me in various ways. I am highly indebted to the heads of departments as well as their staffs of all grades, and, in particular, to the officials of the Immigration Department, for furnishing me with replies to the various enquiries made by me. The planters were obliging and helpful, and I had an interesting interview with their Association. Mr. Hill, Immigration Agent, who was instructed by the Colonial Government to accompany me from England to the Colony, was of the greatest assistance to me throughout my tour. He is an officer of ability and wide sympathies. Having resided in India for several years in connection with the past recruitment of Indians for British Guiana, he has the great advantage of a knowledge of conditions in India and of the Indian vernaculars. I very strongly commend this officer's services to the Colonial Government. If Indian immigration is reopened, the Government of British Guiana will be well advised to select him as their recruiting officer.

I am also grateful to the Press for their uniformly helpful and considerate attitude. Both the daily papers of the Colony, viz., the *Daily Argosy* and the *Daily Chronicle*, are conducted with ability. I was glad too of having the opportunity of meeting many capable and well-informed gentlemen belonging to the black and coloured communities. My chief welcome, however, was from the Indian community. Indians of all classes and creeds flocked in their hundreds to see me, to present me with addresses and to show me hospitality. In particular, I am indebted to the president and members of the committee of the British Guiana East Indian Association for several interviews which I had with them and other leading Indians, for much kindness, and for the useful information which they placed at my disposal.

4. *Preliminary observations.*—Before reporting on the terms of my reference, I should like to state that I have not attempted to cover the ground taken by the deputation of 1922. To avoid repetition I have sometimes contented myself with a mere reference to paragraphs in their report. The present report, therefore, must be taken as subsidiary to that of the last deputation. In quoting figures, the last deputation generally took those for 1919 and 1920, since later statistics were not always available. For comparative purposes I have, as a rule, taken the figures for 1920 or 1921. I have also sometimes quoted figures for 1913, the year before the war. This has the advantage of showing at a glance what progress, if any, has been made in the last decade as well as during the past three or four years. I found my previous visits to Mauritius and Trinidad, particularly the former, of great help to me, and the fact that I was familiar with many of the districts in the United Provinces, from which most Indians in British Guiana or their forefathers have come, was also very useful.

A.—The progress made in providing suitable land for prospective settlers and existing immigrants, the steps taken to supply them with materials and skilled assistance to put up residential accommodation and with loans for agricultural development, and the measures instituted for improving the sanitary conditions in respect, especially, of drainage and water supply.

5. *Prospective settlers.*—(i) *Land.*—It will be remembered that to the original Colonisation Scheme of 1919 (sometimes called the Nunan-Luckhoo Scheme), a memorandum was attached (see Combined Court No. 58/1924), showing areas of Crown land as available for forming settlements. This land was mentioned to me as being still available. But beyond the fact that it is held in reserve, no progress has been made in providing for its clearance or drainage with the exception of area no. 1 in the Essequibo-Pomeroon district, which, is being empoldered. The later British Guiana deputation of 1923-4 admitted (see appendix A to Sir Joseph Nunan's report, dated the 20th November, 1924, in Combined Court No. 58/1924) that in 1920 there were no large areas of specially prepared land free at that time, but pointed to four separate areas apart from the north-west district, of which Mr. Keatinge wrote so enthusiastically, as immediately available for settlement, viz.:—(1) Anna Regina, Essequibo County; (2) Nismes, Demerara County; (3) Canals Polder, Demerara County; and (4) Abari, Berbice County.

Of these, I was informed that Abari was no longer open to purchase. Nismes, which I visited, is centrally situated and in the proximity of sugar estates, but has been out of cultivation for a long time and would probably require considerable expenditure before it could be made suitable for settlement. Of the two others, the Canals Polder area, which I also saw, is, like Nismes, on the west bank of the Demerara River and lies within easy reach of sugar estates. The drainage has recently been improved and there is a good supply of water. But Indian opinion regarded it as somewhat insanitary, and, certainly, in the past, this area has had an unhealthy reputation, though drainage may improve it. I was much more impressed with the Anna Regina estate in county Essequibo, which was acquired in 1923 by a company, in which Government holds a majority of shares, with the object of encouraging small cane farmers. It has good rice cultivation yielding two crops a year. The water supply is assured and drainage has been and is being improved. About 2,000 acres of culturable land are still available for settlement in addition to pasturage and there is a sugar factory on the estate. The only serious defect is that, unless the estate sugar industry takes a real turn for the better, there will be little or no work in the immediate neighbourhood for the settler and his family to undertake during their spare time, the nearest sugar estate being 6 or 7 miles away.

Mr. Keatinge, it will be remembered, was very enthusiastic about the north-west district, and, in the absence of Government funds, suggested the formation of a company to finance and develop a Colonisation Scheme. I have no doubt as to the suitability of the land, though I did not see it, but found little enthusiasm in any quarter for the proposal. Personally I do not think that any company would take the risks involved without necessary guarantees, which could not be forthcoming—e.g. as regards a continuous supply of settlers. Further, a company, unless Government controlled it, would inevitably look first to its own interests. Another objection is that the land is in an isolated position involving a long journey from Georgetown and a rough sea passage. Again, there is little work at present in the immediate neighbourhood for the settler to do in his spare time. On the whole, I think a more central spot is required in the initial stages of the experiment. Subsequently, if immigrants followed in large numbers, the north-west district could be settled very suitably.

Many other areas were also specified as containing land considered by Government to be suitable for immediate settlement. These often consisted of estates which could, no doubt, be purchased by Government, or of existing Crown lands, but in almost every case some work in the way of clearing or irrigation or drainage, or all three, would be necessary before settlers could be placed upon them. In general, it may be said that, with the exception of the Anna Regina estate, no direct measures have been taken by Government to provide land for possible immigrants, and, even in the case of Anna Regina, the acquiring company and Government primarily looked to the interests of existing settlers in making the acquisition. The Colonial Government cannot, however, be blamed for not preparing land in advance. In Sir Joseph Nunan's report, dated the 20th November, 1924, it is stated that "apart from the expenditure already approved for the irrigation, drainage, and water supply of the coast, no expenditure was promised in England or India on any lands in the Colony's possession or on option until the scheme had been accepted and until a suitable number of emigrants were ready to set out. We stated that certain indicated lands suitable for immediate settlement were at our disposal and that all further expenditure to fulfil the obligations entailed by the scheme would be incurred when necessary." This view seems reasonable, as the Colony cannot be expected to incur expenditure in advance on a scheme which may not come into force.

6. (ii) *Residential accommodation*.—A plan and specification of a standard type of dwelling has been prepared but has not been formally or finally accepted. Beyond this no action has been taken, for practically the same reasons as in the case of land. It is proposed, if immigration is reopened, to advertise for tenders for the supply of houses for erection by the settlers under skilled direction.

7. (iii) *Loans*.—The Government informed me that nothing had yet been decided as to what advances should be made to settlers to assist them in the early stages or through what channels such advances should be made. A Committee, appointed in September, 1924, to report what preliminary action was necessary in connection with the Colonisation Scheme, construed the colonisation proposals as providing that new settlers would not be entitled to land from Government until they had worked for three years as agriculturists and that there was, therefore, ample time within which to state details later in respect of the machinery required to be provided in connection with the settling of the immigrants, the making of advances and their supervision. As I hope to show in due course, the construction placed was erroneous, but in any case the amount of advances and the machinery, through which they are to be made, are of less importance than the knowledge that advances will be given and that funds are in existence for the purpose. On both these points the Colonial Government are committed and I found no desire on their part to evade their obligations. The Colonisation Scheme (see page 14 of Sir Joseph Nunan's report, dated November, 1924, and appendices A and D) clearly contemplate advances for houses, maintenance, equipment and rent, while, according to the Government, the Colonisation fund, from which such advances will in all probability be made, had *\$605,440 to its credit on the 30th June, 1925.

8. *Existing settlers*.—(i) *Land*.—In his report (page 16), dated the 20th April, 1923, Sir Joseph Nunan made a certain limited provision for reward grants for local resident families to be made under certain conditions, e.g. registration as agricultural families and work for a certain period in agricultural pursuits.

* One dollar in British Guiana is equivalent to 4s. 2d. in English money.

In his later report of November, 1924, it was considered that the large expenditure, which is contemplated for coastal schemes of drainage and irrigation, should suffice in general for the claims of existing settlers. In any case, beyond the acquisition of the Anna Regina estate, where over 1,000 East Indians occupy rice and sugar cultivation, nothing has been done by Government to provide suitable land for resident Indians or others.

On the other hand, there is no doubt that existing settlers are benefiting and will increasingly benefit, by the extensive schemes for drainage and water supply recently initiated by Government. These will be described subsequently under the appropriate heading, but, in addition to being of advantage to the public health, they are expected to free a large amount of land now subject to flooding as well as to render available for cultivation areas which, in view of defective drainage, it has not hitherto been possible to cultivate.

9. (ii) *Residential accommodation*, and (iii) *loans*.—No special steps have been taken by Government under either head. On a few sugar estates, however, notably Blairmont and Diamond, new ranges and cottages, amounting in all to 46 and 126 respectively, have been built since 1922. The improved type of range varies in length from ten rooms to four. Each room is 12 feet by 16 feet, married couples being given one or more rooms according to the size of the family. The cottages, which are a distinct advance on the ranges, have generally two rooms of equal size (10 feet by 12 feet as a rule), one cottage being allotted to each family. But for the financial depression, it is probable that more ranges and cottages of an improved type would have been built.

One of the disadvantages of life on many sugar estates is the long distance, amounting at times to 3, 4 and even 5 miles, that the labourer has to travel to his work. The Blairmont and Port Mourant estates have set an excellent example in constructing light railways for the conveyance of labourers, the Port Mourant railway being opened this year. At Plantation, Bath and Providence, labourers are now taken to their work in specially built boats drawn by mules. It is to be hoped that other estates will provide conveyance for their workers by rail or boat, preferably the former.

10. *The improvement of sanitary conditions, especially of drainage and water supply*.—If there is one direction in which the Colonial Government is entitled to great credit since the last deputation visited British Guiana, it is in the initiation of measures for improving the water supply and drainage of the Colony. Messrs. Pillai and Tivary had rightly commented on the absence of proper drainage or a pure supply of water in many areas, and made sanitary improvements a condition precedent to immigration. Sir Graeme Thomson took up the matter in 1923, and at the annual session in the same year of the Combined Court, which is the final authority in financial matters, it was unanimously agreed that loan funds to the extent of \$2,426,000 should be appropriated. Drainage schemes, affecting an area of 65 miles in all in several districts and estimated to cost \$1,232,450, have already been prepared, and surveys are being carried out in other districts. When all the schemes are brought into being, about 97 miles of coastal lands will be affected between the Courantyne river and the Pomeroon district, which in all measures over 150 miles. The actual expenditure on drainage and irrigation schemes to the end of September, 1925, was \$569,340. At the present time, according to Mr. Pudsey, the Director of Public Works, 16 miles of the Essequibo coast, 6 miles on the west coast of Demerara, 4 populous villages on the east coast of Demerara, and 2 miles on the Courantyne coast are safe from flooding in the future as a direct result of the works already completed. Altogether, 10 or 12 pumping stations will be erected, and a large number of sluices, weirs, &c. I myself saw in working order the two pumping stations, so far constructed, and many sluices. It is anticipated by the present Director that the drainage works will be completed by 1927, or, at the latest, 1928.

The work of providing a pure water supply is also being pushed on. Expenditure of over \$431,000 has been sanctioned for the sinking of 60 artesian wells of an average depth of 600 feet, and \$60,000 approximately have so far been spent. The programme provides for the boring of artesian wells in villages or districts containing from 800 to 3,000 people, two or more wells to be sunk in villages with a population of more than 3,000 people. At present five such wells have been constructed. I saw them all and found that they were greatly appreciated by the local residents.

It is estimated that 25 wells will be built each year and that the whole programme will be finished by 1928.

The acting Surgeon-General, Dr. Ozzard, anticipated very satisfactory results from the schemes in hand from the point of view of public health, and it is obvious that drainage, if properly and adequately carried out, should diminish malaria, while the supply of pure water ought to have a good effect on sickness generally, and, in particular, on bowel complaints.

Some of the larger sugar estates have also sunk artesian wells, and, now that additional boring plants have arrived in the Colony, it is probable that the number of wells on estates will increase. There is certainly room for much improvement, as the general water supply of rural British Guiana, both on and off estates, viz. rain water stored in receptacles, canals, ponds, and bush water, are open to pollution.

Another excellent project started since the last deputation's visit is the Georgetown sewerage scheme, which is being carried out by the municipality with financial assistance from Government. The existing method of sewage disposal, involving open cesspits and the "pail system," will be replaced by an up-to-date installation including internal house connections. The total estimated cost is \$2,000,000 and the scheme, which was commenced last year, is expected to be finished in 1927. The sanitary conditions of Georgetown, which contains 60,000 inhabitants, should benefit by the projected installation.

The latest vital statistics, viz., for 1924, show a birth rate among East Indians of 34.5 per mille and a death rate of 27.7. With the exception of 1920, which had a somewhat similar record, these figures are the best since 1914. It would be unsafe, however, to rely upon them in proof of any permanent improvement as yet, since vital statistics are notoriously subject to wide fluctuations due to varying climatic conditions and epidemics.

In 1924 the figure for infantile mortality among East Indians was 163 per thousand births. The death rate here also varies from year to year, but it is interesting to note that in Georgetown, which contains a fifth of the Colony's total population, the mortality among infants of all races has shown a progressive decrease from 238 in 1921 to 176 in 1924. For this satisfactory result the Infant Welfare and Maternity League, which has increased its staff since 1914 from 7 nurses in the Colony to 38, is entitled to credit. One must not, however, be too optimistic and increased and sustained effort is necessary, especially in rural areas both on and off estates.

In comparison with the United Provinces the death rate of adults and infants is lower. At the same time the birth rate is smaller.

B.—What improvements, if any, have taken place in the political and economic status of the resident Indian community since the earlier Indian deputation visited the Colony in 1922 ?

I.—POLITICAL.

11. (i) *Voters.*—The following figures are of interest:— *not classified areas free.*

Voters for the Legislature and Town Councils.

	Legislature.		Georgetown Town Council.		New Amsterdam Town Council.	
	Indians.	Non-Indians.	Indians.	Non-Indians.	Indians.	Non-Indians.
1913	223	4,515	20	499	Not available.	
1921	577	5,597	57	920	3	119
1925	1,022	7,825	94	1,491	20	155

The marked increase, absolute and relative, in the number of Indian voters both for the Legislature and town councils is most satisfactory. It is due partly to the good work of individual members of the British Guiana East Indian Association and partly to the influence of the Pillai deputation, which roused the community from its political lethargy. There are, so far, no political districts in which the number of Indian registered voters is as large or larger than that of non-Indians, but in three the percentage of Indian voters is now above 20 per cent. At present one Indian, Mr. J. A. Luckhoo, holds a seat in the Combined Court, but at the next elections in 1926 there is every possibility of an increase in the number provided Indians combine as well as organise for the purpose. Unfortunately internal dissensions have often hampered, and still hamper, political progress and united action.

12. (ii) *Government service.*—The following figures were supplied to me by the Colonial Government. They do not include the police force or subordinate, temporary

or menial establishments, and are confined to clerks and higher officials on the fixed pensionable establishment:—

Year.	Number employed with salary of £150 and over.		Number employed with salary under £150.	
	Non-Indians.	Indians.	Non-Indians.	Indians.
	1913	288	1	94	8
1921	323	8	112	27
1924	358	23	97	14
1931	380	27	99	17

The figures for 1924 are a great advance on those for 1913, but as compared with 1921 there is no appreciable increase in numbers, the difference being due to the salaries of Indian interpreters being incremental. Indians in Government employ, mainly because of their defective education, are still far too few in comparison with the blacks and other communities.

13. (iii) *Education.*—Major Bain Gray, the Commissioner of Education, supplied me with the following educational statistics:—

Number of pupils on registers of primary schools receiving full grants-in-aid.

School year ending June.	East Indians.			Other races.			Grand total.	Percentage of East Indians.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1913	Not available.		7,148	Not available.		38,965	46,113	15.5
1921	6,818	2,421	9,239	13,892	13,734	27,626	36,865	25.06
1924	7,816	2,937	10,753	15,003	14,807	29,810	40,563	26.5
1934	10,042	6,417	16,459				47,811	34.4

Number of teachers and pupil teachers employed in primary schools receiving full grants-in-aid.

Year.	East Indians.			Other races.			Grand total.	Percentage of East Indians.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.		
1923	20	1	21	320	598	918	939	2.13
1924	37	6	43	406	770	1,176	1,219	3.52
1934			72					

The above figures show an appreciable advance since 1913 and some progress since 1921. The percentage of East Indian children attending primary schools as compared with the East Indian population of school-going age also rose from 30.6 in 1920 to 38.8 in 1924. If the compulsory education ordinance had been rigidly enforced in the case of Indians the percentage would have been higher.

I was unable to get complete statistics of the number of Indians and non-Indians receiving secondary education. In the principal secondary institution, viz., Queen's College, there has been a satisfactory increase of Indian pupils from 17 in 1923 to 31 in 1925. In the New Amsterdam High School, however, which is also frequented by Indian pupils, there has been a decrease. On the whole there has been a large increase since 1913 and a small rise since 1921 in the number of Indians in secondary schools.

II.—ECONOMIC.

14. *Wages.*—The average all-round earnings on the sugar estates of the Colony since 1920 and the percentage of total absences for all causes are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Average earnings per day worked.			Average percentage of working days lost.	Average earnings per week.		
	Shovelmen.	Male weeders.	Female weeders.		Shovelmen.	Male weeders.	Female weeders.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.		\$	\$	\$
1913	—	27	17	25	—	1.21	.76
1920	81	71	56	25	3.64	3.19	2.52
1921	56	50	39	30	2.35	2.10	1.63
1922	44	39	32	27	1.89	1.67	1.37
1923	50	43	34	25	2.25	1.93	1.53
1924	51	44	34	26	2.24	1.93	1.49
1925	51	44	33	25	2.29	1.98	1.48
1931	45	37	28	34			
1932	44	38	29				
1933	44	38	30				

The weekly earnings have been obtained by multiplying the average amount of work per day by the number of days worked per week, which is practically $4\frac{1}{2}$.

At each regular visit to an estate the Immigration Agent also obtains an average of the earnings for the week previous to his visit of the 12 shovelmen who have earned most in that week, and similarly the averages of six male weeders and six female weeders. The averages of these monthly highest averages reduced to earnings per day worked are given below for 1920-5:—

				Average highest per day worked.		
				Shovelmen.	Male weeders.	Female weeders.
				\$	\$	\$
1920	-	-	-	1.08	1.20	.61
1921	-	-	-	.76	.72	.51
1922	-	-	-	.62	.57	.42
1923	-	-	-	.73	.64	.48
1924	-	-	-	.73	.65	.46
1925	-	-	-	.73	.61	.48

Both sets of figures were supplied to me by the Immigration Department, from whose annual reports they are taken, and for comparative purposes are adequate. Existing wages, it will be seen, while much higher than before the war, are appreciably lower than in 1920, the year of the great sugar boom. At the same time they are better than the figures for 1922. The latter, however, were for the whole year. The Pillai deputation were in the Colony in the early months of 1922, when wages, though falling, had not reached the lowest point. It may, therefore, safely be stated that wages on estates are much the same as in the early part of 1922, while since 1923 they have been stationary. An average man and an average woman receive at present 8s. 3d. and 6s. 2d. respectively per week for $4\frac{1}{2}$ days worked, though their earnings, however, can be and often are supplemented during the rest of the week by work on their own fields, by the sale of milk, &c.

My inquiries showed that the rates paid to labourers working under the Public Works Department have also not changed since the last deputation's visit. East Indian males employed on such works receive 60 to 72 cents per working day of nine hours, and women and girls from 24 to 36 cents.

15. *Cost of living.*—In the following figures the scale of living given in appendix VII of Mr. Keatinge's report is used, except that in the morning ration an equivalent of biscuit for bread has been used, as no record, according to the acting Immigration General, has been kept of the price of bread. In place, therefore, of \$2.26 in appendix VII, \$2.38 have been substituted.

<i>Cost of living for an adult male.</i>								
		31 December.	15 March.	31 December.			June.	1934
Year	-	1913	1922	1922	1923	1924	1925	
Cost	-	1.53	2.38	2.56	2.20	2.23	2.39	1.74

It will be seen that the cost of living is unchanged as compared with March, 1922, when the last deputation visited the Colony. In comparison with 1923 and 1924 there has been a slight rise, due, mainly, to the somewhat higher prices of rice and flour. In the following table certain main articles of food, with their prices, are given:—

	31 Mar. 1914.	31 Dec. 1920.	31 Dec. 1921.	31 Dec. 1924.	30 June 1925.
Rice per gall. (8 lbs. 4 ozs.)	29-30	44-48	24	28	32
Dal (per lb.)	-	3½-4	16	8	6
Flour (per lb.)	-	3	12	8	6½
Ghee (per lb.)	-	28½-30	72	60	56
Cocoanut oil (per pint)	-	14	16	12	16

Prices are still high as compared with pre-war rates, but, though there are fluctuations in the cost of individual articles, the general cost of living has remained almost stationary for the last three years.

16. *General economic position.*—In chapter V of his report Mr. Keatinge gave figures under various heads regarding the economic position of Indians in British Guiana for 1920. I give below, where possible, the figures for 1913, and have

brought his figures up-to-date under the different heads. Some fresh information regarding the material resources of Indians has also been incorporated.

(a) *Trading and other licences taken out by Indians.*

	1913.	1920.	1924.
Spirit shops - - -	8	8	5
Drug shops - - -	56	46	69
Cook shops - - -	33	25	26
Bread shops - - -	5	6	22
Stores - - -	96	64	92
Tobacco - - -	600	629	667
Hucksters - - -	1,523	1,189	1,094
Motor cars - - -	1	90	200
Motor cycles - - -	1	3	8
Cycles - - -	480	981	949
Dogs - - -	4,979	7,925	7,896

(b) *Accounts of Indians in savings banks.*

1913: depositors, 9,482; deposited 592,905 dollars.

1920: " 8,716; " 795,180 "

1924: " 8,545; " 855,041 "

1933: " 10,704; " 897,078 "

1934: " 11,807; " 954,174 "

(c) *Remittances to India through the post office.*

1920, 7,195 dollars; 1924, 8,663 dollars.

(d) *Value of properties owned and taxes paid by Indians in the municipality of Georgetown.*

1913: appraised value 243,140 dollars. Tax 5,892 dollars.

1921: " " 560,575 " " 18,835 "

1924: " " 581,799 " " 17,453 "

1933: " " 760,120 " " 30,405 "

(e) *Value of properties owned and taxes paid by Indians in the municipality of New Amsterdam.*

1913: appraised value 94,360 dollars. Tax 2,359 dollars.

1925: " " 110,270 " " 4,410 "

1933: " " 135,865 " " 5,097 "

(f) *Purchase of land by Indians.*

1913: purchases, 664; total value, 60,937 dollars.

1920: " 852; " 379,949 "

1924: " 622; " 219,860 "

1934: " 161; " 206,032 "

The drop in 1924 is attributed to the poor rice crops from 1922 onwards, since most of the lands purchased by Indians are in rice-growing areas. I think it probable, however, that there was a good deal of speculation in 1920, when land values owing to the boom in sugar were generally inflated. In any case the value of purchases by non-Indians has fallen to a much larger extent since 1920.

(g) *Indians and non-Indians in receipt of poor relief.*

	Indians.	Non-Indians.	Percentage of Indians.
Outdoor relief, 1922 -	188	2,010	9
" " 1924 1935 -	244 866	2,417 2,875	10 23
Indoor relief, 1922 -	213	746	28
" " 1924 -	184	785	23
" " 1935 -	217	843	25

As Messrs. Pillai and Tivary rightly pointed out in their report, the number of Indians in receipt of relief would undoubtedly be larger but for the periodical repatriation of paupers. Nevertheless, the difference in numbers between Indians and non-Indians, particularly in outdoor relief, is very marked.

(h) *Cattle owned by Indians on estates.*

1913 -	13,895	1921 -	17,382	1924 -	16,700
1935 -	24,316				

(i) *Licensed cattle pens and byres and milk licences of Indians under the Local Government Board.*

1913 :	pens and byres 516 ;	milk licences 466	1935 Calt
1920 :	" " 416 ;	" " 594	
1924 :	" " 561 ;	" " 839	
1935	852	1,182	

(j) *Rice cultivation.*

	Acres reaped.	Bags of paddy per acre.
1921 -	64,100	12
1922 -	60,500	9
1924 -	40,270	17
1925 -	47,800 (estimated)	15 (estimated)
1934	70,951	12

Much of the rice cultivation is in Indian hands and there are also many large and small Indian owners of rice lands. The fall in the area reaped is mainly due to the fact that the high prices obtainable for rice during the war and immediately afterwards led cultivators to sacrifice quality for quantity. The increased returns per acre obtained during the last two years prove this. On the other hand, Indians complain (not, I think, without good reason) that the embargo, (since removed), placed after the war on the export of rice by the Government of Sir Wilfred Collet tended to discourage the cultivation of rice.

17. *Comments on economic progress.*—It is unfortunate that, unlike the Governments of Mauritius and Trinidad, the Government of British Guiana were unable to give figures regarding the extent of land owned or even cultivated by Indians. It is an omission which, one hopes, will be rectified, as nothing could show more clearly the prosperity or the reverse of the various classes which constitute the population of British Guiana. It is not possible for me, therefore, to state what progress, if any, has been made in the ownership and cultivation of land since 1922, but there is little doubt that, at least as compared with 1913, Indian ownership has increased.

The figures, however, given above under the various heads clearly indicate increased prosperity during the last 12 years, though I do not consider that there is any marked difference since the last deputation's visit. The intervening time is too short to expect an appreciable advance, while, further, the last three years have in general been periods of depression. Nevertheless here too the figures, on the whole, show some increase in the material resources of the East Indian community.

C.—The steps, if any, taken by the Government of British Guiana to provide facilities for the repatriation of resident Indians who are willing to return to British Guiana.

18. *Repatriation.*—The following figures give the number of repatriations since 1921 :—

Year.	Free and assisted passages.	Paupers.	Total.	Percentage of paupers to total repatriated.
1921	398	56	454	12
1922	No ship.			
1923	132	69	201	34
1924	287	83	370	21
1925	394	84	478	17
1932	228	105	333	22

Except that the cost of clothing for adults, minors, and infants has fallen from \$20, \$15, and \$3 respectively in 1922 to \$12, \$7, and \$2 in 1925, and that, mainly as the result of the disappearance of war conditions, the percentage of paupers repatriated is higher than in the years immediately preceding the Pillai deputation, the conditions governing the repatriation of Indians remain unchanged since the last deputation's visit. Nor when I arrived in the Colony did I find any intention on the part of Government to make concessions. Both Messrs. Pillai and Tivary as well as Mr. Keatinge had pointed out two main grievances requiring early redress.

The first was the greatly increased contribution levied from repatriates as a result of the large rise in the rates of passage since they left India. According to the terms of the contract, one-half of the passage money has to be paid by Government and the other half by the person repatriated. The hardship consists in a male adult

now having to pay \$78 in place of \$30 for his passage, with a corresponding rise in the cost of clothing.

The second was that disability as well as destitution had to be proved before a pauper could be repatriated.

In the pamphlet entitled "Status of Indians in British Guiana," published in Delhi on the 24th February, 1924, the British Guiana deputation, on behalf of the Colony, admitted, among other things, the necessity for "more generous measures as regards repatriation." The question was raised before me by hundreds of Indians and was brought forward in many addresses. I am in entire agreement with Messrs. Pillai, Tivary and Keatinge on the desirability of an early settlement of both points at issue.

As regards the first grievance, in consultation with members of the Committee of the British Guiana East Indian Association and other leading Indians, I suggested to the Colonial Government, as a reasonable compromise, that 75 per cent. of the enhanced cost of both the return passage and clothing should be borne by Government and 25 per cent. by the person repatriated. According to the strict letter of the contract, the Colonial Government may be right in their present attitude, but I am convinced that a more liberal interpretation is necessary. I doubt, even if the concession is made, whether the number of repatriates will be very large, and, in any case, their numbers will annually diminish. I am aware that a number of those repatriated to India clamour to be sent back to British Guiana. For instance, I was informed by the Immigration Department that in 1921 and 1922 special arrangements were made for the return, at their request, of 270 and 160 repatriates respectively, and that in October 1923 over 100 British Guiana Indians in Calcutta were anxious to be sent back to British Guiana. This fact, however, should not prevent the Government from being just and even generous in their obligations to Indian immigrants, many of whom look forward in their old age to a return to their country, and I am hopeful that some action will be taken. The Colonial Government are, of course, under no obligation to take repatriated immigrants back to British Guiana.

As to the second point, Mr. Keatinge, in para. 74 of his report, advocated, as did Messrs. Pillai and Tivary, the repatriation of men who were destitute though not permanently incapable of labour. He used the following words in this connection:—

"I do not think that an able-bodied man can ordinarily claim a free return passage on that ground, even though he were possessed of any visible property; but it seems to me that it is straining the interpretation too far to say that, unless a man is pronounced to be permanently incapable of labour, no degree of poverty will entitle him to a free return passage. I think that there must be a considerable class of men, more or less broken in health and *morale* and possessed of no appreciable amount of property, who may be taken to qualify for a free return passage even though they cannot be pronounced to be permanently incapable of labour."

I invited the Colonial Government to accept Mr. Keatinge's interpretation, which strikes me as reasonable, and am glad to state that the Government assured me in writing that his view was accepted.

The only other point that I would urge in connection with repatriation is that any concessions made should be notified and given without delay and irrespective of whether or not further immigration is allowed. Indian opinion in the Colony is very sore on the subject and it is impolitic from the Government's point of view to allow grievances of this nature to continue.

D.—What are the sentiments of the Hindu residents in the matter of cremation of their dead, and whether you have any recommendations to make?

19. *Cremation.*—If I had not visited Mauritius and Trinidad before going to British Guiana, I should, like Messrs. Pillai and Tivary, have been extremely surprised to learn that Hindus buried instead of cremating their dead, since cremation among Hindus is universal in India. My visits, however, to other Colonies have made it clear that Indian customs undergo considerable changes in the Colonies. For instance, among Hindus in British Guiana there are no depressed classes, caste restrictions in respect of marriage as well as food are practically non-existent, and there is no *purdah*. Religious friction between Hindus and Muslims is unknown, and I have seen Hindus in mosques and Muslims in temples. In these circumstances, the absence of cremation did not appear so surprising as it otherwise would have done. In reply to enquiries I was informed that, save in Dr. Wharton's

case, which is referred to by Messrs. Pillai and Tivary (para. 125 of their report), no application on the subject of cremation had ever been made to the authorities. What impressed me even more was the fact that in none of the many addresses presented to me, though there were frequent references to grievances in connection with marriages, was any complaint made by Hindus on the subject of the lack of facilities for burning their dead. The fact is that long absence from India, the changed conditions of life in the Colony, the absence of a similar custom among the other communities, and possibly the high price of fuel, have led Hindus to abandon the practice of cremation.

As the law stands at present, I was informed that the Town Council of Georgetown is authorised to establish a crematorium for the disposal of human corpses. But no crematorium has been constructed, nor, so far as I could find out, had any application on the subject been made by Indians to the Council. The local laws in general do not appear to prohibit cremation, but there is no machinery in existence for carrying it out. In the memorandum published by the British Guiana deputation, dated 4th February, 1924, it is stated "that Indians desirous of cremating their dead will have opportunities afforded for so doing. There has never been any legislation prohibiting cremation. It is a mere question of arrangements." I think that this is the position to-day. If a demand was made by responsible Indian opinion in the Colony, it is probable that Government would make the necessary arrangements. The matter, however, is not one to which the local Indians attach great importance, and in any case I think it preferable to leave them to deal with the matter. For future immigrants, however, I think that some provision for cremation should be made in the vicinity of the lands on which they will be settled. It would then be seen how far Hindus availed themselves of these facilities.

CHAPTER II.—GENERAL REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

20. *General condition of Indians.*—The facts and figures which I have quoted in previous paragraphs show, I think, that on the whole, and considering the classes from which the Indians in British Guiana and their forefathers have come, the community has prospered. Even if statistics are ignored, the eye cannot be deceived. In great part it is the humblest classes that go to British Guiana. For instance, of the immigrants arriving there from 1908 to 1913, Chamars formed by far the largest caste. Ahirs, Koris and Kurmis were next in number. To those who are familiar with rural life in the congested districts of the United Provinces and the difficulties in the material and social progress of the lower classes, the change is striking. Educational and medical facilities in British Guiana are superior to those in rural India. There are no caste restrictions or purdah, and the Colonial Indian, man and woman, has a somewhat higher standard of living and is certainly more independent than his confrère in India. There are no political or economic inequalities, such as exist, for instance, in South Africa, no segregation, and no restrictions against the acquisition of land. The general prosperity is not so marked as in Mauritius, where Indians own over 40 per cent. of the sugar cultivation, or as in Trinidad, where 100,000 acres of land are in the hands of Indian proprietors. For this difference, however, two factors are mainly responsible, viz., the natural difficulties of the coast lands involving considerable expenditure on sea defence, drainage, and irrigation as well as co-operative effort, and, further, the insanitary condition of considerable areas due to defective drainage. Nevertheless, when one sees many Indian landowners, substantial cultivators, legal and medical practitioners, merchants, shopkeepers, and Government servants, it is impossible not to feel that the community has progressed. As in Mauritius and Trinidad, the main credit for this progress is due to the eminently laudable qualities of industry and thrift which seem innate in the Indian, and enable him, wherever he goes, successfully to face hardship and competition. The Government and people of the Colony, in which this progress has been made, are also entitled to their fair share of credit. By no means has every Indian made good in the Colony, and Georgetown, in particular, possesses a number of pitiable objects living a hand-to-mouth existence, but Indian indigents outside Georgetown constitute a small minority, and poverty in general is not so patent as in most parts of India. Almost every British Guiana Indian who had visited India was positive on this point. Now that the system of indenture has happily been brought to an end, and sanitary measures introduced, I am confident that, in the absence of any severe agricultural calamities, the future progress of Indians will be even more marked.

21. *Further immigration.*—In the resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Education, Health, and Lands (Overseas), dated the 7th June, 1924, it is stated that, subject to receipt of the report which I am now writing, the Standing Committee of the present Indian Legislature, after full consideration, and after examining Mr. Tivary, were inclined to view with favour the Colonisation Scheme put forward by the British Guiana deputation of 1923-4.

Thinking Indians in the Colony, though emphatically opposed to anything in the nature of a purely or mainly labour scheme, are all but unanimous in favour of further immigration, subject to certain conditions. Their reasons for desiring the resumption of immigration are threefold. In the first place, they consider that a cessation will bring about a severance from India and from India's interest in British Guiana and, eventually, the denationalisation of the community and its absorption into other races. Secondly, they feel that, unlike Mauritius, where Indians constitute 70 per cent. of the inhabitants, their existing numbers (42 per cent. of the population) are not yet sufficient to enable them to secure their due influence in the Colony. Thirdly, they believe that periodical immigration presents an opportunity to the Indian community for securing preliminary reforms, and that once immigration ceases the opportunity will disappear.

The above reasons are self-explanatory, strike me as being sound and have weighed with me greatly in arriving at my conclusions. For if educated Indian opinion in general had been opposed, as in Mauritius, to a further influx of Indians, I should have been very doubtful about recommending it. I met only two Indian leaders who were opposed to immigration in any form, viz., Mr. F. Kwall and Mr. Arnold Emmanuel Sreeram. The former, however, signed the British Guiana East Indian Association's petition for immigration less than two years ago, while the latter is a young and recently returned barrister from England and lacks experience.

These gentlemen thought that the long distance from India as well as, to use their own words, the economic and moral deterioration of Indians in British Guiana were decisive factors against further immigration. The point about distance, however, would have more force if there were not already Indians in the Colony. What has now to be considered is the renewal and not the commencement of immigration. As shown in previous paragraphs, I do not think that the charge of general economic deterioration can for a moment be sustained. On the question of morals I admit that the very high standard of sexual morality prevailing in rural India is not maintained in British Guiana, nor is the Colonial-born Indian as temperate in the use of alcohol as the cultivator or agricultural labourer in India. But for this deterioration the previous gross disproportion between the sexes has been in large part responsible, and it must also be remembered that a substantial proportion of immigrants in former days did not come from rural India. The disparity between the sexes has now almost disappeared, and with the influx of competent religious teachers who, it is hoped, will accompany any future immigrants, and with the general advance in education, there is reason to believe that moral standards will rise.

I also met many persons belonging to the indigent classes, mainly in Georgetown, who were opposed to a fresh ingress of Indians. These persons, mostly illiterate and very poor, naturally judged others by their own experience, and were afraid that a further depression of their condition would result if more Indians were introduced. They had not a single good word to say of anyone in the Colony including the educated leaders of their own community. It was impossible not to sympathise with their misfortunes, but at the same time their opinions, often crude and sometimes illogical, are not safe guides on such an important matter as Indian immigration. On the other side, apart from landowners, who might be thought to be biased in the matter, were many legal and medical practitioners, merchants, shopkeepers, schoolmasters, Government servants, and other educated gentlemen competent to give considered and independent opinions.

After giving my best thought to the matter and in full consultation with responsible Indians in British Guiana, I consider that the opinion of the Standing Committee of the Indian Legislature is justified, and that, subject to certain conditions, the Colonisation Scheme as elaborated by Sir Joseph Numan in his report dated the 20th November, 1924, and in the statement of February, 1924, published in India by the British Guiana deputation, should be accepted. Provided certain preliminary conditions, to which I shall presently refer, are fulfilled, and that the scheme is fairly and fully carried out, I believe that it is both generous and practicable and at least deserving of a trial. In some respects it is more liberal

than any scheme that I have seen for European land settlement in Canada, Australia, New Zealand or South Africa, where, for instance, free or assisted repatriation is not provided.

22. *Land settlement or labour.*—There is, however, one preliminary point of prime importance which, in my opinion, requires to be cleared up and over which I experienced considerable difficulty in the Colony. The original British Guiana Colonisation Scheme referred to two classes of immigrants, viz. (1) those who would take up land at once and (2) those who would work, in the first instance, for three years on sugar estates before receiving grants of land. Messrs. Pillai and Tivary, while agreeing with Mr. Keatinge that it would be possible to make available large areas of suitable land for the purpose of settlement by Indian agriculturists and that such a scheme would be desirable, deprecated anything in the nature of a purely or largely labour scheme.

The British Guiana deputation to India of 1923-4 emphasised the land settlement side of the scheme, and pointed to land (see appendix A to Sir Joseph Nunan's report of November, 1924), which could be made suitable for immediate occupation by Indian settlers. From the resolution also of the Government of India of June, 1924, and the terms of my enquiry, it is, I understand, the provision of land which has throughout appealed to the Indian Government and Legislature. On page 12 of Sir Joseph Nunan's report of November, 1924, the following words occur: "The emigrants were to be selected in families of the agricultural classes, to receive free passages and to have an absolutely free choice of occupation on arrival. The Colony's Commissioner would have the sole right of selecting these families. To prevent any undue burden on the Colony's resources and to avoid overweighting any land settlement scheme at the outset, he would naturally take care that no undue proportion of selected families would have already made up their minds to refuse offers of agricultural employment. For any settlement in the north-west district no question of employment could arise, but for the coast districts the great majority, probably four-fifths at the outset, should have an open mind as regards their initial occupation. As a preliminary to their arrival a Settlement Commission was to be appointed, which would draw up a land settlement scheme and also plans for the agricultural employment of the newcomers, with due regard to the requirements of the various districts and to the interests of the settlers themselves. Absolute freedom of choice of an employer or employment would, however, be strictly adhered to."

I repeatedly told the Colonial Government and the planters that my interpretation of the scheme as put forward in India was that a free and straightforward choice was to be given to the would-be immigrant as to whether at the outset he would prefer land—i.e. in the language of appendix A to Sir Joseph Nunan's report, "specially prepared land" under the terms stated therein, or employment for three years on sugar estates. I stated that, in my opinion, provided the choice was unfettered and the land suitable, the great majority of the immigrants would in all probability select land. I added that to the Government and people of India a scheme of immediate land settlement would naturally be more attractive than a labour scheme, even though the latter led to grants of land after three years. The Colonial Government and planters, however, while admitting that my interpretation was feasible, considered that, since Sir Joseph Nunan expressed a desire to avoid overweighting land settlement, left the selection of immigrants with the Colony's officer, referred to four-fifths as having an open mind till their arrival in British Guiana, and, further, since he estimated in appendix D to his report of November, 1924, which was laid before and passed by the Combined Court, that only one-fifth, or at the most two-fifths, would require land at the outset, the majority of immigrants were expected to work in the first instance on the estates. Further, according to the Colonial Government, this "very essential difference of opinion" necessitated consultation with the new Governor and another reference to the Combined Court.*

In discussions which I had with the planters and Government I replied that the Indian Government could not be bound by what was admittedly a mere opinion or estimate of an officer of the Colonial Government, and, further, that Sir J. Nunan had only stated that four-fifths of the immigrants would have an *open mind* on arrival, and not that they would necessarily take employment on the estates. He had also more than once declared that absolute freedom of choice of employment was to be adhered to. I was fortified in my view by a clear and concise note (appendix I), with which I

* In a letter written to me by the Colonial Office since this report went to press it is stated that "the Colonial Government accept your view that the terms set forth in Sir Joseph Nunan's report of the 20th November, 1924, must be offered to all immigrants introduced under the proposed scheme." This is satisfactory.

agree, given to me by the hon. Mr. Popham Lobb, acting Governor, who was previously Colonial Secretary, by the written statements (appendices II and III) of Messrs. Luckhoo and Panday, who were members of the last British Guiana deputation to India, as well as by Sir Joseph Nunan himself, an extract from whose note I give in appendix III. This last note, while I do not accept the estimate of numbers anxious to take land, makes it clear that there was never any guarantee of labourers and that the scheme was primarily one of land settlement. I would also draw attention to His Excellency Sir Graeme Thomson's despatch to the Colonial Office, dated the 5th July, 1923, in which he states that "the emigrants must come in with the right to choose for themselves whether they shall serve registered employers or not, and the Colony considers it a matter of comparative indifference whether they spend the first three years in agricultural pursuits on their own behalf or whether they spend them in working for an employer." He adds later that "the Colony must begin by frankly accepting and advocating a scheme which is primarily one of colonisation." The leading newspaper in the Colony, the *Daily Argosy*, supported my interpretation. So did the Indian community, which dislikes the idea of a labour scheme. The representatives of the black and coloured communities also preferred a scheme of land settlement, though, naturally enough, they wished the same terms to be offered to negro immigrants.

I do not believe that an agriculturist, if offered specially prepared land, would prefer labour to land on arrival in British Guiana, especially when he would be accompanied in all probability in the same steamer with persons who had already selected land, and met on his arrival by local Indians. I go further. I am of opinion that an influx of labourers is not desirable. The sugar industry in British Guiana is at present in a depressed condition, the price of sugar, when I was there, being very little above the pre-war figure, while the cost of production is considerably higher. It is probable that if the depression continues a few of the smaller estates may be closed. Wages are considerably lower at present than those mentioned by the earlier British Guiana deputation, which contemplated in 1920 a wage of Rs. 3 a day for an adult, and a saving of Re. 1. Indeed, the present daily wage, as I have shown in para. 14, is only just over 2s. for the average worker and not 3s. as given in the Delhi statement of February, 1924. The industry is quite unable to offer the counter attractions which, Sir Joseph Nunan thought, would induce immigrants to prefer ~~land to labour~~. Lastly, even the planters assured me that in present circumstances they would be satisfied, if they could get the new emigrants to work on their estates during their spare time, though they would, of course, prefer a labour scheme.

Though I am not directly concerned with the financial position of the Colonial Government, I am aware that the fall in the price of sugar is a source of embarrassment to them. I realise that they may have to recast Sir Joseph Nunan's estimates, but it must be remembered that in having given an immigrant absolute freedom of choice of employment, they were, and are, bound to take risks. Further, most of the expenditure in preparing land, providing loans, &c., will ultimately have to be undertaken, even if the immigrant first goes to a sugar estate, since, on the expiry of three years, he will be entitled to a grant of land. Lastly, in either case loans, which form a fair portion of the total expenditure, will eventually be recouped. Before my departure I suggested, subject, of course, to ultimate approval by the Government of India and the Indian Legislature, what seemed to me to be a reasonable compromise, viz., that in place of a large number of families, viz., 7,500, as originally contemplated, to work as labourers at the outset as well as take up land, a far smaller number should be recruited for immediate land settlement. In fact, I have always held the view, which is strengthened by the present depression of the sugar industry, that the experiment of further immigration should be started on a small scale. At the outset 500 families, or, say, 1,500 souls in all, should be sufficient. For immigration in general, the Colony has in addition to the Colonisation Fund (\$605,442), the Immigration Fund (\$93,628), Return Passages Fund (\$146,139), and Repatriation Fund (\$605,442). Both the Colonial and Indian Governments stand to gain by an experiment of this nature. The expenses of the British Guiana Government would obviously be smaller. If, for instance, the scheme proved a failure, their liabilities in the matter of repatriation would be less. On the other hand, if the scheme was successful the way would be open to further immigration on a larger scale, as contemplated by Sir Joseph Nunan, with in all probability less expenditure on passages, &c. The responsibility of the Indian Government would also be correspondingly smaller, if the scheme was not successful.

23. *Conditions precedent to, or concurrent with, the resumption of immigration.*—On page 15 of his report dated November, 1924, Sir Joseph Nunan makes the following:

quotation from the memorandum of February, 1924, published in Delhi by the British Guiana deputation :—

“The recommendations of the Pillai-Tivary report comprise—adopting the order of section 13 of the report :—

- “(1) Provision of areas of suitable land for settlement, along with the necessary organisation for assisting the settlers in their initial difficulties ;
- “(2) Improvement of sanitary conditions, including the drinking water supply ;
- “(3) Passing of the Declaratory Ordinance as to status and the adoption of measures for securing fair and adequate representation for Indians in both Courts of the British Guiana Legislature ;
- “(4) More rigid enforcement of the present Education Ordinance (to which must be added from other passages of the report : Suitable provision for vernacular education) ;
- “(5) Special provision for marriages of Hindus and Moslems ;
- “(6) Right of cremation of their dead by the Hindus ;
- “(7) Improvement of housing arrangements, especially as regards married immigrants ;
- “(8) Non-employment of children in ‘ creole gangs ’ on estates ;
- “(9) Independent boards of arbitration as regards wages ;
- “(10) More generous measures as regards repatriation, including more frequent return ships with improved arrangements ;
- “(11) Official representation of India in British Guiana.

“The report expressed doubt as to whether the Colony would in the near future be able to find funds necessary for land settlement and the improvement of sanitary conditions. I may say that on this point we are in a position to give satisfactory assurances to the Government, Legislature, and people of India.

“It may be mentioned that every one of the recommendations of the Pillai-Tivary report is included in the original Nunan-Luckhoo scheme and they are therefore included in its reaffirmation. In short, the Colony is prepared to carry them all into effect.”

I took this statement to mean that Sir Joseph Nunan, on behalf of the Government of the Colony, had accepted the Pillai-Tivary recommendations as summarised by him, especially as the statement appears in a memorandum issued in India and incorporated in a report which was approved by the Combined Court in December, 1924. Moreover, it has never been challenged by the Colonial Government during the 18 months and more since its publication. The Hon. Mr. Popham Lobb, acting Governor (see appendix I), accepted my interpretation and the planters raised no objection, except that they considered that more generous measures regarding repatriation should be subject to the reopening of Indian immigration. The Government, however, while not repudiating it, informed me that the Combined Court and the new Governor would have to be referred to before they could give their decision. In consultation with Indian opinion I venture to think that, as a condition precedent to or concurrent with the inauguration of the scheme, the Pillai-Tivary recommendations as summarised above should be carried out, subject to certain modifications and some additions which I shall now consider. I place below my final recommendations, and propose, at the same time, to show how far the main Pillai-Tivary recommendations have been carried out. I take each recommendation in the order given above.

(1) Provision of areas of suitable land for settlement, along with the necessary organisation for assisting the settlers in their initial difficulties.

24. I have already dealt with these in paras. 5-7. The Anna Regina estate, for instance, has excellent rice land and pasturage, and the drainage schemes now being carried out will open up further areas in the Colony and improve the existing land. An even better method, as pointed out in Mr. Keatinge's report (para. 22), is for Government to purchase one or more of the smaller sugar estates existing, or recently abandoned, as in such cases the expenses of empoldering are much smaller. The Government have already done this in the case of the successful settlements at Windsor Forest, Hague, and Jalousie, and, according to the list of lands supplied to me, it appears that they are still prepared to do this. Several of these lands, e.g. Blankenburg and Hope, seem *prima facie* suitable. In any case I suggest that the onus of providing and preparing land should be placed on the Colonial Government. It will be entirely in the interests of that Government to see that the land is suitable

and the scheme a success. They will, no doubt, be guided in their choice by the Land Settlement Commission and Colonisation Board, and an officer of the Government of India will also be present, as contemplated under the scheme, to protect the interests of settlers. It is extremely difficult for a visitor without adequate knowledge of local conditions to suggest suitable land. The local authorities are far more competent to deal with the matter. It is sufficient to say that suitable land for settlement by Indians can be made available within a short time and without excessive cost.

Five acres of land have been promised per family. Most people were of opinion that this was sufficient, since a larger area would inevitably entail the employment of outside labour, which the newcomer could not afford. Rice growing, with ground provisions and plantains later on, would be the most suitable form of cultivation. It is less expensive than sugar and entails less labour. Moreover, most Indian agriculturists from the middle and eastern districts of the United Provinces have an intimate knowledge of rice growing. The prospects of rice are admitted on all sides to be good. Its cultivation, however, even in places such as the Essequibo coast, where two crops can be reaped each year, would only take up a few months (not more than six) of an agriculturist's time, nor would it support him and his family without other work. During his spare time, in accordance with the general practice prevailing in the Colony, the cultivator would be free to take up employment on a sugar estate, Government works, &c. In fact, it is desirable for this purpose that his land should be in the proximity of sugar estates or Government works so that he may not have to go far for his work. It should also be within reasonable reach of markets. Without work, even with five acres of rice land, a family could not maintain itself with any degree of comfort. With work it was universally agreed that a land-owning settler would make a comfortable living and amass considerable savings. The great majority of rice cultivators in British Guiana at present do not possess five acres. For the first few weeks, as stated by Sir Joseph Nunan on page 13 of his report of November, 1924, the newcomers would be maintained free of charge. Advances, as contemplated by the British Guiana deputation, would subsequently have to be made to the settler to enable him to purchase seed, implements, &c., to loan or buy cattle to maintain himself and his family at the outset, and generally to tide him over the first one or two harvests. Persons recruited should be from agricultural families and should be young, healthy, and active, and there should not be more than one child per family. My experience in Mauritius demonstrated the undesirability of recruiting persons with large families or returned immigrants from other colonies. The Colony's selecting officer should be assisted by an officer of the local Government of the province in which recruitment is made, who, among other things, should see that the terms, which should be in writing, are clearly and fairly placed before the would-be immigrant. I attach the greatest importance to this and to the immigrant being an absolutely free agent with an unfettered choice both in India and British Guiana. Houses would have to be provided, preferably before the arrival of the settler, but on not too expensive a scale, since as the money spent on houses will, under the scheme, eventually have to be repaid by the immigrant, it is inexpedient to saddle him with heavy expenditure at the outset. Free hospital provision will have to be given and close and kindly supervision at least for the first year.

It is obvious that to "dump" the Indian immigrant on the land without supervision and assistance would be fatal to the success of the scheme. In fact, many gentlemen, representing planting and other interests, considered that immigrants unfamiliar with local conditions should, in their own interests, first proceed to a sugar estate where free housing and free medical assistance are provided. I do not think, however, that if good and sympathetic supervision is given, there is any obstacle to an energetic Indian settler immediately taking up land and cultivating it successfully. Indians, in particular, thought this was quite feasible. He will be grouped with other immigrants in accessible places, and there will be many colonial-born Indians in the neighbourhood to help him. All the families recruited need not be placed in one area. For experimental purposes this may not be desirable. On the other hand, an excessive scattering is equally objectionable. The Land Settlement Commission, on which I have recommended Indian representation, will be able to decide this and, indeed, all points of detail.

(2) Improvement of sanitary conditions, including the drinking water supply.

25. I have already dealt with this at length in para. 10. It is to be hoped that the excellent measures which have been taken up by the Colonial Government to

improve the drainage and water supply of the Colony will be completed before long. It is also to be hoped that those sugar estates, which have no artesian wells, will proceed, as funds permit, to construct them at an early date. The Courantyne coast is admittedly one of the healthiest areas in the Colony, but it requires irrigation as well as drainage. If the Government could provide this a great future awaits this area.

(3) Passing of the Declaratory Ordinance as to status and the adoption of measures for securing fair and adequate representation for Indians in both Courts of the British Guiana Legislature.

26. The Declaratory Ordinance was passed in November, 1923, and is now in force. It sets out the equality of status of all British subjects, and its provisions also apply to subjects of Indian States. As regards the representation of Indians in the British Guiana Legislature, I have already pointed out (para. 11) the large and satisfactory increase in the number of registered Indian voters during the last few years. Provided leading Indians continue to bestir themselves, it is probable that this increase will be continued. Messrs. Pillai and Tivary made three main recommendations for the purpose of securing larger Indian representation. In the first place, they considered that it should be the duty of the Government to prepare a preliminary list of all eligible voters. Secondly, the ballot papers should be printed in such a way as to make it easy for all voters to record their votes. Thirdly, the existing literary test should be abandoned.

As regards the first, no action has so far been taken by Government. I think that this should be done without delay. Already a similar method prevails in the preparation of the list of jurors. As to the second, the Government have issued orders for the printing of voting papers in Hindi and Urdu as well as English. The third suggestion has not been adopted. Indians, with whom I discussed the subject, admitted that the proposal, if put forward, would meet with strenuous opposition from other communities, and I do not think that there is any chance of its acceptance by Government. In these circumstances, and in view of the fact that any encouragement, however indirect, of illiteracy is to be deprecated, I do not think that it need be pressed.

(4) More rigid enforcement of the present Education Ordinance.

27. Messrs. Pillai and Tivary recommended that the existing Education Ordinance, which enjoins compulsory education of children up to 14 years in Georgetown and 12 in rural areas, should be rigidly enforced. At present, in the case of Indian children its provisions are often relaxed. This is a point on which local educated Indian opinion feels very strongly, and I consider that the time has come for education to be made compulsory in practice for Indian children (boys and girls) throughout the Colony. A local Education Commission, which has recently submitted a report, has made a similar recommendation, so that there is every likelihood of a stricter enforcement of the Ordinance in future. Among other things, it should stop the leakage which at present takes place after the elementary classes. It will also advance the education of Indian girls, which at present, mainly on account of the scruples of Indians, is in a backward condition. I am glad to say that the Planters' Association told me that they would offer no opposition to compulsion. It is probable that some Indian parents will dislike rigid enforcement, as the employment of children adds to the family income, but the advantages on the other side are so great that I consider that this opposition must be faced. It will probably disappear before long. The Commission have also made some useful proposals in regard to the greater encouragement of vernacular education. Increased grants to primary schools, in which regular and efficient instruction in an Indian language is given to not less than 50 per cent. of the pupils in average attendance, are recommended, as well as instruction in evening classes. These proposals are all to the good. I think, however, that it would be desirable to recruit a few teachers from India as, at present, the number of Indian teachers with a really satisfactory knowledge of the vernaculars is extremely small.

(5) Special provision for marriages of Hindus and Muslims.

28. Messrs. Pillai and Tivary went closely into the question of Indian marriages and recommended that marriages celebrated according to Hindu and Muslim rites should be recognised, as in India, without registration, preliminary certificates, &c. At present, in the case of Indian marriages, Hindu, Muslim, or Christian, a preliminary certificate from the Immigration Department is required in addition

to registration after the ceremony has taken place. Without registration there is no legal recognition. In consultation with leading Indians, I wrote as follows to Government:—"Indian opinion in this Colony is anxious for a change both to facilitate the legalisation of Hindu and Muslim marriages and to avoid what, in their view, is an unnecessarily long and cumbrous procedure. The changes suggested are that the preliminary certificate of the Immigration Department be dispensed with, and that any licensed pundit or maulvi performing a Hindu or Muslim marriage should be compelled by law, under penalty if necessary, to report the marriage for registration within a specified period. The parties before marriage would have to sign a declaration that there was no legal impediment to the union and, if guilty of a false declaration, would be liable to the ordinary processes of the law. May I suggest that the whole question be considered by Government at an early date with a small representative committee of Indians?"

The Government informed me that the matter would receive their early attention. It is obviously impossible, under modern conditions, to dispense with registration in the case of one community, nor does Indian opinion press this, but it does seem to me unnecessary that the preliminary certificate of the Immigration Department should be required or that the parties themselves should have to register the marriage. The procedure suggested by me will bring Hindu and Muslim marriages into line with marriages of Christians of other communities. The proposed committee will no doubt also be able to make suggestions about the disposal of property belonging to intestates leaving children. At present such children are considered illegitimate if their parents' marriages have not been registered.

(6) Right of cremation of their dead by Hindus.

29. I have already dealt with this in para. 19. I repeat that in regard to new immigrants arrangements should be made for cremation of their dead on or near the settlements on which they reside.

(7) Improvement of housing arrangements, especially as regards married immigrants.

30. In para. 9 I have shown that some sugar estates have recently put up a better type of house for married persons. The present time is one of financial depression, but it is to be hoped that, in their own interests, estates will keep in view the improvement of their housing accommodation. As in Mauritius, I was struck in British Guiana by the somewhat cramped accommodation often provided for resident labourers and their families. In rural India the houses of the poor, though built of mud and containing little or no furniture, are more roomy and have more privacy.

(8) Non-employment of children in "creole gangs" on estates.

31. At present children, boys and girls, from the ages of 10 or 11 upwards, are employed on certain duties on estates. The rigid enforcement of compulsory education will, *ipso facto*, prevent the employment of children of school-going age, but the education authorities should see that no evasion is practised either by employer or parent.

(9) Independent boards of arbitration as regards wages.

32. A committee appointed to consider the question of a Labour Exchange Bureau submitted a report on the 17th November, 1924, and at the ensuing session of the Combined Court funds were voted for establishing the Bureau, but delay has occurred in giving effect to the proposals owing, it was stated, to various circumstances, among which was the desire of the Chamber of Commerce and the Labour Union to be afforded time to meet and discuss the terms of the report. A meeting of these bodies with the committee has now been held, at which it was decided to suspend proceedings until papers on the subject were submitted to the Chairman of the Labour Exchange Bureau Committee by the two former, but the papers have not yet come to hand. This is how the matter stands. Government, however, assured me that the Bureau will play an important part in connection with boards dealing with disputes relating to wages, &c. I look upon these arbitration boards, if properly constituted, as likely to be useful institutions. They were recommended in the first British Guiana Colonisation Scheme, and I trust they will be brought into being at an early date. It is essential, however, that Indians should be represented on them as well as on the proposed Labour Exchange Bureau.

(10) More generous measures as regards repatriation, including more frequent return ships with improved arrangements.

33. I have already dealt in para. 18 with the question of repatriation, and made recommendations. The provision of more frequent return ships will inevitably depend upon the reopening of immigration and on the number of immigrants. The existing contract with Messrs. Nourse & Co. has been in vogue for many years, and no special shipping contract has so far been made.

(11.) Official representation of India in British Guiana.

34. This is another important matter which awaits the resumption of immigration. Meanwhile, it has been decided to establish a Board of Colonisation and Development, as well as a Settlement Commission. I understand that the Secretary of State has been addressed on both matters. The British Guiana deputation's proposals have always contemplated the appointment of a representative of the Government of India to watch over the interests of Indian settlers. The appointment is very necessary. The officer concerned, who should have a full knowledge of the revenue conditions of those parts of India from which in future the majority of the immigrants may be drawn, should proceed to British Guiana a short time before the settlers, so as to assist the Land Settlement Commission, of which he should be a member, in making arrangements for the reception and disposal of the settlers. He should, I think, be paid by the Indian Government, so as to give him an independent position.

35. *Further recommendations.*—This completes the recommendations accepted by the British Guiana deputation, though not all those made in the Pillai-Tivary report (e.g. paras. 97, 104, 131, 132, 134). In consultation with Indian opinion, I add a few, most of which have already appeared in the Pillai-Tivary report or in the Colonisation Scheme. Most Indians wisely realised that to burden the scheme with an excessive number of onerous conditions would place it beyond the resources of the Colonial Government, and thus lead to its abandonment. Incidentally, I would observe that the penalty of imprisonment referred to in para. 128 of the Pillai-Tivary report has been abolished.

(12) Claims of existing settlers (paras. 188 and 206 of the Pillai-Tivary report).

36. It is obvious that a good deal of heart-burning will be created among local residents of the various communities if fresh Indians are brought from India to take up land without some concessions being made to the people on the spot. Sir Joseph Nunan foresaw this, and in a note, dated the 30th April, 1923, supplementary to the report of the earlier deputation, stated that local resident families, to a number not exceeding that of the newcomers in the Colonisation Scheme, could also claim reward grants, provided that on the inauguration of the scheme they registered as agricultural families prepared to engage steadily in agricultural pursuits for three years. At the end of that period they would have to live for four years on the prepared land, half of which would have to be cultivated by them before they could acquire title. Sir Joseph Nunan anticipated only a small registration. Whether his anticipation will prove correct, experience alone can show. Local opinion seemed to think that a larger number would be able to comply with the necessary conditions. In any case the offer must be maintained intact. I agree, however, with Sir Joseph Nunan that the main benefit to existing settlers will be from the large drainage works which the Government are undertaking. New land will be brought under cultivation and existing areas will be benefited.

Another way in which Government might help existing settlers thrown out of work through no fault of theirs, e.g. the closing of sugar estates, would be either to form settlements as in the case of Windsor Forest, Hague, and Jalousie, all of which are in a prosperous condition, or by means of the proposed Labour Exchange Bureau to find other employment for them or to give loans to help the grantees to tide over periods of stress.

(13) Indian representation on public boards and committees (para. 124 of the Pillai-Tivary report).

37. The number of Indians on public boards and committees is very small. For example, the Poor Law Board, Excise Board, Board of Agriculture, Local Government Board and Board of Colonial Transport, contain no Indians. Several of these Boards deal with matters intimately connected with Indians and I strongly recommend that members of this community should have adequate representation on them as well as on the proposed Board of Colonisation and Development and the Settlement Commission. There are several Indians in the Colony competent to serve on all such boards.

(14) Immigration Department (para. 106 of the Pillai-Tivary report).

38. At present this important office, which has very close and constant relations with Indians, has no Indian in the higher grades. Local Indian opinion is strongly in favour of the appointment of members of their community to important posts in this department. The claims of existing officers cannot, of course, be ignored, but the necessity for making a start in this direction should be impressed upon the Colonial Government. Local Indians would be more suitable in every way, but, if none could be found, an officer could be nominated from India. It would be useful, too, to have an advisory board in connection with this department. There are precedents for such boards in other departments, e.g. the Education Department. I believe that an advisory board of this kind, with, of course, Indian representation thereon, would be of assistance to the immigration authorities in bringing them into closer contact with representative Indian opinion. I recommend it accordingly.

(15) Recognition of certain Hindu and Muslim festivals (para. 125 of the Pillai-Tivary report).

39. Considering that Indians number 42 per cent. of the total population, it would be a graceful act on the part of the Colonial Government to declare one Hindu and one Muslim festival as public holidays, *viz.*, Holi and Idulfitr. Even if this is not possible, no Hindu or Musalman should be compelled to work on these days.

(16) Fewer liquor shops.

40. These number 274, as compared with 248 in 1905 and 254 in 1915, or almost one per 1,000 inhabitants. The figures show a progressive increase in spite of the stationary character of the population. All shades of opinion were in favour of curtailment. Intoxication is far more common in British Guiana than in India, and there is little doubt that a restriction in the supply of liquor would, in the long run, be beneficial to employers and labourers alike. No new liquor shop should in any case be permitted near the new Indian settlements.

(17) Farm colony for destitutes.

41. Mr. Keatinge, in para. 42 of his report, suggested a farm colony for destitute Indians in Georgetown. I strongly support his recommendation. These men spread discontent among their fellow countrymen, and the Colonial Government would be well advised in their own interests to assist them in the way suggested. I often urged well-to-do Indians in the Colony to assist their poorer brethren by building a *dharmshala* in Georgetown.

42. *Other suggestions.*—I further suggest the removal of the provision in the Municipal Ordinance requiring, in a voter, a knowledge of English (para. 157 of the Pillai-Tivary report), and the employment of Indian doctors on immigrant ships. Full opportunity should also be given to duly authorised pundits and maulvis to give religious ministrations in jails on the same conditions as Christian ministers. The original scheme recommended the introduction of a limited number of Indian non-agriculturists, e.g. doctors, schoolmasters, ministers of religion, and small capitalists. Provided the numbers are small, the proposal is a sound one and deserves encouragement, as, among other things, it will give the Colony in general and local Indians in particular the benefit of a new and different type of Indian immigrant.

MAHARAJ SINGH.

India Office,
18th December, 1925.

APPENDIX I.

*Copy of Minute by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government,
dated the 17th October, 1925.*

I discussed the Colonisation Scheme with Mr. Singh and yourself* and Mr. Strang to-day. My personal view is that the scheme as set out in Sir J. Nunan's Report and Appendix (Sessional Paper 58/24) and adopted by Combined Court (Mr. Dias' motion) is the scheme to which the Colony is formally committed, and that it includes the recommendations made by the Pillai-Tivary Mission, as summarised by Sir J. Nunan in S.P. 58.

The scheme is primarily and essentially one of land settlement, i.e. for permanent colonists as opposed to hired labourers. At the same time colonists, like every other member of the community, will be free to follow any occupation they may desire and to work for a registered employer either wholly or in their spare time. The choice will rest with them and no pressure will be brought to bear upon them in its exercise.

The Minute should be referred to the Executive Council for endorsement and a copy may be given to Mr. Singh, as he requested.

(Sd.) R. POPHAM LOBB.

* The Hon. Mr. Hampden King, acting Colonial Secretary.

APPENDIX II.

As there seems to be some misapprehension in certain quarters as to what is meant by Sir Joseph Nunan in his Report to the Government of this Colony, Combined Court Papers No. 58 of 1924, at page 12, it is necessary to state my own views on the matter.

The scheme is one primarily for the settlement of Indians on suitable and well-drained lands, and it will be necessary for the Government to prepare lands for each emigrant family leaving India under the scheme.

In other words, no alternative proposal will be put to an intending emigrant family leaving India, but on arrival here (British Guiana) such family will be free to choose at the outset the land so prepared or to accept agricultural employment as provided for in the first and second paragraphs on page 13.

When Sir Joseph wrote that "probably four-fifths at the outset would have an open mind as regards their initial occupation" it is clear he had in mind this fact, that as the scheme is free from compulsion the emigrant is quite at liberty to choose the land or be engaged in agricultural employment, and his estimate of this number is four-fifths of the arrivals.

(Sd.) J. A. LUCKHOO.

10th November, 1925.

When Sir Joseph Nunan and I were examined by the Select Committee on Emigration at Delhi in March, 1924, we made it quite clear that the scheme was one of land settlement, vide Appendix A to Sir Joseph Nunan's Report, and that our Government was quite prepared to finance such a scheme.

We, however, informed the members of that Committee that any emigrant could, if he so desired, work for an employer in agricultural pursuits for three years, which would entitle him to a reward grant of five acres.

(Sd.) J. A. LUCKHOO.

12th November, 1925.

APPENDIX III.

At the Committee appointed by the Legislative Council of India to examine the British Guiana deputation on the Colonisation Scheme at Delhi, a scheme of land settlement, with well-drained and irrigated lands, was put forward by the deputation, and a family of three was to get five acres of land and other necessary assistance to cultivate the same, and lands were to be prepared to the satisfaction of the Indian Commissioner, who will be appointed before the introduction of a single colonist.

(Sd.) M. PANDAY.

13th November, 1925.

APPENDIX IV.

*Extract from memorandum, dated December, 1925, for the Right Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery,
Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the British Guiana Colonisation Scheme.*

Kunwar Maharaj Singh came to see me the day before yesterday on his arrival in London. He told me that he was in favour of the scheme, but could get no assurance from the Acting Governor of British Guiana, Mr. Hampden King, as regards the carrying out of the points of the Pillai-Tivary recommendations summarised by me in my preliminary Report of November 1924, and already approved of by Sir Graeme Thomson and his Council and by the Combined Court. The matter was to be left over for the consideration of Sir Cecil Rodwell and the Combined Court.

There is a clear explanation of this hesitation on the part of the Acting Governor, the Hon. J. Hampden King, who had taken over on the departure of the other Acting Governor, the Hon. R. Popham Lobb. At his meeting with the planters in British Guiana, and also in his farewell speech to the East Indian community, Mr. Maharaj Singh had expressed the opinion that the great majority of the newcomers would ask for land at the outset. I quite agree with him if the planters are not able to advance attractive offers of employment. The Colony would in any case have to take the risk. Everything would depend, first, upon the conditions of employment which the planters could offer, and, second, upon the efficiency of the British recruiting officer in India. I have set the matter out clearly in my Report, viz., that he ought to be able to be certain that not more than one-fifth of the emigrants were absolutely set upon acquiring land at the outset before he accepted

them. The other four-fifths should have at least an open mind as to whether they would accept employment at the outset or ask for immediate land. If he cannot arrive at approximately this result, his duty would be to apply for instructions as to whether to continue the scheme or to drop it. In the last analysis the whole thing would depend upon the funds available and the market for sugar.

The planters were taken aback by this expression of opinion of Mr. Maharaj Singh, but only experience can decide the point. I still think that if decent wages are given, coupled with a personal plot of land, grazing rights, good housing, and medical attendance, the planters will get the great majority of the newcomers. To ensure their doing so would require careful attention to minor details and the active co-operation of the Indian official who is to be appointed to British Guiana.

So far as I can learn, this is the only outstanding point. The Colony must decide whether it is willing to take the risk of no single family deciding to go on the sugar estates. That risk is nothing new, although the bad sugar conditions make it more probable.

The Acting Governor, Mr. Popham Lobb, who left the Colony four days after Mr. Maharaj Singh's arrival, gave to the delegate, in writing, his recognition of the scheme as being primarily based upon land settlement. This is how it always has been put forward in the Colony and in India in the plainest language. There is no question of a guarantee of labourers. India would not have it. Any attempt to introduce the indenture system, however disguised by promises of land, is impossible. The sugar proprietors, both in the Colony and in London, have had that explained to them again and again in the last five years, and have accepted the situation.

COMBINED COURT No. 19.
1926.

C.S.O. No. 1210/26.



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British Guiana.

COMBINED COURT.

FIRST SPECIAL SESSION, 1926.

MEMORANDUM

BY

THE HON. G. D. BAYLEY, C.B.E., COMMISSIONER OF
LANDS AND MINES.

COLONISATION PROPOSALS.

Printed by the Authority of His Excellency the Governor.

MEMO DEALING WITH—(A) THE CHANGES MADE IN THE ORIGINAL
COLONISATION PROPOSALS, (B) THE ESTIMATES OF COST
OF THE COLONISATION SCHEME, AND (C) PROPOSALS FOR
FINANCING THE EXPENDITURE INVOLVED.

GENERAL VAGUENESS OF COLONISATION PROPOSALS.

1. It is a matter of common complaint that the language in which the Colonisation Proposals are in general expressed lacks definiteness; and indeed the terms are so vaguely and ambiguously worded in some instances as to make it difficult to clearly understand exactly what is intended with the result that serious misunderstanding has arisen regarding the correct interpretation to be placed on certain of the proposals.

ORIGIN OF COLONISATION SCHEME.

2. The aims and objects of the Colonisation Scheme as first proposed are set out in a Resolution of the Combined Court of the 5th February, 1919, which shows

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that the principal object was to supply the insufficiency of labour which existed to carry on the various industries of the Colony, which insufficiency had led to a reduction of the area under Sugar Cane. It is as well to note this fact for the reason that at a later period the Sugar Planters were derided for ever having supposed that the proposed Scheme was intended to, or would, augment their labour supply, except perhaps incidentally.

THE ORIGINAL COLONISATION PROPOSALS.

3. The original Colonisation Proposals of 1919—known as the Nunan-Luckhoo Scheme—are set out in Sessional Paper No. 12 of 1923, at page 17 of which the terms are summarised as follows :—

“(1) Employment to heads of families at the current rates of wages confidently stated to be well above the cost of living; (2) the right to work for an employer or for oneself; (3) the right to apply for Crown land at once on the terms open to everybody in the Colony; (4) the right of a Reward Claim of 5 acres in return for 3 years agricultural work in the Colony subject to beneficial occupation for 4 years, and the payment of whatever sums were being currently charged for Crown land; (5) a proviso in any case of some assistance (undefined) in starting a home by the machinery of the Agricultural Loan Banks or Colonisation Fund; (6) repatriation under certain conditions but repatriation before 7 years to entail forfeiture of the Reward Grants.”

INTERPRETATION OF THE TERMS.

4. The only one of these terms that calls for special notice at this period is No. 3 which relates to the offer open to an immigrant who on arrival prefers to take up and work land on his own account in preference to working with an employer. It is important to be clear as to what precisely was contemplated in this connexion because, as will be seen later, an essential difference of opinion has been found to exist in regard to the nature and extent of the Colony's liability in respect of the providing of land for the settlement of immigrants directly on arrival.

5. Sir Joseph Nunan on the occasion of the visit of the second deputation sent to India in 1924 to re-affirm the original proposals, affirmed in behalf of the Colony, as included in the terms of the original offer put forward by British Guiana, the undertaking that an immigrant who desired to purchase or lease land on arrival in preference to working for wages would have the option of claiming to be provided by Government with “specially prepared land” which meant land suitable for immediate cultivation in contradistinction to “Crown Land” which meant unprepared land (uncleared and undrained).

If there is to be no limit to the number of those to be provided with prepared land at the outset, then, in effect, as will be seen later, this undertaking placed an entirely new aspect on the Scheme as originally contemplated. It also connoted an increased financial liability on the Colony, for the giving of prepared land at the outset, instead of in the shape of Reward Grants after three years work with employers, necessitates expenditure under the following heads which is not involved where Reward Grants are given :—*

- (a) Loss of interest on advances for—1st year's rent; farming equipment; and 6 months rations; advances for which, free of interest, form part of the option.
- (b) Free hospital and medical treatment.
- (c) Upkeep of settlements (empolder, etc.).
- (d) Salaries of Settlements Inspectors for 1st three years of Scheme.

* It seems to be commonly supposed that the intention is to provide prepared land free and that consequently the expenditure to be incurred by the Colony in acquiring and preparing the land would render the cost of the Scheme prohibitive, but this is erroneous; rent has to be paid in respect of the 3 year period preceding the allotment of Reward Grants and therefore the providing of prepared land on rent at the outset, instead of (in the shape of Reward Grants) at the end of the three year period, will only affect expenditure under the heads here noted, for those who work with employers, in common with those who take up land at the outset, will be entitled to receive Reward Grants after three years. Those who take up prepared land on arrival will, at the end of three years, be allotted as Reward Grants the land they are occupying.

6. To examine now what was actually contemplated under No. 3 of the original terms—

The earliest of the basic records relating to the Colonisation Proposals, *i.e.*, the Official Programme drawn up in the Colony in April, 1919 (*Vide* “Imperial Colonisation” and accompanying Explanatory Memorandum; Sessional Paper No. 58/24, p. 32) shows that as contemplated by the framers of the original Scheme the only option open to the new-comers was to work with employers, see under the heading “Method of dealing with new arrivals”.

Next, in explaining the scheme at the outset to Lord Sinha and his colleagues at the India Office in London, His Excellency Sir Wilfred Collet and the Members of the Deputation stated in this regard:—

“On arrival an emigrant would be free to work either for an employer or on his own account and if he decided to take advantage at once of the very liberal Crown Lands Regulations he could do so on the same footing as anybody else in the Colony, *viz.* :—by application to the Lands and Mines Department. It was not anticipated that penniless men with families would wish to take up or would be in a position to take up *unprepared Crown land* at the moment of their arrival but they would have in principle the right to do so. The immediate taking up of Crown land was anticipated *only where the emigrant had some means to go on with*. This would not often occur. In such a case, however, Sir Wilfred Collet definitely promised assistance by the Crown but neither in the case of a family having a little means and immediately taking up land nor in the improbable case of a penniless family electing to do so was the amount of Government assistance defined.”*

Then we find Sir George Barnes, K.C.B., who was deputed to receive the Deputation in India thus recording his understanding of the Scheme as explained to him by Messrs. Nunan and Luckhoo:—

“You tell me also of the various inducements which your Government hold out—that there will be ample opportunities of purchasing or leasing land on the part of those who wish to cultivate on their own behalf, and there will be opportunities for work at good wages on the part of those who wish to emigrate as free colonists accompanied by *Reward Grants of land on nominal terms after a short period of work either for employers or independently*.”†

And finally, we find, in the Summary of the Proposals as conditionally accepted by the Indian Legislative Council in February, 1920 (which represent the original terms as put to and accepted by the Government of India), the terms applicable to new-comers on arrival in the Colony are thus set out:—

“On arriving in British Guiana they can if desirous of working land of their own forthwith obtain land (either agricultural or pastoral) on easy terms in small or large holdings. *These terms are those of the Crown Lands Regulations of the Colony* Assistance in selecting land will be given by Government Officers and financial assistance will be rendered through the Agricultural Banks or from the Colonisation Fund for the starting of homes and cultivation.”‡

7. It will be seen that in none of the foregoing extracts—and they comprise the only references to the question of land for the settling of immigrants at the outset—is mention made of any suggestion that *prepared land* would be provided. As will be shown later it is not until after the visit to India of the Second Deputation that mention of any such suggestion is to be found. The passages quoted clearly establish that what was contemplated under the Colony's original offer was

**Vide* Supplementary Note of 30th April, 1923, to Report of 31st March, 1920. Sessional Paper No. 12 of 1923, p. 14.
NOTE.—This reference to immigrants being penniless and therefore unable to take advantage of the offer of unprepared Crown land is omitted in the reprint of the Supplementary Note in the later Sessional Paper No. 58/24 presumably because the Indian Delegates who had meanwhile visited the Colony had declared the offer to be illusory.

†Appendix “B” Sessional Paper, No. 12 of 1923.

‡Sessional Paper No. 58 of 1924 p. 20.

that the new-comers could, as could the immigrants already in the Colony, acquire unprepared Crown land on the ordinary terms prescribed by the Crown Lands Regulations, but that in the case of new immigrants "who had some means to go on with" assistance (undefined as to amount) through the Agricultural Loan Banks (already equally open to resident workers) or from the Colonisation Fund (not open to old immigrants) was promised "for the starting of homes and cultivation." It will, however, have been noted that while newly arrived immigrants would in principle have the right to acquire land it was recognised from the start they would be penniless and therefore would not be in a position to take up unprepared Crown land and that they would consequently have no other alternative but to work with employers; from all of which the clear inference is to be drawn that it was anticipated that the Colony's liability in respect of providing land for settling immigrants on arrival would be negligible. In short, the Scheme as contemplated was one which purported to import immigrants and settle them on the land *subsequently*, that is, after 3 years work as agriculturists, after which they would be entitled to Reward Grants.

VISIT OF INDIAN DELEGATION TO THE COLONY.

8. To trace now what led up to the changing of the original terms. A Committee of Enquiry consisting of Messrs. Pillai, Tivary and Keatinge appointed by the Indian Government to investigate local conditions and examine on the spot the suitability of the Nunan-Luckhoo Scheme which that Government had conditionally accepted (Sessional Paper No. 58/24, p. 20) visited the Colony for the purpose in February-April, 1922. The Members of this Deputation appear to have all arrived at the conclusion that the Colony's offer of Crown land on easy terms which gave the suggestion that the Scheme was a Colonisation Scheme under which the bulk of the immigrants would be settled directly on the land, was illusory. Mr. Keatinge took the view that there was no practical difference between the Nunan-Luckhoo Scheme regarded as a "Colonisation Scheme" and a "Labour Scheme" under which the great bulk of the immigrants would have to work as labourers for the first three years "since investigations have made it clear that there is at present no unoccupied land available in British Guiana in such a condition and situation as would offer any prospect of success to Indian immigrants who might attempt to settle upon it immediately on their arrival in the Colony as independent peasant farmers. The Scheme put forward by Mr. Nunan and his colleagues appears to have been based upon a misapprehension of the physical facts which govern the agricultural situation and upon a mistaken idea of what the Colony could afford."

Messrs. Pillai and Tivary were similarly of opinion that while unoccupied Crown land was available to an unlimited extent physical conditions were such that it "was hardly possible for ordinary settlers to take up land and cultivate immediately on arrival" and they recommended that it should be made a condition precedent to the consideration of any scheme put forward that *inter alia*, provision should be made for calling into existence the organisation necessary "to make available large areas of suitable land for the purpose of settlement by Indian agriculturists and giving the settlers the assistance which they would need to overcome their initial difficulties." It is to be remarked that all of the Delegates entertained doubt as to whether the Colony would in the near future be able to find the funds necessary for the kind of land settlement they (the delegates) had in contemplation.

VISIT OF SECOND COLONY DEPUTATION TO INDIA.

9. On the arrival of Messrs. Pillai, Tivary and Keatinge in the Colony, Sir Wilfred Collet had informed them that the Nunan-Luckhoo Scheme was "unauthorised by and unacceptable to the Government and therefore in no way binding on the Colonial Government"—an attitude which it might be remarked in passing, the Delegates regarded as "inexplicable." His Excellency at the same time placed before

them "for examination" a scheme drawn up by himself which differed radically from the repudiated scheme. While the Nunan-Luckhoo Scheme provides for the free immigration of both classes of agricultural settlers, namely, those who would in the first instance commence their careers in the Colony as labourers as well as others who on arrival, instead of seeking employment would straight-away purchase or lease lands to start farming on their own account, the Governor's scheme promised free passages only to those emigrants who undertook to serve under some employer for a period of three years. This substituted scheme Messrs. Pillai and Tivary incontinently rejected as a labour scheme for Sugar Planters with which India would have nothing to do.*

After the return of the Deputation to India, the negotiations would appear to have been treated by the Indian Authorities as being at an end and matters remained *in statu quo ante* for more than a year when Sir Graeme Thomson, who had meanwhile succeeded Sir Wilfred Collet, took the matter up again and at the urgent request of the Sugar Planters despatched a Second Deputation to India which left the Colony on the 23rd November, 1923. The letter of instructions to Dr. Nunan (who along with Mr. Luckhoo comprised the Deputation), is reproduced at p. 3 of Sessional Paper No. 58/24. Reference to it will show that the Deputation was specifically limited to re-affirming the original terms set out in the Summary of the original Proposals of 10th February, 1920 accepted by the Indian Legislative Council (p. 20) and that he was further instructed that "for any alternatives proposed by the Indian Government or Legislature which you consider should be accepted you should if possible obtain confirmation by telegram and in other cases only accept subject to confirmation."

ORIGINAL PROPOSALS CHANGED.

10. When the Deputation reached London it was at once challenged by the India and Colonial Offices, and was again challenged immediately on arrival in India by the Viceroy and by the Department as regards the existence of land suitable for immediate settlement, for the Pillai-Tivary and Keatinge Reports had just been published, and the providing of prepared land for the settlement of immigrants directly on arrival formed one of the conditions recommended by Messrs. Pillai and Tivary. In short, it was made clear that the Government of India regarded the provision of prepared land as an essential.

11. Sir Joseph Nunan dealt with the situation by the publication of a pamphlet "Status of Indians in British Guiana" in which he accepted and adopted all of the Pillai-Tivary recommendations in the following statement:—"Everyone of the recommendations of the Pillai-Tivary Report is included in the original Nunan-Luckhoo Scheme, and they are therefore included in its re-affirmation. "In short, the Colony is prepared to carry them all into effect." (p. 11 of Sessional Paper No. 58/24).

12. By this statement was the Colony committed to the undertaking to provide specially prepared land for immigrants who (whether possessed of means or penniless) might elect to be settled on land at the outset in preference to working with employers; a liability which it will have been seen formed no part of the original Colonisation terms. This liability, as previously explained, carried with it the further obligation on Government to advance the first year's rent, also sufficient funds for housing and farming equipment, and six months rations for the immigrant and his family, which advances were to be free of interest and to be repayable over a period of ten years. And it is to be further noted that the Pillai-Tivary

*Note.—Mr. Keatinge considered that the circumstances would have to be very unusual in any Colony to enable the Government to settle immediately on the land, as independent farmers, all immigrants who might choose to come whether they were possessed of capital and agricultural skill or not, and he therefore thought that the terms offered by the Collet Scheme were "as good as the physical and economic facts of the situation at present make it possible to offer," a view which coincides with that held by the writer who considers that any scheme of immigration which seeks to establish as independent small proprietors, newly arrived Indian immigrants, unacclimatised and ignorant of local methods of work, instead of assigning them for a preliminary period of work on the Sugar Estates which are already organised and specially fitted by long experience to receive and care for this class of immigrant, is not one which holds in the nature of success.

Report contains several other recommendations not comprised in the Nunan-Luckhoo Scheme, to which presumably, the Colony was also committed by this comprehensive statement of acceptance.

EFFECT OF CHANGE IN PROPOSALS.

13. There can be no manner of doubt that this expansion of the original terms constituted a new and important departure from the original proposals.

And, if this alteration of the terms is to be construed as meaning that the Government is now under the obligation to provide specially prepared land for every immigrant who might elect to take up land on arrival, the change is one which will not only affect the question of cost—it will involve an additional cost of £8 4s. a head—but will put an entirely new complexion on the Scheme. The original scheme which clearly contemplated that the great bulk of the immigrants introduced would work with employers for three years before being settled on the land, would by such a change, be converted into a purely Colonisation scheme, for it is evident that most, if not all, of the new arrivals would elect to take up land on the new and generous terms offered under the altered proposals.

DIVERGENCE OF VIEW AS TO EXTENT OF GOVERNMENT'S LIABILITY UNDER CHANGED PROPOSALS.

14. But a very essential difference of opinion has been found to exist in regard to the extent of the Colony's liability under the altered terms.

15. In his report on the second Colonisation Mission dated November, 1924 (Sessional Paper No. 58/24, p. 12) Sir Joseph Nunan it will be seen explains that "the Colony's Commissioner in India will have the sole right of selecting the emigrants and that in order to prevent any undue burden on the Colony's resources and to avoid overweighting any land settlement scheme at the outset he would naturally take care that no undue proportion of families who had already made up their minds to refuse offers of agricultural employment would be selected," and as further indicating the intention to limit the number for whom specially prepared land would have to be provided on arrival, Sir Joseph Nunan in his Estimates of the cost of the Colonisation Scheme fixes the number of those to be settled on arrival at a total of only 1,500 families out of every 7,500 families introduced; 1,000 of which total of 1,500 would be provided for by Government whilst the remaining 500 would take up land from private owners.

16. This selection safeguard or right to limit numbers hereby reserved to the Colony's Commissioner is quoted by Sir Joseph Nunan, it will be observed, as being one of the original terms, but it is evident that the Government of India repudiates the suggestion that it forms part of either the original or of the revised terms, for Kunwar Maharaj Singh, the Indian Delegate who visited the Colony recently to report *inter alia* on the progress made in providing suitable land for prospective settlers (Sessional Paper No. 58, 24, Appendix C), stated it as his deliberate opinion that any such limitation of the free option which he contended is given to all under the scheme "is against the scheme as placed before the Government of India by Sir Joseph Nunan and there is no possible chance of its acceptance."*

17. Mr. Singh stressed the point that the scheme gives to an immigrant absolute freedom of choice from the outset as to taking up prepared land or working with an employer. He explained that the immigrants will be of the same type as those who have come hitherto, that is to say, they will be penniless and unable to buy Crown land or rent private land and are certain to prefer to take up prepared land from Government on the accompanying terms. Reservation of the right to limit numbers, he protested, is incompatible with this freedom of choice. Under Mr.

* See Minutes of proceedings of a Conference between Mr. Singh and a Committee appointed by the Officer Administering the Government to consider the essential difference between the terms of the offer to the Government of India to which the Sugar Planters' Association regards itself as committed; the terms as set out in Sessional Paper No. 58 and the views expressed by the Indian Delegate, Kunwar Maharaj Singh.

Singh's interpretation of the new terms the Government of India regards the Government of British Guiana as bound to provide prepared land, on the conditions offered, to every immigrant who either in India or on arrival in the Colony may ask for it.

18. This divergence of view it is to be noted in passing is directly attributable to the vagueness and ambiguity complained of in the opening paragraph of this memo as characterising in general the wording of the proposals.

19. In support of his interpretation Mr. Singh cites the fact that both immediately after and preceding the extract quoted above, giving to the Colony's Commissioner in India the right of selection, it is stated that the immigrants will have "*absolute freedom of choice of occupation on arrival*" and the number of those who will have unfettered choice of selection is estimated at 4/5th of the total. His interpretation of this, he has made it clear, is that the immigrant will be free to exercise his choice either before or after arrival, that is, he is not restricted to exercising it in India; that even where he may make his choice in India he will not thereby be debarred from changing his mind on arrival.

Mr. Singh has told us that the Indian Government will expect that the choice should be left entirely to the immigrant. "Inducement or pressure of any kind," he states, "would be fatal." He has quite frankly stated that even if the immigrants were induced in India (which he does not believe to be possible) to come here as labourers on sugar Estates they would change their minds on arrival, a view which few will be disposed to dispute, and therefore, bearing in mind that the immigrants will be arriving in large batches it is evident that the Government would be unable to exercise that control over either the immigrants or the expenditure which is contemplated under Sir Joseph Nunan's safeguard if Mr. Singh's interpretation is to be accepted. Such an interpretation, it will be obvious, would be in conflict with and would render nugatory the right of selection which is vested in the Colony's Commissioner in India.

20. Sir Joseph Nunan on his part has left no room for doubt as to what he intended in this regard. As previously explained, it was not until his return in November, 1924, that people here for the first time became aware of the fact that the Colony had been committed to the liability to provide immigrants on arrival with prepared land and in addition with advances for the 1st year's rent, housing, tools and six months rations. In reply to the uneasiness which was then expressed by the Planters' Association that under such an arrangement the probability was that all of the new-comers would prefer to take up land at the outset he explained*

"On arrival they will have free choice of employment; although selected for agricultural purposes if they are tempted away on railway building or to the gold or diamond fields you cannot stop them, but in doing so they abandon their rights to Reward Grants and back passages. If they want land at the outset Government in consultation with the Villages and Planters must be prepared to risk a certain number, say *one-fifth*, asking for land on arrival. *If more than one-fifth ask for land on arrival it would mean that our representatives in India are not doing their duty.* With a proper staff—and I have estimated for a proper staff—the Commissioner in India before he allows any family to come out here and incur expenses against the Colony ought to know what that family have in their minds. He should be able to advise them that working for an employer at the beginning was better than starting pioneering at once. But the Colony must take the risk that they will have an incompetent staff in India. If we cannot replace them then we can shut the whole scheme down."

And later, on the same occasion, replying to Mr. Brassington he is recorded as stating:

* *Vide* proceedings of a Conference between Government and the Representatives of the Sugar Industry held in the Court of Policy Hall on the 24th November, 1924, to consider whether the conditions which had led up to the Scheme had undergone any modifications of such a nature as to require a reconsideration of the principle of the Scheme.

"I think Mr. Brassington is under a misapprehension. *I stipulated as an essential part of the Scheme that our representatives in India should see that no less than 4/5ths of the people who come should almost certainly go on Sugar Estates, and assuming that this is adhered to his objection can only apply to the 1-5th.*"

"I must again emphasise the fact that there is no proposal to bring here a large number of people who would wander about at their own free will or take up land at the outset. I put the number at 1-5th in order to make the thing as liberal as I could The only scheme is the one I have outlined, in which we take a very small risk by selecting our people carefully as agricultural families, *of whom 4-5ths would be willing to work for employers.*"

Again, shortly afterwards, at the meeting of the Combined Court on the 10th December, at which the Colonisation Proposals were adopted, he distributed amongst members a "Preliminary Financial Note" in which appears the statement:—

"The Government was bound under the scheme to supply each family with five acres of immediately cultivable land either from its own existing resources or from purchased land, or land furnished by private owners under one or other form of arrangement. We estimated that *immigrants from India would be so selected by the Colony's Commissioner in India that not more than one-fifth, that is, 1,500 would be averse to spending their first three years in employment.*"

21. How the Governor viewed the scheme at that time may be gleaned from the following remarks made by Sir Graeme Thomson in his opening address to the Conference referred to. After remarking that he could not disguise from himself the fact that feeling on the part of the Planters for the Scheme had "distinctly cooled off" Sir Graeme stated "If it is worth while embarking on this Scheme at all I do not think a temporary set-back in the price of sugar should influence your minds It is quite true this is a Scheme for free imported labour—whether they are going to live on the Sugar Estates, purchase or lease land, or go into agriculture at all—but we all understood at the outset that the bulk of these new immigrants would be absorbed by the Sugar Estates and if the Sugar Estates do not want the labour then it is a pure waste of time for Government to put up an expensive scheme *the primary object of which is to get labour for the one most important industry in this Colony.*"

22. On the other hand however Mr. Singh cites a despatch written by Sir Graeme Thomson in July of the previous year (No. 287 of 5/7/23) in which he stated—"The Colony considers it a matter of comparative indifference whether they (*i.e.* the immigrants) spend the first three years in agricultural pursuits on their own behalf or whether they spend them in working for an employer" "the Scheme is primarily one of Colonisation." (It is to be remarked that at the date this was written (it was drafted by Dr. Nunan) the original terms had not yet been altered and under those terms it was regarded as certain that the immigrants would have no other alternative but to work for employers.)

Mr. Singh also cites a minute by Mr. Lobb, then Officer Administering the Government, of 17th October, 1925, written following upon an interview he had had with him in which Mr. Lobb states: "The Scheme is primarily and essentially one of land settlement, *i.e.*, for permanent Colonists as opposed to hired labourers. At the same time Colonists like every other member of the community will be free to follow any occupation they may desire and to work for a registered employer either wholly or in their spare time. The choice will rest with them and no pressure will be brought to bear upon them in its exercise."

23. It will thus be observed that the position is a very complicated one, and therefore a decision in regard to the differences of view existing in connexion with the points noted above is a matter standing for early action.

ANOTHER MISUNDERSTANDING.

24. Some misconception would also appear to exist in regard to the providing of prepared land for local resident workers. It seems to be the popular belief that local workers will be entitled to claim prepared land and on the same terms as newcomers. This is apparently based on the stipulation, which formed one of the original terms, that in the event of any scheme of Colonisation being adopted which involved "any form of land settlement by persons outside the Colony, similar inducement of land settlement on similar terms of service should be offered to locally resident workers." But, of course, the original terms, as already explained, did not contemplate the providing of prepared land; the expression "similar terms of service" here quoted clearly related to Reward Grants which are earnable only after three years' service as an agriculturist. To make the offer of prepared land with its accompanying generous conditions applicable to local workers would be impracticable as it would inevitably lead to the withdrawal of a proportion at least of the labour (almost wholly East Indian) already settled on the estates and thus the Scheme which was originally planned to augment the supply of labour for the Sugar Plantations would tend to increase the existing shortage. Mr. Singh whose opinion on the point was specially sought stated that he did not construe the offer of prepared land as being applicable to existing settlers.

REPATRIATION.

25. The stipulations in regard to repatriation provide every facility for the immigrants to return to their native land. Under the stipulated terms in this connexion it is provided that an individual or family must be sent back at any time where the Indian Government's Local Representative so requires, whilst the immigrant himself can claim repatriation on the following footing:—viz. : at half the actual cost to the Colony after 3 years' residence, $\frac{1}{4}$ th the cost after 5 years and free of charge after 7 years, and in addition it is to be noted, Messrs. Pillai and Tivary have pressed for yet "more generous measures including "more frequent return ships with improved arrangements."

It is to be observed in passing that while an immigrant who is provided with prepared land is allowed 10. years within which to repay the advances made him for establishing a home, farming equipment, first year's rent, and 6 months rations, etc., he can under the conditions governing repatriation return to India at the end of 7 years.

26. To many it will no doubt appear anomalous that exigent repatriation stipulations of this kind, which cannot fail to operate as a direct inducement to settlers to return, should form part of a scheme which the Indian Delegate himself has emphasised is a Colonisation Scheme pure and simple, and which, it might be added, not only concedes very comprehensive and substantial privileges and rights but provides ample safeguards for the protection of the immigrants.

27. To ensure a clear appreciation of the concessions offered and safeguards provided under the Scheme as understood by the Government of India it will be perhaps as well to recapitulate them here.

Under the Scheme as pictured by the Indian Delegate Mr. Singh, every immigrant coming to the Colony (the number has been fixed at 1,875 families a year) will ask for and must be provided by Government on arrival with specially prepared land suitable for immediate cultivation; he must be advanced sufficient funds for establishing a home, for purchase of farm equipment; for rationing himself and family for 6 months, and for paying the first year's rent; repayment of these advances to be spread over ten years; and in addition ploughs will be lent free but subject to a contribution towards upkeep. The lands to be allotted, it is insisted, must be sufficient to support him and his family without recourse to the estates for labour. Improved sanitation, hospital, and free medical attendance

must be provided, also officers to supervise the settlement. At the end of 3 years he will receive a Reward Grant. Guarantees as to equality of rights of every kind must be given and national and religious customs must be safeguarded. Finally, a special Officer appointed by the Government of India, but paid by the Colony, will watch over his interests. In brief, the immigrant is to be wet-nursed and spoon-fed at the expense of the Colony. If he proves a failure the local Indian Representative can at any time demand that he be returned to India at the cost of the Colony and in any event the immigrant can himself claim to be repatriated free of cost after 7 years' residence. In addition the further undertaking has been exacted that if at any time, say 10 or 15 years afterwards, a deputation from India should decide that the condition of the immigrants was not satisfactory, the Colony would be bound to repatriate all of them.

ESTIMATES OF COSTS.

28. The Nunan estimates of costs of the Colonisation Scheme are contained in Sessional Paper No. 60 of 1924.

29. Formerly, that is to say, under the old indenture system, the immigrants were introduced under a contract charge per head for passage money. The most recent rate (in 1923, paid for return passages) was £25 per head. The Nunan estimates are based on a proposal that steamers should be chartered for the running of a Government cargo and passenger service under which it is estimated that the receipts from cargo and passengers (other than immigrants) to accrue to Government will reduce the cost of passage money of immigrants to £16 per head.

30. In respect of these Estimates the Planters' Association, whilst appreciating that reliable figures could only be obtained by actual experience, has expressed the opinion that "from a cursory examination of the figures the anticipated revenue "appears to be over estimated and the expenditure to be under estimated." The anticipated receipts are of course purely problematical, and it certainly seems exceedingly doubtful whether, at least in the beginning, the revenue anticipations of the estimate are likely to be realised.

OMISSIONS IN NUNAN ESTIMATE.

31. It must be noted that the Nunan estimates contain no provision for the following which on the footing of his estimates that 1/5th of the total number imported each year will receive prepared land will amount to :—

(a) Care and supervision of the immigrants settled on prepared land during the 1st three years preceding the allotment of Reward Grants—			
(1) Free hospital and medical treatment during 1st six years of Scheme estimated at	...£	18,000	
(2) Salaries of Settlements Inspectors during whole period of 15 years	...	22,500	
(3) Upkeep of Settlements during 1st six years at \$3.50 per acre	...	16,392	£ 56,892
(b) Reward Grants for local resident workers estimated at 1/3rd the number of new-comers who receive Reward Grants	...	...	29,224
(c) Repatriation of new-comers 25 per cent. of each year's arrivals (commencing from the end of the 7th year)	...	...	74,040
			<u>£ 160,156</u>

32. No reference of any kind is made in the Estimates to the provision necessary under (a) but this expenditure will be essential as it would be quite out of the

question to dump the new immigrants on allotments and leave them to their own devices from the outset, In any case Government as landlord would ordinarily be responsible for the expenditure under a (3).

33. With regard to (b)—*Reward Grants for Local Workers*.—Sir Joseph Nunan's suggestion is (See p. 15 of Sessional Paper No. 28/24) that the Schemes of Drainage and Irrigation now in progress to which Government is contributing 40% of the cost will in most cases establish equality of treatment as between new-comers and local workers and that the cases of workers not resident within these areas might be met from the new lands to be made available by the Schemes, but while this suggestion is reasonable and proper in so far as it relates to workers resident within the drainage and irrigation areas, in respect of the others it is to be noted that the only lands embraced by the schemes which are not already owned privately, are:—an area of forest covered swamp land at the Pomeroun end of the Essequibo Coast; and a limited area of savannah land in the rear of certain of the estates on the Courantyne Coast; and that in both these cases the extent of preparation will be limited to a skeleton empolder. In any event, moreover, in computing the costs of the Colonisation Scheme the expense to the Colony of preparing land, allotted as Reward Grants, would have to be included in the statement of the costs of that scheme.

The estimates forming the appendices to this memo have been computed on the basis that for every 100 new-comers receiving Reward Grants 33½ local resident workers will claim such Grants. In this connexion it appears to be generally supposed that for every new-comer who receives a Reward Grant a local worker will be forthcoming to claim one, a supposition which seems to be based on the erroneous idea that a Reward Grant is something to be had for the mere asking and with which the recipient will be free to deal as he pleases. But, what constitutes the reward in the case of a Reward Grant is the sum representing the difference between the cost to the Colony of preparing the land (estimated at £26) and the ordinary charges under the Crown Lands Regulations for a Grant of the same area of unprepared Crown land (£5. 1s. 2d.). Recipients of Reward Grants have to pay these Crown land charges spread over a period of 5 years; also to repay the advance made for housing; in addition the grant is also subject to conditions requiring permanent residence of the Grantee and beneficial occupation, *i.e.*, cultivation of a specified proportion of the area, failure to comply with which will render the grant liable to forfeiture. It can therefore be reckoned that local workers already settled upon land of their own, and even a proportion of others already otherwise comfortably settled, are not likely to claim Reward Grants.

34. With respect to (c) *Repatriation*—Sir Joseph Nunan suggests (see foot of page 5 Sessional Paper No. 60/24) that the annual provision necessary in this connexion, which he puts at a maximum of £2,000 a year, can be met from existing funds for Back passages; but firstly, the actual cost—even at the reduced rate of £16 a head which will not be the current rate when the immigrants are to be repatriated unless the proposed new method of introduction is continued as a permanency—amounts to £18,760 a year during the 8th to the 11th years inclusive, or a total of £74,040; and secondly the Immigration Agent General estimates that the existing Back Passage Funds, together, will not suffice to meet ordinary claims on them for more than another 7 or 8 years.

35. Other items of the Nunan estimates calling for comment are:—

Feeding in Dépôt—is estimated at £2,000 while the actual cost at usual rates works out at £7,812.

36. *Cost of prepared land for immigrants on arrival and for Reward Grants*—Sir Joseph Nunan's estimate of the cost of providing the necessary land in this connection, it will be seen is based on £4 per acre or £20 per grant of 5 acres,

notwithstanding that in the Note attached to his report on the Colonisation Scheme (p. 23 of Sessional Paper No. 58/24) he quotes \$25 (£5. 4s. 2d.) per acre, or £26 per grant, as the cost. The latter estimate which is considered the more correct has been adopted in computing the comparative estimates forming the Appendices to this memorandum. In this connexion it should be noted that there is available at Anna Regina a couple of thousand acres of already prepared land owned by Government.*

37. *Housing*—The Nunan estimate of the cost of housing new-comers and local workers is based on £30 per family but a local Committee which went into the matter after careful consideration adopted a standard type of dwelling estimated to cost £35 and this figure has been adopted in making the comparative estimates attached hereto.

38. *Loss of interest*.—Advances for housing, 1st year's rent, rations, and equipment are free of interest. The loss of interest is estimated in the Nunan estimates at a total of £15,000. In the estimates forming the Appendices hereto, which are based on the higher estimated cost of housing noted in the foregoing paragraph and which include the cost of housing local workers for which no provision is made in the Nunan estimate, the loss under this head aggregates £55,692 (Appendix C).

COST OF SCHEME ON THE BASIS OF A STEAMER SERVICE RUN BY GOVERNMENT.

39. (a) *Nunan-Luckhoo Scheme*.—It will be seen on reference to the foot of page 5 of Sessional Paper No. 60/24 that Sir Joseph Nunan's estimate of the inclusive cost of his Scheme amounts to £64,000 per annum or a total for the 4 years of £256,000. His estimate, it is to be noted, is on the footing that only 1/5th of the total arrivals each year will be given prepared land at the outset and that of the total of 7,500 families to be introduced during the four year period covered by the estimate only 4,000 will earn Reward Grants.

(b) But the aggregate cost of the Scheme worked out in detail (on the above basis but including the omissions and higher estimates of charge under the heads noted in paragraphs 31-38 hereof) amounts to £514,338 or more than double the total of Sir Joseph Nunan's estimate. (*Vide* Appendix C).

40. *Cost of Singh Scheme*.—The estimate of the cost of the Scheme as pictured by Mr. Singh (*i.e.*, on the footing that all of the immigrants arriving each year will be given prepared land, all of whom will receive Reward Grants) worked out on the revised basis referred to in the preceding paragraph totals, it will be seen, £776,450. (Appendix C).

COST OF SCHEME ON THE BASIS OF PASSAGE MONEY AT A CONTRACT RATE OF £25 PER HEAD.

41. (a) *Nunan-Luckhoo Scheme*.—Worked out on the basis noted in paragraph 39 (b) but on the footing of £25 per head passage money in place of the hypothetical Government Steamer Service rate on which the costs are computed under the Nunan estimates, the cost of the Nunan-Luckhoo Scheme totals £884,898. (*Vide* Appendix E).

(b) *Singh Scheme*.—Worked out on the basis noted in paragraph 40 but on the footing of passage money at the rate of £25 per head, the estimated cost of the Singh Scheme totals £1,147,010. (*Vide* Appendix E).

*Note.—This Estimate of \$25 per acre does not represent the cost of preparing Crown land. Unprepared Crown land within the Coastal Belt is in all cases swamp and is in addition in most cases forest covered. The cost of clearing, empoldering, and draining jungle and swamp land of this kind would be considerably higher. The figure here quoted represents the estimated cost of acquiring and putting in order already empoldered and partially drained privately owned land on the Coast of which it is estimated it will be possible to acquire an acreage sufficient in the aggregate to accommodate the total of 7,500 families to be introduced under the Scheme.

PER CAPUT COSTS.

42. The per caput (adult) cost of introduction (inclusive of liability for repatriation, also of cost of providing resident local workers with Reward Grants) works out as follows:—

(a) *On the basis of a steamer service run by Government.*

- | | | |
|--|-------|----------|
| (1) Sir Joseph Nunan's estimate—paragraph 39 (a) | £17 | per head |
| (2) Revised estimate for Nunan-Luckhoo Scheme—
paragraph 39 (b) | 34.28 | „ |
| (3) Estimate for Singh Scheme—paragraph 40 | 51.76 | „ |

(b) *On the basis of passage money at a contract rate of £25 per head.*

- | | | |
|--|--------|-----------|
| (1) Revised Estimate for Nunan-Luckhoo Scheme—
paragraph 41 (a) | £58.99 | per head. |
| (2) Estimate for Singh Scheme paragraph 41 (b) | 76.47 | „ |

It will thus be seen that the per caput cost of the Singh Scheme is £17.48 higher than the Nunan-Luckhoo Scheme and that the per caput cost in the case of both Schemes on the footing of passage money at £25 per head is £24.7 more than in the case of a steamer service run by Government.

43. *Points affecting reliability of estimates.*—It is to be remarked that the Nunan Estimates are based on Sir Joseph Nunan's supposition that out of a total importation of 7,500 families only 4,000 families or 53% of the total will claim Reward Grants, but bearing in mind that the Colony's Agent in India is to select only agriculturists, this figure would appear to be an under-estimate as in effect it means that 47 per cent. will prefer to work for employers permanently to taking up land of their own after 3 years work.

(In this connexion it might be mentioned that, in computing the number of Reward Grants to be provided, no reduction has been made on account of deaths amongst the newcomers. In computing the estimates forming the appendices it has been assumed that where the husband dies before the end of the three year period the grant will be made to the wife, for, if this is not done, it is to be presumed that the wife will have to be repatriated at the expense of the Colony at a cost of either £20 (the hypothetical Nunan rate of passage money at £16 plus expenses) or £29 (the estimated contract rate of £25 plus expenses). The cost to the Colony of a Reward Grant may be taken as about £21, *i.e.*, difference between the cost to the Colony of preparing the land (£26) and the amount (£5. 1s. 2d.) to be repaid by the Grantee in the shape of Crown lands charges. It will therefore be cheaper, at least at the contract rates for passage money, to give a Reward Grant than to repatriate.)

44. A further point to be noted as affecting generally the probable accuracy of the estimates of cost is the fact that the estimates are computed on the footing that the whole of the advances, rents and Crown lands charges, will be repaid in full, whereas in practice it will probably be found that an appreciable percentage of these liabilities will not be recovered.

FINANCE.

45. *Proposal to Finance Scheme from Colonisation Fund supplemented by Colonisation Tax.*—It is not very clear what were Sir Joseph Nunan's proposals for financing the cost of the Scheme. He appears to have contemplated that the cost (less the expenditure in connexion with repatriation which he proposed should be paid from the interest from the existing Return Passages and Immigration Funds) should be met by loan, the interest and Sinking Fund charges on which could be provided from the accumulated balances of the Colonisation Fund supplemented by a Colonisation Tax, and he would seem to have assumed that the renewal of the

suspended Colonisation Tax* for a period of 5 years would provide sufficient funds to finance for the whole period of the loan (30 years) the total sum to be raised. Whilst it is possible that the Colonisation Fund so augmented would provide sufficient funds for the comparatively small total of his original estimate, it will be found on going into the figures that to cover the much larger total of this estimate as now revised it would be necessary to supplement the accumulated balances of the Colonisation Fund by a Colonisation Tax of 1% over a period of 25 years, whilst in the case of the Singh Scheme the Colonisation Fund although augmented each year by a 1% Colonisation Tax would be exhausted in the 3rd year of the loan.

46. *Suggested Alternative Methods of Financing Cost.*—Other methods of financing the cost of the Scheme which are worked out in the attached Appendices are :—

(a) by the raising of a loan towards the end of the 1st year for the total sum required less the total of the Colonisation Fund which it is proposed should be realised and applied in reduction of the Capital sum to be raised; the sum to be provided annually for interest and sinking fund to be met by an annual Colonisation Tax; or

(b) by financing the expenditure from year to year (during the 1st seven year period in the case of the Nunan-Luckhoo Scheme and during the 1st five year period in the case of the Singh Scheme) from advances from surplus revenue where available or advances at current bank rates, from the Crown Agents if obtainable, or from both, and thereafter by raising a loan for the total of such advances, less the amount of the Colonisation Fund the interest and Sinking Fund charges to be met by a Colonisation Tax each year.

47. *Sums to be provided by Taxation to meet Cost.*—The statement below shows the sums which it would be necessary to provide by taxation (*i.e.*, the provision necessary apart from or in addition to the sums to be provided from the existing Colonisation Fund) under each of the above methods to meet the cost of the Scheme based respectively on—(1) Sir Joseph Nunan's proposed Cargo and Passenger and Steamer Service to be run by Government, and—(b) on passage money at a contract rate per head (£25):—

(1) *Provision necessary on the basis of a Government Steamer Service.*

Method (a)—(*Vide Appendix F (1)*).

	<i>Nunan-Luckhoo Scheme.</i>	<i>Singh Scheme.</i>
Aggregate sum to be provided by taxation over period of 30 years ...	£ 731,533	£1,405,645
Sum to be provided by taxation annually :—		
(a) During first 16 years (average) ...	21,917	40,173
(b) During 17th to 30th years inclusive.	27,204	54,491
Rate of Colonisation Tax required annually :—		
To meet (a) ...	.62%	1.15%
,, (b) ...	.78%	1.56%

Method (b)—(*Vide Appendix F (2)*).

Aggregate sum to be provided by taxation over period of 30 years ...	£ 539,873	£1,303,145
Sum to be provided by taxation annually :—		
(a) During first 7 (5) years ...	35,000	35,000
(b) During 8th (6th—16th years) (average) ...	8,159	34,286
(c) During 17th to 30th years inclusive.	15,817	53,643

*An Export Tax on produce of 1% based on the existing volume of exports would yield in a normal year £35,000—£36,000.

Rate of Colonisation Tax required annually :—			
To meet (a)	...	1%	1%
" (b)	...	23%	98%
" (c)	...	45%	153%

(2) Provision necessary on the basis of passage money at Contract Rate of £25 per head.

Under Method (a)—(Vide Appendix G (1)).

Aggregate sum to be provided by taxation over period of 30 years	...	£1,427,095	£2,101,178
Sum to be provided by taxation annually :—			
(a) During first 16 years (average)	...	45,645	63,900
(b) During 17th to 30th years inclusive.	...	49,769	77,055
Rate of Colonisation Tax necessary—			
To meet (a)	...	1.30%	1.80%
" (b)	...	1.42%	2.20%

Under Method (b)—(Vide Appendix G (2)).

Aggregate sum to be provided by taxation over period of 30 years	...	£1,286,161	£2,019,758
Sum to be provided by taxation annually :—			
(a) During first 7 (5 years)	...	35,000	36,417
(b) During 8th (6th)—16th years (average)	...	42,971	64,162
(c) During 17th to 30th years inclusive.	...	46,744	80,489
Rate of Colonisation Tax required—			
To meet (a)	...	1%	1.04%
" (b)	...	1.23%	1.84%
" (c)	...	1.34%	2.30%

48. It is to be borne in mind that the foregoing estimates of the taxation required to meet the expenditure involved are computed on the footing of the annual revenue of the Colony remaining stationary during the thirty year period of the loans.

49. Also, it should not be overlooked that no count has been taken of the economic value to the Colony of the introduction of the 15,000 adult immigrants. In 1914 the then Comptroller of Customs estimated the contribution to the customs and rum revenue by an adult East Indian worker at not less than \$10 per annum.

50. Further, it is to be remarked that while thirty years have been taken as the period of the loan it would seem to be quite proper in the case of a loan to be raised for such a purpose as a Colonization Scheme to adopt the longer period of fifty years, thus reducing the amount required to be provided annually. It is probable that Sir Joseph Nunan adopted the shorter period merely because the sum to be provided annually during that term based on his much smaller estimate of costs, was one which he considered could be met without inconvenience.

51. Finally, in comparing the extent of the financial liability to the Colony to be incurred by the adoption of the Scheme, it would appear to be advisable to adopt the estimate of costs which is based on passage money at a contract rate per head in preference to that based on the problematical development of a trade between the Colony and India via Africa by the running of a Government Steamer Service.

THE PRESENT POSITION.

52. The revised Colonization Proposals, which are contained in Sessional Paper No. 58 of 1924, together with the estimates of costs, contained in Sessional Paper No. 60/24, were formally approved and adopted by the Combined Court by Resolution No. XLII. of the 10th December, 1924, and the present position therefore

presumably is that the Colony stands formally committed to the altered terms, subject to the interpretation to be placed on the provision reserving to Government the right to limit the number of immigrants to be provided with specially prepared land on arrival.

53. It is to be remarked that owing to the shortness of the time elapsing between Sir Joseph Nunan's return to the Colony in November, 1924, and the Annual Session of the Combined Court which opened early in the following month but little time was available for full consideration and discussion of the Scheme. As previously mentioned, it was apparently not until the 24th November that the Planters, for the first time, learnt that the original terms had been varied, when, at the conference between the Government and the representatives of the Sugar Industry, referred to in paragraph 20, Sir Joseph Nunan explained to them the terms as finally agreed to by him in behalf of the Colony.

54. These revised terms were not made public until the 8th December, on which day Sir Joseph Nunan's printed report was laid on the table of the Combined Court and was formally approved within 48 hours thereafter.

55. At the conference referred to above, the Planters' Association, relying on the definite assurance then given them by Sir Joseph Nunan that "our representative in India should see that not less than four-fifths of the people who came should almost certainly go on Sugar Estates" acquiesced in the altered terms, but apparently not being altogether free from misgivings as to how this safeguard would work in actual practice the Association stipulated—

- (a) That during the first year only 1,000 families should be introduced.
- (b) That the Scheme should not involve any new direct taxation on the industry; and
- (c) That Government should reserve the right to suspend or terminate the introduction of Colonists on reasonable notice being given.

56. During Mr. Maharaj Singh's stay in the Colony in October–November last year, the Planters' Association met him (on the 19th October) and discussed the Scheme. While giving it as their opinion generally that the settling of new immigrants on land of their own immediately on arrival would not prove successful for the new-comers, they indicated their willingness that a trial should be given to the Scheme, but urged that "the people should be placed in close proximity to the Sugar Estates so that they would be free to give the overplus of their labour to the Sugar Estates when not engaged on labour on their own holdings."

57. At this meeting it would seem no reference was made to the question of the Colony's representative in India having the right to limit the number of immigrants who would be given prepared land on arrival. Apparently the existence of this point of difference did not emerge until the meeting on the 10th November, 1925, between Mr. Singh and the Committee of which mention has been made in paragraph 16 when, as already explained, Mr. Singh emphatically repudiated the idea that any such right of selection forms part of the terms agreed upon, and stated that it is "against the Scheme as placed before the Government of India by Sir Joseph Nunan and there is no possible chance of its acceptance."

58. On the eve of his departure from the Colony on the 14th November, 1925, Mr. Singh was officially notified by the Colonial Secretary of the essential difference of opinion existing between himself and the Government in regard to the interpretation to be placed on the nature and extent of the Colony's liability in respect of the providing of prepared land for the settlement of immigrants on arrival, and told that the question would have to be reconsidered by the Combined Court. There the matter rests for the moment.

GEO. D. BAYLEY.

Lands and Mines Department,
2nd January, 1926.

COLONISATION SCHEME.

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Note.—The Estimates and Financial Statements in each case show the comparative figures for the Nunan-Luckhoo and Singh Schemes respectively. Under the Nunan-Luckhoo Scheme only 1/5th of the Immigrants introduced each year during the four year period of introduction will be provided with prepared land and only 4,000 of the total of 7,500 families to be introduced will receive Reward Grants. Under the Singh Scheme all will receive prepared land and Reward Grants. The figures have also been worked out separately on the basis of (a) Sir Joseph Nunan's proposed Government Cargo and Passenger Service and (b) introduction at a contract rate of £25 per head passage money.

APPENDIX A.

Estimate of Cost of Colonisation Scheme.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Comparative Estimate of cost of introducing 15,000 immigrants (7,500 families) during 4 years on the basis of—

A—The Nunan—Luckhoo Scheme under which 1/5th of the total introduced annually will be provided on arrival by Government with specially prepared land suitable for immediate cultivation, the remainder working with employers; and 4,000 of the total of 7,500 families will receive Reward Grants, and

B—Under the Scheme of Colonisation as pictured by Mr. Maharaj Singh under which all of the immigrants arriving each year will be provided by Government with specially prepared land on arrival, and all will be entitled to Reward Grants.

Estimated Cost of introduction annually of 1,875 families or 3,750 adult Immigrants.	A. Nunan- Luckhoo- Scheme.	B. Singh Scheme.
FIRST YEAR.		
1. Annually recurrent charges in India ...	£ 31,000	£ 31,000
(a) 2. Passages—1,875 families at £32,353 ...	60,662	60,662
3. Depôt expenses, British Guiana. Feeding 3,750 immigrants at 25 cts. per head for 10 days = \$2.50 per head ...	1,953	1,953
(b) 4. Prepared land on arrival for 375 families or 1/5th of 1st year arrivals, 5 acres each at £26 ...	9,750	48,750
5. Supervising expenses in Colony—		
(a) Indian Official and Assistant, say ...	£ 3,000	
(b) Three Settlement Inspectors, say ...	1,500	
(c) Ploughs, to be lent ...	10,000	
	14,500	14,500
(c) 6. Free hospital and medical treatment—say £2 per head for 750 immigrants ...	1,500	7,500
(d) 7. Advances for		
(a) Rent—375 families, 5 acres each at \$4 per acre = \$20 each ...	£ 1,562	
(b) Housing do. at £35 ...	13,125	
(e) (c) Farming Equipment—375 families at 18s. 8d. per family ...	350	
(d) Rations for 750 immigrants at 25 cts. for 6 months ...	7,129	
	22,166	110,830
8. Loss of interest on advances under (7) ...	1,108	5,541
9. Reward Grants...		
(a) For new-comers ...		
(b) For local resident workers ...		
(c) Advances for housing (a)—new comers not previously provided with prepared land ...	Nil	Nil
(d) Advances for housing (b)—local resident workers ...		
(e) Loss of interest at 5% on advances under (c) and (d) ...		
10. Repatriation—		
(a) Number repatriated at whole expense of Colony ...		
(b) Number repatriated paying 1/4 cost ...		
(c) Number repatriated paying 1/2 cost ...		
(d) Number repatriated by direction of Indian Resident Officer ...	Nil	Nil
(e) Expenses—Depôt Surgeons, Compounders, etc., etc. ...		
11. Upkeep of Settlements (dams, kokers, trenches, etc.) during period preceding reward grants.	1,366	6,530
12. Handling of cargo and passengers traffic—Agents', Consignees', and other expenses:	7,850	7,850
	£ 151,865	£ 295,416
SECOND YEAR.		
1.-5. (Inclusive)—As in first year, less £10,000 for ploughs ...	£ 107,865	£ 146,865
6. Free hospital and treatment for 1/5th of 1st and 2nd year lots = 1,500 immigrants at £2 ...	3,000	15,000
7. Advances as in 1st year ...	22,166	110,830
8. Loss on interest on advances during 1st and 2nd years ...	2,093	10,467
9. & 10. Inclusive ...		
11. Upkeep of Settlements—1st and 2nd year lots—750 families = 3,750 acres at \$3.50 ...	2,732	13,666
12. Handling of cargo and passengers—as in previous year ...	7,850	7,850
	£ 145,706	£ 304,678
THIRD YEAR.		
1.-5. (Inclusive) as in previous year ...	£ 107,865	£ 146,865
6. Hospital, etc., for 1/5th of 1st, 2nd and 3rd year arrivals = 2,250 immigrants at £2 ...	4,500	22,500
7. Advances—as in 1st year ...	22,166	110,830
8. Loss on interest on advances ...	2,955	14,777
11. Upkeep of Settlements—1st, 2nd and 3rd year lots = 1,125 families = 5,625 acres at \$3.50 ...	4,098	20,490
12. Handling of cargo and Passenger traffic—as in previous year ...	7,850	7,850
	£ 149,434	£ 323,312

APPENDIX A.—(CONTD.)

Estimated Cost of introduction annually of 1,875 families or 3,750 adult Immigrants.	A. Nunan- Luckhoo Scheme.	B. Singh Scheme.
FOURTH YEAR.		
1-5. (inclusive) as in previous year	£ 107,865	£ 146,865
6. Hospital, etc., for 2nd, 3rd and 4th year immigrants—(1st year lot receive Reward Grants)	4,500	22,500
7. Advances—as in first year	22,166	110,830
8. Loss of interest on advances made during first 4 years	3,694	13,471
(f) 9. Reward Grants (a) for 625 first year families (being for 1,000 less 375 previously provided with prepared land on arrival)	16,250	...
(g) (b) for, say, 333½ resident local workers, equivalent to ¼ of first year lot who earn Reward Grants at £26	8,666	16,250
(c) Advances—for housing 625 families of 1st year lot at £35	21,875	...
(d) Ditto. " " 333½ local resident families at £35	11,666	21,875
(e) Loss of interest at 5% on Advances under (c) and (d)	1,677	1,094
11. Upkeep of Settlements—2nd, 3rd and 4th year families=5,625 acres at \$3.50	4,098	20,490
12. Handling of Cargo and Passenger Service	7,850	7,850
	£ 210,307	£ 366,225
FIFTH YEAR.		
1. Charges in India—Protectors' fees, say	£ 250	£ 250
5. Supervising expenses in Colony. As in previous year £14,500 less £10,000 for ploughs	4,500	4,500
6. Hospital, etc.,—for 3rd and 4th year lots—1,500 immigrants at £2	3,000	15,000
8. Loss of interest on advances made during 1st four years	3,202	16,008
9. Reward Grants (a) for 625 second year families	16,250	...
(b) for 333½ resident local workers	8,666	16,250
(c) Advances for housing 625 families of 2nd year lot at £35	21,875	...
(d) Ditto. " " 333½ resident local workers at £35	11,666	21,875
(e) Loss of interest on advances under (c) and (d)	3,168	2,966
11. Upkeep of Settlements—3rd and 4th year families=750 at 5 acres=3,750 at \$3.50	2,732	13,660
	£ 75,309	£ 89,609
SIXTH YEAR.		
1. Charges in India	£ 250	£ 250
5. Supervising expenses in Colony—as in previous year	4,500	4,500
6. Hospital, etc.—for 4th year lot of 750 immigrants at £2	1,500	7,500
8. Loss of interest on advances	2,709	13,545
9. Reward Grants (a) for 625 third year families at £26	16,250	...
(b) for 333½ local resident workers at £26	8,666	16,250
(c) Advances for housing 625 families of 3rd year lot at £35	21,875	...
(d) Ditto. " " 333½ resident local workers	11,666	21,875
(e) Loss of interest on advances under (c) and (d)	4,472	2,917
11. Upkeep of Settlements—4th year families=375 at 5 acres=1,875 at \$3.50	1,366	6,830
	£ 73,254	£ 73,667
SEVENTH YEAR.		
1. Charges in India—as in previous year	£ 250	£ 250
5. Supervising expenses in Colony—as in previous year	4,500	4,500
8. Loss of interest on advances made during 1st four years	2,216	11,082
9. Reward Grants (a) for 625 fourth year families at £26	16,250	...
(b) for 333½ resident local families at £26	8,666	16,250
(c) Advances for housing 625 families of 4th year lot at £35	21,875	...
(d) " " " 333½ resident local families £35	11,666	21,875
(e) Loss of interest on advances under (c) and (d)	5,590	3,646
	£ 71,013	£ 57,603
EIGHTH YEAR.		
1. Charges in India	£ 250	£ 250
5. Supervising expenses in Colony	4,500	4,500
8. Loss of interest on advances made during 1st four years	1,723	8,619
9. (e) Reward Grants—Loss of interest on advances under (c) and (d) for housing Reward Grant holders	4,844	3,160
(h) 10. Repatriation—(a) 25% of 1st year lot of 3,750 immigrants=938 at £16 per head	15,008	15,008
Do. (e) Expenses—938 at £4	3,752	3,752
	£ 30,077	£ 35,289
NINTH YEAR.		
1. Indian charges	£ 250	£ 250
5. Supervising expenses in colony	4,500	4,500
8. Loss of interest on advances made during first four years	1,230	6,157
9. (e) Loss of interest on advances made during 4th—7th years (inclusive)	4,098	2,674
10. Repatriation (a) and (b)—25 per cent. of 2nd year lot, including expenses	18,760	18,760
	£ 28,838	£ 32,341
TENTH YEAR.		
1. Indian charges	£ 250	£ 250
5. Supervising expenses in colony	4,500	4,500
8. Loss of interest on advances made during first four years	738	3,694
9. (e) Loss of interest on advances made during 4th—7th years (inclusive)	3,353	2,187
10. Repatriation (a) and (b)—25 per cent. of 3rd year immigrants including expenses	18,760	18,760
	£ 27,601	£ 29,391

APPENDIX A.—(CONTD.)

Estimated Cost of introduction annually of 1,875 families or 3,750 adult Immigrants.	A. Nunan- Luckhoo Scheme.	B. Singh Scheme.
ELEVENTH YEAR.		
1 and 5. As in previous year	£ 4,750	£ 4,750
8. Loss of interest on advances made during first four years	369	1,847
9. (e) Loss of interest on advances made during 4th-7th years (inclusive)	2,607	1,701
10. Repatriation (a) and (b)—25 per cent. of fourth year immigrants including expenses	18,760	18,760
	£ 26,486	£ 27,058
TWENTIETH YEAR.		
1 and 5. As in previous year	£ 4,750	£ 4,750
8. Loss of interest on advances made during first four years	123	616
9. (e) Loss of interest on advances made during 4th-7th years (inclusive)	1,862	1,214
	£ 6,735	£ 6,580
THIRTEENTH YEAR.		
1 and 5. As in previous year	£ 4,750	£ 4,750
9. (e) Loss of interest on advances made during 4th-7th years (inclusive)	1,117	728
	£ 5,867	£ 5,478
FOURTEENTH YEAR.		
1 and 5. As in previous year	£ 4,750	£ 4,750
9. (e) Loss of interest on advances made during 4th-7th years (inclusive)	568	364
	£ 5,308	£ 5,114
FIFTEENTH YEAR.		
1 and 5. As in previous year	£ 4,750	£ 4,750
9. (e) Loss on interest on advances made during 4th-7th years (inclusive)	186	121
	£ 4,936	£ 4,871

NOTES.

- (a) The Nunan Estimate is £11,000 for every 630 adults or 340 families including cost of children—*Vide* Sessional Paper No. 60 of 1924.
- (b) Page 3 of Nunan Estimate indicates that of the total of 7,500 to be introduced 1,500 or 1/5th of the total will take up prepared land, 1,000 taking from Government and 500 from private owners; but at page 4 (See under "Advances") it is indicated that all of the 1,500 will take from Government. In any case as they could not rent land from private owners under \$8-\$10 an acre it can be safely assumed that all will rent from Government at \$4 per acre with accompanying advances for housing rations and first year's rent.
- (c) The cost of free hospital and medical treatment during the indenture period was said to be \$10 per head per annum.
- (d) Advances are repayable without interest in 9 yearly instalments commencing from the end of the first year. (p. 4 of Nunan Estimate).
- (e) Housing.—The standard type of dwelling recommended by a local Committee last year cost £35.
- (f) The cost of prepared land for Reward Grants is estimated at p. 3 of Sessional Paper No. 60 of 1924 at £4 per acre or £20 per Grant but at p. 23 of Sessional Paper No. 58 of 1924 the cost is quoted at \$25 per acre or £5.2 an acre=£26 per grant which latter figure is considered nearer the mark and has been adopted here.
- (g) The Nunan Estimate does not include provision for Reward Grants for local resident workers, the suggestion being that the drainage and irrigation schemes now being carried out will meet the cases of local workers. This is however correct only to a certain extent and in any case the cost of preparing any land under these schemes which may be utilized for the purpose would have to be included in the Estimates of cost of the Colonisation Scheme. Except in the case of the scheme for the Pomeroun end of the Essequibo Coast and of some Second Depth land on the Courantyne Coast the drainage and irrigation schemes deal with privately owned land. These Estimates are based on the assumption that for every 100 new immigrants receiving Reward Grants 33 local workers will claim such grants. Under the Nunan Scheme the number to obtain Reward Grants is estimated at 1,000 families a year or a total of 4,000 in four years.
- (h) Repatriation—Under the old indenture system 25% of the immigrants introduced claimed repatriation. It is to be noted also that the cost of repatriation is here charged at £16 a head thus pre-supposing that the arrangement on which these estimates are based, viz.: the exclusive charter of vessels, will be continued after the first 4 year experiment covered by these Estimates. The last charge per head under previously existing arrangement, of occasional charter, was £25. Unless therefore the new arrangement is existing when the immigrants arriving under it are to be repatriated commencing from the 8th year the expense of repatriation will be more than 50% greater than is here allowed for, i.e., difference between £25 and £16 per head.
- (i) Reward Grants—In allotting Reward Grants it will be observed no allowance has been made for deaths. As these grants are made to the family it is assumed that when the husband dies the grant would be made to the wife and children. If this is not done it can be assumed the surviving relative would have to be repatriated at the expense of the Colony.

APPENDIX B.

Colonisation Scheme.

ESTIMATED REVENUE.

	A. Nunan- Luckhoo Scheme.	B. Singh Scheme.
FIRST YEAR.		
1. Freight and passengers. Average annual receipts under the Nunan Estimate—Sessional Paper No. 60 of 1924—from (1) Freight ... £ 31,250		
(a) 6. Repatriation of immigrants introduced under the former indenture system, say 560 at £16 ...	£ 50,000	£ 50,000
	8,960	8,960
	£ 58,960	£ 58,960
SECOND YEAR.		
1. Freight and Passengers, as in 1st year ...	£ 50,000	£ 50,000
2. Repayment of advances made during first four years for house, equipment, first year's rent and 6 months' rations, totalling £6 11s. 1d. per family. Instalment payable 1/5th of first year introduction = 375 families ...	2,463	12,315
(b) 3. Rent, payable by 1/5th of first year lot = 375 families (5 acres each at \$20)=£4. 3s. 4d....	1,562	7,810
6. Repatriation of old immigrants under former indenture system, say 560 at £16. ...	8,960	8,960
	£ 62,985	£ 79,085
THIRD YEAR.		
1. Freight and Passengers. As in previous year ...	£ 50,000	£ 50,000
2. Repayment of advances. Instalments payable by 1/5th of 1st and 2nd year families (750) ...	4,926	24,628
3. Rent, payable by 1/5th of 1st and 2nd year lot=750 families ...	3,124	15,620
6. Repatriation of old system immigrants=560 at £16 ...	8,960	8,960
	£ 67,010	£ 99,208
FOURTH YEAR.		
1. Freight and Passengers. As in previous years ...	£ 50,000	£ 50,000
2. Repayment of advances. Instalments payable by 1/5th of 1st, 2nd and 3rd year families (1,125) ...	7,389	36,943
3. Rent, payable by 1/5th of 2nd and 3rd year lot (first year lot receive Reward Grants) ...	3,124	15,620
(e) 4. Reward Grants—Crown land charges at £5. 2s. 1d. per grant, payable in five equal annual instalments of £1 0s. 5d. per grant or family		
(a) First instalment payable by 1,000 of first year families ...	1,021	...
(b) First instalment payable by 333½ resident workers equal to ¼rd of 1,000 families receiving Reward Grants ...	340	2,552
5. Repayment of advances by Reward Grant holders for housing—		
(a) 625 families at £35 (375 families are repaying under No. 2)...	Nil	Nil
(b) 333½ families at £35 of resident local workers, or ¼rd of total of 1,000 newcomers to receive Reward Grants each year ...	Nil	Nil
6. Repatriation of 560 old system immigrants at £16 ...	8,960	8,960
	£ 70,834	£ 114,075
FIFTH YEAR.		
1. Freight and passengers ...	Nil	Nil
2. Repayment of advances. Instalments payable by 1/5th of 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th year lots (1,500) ...	£ 9,852	£ 49,258
3. Rent—payable by 1/5th of 3rd and 4th year families (2nd year lot receive Reward Grants) ...	3,124	15,620
4. Reward Grants (a) and (b) Instalments of Crown lands charges by 2,000 families (new-comers) and 667 local workers ...	2,722	5,104
5. Repayment of advances—(a) Instalment payable by 625 families of 1st year lot ...	2,431	...
(b) Instalment payable by 333½ local resident grant-holders ...	1,296	2,431
	£ 19,425	£ 72,413
SIXTH YEAR.		
2. Repayment of Advances—Instalments payable by 1/5th of 1st—4th year lots (inclusive) ...	£ 9,852	£ 49,258
3. Rent, payable by 1/5th of 4th year lot (3rd year lot receive Reward Grants) ...	1,562	7,810
4. Reward Grants (a) and (b) Crown lands charges. Instalments payable by 1st, 2nd and 3rd year lots (1,000 of each year) and by 1,000 resident local workers ...	4,083	7,656
5. Repayment of advances—		
(a) Instalment payable by 1,250 families of 1st and 2nd year lots and	7,454	4,861
(b) 667 local resident grant-holders ...		
	£ 22,951	£ 69,585
SEVENTH YEAR.		
2. Repayment of advances. As in previous year ...	£ 9,852	£ 49,258
3. Rent ...	Nil	Nil
4. Reward Grants—Crown Lands Charges—		
(a) Instalments payable by 1st to 4th year families (1,000 of each year) and	5,444	10,208
(b) Instalments payable by 1333½ resident local families ...		
5. Repayment of Advances—		
(a) Instalments payable by 1,875 families of 1st, 2nd and 3rd year lots, and	11,180	7,292
(b) Instalments payable by 1,000 families of local resident workers ...		
	£ 26,476	£ 66,758

APPENDIX B.—CONTINUED.

	A. Nunan- Luckhoo Scheme.	B. Singh Scheme.
EIGHTH YEAR.		
2. Repayment of advances. As in previous year ...	£ 9,852	£ 49,258
4. Reward Grants—Crown Lands charges (a) as in previous year ; (b) as in previous year ...	5,444	10,208
5. Repayment of Advances—		
(a) Instalments payable by 2,500 families of 1st to 4th year lots (inclusive) and	14,907	9,722
(b) Instalments payable by 1,333½ local resident workers ...		
	£ 30,203	£ 69,188
NINTH YEAR.		
2. Repayment of advances. As in previous year ...	£ 9,852	£ 49,258
4. Reward Grants—Crown Lands charges. Instalments by 1,000 of 2nd, 3rd and 4th year families = 3,000 and 1,000 resident workers ...	4,083	7,656
5. Repayment of Advances (a) and (b) Instalments repayable as in previous year ...	14,907	9,722
	£ 28,842	£ 66,636
TENTH YEAR.		
2. Repayment of advances. As in previous year ...	£ 9,852	£ 49,258
4. Reward Grants—Crown Lands charges. Instalment payable by 1,000 of 3rd and 4th year families and 667 local workers ...	2,722	5,104
5. Repayment of advances (a) and (b). As in previous year ...	14,907	9,722
	£ 27,481	£ 64,084
ELEVENTH YEAR.		
2. Repayment of advances. Instalments payable by 1/5th of 2nd, 3rd and 4th year lots ...	£ 7,389	£ 36,943
4. Reward Grants—Crown Lands charges. Instalment payable by 1,000 of 4th year families and 333½ local workers ...	1,361	2,552
5. Repayment of advances (a) and (b) as in previous year ...	14,907	9,722
	£ 23,657	£ 49,217
TWELFTH YEAR.		
2. Repayment of advances. Instalments payable by 1/5th of 3rd and 4th year lots ...	£ 4,926	£ 24,630
4. Reward Grants—Crown Lands charges ...	Nil	Nil
5. Repayment of advances (a) and (b). As in previous year ...	14,907	9,722
	£ 19,833	£ 34,352
THIRTEENTH YEAR.		
2. Repayment of advances. Last instalment payable by 1/5th of 4th year lot ...	£ 2,463	£ 12,315
5. Repayment of advances (a) and (b). As in previous years. ...	14,907	9,722
	£ 17,370	£ 22,037
FOURTEENTH YEAR.		
5. Repayment of advances (a) and (b). Instalments repayable by 1,875 families of 2nd, 3rd and 4th year lots, and 1,000 local resident workers ...	£ 11,180	£ 7,292
	£ 11,180	£ 7,292
FIFTEENTH YEAR.		
5. Repayment of advances (a) and (b). Instalments repayable by 1,250 families of 3rd and 4th year lots, and 667 local workers ...	£ 7,454	£ 4,861
	£ 7,454	£ 4,861
SIXTEENTH YEAR.		
5. Repayment of advances (a) and (b). Last instalment by 625 families of 4th year lot and 333½ resident local workers ...	£ 3,727	£ 2,431
	£ 3,727	£ 2,431

NOTES.

- (a) Immigration Department's estimate of average number to be provided for annually.
- (b) The first year's rent is advanced and is included in re-payment of advances.
- (c) In accordance with Nunan Estimate which limits the number to receive Reward Grants each year to 1,000 families out of 1,875. This estimate however appears to be decidedly too low as it may be taken for granted that all except a comparative few who may take up non-agricultural employment (Timber Industry or Mining Industry) will claim Reward Grants.
- (d) The payments to be made by each immigrant family on account of repayment of advances, rents and Crown Lands charges will amount to \$4.29 a month during the 2nd and 3rd years and \$3.03 per month during the 4th - 10th years inclusive.

APPENDIX C.

*SUMMARY of Comparative Estimates of aggregate Expenditure and Revenue over 16 years when the last instalment of interest would be payable.**

Item.	Heads of Expenditure and Revenue.	Nunan-Luckhoo Scheme.	Singh Scheme.
EXPENDITURE.			
(a) & (b)	Cost of introduction (1)	£ 377,210	£ 377,210
(c) & (g)	Cost of land (2)	138,664	260,000
(d)	Care and Supervision in Colony (3)	111,892	249,466
(e)	Advances (4)	222,828	530,820
(f)	Loss of interest	56,692	132,696
(h)	Repatiation	75,040	75,040
(i)	Cost of running Freight and Passenger Service	31,400	31,400
	Total Expenditure	£ 1,012,726	£ 1,656,632
REVENUE.			
(a)	Freight and Passenger receipts over 4 years (5)	£ 200,000	£ 200,000
(b)	Repayment of advances (6)	222,832	530,822
(c)	Rents	12,496	62,480
(d)	Crown lands charges on Reward Grants	27,220	51,040
(f)	Return passages old system immigrants	35,840	35,840
	Total Revenue	£ 498,388	£ 880,182
	Nett cost of Schemes	514,338	776,450
	Difference	£ 262,112	

(1) Includes—Charges in India, passages and feeding in depôt.

(2) Includes—Prepared land on arrival and Reward Grants.

(3) Includes—Cost of local Indian Official and Settlement Inspectors, also ploughs, free hospital and treatment and upkeep of Settlements during period of 3 years preceding allotting of Reward Grants.

(4) Advances to 1/5th of each year's arrivals for rent, housing and rations, also advances for housing Reward Grant-holder (including local resident workers) repayable in instalments over 9 years commencing from the end of the first year.

(5) Sir Joseph Nunan's Estimate.

(6) Last instalment payable in 16th year, i.e., 9 years after 4th year arrivals have been allotted Reward Grants.

* For details of totals see Appendices A and B.

APPENDIX D.

SUMMARY of estimates of Expenditure and Revenue shewing totals for each year until all advances and Crown lands charges are repaid.

Year.	NUNAN-LUCKHOO SCHEME.				SINGH SCHEME.			
	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Nett Cost.	Excess of Revenue over Expenditure.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Nett Cost.	Excess of Revenue over Expenditure.
1	£ 151,865	£ 58,960	£ 92,895	£ ...	£ 296,416	£ 58,960	£ 236,456	£ ...
2	145,706	62,985	82,721	...	304,678	79,085	225,593	...
3	149,434	67,010	82,424	a.	323,312	99,208	224,104	...
4	210,307	70,834	139,473	...	366,225	114,075	252,150	...
5	75,309	19,425	55,884	...	89,609	73,413	17,196	...
6	73,254	22,951	50,303	...	73,667	69,585	4,082	...
7	71,013	26,476	44,537	...	57,603	66,758	...	9,155
8	30,077	30,203	...	126	35,289	69,188	...	33,899
9	28,838	28,842	...	004	32,341	66,636	...	34,295
10	27,601	27,481	120	...	29,391	64,084	...	34,693
11	26,486	23,657	2,829	...	27,068	49,217	...	22,159
12	6,736	19,833	...	13,098	6,590	34,362	...	27,772
13	5,367	17,370	...	11,503	5,478	22,037	...	16,559
14	5,306	11,180	...	5,872	5,114	7,292	...	2,178
15	4,936	7,454	...	2,518	4,871	4,861	010	...
16	...	3,727	...	3,727	...	2,431	...	2,431
	£ 1,012,726	£ 498,388	£ 551,186	£ 36,848	£ 1,656,632	£ 880,182	£ 939,591	£ 183,141
	£ 514,338	Estimated nett cost of Scheme.			£ 776,450	Estimated nett cost of Scheme.		

APPENDIX E.

SUMMARY of Estimates of Expenditure and Revenue on the basis of passage money at a contract rate of £25 per head shewing totals for each year until all advances and Crown Lands charges are repaid.

Year.	NUNAN-LUCKHOO SCHEME.				SINGH SCHEME.			
	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Nett Cost.	Excess of Revenue over Expenditure.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Nett Cost.	Excess of Revenue over Expenditure.
1	£ 177,093		£ 177,093	...	£ 320,654		£ 320,654	...
2	170,944	£ 4,025	166,919	...	329,916	£ 20,125	309,791	...
3	174,672	8,050	166,622	...	348,550	40,248	308,302	...
4	235,545	11,874	223,671	...	391,463	55,115	336,348	...
5	75,309	19,425	55,884	...	89,609	72,413	17,196	...
6	73,254	22,951	50,303	...	73,667	69,585	4,082	...
7	71,013	26,476	44,537	...	57,603	66,758	...	£ 9,155
8	38,519	30,203	8,316	...	43,731	69,188	...	25,457
9	37,280	23,842	8,438	...	40,783	66,636	...	25,853
10	36,043	27,481	8,562	...	37,833	64,084	...	26,251
11	34,928	23,657	11,271	...	35,600	49,217	...	13,717
12	6,735	19,833	...	£ 13,098	6,580	34,352	...	27,772
13	5,867	17,370	...	11,503	5,478	22,037	...	16,559
14	5,308	11,180	...	5,872	5,114	7,292	...	2,178
15	4,936	7,454	...	2,518	4,871	4,861	10	...
16	...	3,727	...	3,727	...	2,431	...	2,431
	£ 1,147,446	£ 262,548	£ 921,616	£ 36,718	£ 1,791,352	£ 644,342	£ 1,296,383	£ 149,373
	262,548			Scheme]	644,342			
	£ 884,898	Estimated nett cost of Nunan-Luckhoo			£ 1,147,010	Estimated nett cost of Singh		Scheme.

APPENDIX F. (1).

*FINANCING of Colonisation Scheme on the basis of a Government Steamer Service;—
(a) by raising of loan during 1st year for aggregate of the estimated expenditure less total of Colonisation Fund.*

	Nunan-Luckhoo Scheme.	Singh Scheme.
Total estimated expenditure during 1st seven years	£ 548,237	...
Do. do. do. five years	...	£ 955,499
Less Colonisation Fund to be realised (market value)	142,207	142,207
Total to be raised by loan	£ 406,030	£ 813,292
Estimated expenditure during 1st year	£ 92,895	£ 236,456
Less portion of Colonisation Fund invested at under 4%	73,246	73,246
Portion of loan to be spent in first year	£ 19,649	£ 163,210
Unexpended balance of loan in first year	386,381	650,082
Interest on unexpended portion of loan at 3%	£ 11,591	£ 19,502
Interest accruing from portion (£68,961) of Colonisation Fund invested at 4% and over	3,757	3,757
Total interest receivable during 1st year	£ 15,348	£ 23,259
Annual provision for interest at 5% and Sinking Fund at 1.7% on loan for 30 years	27,204	54,491
Total to be provided by taxation in 1st year	£ 11,956	£ 31,232
Do. do. do. 2nd "	14,337	37,099
Do. do. do. 3rd "	16,810	44,722
Do. do. do. 4th "	20,994	53,975
Do. do. do. 5th "	22,671	54,491
Do. do. do. 6th "	25,868	58,873
Do. do. do. 7th "	27,204	45,336
Do. do. do. 8th "	27,078	20,592
Do. do. do. 9th "	27,200	20,196
Do. do. do. 10th "	27,324	19,798
Do. do. do. 11th "	30,033	32,332
Do. do. do. 12th "	14,106	26,719
Do. do. do. 13th "	15,701	37,432
Do. do. do. 14th "	21,332	52,313
Do. do. do. 15th "	24,686	54,501
Do. do. do. 16th "	23,477	52,060
Aggregate sum to be provided by taxation in respect of period 1st-16th years inclusive	£ 350,677	£ 642,771
Average sum to be provided annually during period 1st-16th years inclusive	21,917	40,173
Sum to be provided annually during 17-30 years	27,204	54,491
Aggregate sum to be provided by taxation in 30 years	£ 731,533	£ 1,405,645

* In this year the portion of the Colonisation Fund invested at 4% and over (£68,961, market value at 31.12.25) is realised.
NOTE.—At 31st December, 1925, the Colonisation Fund amounted to £137,099 (face value) made up as follows:—£60,166 13s. 4d. invested at 6%; £600 at 4½%; £3,000 at 4%; £300 at 3½%; £71,674 at 3% and £1,359 in cash.

APPENDIX F. (2)

FINANCING cost of Colonisation Scheme on the basis of maintaining a Government Steamer Service, (b) by advances from Crown Agents, at Bank rates, and thereafter by raising a loan (in the case of the Nunan-Luckhoo Scheme at the end of the 7th year and of the Singh Scheme at the end of the 5th year) for total of such advances less the total of the Colonisation Fund.

Year.			Nunan-Luckhoo Scheme.	Singh Scheme.
1st	Estimated expenditure (<i>vide</i> Appendix D) ...		£ 92,895	£ 236,456
	Less (a) Portion of Colonisation Fund invested at 4 per cent. and under to be realised (market value) ...	£ 75,514		
	(b) Interest on portion of Colonisation Fund invested at over 4 per cent. ...	3,637	79,151	79,151
	Advances by Crown Agents at 4 per cent. ...		£ 13,744	£ 157,305
2nd	Estimated net Expenditure ...	£ 82,721	£ 225,593	
	Interest due Crown Agents on advances in previous year * ...	550	6,292	£ 83,271
	Less Interest from Colonisation Fund ...	3,637		
	Colonisation Tax of 1 per cent. collected in previous year ...	35,000		38,637
	Advances by Crown Agents ...		£ 44,634	£ 193,248
3rd	Estimated net expenditure ...	£ 82,424	£ 224,104	
	Interest on Advances in previous years ...	2,335	14,022	£ 84,759
	Less Interest from Colonisation Fund ...	3,637		
	Colonisation Tax collected in previous year ...	35,000		38,637
	Advances by Crown Agents ...		£ 46,122	£ 199,489
4th	Estimated net Expenditure ...	£ 139,473	£ 252,150	
	Interest on advances in previous years ...	4,180	22,002	£ 143,653
	Less Interest from Colonisation Fund ...	3,637		
	Colonisation Tax collected in previous year ...	35,000		38,637
	Advances by Crown Agents ...		£ 105,016	235,515
5th	Estimated net expenditure ...	£ 55,884	£ 17,196	
	Interest on Advances ...	8,381	31,423	£ 64,265
	Less Interest from Colonisation Fund ...	3,637		
	Colonisation Tax collected in previous year ...	35,000		38,637
	Advances by Crown Agents ...		£ 25,628	9,982
6th	Estimated net expenditure ...	£ 50,303		
	Interest on Advances ...	9,406		£ 59,709
	Less Interest from Colonisation Fund ...	3,637		
	Colonisation Tax collected in previous year ...	35,000		38,637
	Advances by Crown Agents ...		£ 21,072	
7th	Estimated net expenditure ...	£ 44,537		
	Interest on Advances ...	10,249		£ 54,786
	Less Interest on Colonisation Fund ...	3,637		
	Colonisation tax collected in previous year ...	35,000		38,637
	Advances by Crown Agents ...		£ 16,149	

	Nunan-Luckhoo Scheme.		Singh Scheme.	
Estimated net expenditure (during 1st seven years)...	£ 548,237	(during first 5 years)	£ 955,499	
Interest payable to Crown Agents on advances ...	35,101	...	73,739	
	£ 583,338		£ 1,029,238	
Less paid—				
Portion of Colonisation Fund bearing interest at 4 per cent. and under ...	£ 75,514		£ 75,514	
Interest from portion of Colonisation Fund invested at over 4 per cent. ...	25,459		18,185	
Receipts from Colonisation Tax ...	£ 210,000	£ 310,973	140,000	233,699
Total of advances to be raised by loan ...		£ 272,365		£ 795,539
Less Portion of Colonisation Fund invested at over 4 per cent., to be realised (market value 31.12.25) ...		£ 66,693		66,693
Amount to be raised by loan (at end of 7th year) ...		£ 205,672	(at end of 5th year)	£ 728,846
Annual provision for 30 year loan—Interest at 5 per cent. ...	£ 10,284		£ 36,442	
Sinking Fund at 2.69 per cent. ...	5,533	At 2.36 per cent.	17,201	
Sum to be provided annually for Interest and Sinking Fund	£ 15,817		£ 53,643	

* Note.—The interest payments in respect of each year's advances are unavoidably calculated as for the full year but will be less than a full year's interest.

APPENDIX F. (2)—(CONTINUED.)

	Nunan-Luckhoo Scheme.	Singh Scheme.
Amount to be provided by Colonisation tax during 6th year	...	£ 23,844 *
do do do 7th year	...	44,488
do do do 8th year	Nil	19,744
do do do 9th year	Nil	19,948
do do do 10th year	£ 12,422	18,950
do do do 11th year	18,646	31,484
do do do 12th year	2,719	25,871
do do do 13th year	4,314	37,084
do do do 14th year	9,945	51,465
do do do 15th year	13,299	53,653
do do do 16th year	12,090	51,212
To be provided by Colonisation Tax between 8th & 16th years inclusive	£ 73,433	£ 377,143
Average sum to be provided annually between 8th & 16th	£ 8,159	£ 34,286

*Note—Interest due Crown Agents on advances in previous year has been added in this year and Colonisation Tax collected in previous year has been deducted.

APPENDIX G. (1).

FINANCING of Colonisation Scheme on the basis of a contract of £25 per head for passage money,—(a) by raising of loan during first year for aggregate of estimated expenditure during opening years less total of Colonisation Fund.

	Nunan-Luckhoo Scheme.	Singh Scheme.
Total estimated expenditure during 1st 7 years	£ 885,029	...
Do do do 5 years	...	£1,292,291
Less Colonisation Fund (realised)	142,207	142,207
Total to be raised by loan	£ 742,822	£1,150,084
Total estimated expenditure during first year	£ 177,093	£ 320,654
Less portion of Colonisation Fund invested at under 4%	73,246	73,246
Portion of loan to be spent during 1st year	£ 103,847	£ 247,408
Unexpended balance of loan during 1st year	638,975	902,676
Interest at 3% on above	£ 19,169	£ 27,080
Interest accruing from portion (£68,961) of Colonisation Fund invested at 4% and over	3,757	3,757
Total interest receivable during 1st year	£ 22,926	£ 30,837
Annual provision for interest at 5% and Sinking Fund at 1.7% on loan for 30 years	49,769	77,055
Total to be provided by taxation in 1st year	£ 26,843	£ 46,218
Do do do 2nd "	31,850	55,511
Do do do 3rd "	36,849	67,761
Do do do 4th "	43,559	76,539
Do do do 5th "	45,236	77,055
Do do do 6th "	*48,433	81,137
Do do do 7th "	49,769	67,900
Do do do 8th "	58,085	51,598
Do do do 9th "	58,207	51,202
Do do do 10th "	58,331	50,804
Do do do 11th "	61,040	63,338
Do do do 12th "	36,671	49,233
Do do do 13th "	38,266	60,496
Do do do 14th "	43,897	74,877
Do do do 15th "	47,251	77,055
Do do do 16th "	46,042	74,624
Total to be provided during 1-16 years inclusive	£ 730,329	£1,022,408
Average sum to be provided annually during 1st 16 years	45,645	63,900
Sum to be provided annually during 17-30 years inclusive	49,769	77,055
Aggregate of sums to be provided by taxation in 30 years	1,427,095	£2,101,178

* In this year the portion of the Colonisation Fund invested at 4% and over (£68,961 market value at 31st December, 1925) is realised.

NOTE.—At 31st December, 1925, the Colonisation Fund amounted to £137,099 (face value) made up as follows:—£60,166.13 invested at 6%; £600 at 4½%; £3,000 at 4%; £300 at 3½%; £71,674 at 3% and £1,359 in cash.

APPENDIX G. (2).—(CONTD.)

	Nunan-Luckhoo Scheme.	Singh Scheme.
Total to be raised by loan (Brought forward) ...	£ 674,555	£ 1,160,298
Less—Portion of Colonisation Fund invested at over 4% to be realised (market value) ...	£ 66,693	£ 66,693
Total to be raised ... (At end of 7th year)	£ 607,862	£ 1,093,605
Annual provision for—Interest at 5% ...	£ 30,393	£ 54,630
Ditto. —Sinking Fund at 2.69% ...	16,351 at 2.36%	25,809
Sum to be provided annually for Interest and Sinking Fund ...	£ 46,744	£ 80,489
Amount to be provided annually (After 7th year.)	Nunan-Luckhoo Scheme. (After 6th year)	Singh Scheme.
Amount to be provided by Colonisation Tax during 6th year ...	...	£ 50,259*
" " " 7th year ...	...	71,334
" " " 8th year ...	£ 21,325*	55,032
" " " 9th year ...	55,182	54,636
" " " 10th year ...	55,306	54,238
" " " 11th year ...	58,015	66,772
" " " 12th year ...	33,646	52,717
" " " 13th year ...	35,241	63,930
" " " 14th year ...	40,872	78,311
" " " 15th year ...	44,226	80,499
" " " 16th year ...	43,017	78,058
Total to be provided by Colonisation Tax between 8th and 16th years inclusive ...	£ 386,745	6th and 16th years... £ 705,736
Average sum to be provided annually between 8th and 16th years inclusive ...	42,971	6th and 16th years... £ 64,162

* Interest due Crown Agents on advances during previous year has been added in this year and Colonisation Tax collected in previous year has been deducted.

Y 5826-79172 OK 792
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL No. 8.
1933.
C.S.O. 3660/32.



British Guiana.

SECOND

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THIRD SESSION, 1932.

R E P O R T

OF A

PRELIMINARY AGRICULTURAL SURVEY OF AREAS
SUITABLE FOR LAND SETTLEMENT AND
COLONIZATION BY WEST INDIANS,

BY

THE HONOURABLE J. MULLIN, M.I.M.M., F.S.I., COM-
MISSIONER OF LANDS AND MINES,

AND

CAPTAIN F. BURNETT, M.C., M.A., DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF
AGRICULTURE.

Printed by the Authority of His Excellency the Governor.

GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA :

'THE ARGOSY' COMPANY, LIMITED, PRINTERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH GUIANA.

1933.

No. 16,047.

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DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND MINES,
Georgetown, Demerara,
British Guiana,
25th August, 1932.

SIR,

We have the honour to submit herewith our report on the preliminary agricultural survey of the areas suitable for Land Settlement and Colonization by West Indians which we were detailed by His Excellency the Governor to carry out on the 13th April, 1932, *vide* C.S.O. Confidential file 614/32.

2. The scope of the work has been seriously limited by heavy rains and consequent flooding of areas which it was necessary to examine, as for instance, lands on the East Bank of the Demerara River from Craig upwards, and on the East Coast, Essequibo, from Ruby to Parika. Examination of these areas and lands on the Mahaica, Mahaicony and Abary Rivers (all of which are still inundated at the time of writing this report) must necessarily be left over until the rains abate. Further, as neither the Department of Agriculture nor the Government Analyst's Department were able to undertake soil analyses (with the exception of a few samples taken in the Canje Creek Savannah areas, which were done as a special case) this important side of the work had to be abandoned.

3. At an early stage in our investigations it became apparent that the time at our disposal before the Deputy Director of Agriculture was scheduled to go on leave (*i.e.*, the 7th June) would be much too short to enable the investigations to be carried to anything approaching a stage at which conclusions could be reached and application was therefore made to His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government and sanction given for his leave to be postponed until the 29th August.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

4. In order to appreciate the possibilities of Land Settlement and Colonization in this Colony, involving the expansion of agriculture, regard must be had to the geological and physical conditions which have governed soil deposition and distribution, as they are by no means typical if they cannot be regarded as unique.

5. The fundamental fact to be borne in mind is that the Colony has been marine-planed right up to the Pakaraima Mountains and was, therefore, at one time blanketed with estuarial-marine sands and gravels, except over relatively small areas here and there where the rocks stood above sea-level. With the rising of the Guianas, the sea gradually receded and the shore line is now some 130 miles from the edge of the Pakaraima escarpment at its nearest point.

6. This gradual uplift appears to have been remarkably uniform over the greater portion of the Colony; but the coastal bedrock is tilted seawards at a fairly acute angle from an irregular line averaging from 15 to 30 miles or so inland and dips south-eastwards towards the Courantyne river. This has been levelled off by sands carried down from the elevated portions and by material brought in by the tides, so that the surface slope is now very gradual, being about six to twelve inches a mile; but drillings along the coast through these sedimentaries for artesian water have disclosed that the bedrock lies at a depth varying from about 300 feet at the extreme north-western end near Punta Playa to over 1,500 feet at the extreme south-eastern end near the mouth of the Courantyne river.

7. Following the upheaval there has been, over a long period of time, a gradual washing away by rainfall of the sands which overlay the country. The main outlets

for these sands have been the Courantyne and Essequibo rivers, both of which have sand bottoms right out to their mouths and are still discharging sand in considerable quantities. Most of the other rivers, which run through flatter country (and consequently have a weaker outflow which is checked and turned back by the inflowing tide to such an extent that marine silt enters and deposits for considerable distances upstream) have ceased almost entirely to discharge the sands washed down by their tributaries and are gradually silting up.

8. As might be expected, the wash has been greatest towards the rivers and the coast. Thus we find that the watersheds of the rivers are mainly composed of estuarial-marine sand-plateaux ranging from a few feet on the coastline to 350 feet or so above present sea-level some distance inland, whilst the country between the watersheds and the rivers is mainly composed of slightly elevated sand flats where the original deposit has not yet been completely washed off the underlying rocks; of low lateritic and iron-stone-conglomerate hills derived from the weathering of the rocks *in situ* which were above sea-level originally, or were exposed to weathering when the sand was washed off; and low flats composed of secondary deposits of sand, clay and gravels washed down by the rains from the higher surrounding territory. (*Vide* "The Mineral Deposits of South America," Miller and Singewald, Jnr., Hill Publishing Co., England, 1919, and "The Gold Resources of the World," XV.—International Geological Congress, South Africa, 1929—(No. 7—The British Guiana Goldfields). Also reports by H. J. C. Conolly and Smith-Bracewell on the Geological Surveys of the Potaro and Ireng Districts, 1927-1928).

9. In addition to the original sand deposits running roughly parallel with and forming the watersheds of the rivers, there are traces of sand dunes running parallel to the seaboard at varying distances inland and marking the successive positions of the shoreline as the sea receded. These are usually browner in colour and contain more organic matter than the original sand deposits; but are liable to be confused with them, as the latter still occur over considerable areas comparatively near the coast, where they have been protected from complete erosion by forest growths—principally "wallaba" trees which grow so luxuriantly on these white sands that they are usually referred to locally as "wallaba sands."

10. The Colony can, then, be divided roughly into three parts:—

- (a) The coastal alluvial strip averaging some 15 to 30 miles or so in depth by about 270 miles in length along the seaboard and composed of sedimentaries and marine silts. This belt is, generally speaking, slightly below the level of ordinary spring-tides for varying distances inland, and has to be protected by walls and dykes against the inroads of the sea.
- (b) An intermediate peneplain rising gradually inland from the point of contact with the sloping frontal belt to an average height of about 350 feet or so above sea-level and comprising clays, sands, gravels, laterites and rocks—the latter but sparsely exposed, except in the rivers.
- (c) An upper peneplain, comprising the Pakaraima Sandstone Plateau occupying the western portion of the Colony, ranging from 1,200 feet to 3,500 feet above sea-level (over which Mount Roraima and Mount Kuke-naam tower to 9,304 feet above sea-level); the Imataka Mountain Range occupying the north-western portion of the Colony rising from 800 to 1,500 feet above sea-level and consisting mainly of granite, quartz-porphry, felsite, porphyrite and disbase; and the outlying Kanaku Mountain mass and ranges at the south-western extremity of the Colony ranging up to 2,000 feet in height and of a similar composition to the Imataka Mountains.

THE COASTAL ALLUVIAL BELT.

11. As previously stated, the coastal belt is composed of sedimentary deposits resting on a bedrock which slopes sharply seawards. A noticeable feature of the deposits (as ascertained by artesian well drilling) is the alternating layers at varying

intervals of heavy clay, practically pure sand and a mixture of clay, sand and shell (locally termed "caddy"). The clay sections show no definite relation to the laterites of the interior of this Colony, and are in the nature of a grey-blue silt or "gumbo" of a heavy sticky type.

12. A marked feature of the coast to-day is the occurrence of sudden inrushes of this marine silt (or "sling-mud" as it is called locally) at varying points and at odd times. Deposits, three or four feet in depth, come in overnight right up to the sea-defences and stop up drainage channels and sluices along sections of the coast; in some cases only to be washed away by succeeding tides and, in others, to remain and form a more or less permanent blockage to gravity drainage. At other times, large banks of mud appear off the coast, some of which remain and are added to by accretion, whilst others are gradually washed away or moved alongshore by the prevailing wind and alongshore drift.

13. As the Colony's rivers do not carry mud in suspension (other than what is carried in and out by the tides) it is unlikely that the mud or clay along the coastal belt can have been derived from the interior of this Colony. For the same reason, and in view of the unconformity of the layers, it is improbable that it has been brought down by either the Amazon or the Orinoco rivers and distributed along our coastline, as is popularly supposed. A more likely explanation is that it has been ejected from time to time at various points by eruptive action along the sea-coast—possibly along the line of upward thrust of the tertiaries against the Brazilian complex—and carried in by tides and distributed by alongshore drift. The occurrence of gas under pressure and of lenses of bitumen at varying depths in the artesian wells sunk along the coast and of float pitch near Krunkenal Point, North West District, support this theory.

14. Whatever their derivation, the fact remains that these marine-borne clays of the coastal belt form the most fertile portion of the Colony, where properly drained and irrigated. It is true that in the early days of Dutch Settlement of the Colony the cultivation extended for considerable distances up (and indeed was confined to) the rivers; but this was due to the dangers from privateers and as soon as safety was assured the riparian lands were deserted for the more fertile and healthier coastlands, notwithstanding the enormous expenditure involved in reclaiming, clearing, empoldering and draining them.

15. When the demand for coastal lands set in, the lands bordering the sea from the Pomeroon to the Courantyne river, were laid out by the Dutch in rectangular blocks—generally a mile or so wide by about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles deep—and given out under conditional grants of occupancy which required the holder to empolder, drain and cultivate them within a given period, when they became freehold and the right was acquired to lease a second block of equal proportions immediately in rear of the first one and so on. These second and extra depths did not, however, become freehold and are now Crown Land.

16. It was on these blocks that the sugar estates were established, and, at one time, nearly the whole stretch of coast between the points named appears to have been under sugar. Labour troubles following the abolition of slavery, increasing difficulty in maintaining sea-defences and competition of bounty fed sugar from foreign countries, gradually forced many of the sugar estates out of business. These (freehold) estates were taken over by the freed slaves or small owners, and many of them are now the sites of the coastal villages.

17. With the advent of the East Indians as indentured labourers to the sugar estates, interest in rice growing commenced and on completion of their indentures increasing numbers of these thrifty and industrious people settled on the abandoned estates and developed rice growing to such an extent that it is now second in importance to the sugar industry. Incidentally, this has proved that—given the

necessary water supply and drainage—these clay soils are eminently suited for rice growing.

18. It is a significant fact that—with the exception of the digging of canals in rear of the estates on the East and West Coasts and East Bank, Demerara, in order to secure, conserve and distribute water from the creeks and swamps aback—practically no original work has been done since the days of Dutch occupation and it may be said that, to all intents and purposes, the present occupants are more or less living on the work done by the Dutch over a century ago. In the case of the existing sugar estates, these works are being maintained more or less efficiently, but the village communities and small owners have found it financially impracticable to do even this, with the consequence that, on most of them, the drainage and irrigation is insufficient and defective and many of them are practically derelict, but are still privately-owned and incapable of resumption by the Crown under the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance.

19. Any scheme of settlement along the coastlands to-day, therefore, involves purchase of more or less derelict estates and considerable outlay thereafter in putting the dams, canals, trenches and sluices in order, as the land being flat and below sea-level, drainage is intertidal and drainage canals and sluices have to be opened to full capacity and properly graded, in order to get the water off in heavy rainy seasons and in some cases, pumping has to be resorted to as well.

20. The available Crown Lands immediately in rear of these privately-owned estates would as a rule, however, require still greater expenditure in empoldering, draining and irrigating them, especially as drainage rights through the front lands have not been reserved, other than along strips between estates (known as “Company Paths” or “Kettings”) which were reserved at infrequent intervals to provide for access to these back lands, thus necessitating the digging of long façade canals to lead the drainage water to those points and reduced numbers of drainage outlets; also the construction of roads for ingress and egress. Besides this it is, of course, generally cheaper to re-dig old canals and trenches and to repair existing dams, than to dig new trenches and erect sufficiently high and watertight dams.

21. It would, generally speaking, therefore be more economical in the long run to acquire abandoned estates on which people could be settled in reasonable proximity to the existing road and railway systems and to extend on to the Crown Lands in rear thereof for cultivation purposes as required, rather than to attempt separate settlements on the Crown Lands in rear of privately-owned lands on the coastal belt.

22. That such settlements (on acquired estates and extending into the Crown Lands) can be successfully established and maintained and become entirely self-supporting if properly supervised, has been demonstrated beyond question in the case of Windsor Forest, La Jalousie and Hague, on the West Coast, Demerara. Those settlements have been favourably commented upon by every Commission or individual enquirer sent to this Colony in connection with immigration and colonization and their success is due entirely to the factor of control. This is proving to be equally the case in regard to the Bush Lot Settlement in Essequibo and it is mainly on the question of control that future settlements on the coastlands will stand or fall.

23. Due apparently to soil advantages, and in spite of the disadvantage of having at great initial and recurring expense to protect the lands by dykes against the sea in front and the flood-waters from the higher land in rear, settlement in the Colony has, for the last century or so, been confined almost entirely to the coastal alluvial belt and along it practically all the public services—such as road, rail, hospital, general medical, sanitary, police, postal, etc.—are confined; whilst despite the greatly increased facilities which have been afforded for access to the interior since the gold, balata, diamond and timber industries have been developed, about 90 per cent.

or more of the population of the Colony is still resident on this belt. Notwithstanding this, however, there is ample land along the coast and the lower reaches of the rivers within this coastal alluvial belt to accommodate twice or three times the present population without overcrowding and with relatively small increase of public services, provided that the necessary empoldering, drainage and irrigation works are carried out. The areas of primary and secondary importance in this respect are shown on the attached plan*—coloured red and yellow respectively—and total approximately 800,000 acres.

24. As already pointed out, however, practically the whole of the frontal lands to a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles and of the river estuaries to a depth of about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles or so, are privately owned and would have to be acquired by purchase before they could be made available for settlements under Government control.

25. Whilst not decrying the potentialities of the intermediate peneplain—especially for cattle, fruit and vegetables, as will be seen later in this report—we are of opinion that the possibilities in regard to settlement of immigrants on the coastal alluvial belt are of prime importance and should be thoroughly investigated in the first instance with that object in view. In this connection we cannot too strongly stress the necessity for careful soil examination and analyses, agricultural experimentation and engineering levels, as a preliminary to any settlement scheme, especially on hitherto uncultivated lands, as although to the eye the soils may appear suitable for this or that form of cultivation, and the surface levels seem fairly uniform, there are soils, even on existing estates, which have proved economically incapable of cultivation and there are low-lying basins and channels in the underlying clays which have been filled up by peaty deposits and are incapable of being drained by gravity.

26. These peaty deposits (or “pegasse” as it is termed locally) are evidently formed by decayed vegetable matter which gradually filled in former ponds, lagoons and old channels in the clay alluvials and vary in depth from a few inches to 25 feet or more. In some cases they are intermixed with clay presumably brought in in suspension whilst the aquatic growths were gradually filling them up and in others they are composed almost entirely of vegetable matter. Where the pegasse does not exceed six inches or so in depth with a clay subsoil it is usually no deterrent to cultivation; whilst if it is over that and even up to two or three feet in depth and is mixed with clay and capable of being drained, it can be used successfully for cultivation of ground provisions and Liberian coffee; but where it is over that depth it is as a rule incapable of growing anything economically. It can often, however, be used for rough grazing in the dry weather.

27. Wherever pegasse occurs engineering levels for irrigation and drainage purposes should be accompanied by soundings through the pegasse to the clay underneath, otherwise irrigation water may be led into a huge pegasse sponge, only to be wasted by evaporation in dry weather (when water is scarce); dams will be porous and subject to being burnt flat when grass and bush fires occur and maintenance will be high in cost and wasteful in labour. Similarly, drainage may be seriously impeded and impaired by not locating deep deposits of pegasse and avoiding them where possible, or money wasted by empoldering them only to find that they are of no value and that the dams cannot be kept watertight, as has happened too often in the past.

28. Another direction in which agricultural experimentation should be of value not only on the coastlands but on the intermediate peneplain as well would be in connection with the sand deposits, large areas of which still exist on the Coastal alluvial belt—notably between the Essequibo and Pomeroon river estuaries. It is known that on the low sand dunes (or “sand-reefs” as they are called locally) which contain a certain amount of humus, coconuts, fruit (including pineapples) and certain ground provisions can be grown successfully; but, the white quartz sands have been condemned by Professor (later Sir John) Harrison in the following terms (Sessional Paper No. 11/1925, page 12):

*Not printed.

“The Wallaba and Muri white sands are absolutely barren from an economic point of view being incapable of producing crops of any product on a commercial scale. Doubtless there are patches and small areas of land in the district covered by these white sands where the soil is heavier in character and situated closer to the water-table underlying them where provision and fodder crops, especially of a deep-rooted nature, may be satisfactorily raised, but samples of such were not among those submitted to me.”

29. In this connection the pineapple growing experiments on a commercial scale now being carried out on similar sands on the left bank of the Demerara River near Christianburg by the British Guiana Fruit and Canning Company, and the Wynne grass trials at Wauna Experimental Station in the North West District are of great importance as an indicator of the future possibilities of these sands and should be followed up and extended to other similar areas if results justify it, as an important part of the investigations in connection with Land Settlement and Colonization.

INTERMEDIATE PENEPLAIN.

30. *Agriculture.*—As already indicated, this area comprises the land between the coastal alluvial belt and the Pakaraima Plateau and other mountain ranges in the western section of the Colony, and is composed of clays, sand, gravel, laterite and rocks. It is, with the exception of artificial “savannahs” (or grass-covered open spaces) which will hereafter be referred to, densely afforested and, as might be expected, the soils consist principally of either sand or sand and clay in which sand predominates. In dealing with these soils generally, the late Sir John Harrison, the then Director of Science and Agriculture, in Sessional Paper No. 11/1925, paragraph 20, writes as follows;—

“In 1903 after 24 years’ experience in the examination of the soils of British Guiana, Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent, and Surinam, I wrote as follows:—

“The following is a comparison of the average contents in the more important constituents of plant-food of the alluvial soils of the coastlands of the Colony deduced from examinations, the details of which it is unnecessary to give in this report, of eighty samples of the sandy, sandy-clay, and clay-soils of that belt with those of the interior which are directly derived from acidic and basic rocks or are river-alluvial soils. In these comparisons neither pegass-soils nor blown sands have been included.

	“ Soils of the “ Coastlands.	Soils of the Interior.
“ Nitrogen ...	.209	.106
“ Lime ...	.212	.127
“ Potash ...	.425	.061
“ Phosphoric Acid ...	.072	.019

“We believe that any person accustomed to the discussion of the chemical analyses of soils will at once recognise the marked difference in potential fertility of the two great divisions of the soils of the Colony.

“The question has been raised as to how it is possible for the soils, if they are so lacking in fertility as appears from these analyses, to support as they do, a heavy forest-growth. In the case of a forest the mineral constituents of plant-food are taken up by roots which traverse a very wide area; in that of cultivated plants, the space occupied by the roots is comparatively small, hence the trees can draw their necessary food from a relatively enormous mass of soil compared to that which the cultivated plants can utilise. The mineral constituents in the case of

“the trees accumulate in the leaves and in the small branchlets, but little being retained in the wood of the stem, and when the leaves are shed are in a great part returned to the soil. Similarly, a considerable portion of the plant-food is in the case of certain trees returned by the fallen flowers. The plant-food thus returned to the soils from which it is derived is set free by the decomposition of the leaves, etc., and is again utilised by the trees. Thus the plant-food present in the forest-soils may be described as circulating and performing its functions in a practically endless circuit from soil through the trees to its leaves and flowers and with its leaves and flowers to the soil. The tendency in the forest is for much of the plant-food gathered by the deeper roots to accumulate in the upper layers of the soil. In our tropical forests this has taken place in the course of ages to such an extent that the trees which now flourish therein are largely surface feeders and their roots spread through the thin layers of vegetable debris on the surface soil in a wide extending plexus.

“With the majority of cultivated plants the constituents of the mineral plant-food are largely removed in the products and are thus lost to future generations of plants raised on the same soil. Hence soils capable of supporting a long continued forest-growth may and, as repeated experience here during recent years has amply proved, do when under economic cultivation fail after very few seasons to produce crops of any value.

“Further forest-trees appear in many cases to flourish on soil-solutions of far lower saline contents than the majority of plants of economic value can do, and it is a matter of interest to plant-physiologists to ascertain if this power of assimilating soil-solutions of great diluteness may not be due to the trees growing in symbiosis with some of the fungoid organisms with which the upper layers of our forest-soils teem.

“From the results of the many examinations of various soils of the Colony which we have carried on during the last twelve years, and of the geological investigations which one of us have undertaken of parts of the interior of the Colony in recent years, it appears to us that nature has divided the country of British Guiana into three belts:—

“1st. An agricultural belt of exceptional fertility—the coastlands of the Colony.

“2nd. A forest-belt, having great potential resources in mineral and forest products, but as a rule of very low agricultural value.

“3rd. A veldt, savannah, or pastoral belt, the potential resources of which are practically unknown but its geological structure does not hold out promise of high fertility.

“We are forced to the conclusion that it is in accordance with these divisions, laid down by natural agencies over which we cannot exert any control, that the agricultural development of the country must be proceeded with.”

31. In summarising his investigations of soils samples subsequently collected by an officer of the Department of Agriculture during the survey of the Rupununi Cattle trail, over a strip of country 10 miles wide by 112 miles long from Takama on the Berbice river to Kurupukari on the Essequibo river, Sir John Harrison wrote as follows:—

“The average compositions of the soils of the Cattle Trail Survey District and of those of the Rupununi Savannahs show that as a whole the former district is markedly inferior as regards both actual and poten-

“ tial fertility to the latter and that by far the greater areas in both districts must be, for purposes of economic cultivation, hopelessly sterile and almost practically barren.”

32. In dealing with the soils along the Bartica-Potaro Road, and the banks of the Potaro river where the road joins it at Garraway's Stream, the officers of the Department of Agriculture who were recently detailed to examine and report on the possibilities on each side of the road and of the banks of the Potaro River adjoining the present terminus of the road, state, “ that the soils from Bartica to the 73rd mile post consists very largely of a moderately coarse sand, white in colour, apparently poor in organic matter and supporting a wallaba association. Owing to fallen leaves and other decayed vegetable matter the surface layer (one inch or frequently less in depth) is usually light to dark brown in colour but immediately below a stratum of white sand of some considerable depth is found.

“ Interspersed, in comparatively small patches and frequently at great distances apart, are areas of red sand and less frequently areas of red clay loam. On these red soils greenheart was invariably found while on the lowlying areas of red sand or red loam the mora association was observed.”

33. Mr. J. D. Gillespie, B.Sc. (one of the officers referred to), further states that having driven over the whole length of the road on six occasions, he is of opinion that although the most favourable agricultural soil exists in the clays beyond the 72 mile limit, the road follows the ridge (or watershed) so exactly that the cultivable area alongside the road (after excluding the 50 rods on each side of the road now reserved by the Public Works Department) is either very limited or negligible as the land falls away steeply and rapidly to the creek levels where usually the soil is a pure sand. Referring to the lands along the banks of the Potaro River he states that from the point where the road meets the river at “ Garraway's Stream ” to “ Greenheart Stream ”—a distance of about 5 miles—the soil is a friable yellow brown clay for a distance varying in width up to 30 rods inward and is very probably fertile, and will yield agricultural crops. The soil on the left bank of the Potaro river, he states, for approximately 3 rods in width inwards is the same as the opposite bank but the soil where it dips down to creek level changes to sand.

An area of 1,000 acres was topographically surveyed (and contoured) under our direction in the vicinity of the bridge at $71\frac{3}{4}$ miles on the road in order to enable selection of a site for Government headquarters and an experimental station. Over 50 soil samples were taken but up-to-date these have not been analysed.

34. From all the data accumulated over a long period of years it is evident that soils on which to place settlers on the intermediate peneplain are few and far between and we are of opinion that settlements would best be placed in the vicinity of mineral deposits, such as gold and diamonds which can be worked by hand methods, whereby the settlers could divide their time between the working of minerals and attention to their crops. We would again emphasise, however, the necessity of careful soil examinations and analyses and contour surveys as a preliminary to such settlements. We would also draw attention to the extracts from Dr. O. F. Cook's paper on the primitive system of agriculture termed by him “ Milpa Agriculture ” which was published in the Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1919 and reproduced by the late Sir John Harrison in Sessional Paper No. 11/1925 as follows :—

“ It is usual to write of the Tropics as a world of teeming, inexhaustible fertility, a rich storehouse of food and raw materials waiting only to be drawn upon to support the ever-growing populations and industries of temperate regions. The reality is very far from this traditional idea. Tropical lands in general are neither more fertile nor more continuously productive than those of temperate regions. Though tropical temperatures make it possible for plants to grow for 12 months in the year

“ instead of for the short summer season of temperate countries continuous
 “ all-year production of foods or other important crop requires specialized
 “ intensive systems of agriculture, which as yet have been developed and
 “ supplied in only a few regions.

“ Under the primitive system followed in most tropical countries, pro-
 “ duction not only is less continuous than in temperate regions, but may
 “ decline rapidly and even cease altogether. Regions that supported large
 “ populations and were the scenes of great activity in former times are now
 “ uncultivated. Primitive civilizations destroyed the very basis of their own
 “ existence. Nations may pass without history and yet leave marks of
 “ devastation. Instead of the natural resources of production being still
 “ untouched most of the tropical world is far from a virgin state, a fact
 “ too often overlooked in tropical undertakings. The woody vegetation of
 “ many tropical regions is ‘ bush ’ or secondary growth instead of original
 “ virgin forest. Very old bush approximates the original forest, but it is
 “ possible to distinguish many stages of reforestation and to estimate
 “ roughly the period that has elapsed since the land was used for agricul-
 “ tural purposes whether decades or centuries ago.

“ The Milpa system of agriculture is characterized by the planting of
 “ crops in temporary clearings. Instead of keeping the same land under
 “ cultivation, new clearings are cut and burnt for planting, while clearings
 “ of previous years are abandoned to the wild vegetation. Doubtless the
 “ utter simplicity of the system has tended to keep it from being
 “ recognised or studied as a factor of tropical life, though of world-wide
 “ distribution.

“ How little attention has been given to the relations of agriculture
 “ and tropical vegetation may be inferred from the fact that English and
 “ other European languages have had no recognised names for this primi-
 “ tive system of crop production which is general in hot countries, although
 “ such a term is necessary for the simplest purposes of definition and dis-
 “ cussion. Milpa Agriculture would be a convenient designation, the
 “ native word ‘ Milpa ’ having been adopted by the Spanish-speaking
 “ people of Central America in the sense of a maize field, or a clearing in
 “ the forest cut and burned for planting maize.

“ Milpa Agriculture appears well adapted to the needs of very primi-
 “ tive peoples, since only a minimum of labour and equipment is required.
 “ The axe or the cutlass is the only tool that is necessary.

“ Though the cutting and burning of a tract of tangled tropical forest
 “ is hard work, even with steel tools, other forms of agricultural labour are
 “ avoided by the Milpa system. If a ‘ good burn ’ is secured the soil is
 “ left clean and in excellent condition. Plowing, hoeing and weeding are
 “ unnecessary.

“ In typical Milpa Agriculture no labour is given to the working of the
 “ soil, either before or after planting. The crop simply is planted and
 “ allowed to grow. In some regions the system is varied by pulling or
 “ hoeing out weeds. The land also may be cleared once or twice with
 “ axes or cutlasses for planting a second or a third ‘ crop ’ before the field
 “ is abandoned to the growth of ‘ bush.’

“ Even European settlers in the tropics usually follow the native
 “ method of clearing the land by cutting and burning in spite of the fact
 “ that large amounts of valuable leaf litter and humus may be destroyed.

“ The rapid renewal of the jungle in forest clearings gives a vivid

“impression of exuberance that many travellers and archæologists have remarked, while few have taken account of the Milpa system. Repeated burning of the forest for agricultural purposes produces an effect entirely different from the clearing for purposes of study of a group of forest-covered ruins, like those of Palenque. The woody growth is restored less rapidly after each agricultural clearing, and a state of complete denudation and exhaustion of the soil may be reached if the burnings continue. A region that has been exploited thoroughly by the Milpa system may require many decades, and even centuries, before the fertility of the soil is fully restored.

“In a virgin-forest clearing the wild vegetation may begin to assert itself even in advance of the maturity of the crop. Sprouts may come up from the stumps or from plants with underground rootstocks that are not killed by the fire and rank weeds appear. With a moist climate and a rich soil the growth of woody plants may be sufficient in a few months to permit the same land to be burned and planted again in the second or third year, but this is true only of clearings of old or virgin forest. A longer period of renewal is required after the second burning, before there is enough ‘bush’ to burn again, and the interval lengthens gradually to the fifth, seventh, or tenth year, depending upon the soil and other local conditions but also very largely upon the length of time that the district has been occupied since the original forest growth was destroyed.

“That the ‘bush’ takes longer to renew itself after each successive cutting and burning means, of course, that the soil is becoming less fertile. The genuine forest growth gives place to other plants that are adapted to the more open and exposed conditions of the burnt-over lands, and eventually some of the large perennial grasses become established. Though grass burns readily in the dry season, the roots and rootstocks are not injured and continue to occupy the soil to the exclusion of other plants. The method of cutting and burning serves to clear land of woody vegetation, but becomes ineffective when the land is occupied with grasses that resist fire. Accumulations of dry grass make fires hot enough to destroy seedlings of other plants, or even to kill large trees when the heat is carried by wind.

“The regular use of grasslands for agricultural purposes is confined to temperate regions and to high altitudes in the Tropics. Plowing or some equivalent operation must be performed in order to uproot, bury, or otherwise destroy the grasses before crops can be planted. But plows and harrows are worked with draft animals, which primitive tribes do not have.”

35. This should serve as a warning against permitting any uncontrolled attempts at agriculture in the interior, particularly along lines of important communications such as the Bartica-Potaro Road, as such attempts may lead to the destruction of the forests and subsequent abandonment, or the creation of infertile areas of barren and scrub-covered sand over which it would be difficult, if not impossible, to maintain a natural road surface. Striking examples of this can be seen on the road in question, where it passes through areas swept by forest fires and every precaution should be taken to prevent similar occurrences in the future. We are of opinion, therefore, that settlement on the quartz sand areas along natural surface roads in the interior should be absolutely prohibited, at any rate until such time as agricultural experimentation has proved that these sands can be permanently cultivated to advantage. Even in the clay sections, such settlements should be rigidly controlled. The investigations in regard to possible future settlements of this type might, we consider, be commenced in the Potaro District as this would

appear to be the most likely area reasonably accessible from the coast and in close proximity to mineral workings. Moreover, it has been, more or less, favourably reported on by the late Sir John Harrison, who carried out the analyses of a considerable number of soils obtained from this district. Full details of these soils analyses are given on page 30, Part III. "Some British Guiana Soils"—Annual Report of the Department of Science and Agriculture, 1896-1902.

36. *Cattle Grazing*.—The question of cattle-grazing on a large scale with a view of providing beef cattle for the West Indian market (principally Trinidad) has come into prominence recently and we paid some attention to the possibilities of the artificial savannahs referred to under para. 30 *supra*. The savannah lands (of any extent) which are suitable and nearest the coast are those extending from the Courantyne to the Abary river, comprising some thousands of square miles. Our investigations indicate that the best of these savannah lands are situated between the Courantyne and the Berbice river along a belt some 8 miles wide and 25 miles in length lying between the coastal alluvial belt and the white sands. This belt consists of undulating downs slightly above flood-level with a light brown arenaceous top soil to a depth of 12 to 18 inches resting on a red *lateritic clay. Samples of these top soils taken by us, which were analysed by the Department of Agriculture gave the following analyses:—

	(1) B. 88	(2) B. 89	(3) B. 90
Normal reaction pH. ...	4.86	5.59	4.72
Exchange reaction pH. ...	4.06	4.55	4.06
Moisture at sticky point ...	35.6	28.2	34.4
Sand % ...	16.0	31.5	20.2
Index of Texture ...	32.0	22.0	30.0
Organic Matter % ...	3.41	0.29	1.57
Nitrogen % ...	.100	.025	.062
C: N Ratio ...	19.80	6.84	14.66
% Soluble Salts ...	.040	.019	.056
Rate of soln. 7 days increase ...	13.0	48.0	3.0
Available P ₂ O ₅ (1% citric acid) ...	.0008	.0010	.0011
Available K ₂ O (1% citric acid) ...	.0019	.0029	.0024

37. These results indicate that these savannahs are of low fertility and deficient in plant nutrients and at the time of our visit were principally supporting flora which were identified later by the Government Botanist from specimens taken by us as:

Dichromena Ciliata;
Tephrosia brevipetala;
Axonopus Aureus;
Borreria sp.;

Tibouchina Aspera;
Cassia sp.;
Axonopus attenuatus;
Andropogon bicornis.

The growth of these was, however, most luxuriant, which may be accounted for by the favourable rains and heavy dews; but we noticed that deer were living and breeding there in considerable numbers, which indicates that the present grasses have a potential feeding value. The late Sir John Harrison referring to the Canje savannahs remarks that they are "good ranching lands" but we have been unable to ascertain where the soil samples referred to by him were taken or to reconcile them with the analyses of the soil samples taken by us. This indicates that further examination of this belt is necessary and justifiable, and experimentation with better types of grasses than the present indigenous ones growing there might be productive of valuable results. At present there are no cattle being grazed on these particular savannahs.

38. On the Abary River there are low lying swampy savannahs, between the coastal alluvial belt and the white sands, on which considerable herds of beef cattle

* i.e., containing 19.29% alumina and 6.27% iron and hardening to a brick-like consistency on exposure to the air.

are now being grazed. The difficulty in this area is one of control of drainage and irrigation as they are inundated in the wet weather and become arid in times of drought. To the west of these two areas the type of soil is white quartz sand and the grasses become sparser and poorer in quality the further west one goes, until it merges into the muri scrub sands condemned by Sir John Harrison as mentioned in para. 28 *supra*.

UPPER PENEPLAIN.

39. This section of the Colony, as already stated, comprises the Pakaraima Sandstone Plateau and the Imataka and Kanuku Mountain Ranges. Owing to their situation and consequent difficulty of communication there is little likelihood of this peneplain becoming of any economic interest from an agricultural point of view in the near future, and we are not in a position or prepared to make any recommendation in regard to them, as they were outside the scope of the hurried preliminary examination which we undertook.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

40. In view of the foregoing it was decided to devote our energies primarily and principally to investigations of the coastal alluvial belt. On these lands the agricultural industries which have already proved of potential value (including the low sand reefs and pegassy clays) are :—

Major Crops : Sugar, Rice, Coconuts and Coffee.

Minor Crops : Ground provisions (a term used collectively for plantains, bananas, cassava, corn, sweet potatoes, tannias, yams, eddoes, peas and beans, etc.), fruit, etc.

41. Of these crops sugar is the most important and our investigations have been directed towards the possibilities of settling West Indian immigrants in such areas and under such conditions as would enable them to devote their energies principally to the cultivation of this crop, with financial benefit to themselves and to the Colony. The most decisive factor, however, is that the sugar estate proprietors are the only ones who own and operate sugar factories in the Colony—there being no central co-operative or custom factories to which farmers' canes could be conveyed. Consequently, without the co-operation of the sugar interests (or alternative enormous outlay in provision of new factories) no system of cane-farming or extension of cultivation of sugar-cane can be inaugurated.

42. It was therefore decided, at the commencement, to make an inspection of sugar estates and lands adjoining them, with the object of ascertaining the possibilities of settlement along these lines.

43. This programme was carried out in its entirety, every sugar estate being visited and the lands inspected. At the same time the question of cane-farming was discussed with each manager. In addition, a questionnaire was sent to the town agents of the estates and arrangements were made for a meeting with the B.G. Sugar Producers' Association, as directed by His Excellency the Governor, in order that the situation could be fully discussed and their interest and co-operation in drawing up schemes for settlement of West Indians be secured.

44. At our first meeting, the general objects of our investigations and of the questionnaire were explained (as per minutes of the meeting held on 18th July, included under Appendix I). At that meeting our proposals were very favourably received and full co-operation promised, and a special sub-committee appointed to draw up specific schemes. Subsequently, adverse influences appear to have been brought to bear and at later meetings of the Sub-Committee the effects of this were regrettably noticeable. We have since been assured, however, that the whole question was being re-considered and that as soon as certain necessary information (which is being obtained in the form of replies to a second questionnaire which we

draw up at their request) is available, a memorandum setting forth their suggestions would be forwarded to us. The general impressions we formed as a result of these preliminary consultations with the planters may be summarized as follows :—

- (1) The estates with few exceptions would welcome more canes for grinding, but were not prepared, at this juncture, to incur further capital expenditure on extension of cultivation or enlargement of factory capacity.
- (2) Those estates with available factory capacity would welcome the establishment of cane-farming on lands adjoining or in close proximity to estates and would co-operate as regards general supervision and advise, but were not prepared to commit themselves to any permanent liability in establishing such settlements—beyond possibly joining in the cost of transport facilities to their factories.
- (3) No estate was prepared to consider the lease of estate lands for cane-farming on terms which would lead to a peasant proprietary system. Even as regards renting estate lands for cane-farming, the fear was expressed that if this was done in the case of immigrants, it might lead to discontent amongst their local resident labour force.
- (4) Estate authorities were not prepared, at this juncture, to incur large capital expenditure for the erection of housing accommodation for immigrants from estate funds ; but some would be prepared to consider doing so on a moderate scale if granted a loan by Government repayable in instalments.
- (5) They were in favour of the establishment of labour bureaux in the West Indian Islands for recruitment of seasonal labour.

45. In order to emphasise the importance of this phase of our proposals we would point out that in considering any scheme of colonisation and land settlement by West Indians on the coastal alluvial belt, regard must be had to the position of the sugar industry, and, in our opinion, their full co-operation is essential if a full measure of success is to be achieved.

46. Despite the present depressed state of the sugar market—which has, however, recently been materially improved by the preference granted to sugar entering the United Kingdom—sugar and its by-products are still the most valuable export products produced agriculturally in this Colony and sugar-cane is the crop which (except rice) the clay soils of the coastal alluvial belt are best suited to. Moreover, there is more capital invested in that industry and the returns from it to the public revenue are far in excess of any other industry, whether agricultural or otherwise ; whilst the industry is still directly or indirectly responsible for over 60 per cent. in value of the Colony's imports and exports.

47. Again, this industry has in the past borne the greater proportion of the cost of introducing labourers to the Colony—from the days of slavery through the varying phases of experimentation with indentured labour from various sources, but principally from India—and the present population is composed principally of those so introduced and their descendants. The proportion of those labourers so introduced, trained and cared for by the sugar planters who have remained and settled down as permanent colonists, is no mean tribute to the ability of the planters to handle immigrants.

48. Although indentured immigration ceased in 1917, many of the estates are still equipped with hospital and other conveniences such as artesian water, sanitary arrangements, etc., essential to the welfare of immigrants, and their organisation generally is more suited to the supervision and care of immigrants, than any other at present in being in this Colony—save and except the Demerara Bauxite Company whose arrangements for housing and care of their labourers are a model of what is the best possible and have proved most acceptable and beneficial to labourers from the West Indies, of whom a considerable number is employed.

49. We are convinced, therefore, that unless arrangements can be made whereby the uncultivated lands on sugar estates (not likely otherwise to be taken into cane), and those immediately adjoining sugar estates or reasonably capable of being connected up to them for conveyance of canes to the factory, can be made available for cane-farmers, immigration of settlers from the West Indies will be seriously restricted and retarded.

50. On the other hand, we are equally convinced that unless there is a gradual change of policy in the sugar industry, whereby cane-farming is established and encouraged to the fullest possible extent, in co-operation with and complementary to the present purely proprietary system, the changing sociological conditions and other factors will result in serious shortage of labour and restriction of output. The extent to which seasonal labour can be introduced from outside sources and used to offset this is likely to be limited by political, sociological and sentimental forces here and abroad, as was the case with the indenture system.

51. The rice, bauxite, diamond, gold, balata, timber and other industries are likely increasingly to attract labour away from the sugar estates and were it not for the fact that depressed prices in those industries have coincided with that of sugar, the estates would not have been able to secure a full quota of labour at the present rates of pay, and more estates would have gone out of cultivation during the past few years. Similarly, revival of the other industries before the problem of regulation of the world's sugar market is solved, may find the sugar industry of this Colony unprepared to meet the situation and to retain, except at competitive rates of pay, the services of the hired labour on which they now depend entirely for their existence. Tables showing the wages, hours of work, cost of living, etc., on sugar estates, as supplied by the Immigration Department, are attached as Appendix X.

52. Many of the estates are endeavouring to meet the situation by giving out small plots of estate lands for rice cultivation, in order to preserve a resident labour force. This has been successful to a certain degree, but cannot be regarded as a permanent solution to the problem, as rice cultivation is attractive only to the East Indian and even they cannot be held indefinitely by such a system in view of the changing sociological conditions which tend to stimulate their inherent belief—due possibly to the indenture system under which they were introduced—that advancement lies in quitting the estate.

53. The argument has been advanced that factory capacity is limited; but it is admitted that there is not a single factory working at full capacity day and night for the fullest possible period or that could, if so operated, not produce a great deal more sugar at a smaller cost per ton than they are now doing, if additional cane was available.

54. We urge most earnestly, that Government and the sugar interests should combine forces and ingenuity before it is too late and devise some system of cane-farming by which the fullest possible supply of cane can be assured to the existing factories and the industry be consolidated and developed to its full capacity with benefit to the industry and to the Colony.

55. Apart from settlements based on cane-farming, we now propose to refer to possibilities of land settlement based on other agricultural crops capable of cultivation in this Colony. A list of these crops, the average yield per acre and the period between planting in the field and harvesting was published as a popular guide to local farmers in the Agricultural Journal of British Guiana, Vol. III. No. 2, for 1930, whilst the prices obtainable in Georgetown have been obtained by us at the time of writing this report. This list is attached as Appendix II.

56. Rice cultivation may generally be ruled out where immigrants from the West Indies are concerned, but for the cultivation of other crops there are large areas of suitable lands available, as will be indicated later when dealing with the

various districts where settlements might be established, if markets are made available.

57. The question might be rightly asked what agricultural crops should be grown to make such settlements self-supporting and the extent of land required by each settler. This is primarily a question for the Department of Agriculture, but it may be laid down as a general axiom that an organised settlement should aim at establishing:—

- (1) A food crop, *e.g.*, rice, maize, yams, tannias, etc.
- (2) A money crop, *e.g.*, rice, maize, coffee, tobacco, etc., and in addition, livestock (poultry, pigs, etc.), milch cows and working oxen.
- (3) A semi-permanent crop, *e.g.*, plantains, bananas, etc.
- (4) A permanent crop in order to bring in continual revenue, *e.g.*, coconuts, rice, coffee, cocoa, fruit, etc.

58. If this system is adopted, the settlers would be able to live on the produce of the land and make sufficient money to cover their ordinary requirements.

59. As regards the milch cows and oxen, it has been found advantageous in this Colony to allocate a definite area of land as a communal grazing ground for settlers' cattle, rather than to allocate to each settler sufficient area of land for accommodation of his cattle and oxen. Conditions here would appear to be more suitable to such a practice.

ESSEQUIBO COUNTY.

60. This County, in addition to the lands along the East and West Banks of the Essequibo river and the West Coast, Essequibo, comprises the North Western District of the Colony. This latter district was not included in our investigations for the reason that the section of the coast from the mouth of the Moruca river to the mouth of the Waini river has not yet been empoldered or tested from an agricultural point of view. The only settlements are relatively small areas on the lower reaches of the Moruca and Barima rivers.

61. With the exception of the relatively small elevated area bounded by the Barima, Aruka and Amakura river (the latter forming the boundary between this Colony and Venezuela) the whole frontal portion of the North Western District can be described as an estuarial swamp, for a distance of 30 or 40 miles inland at any rate.

62. The elevated portion previously referred to has already been topographically mapped and examined in detail by survey, forestal, geological and agricultural officers, and the report of these investigations is attached hereto as Appendices III., IV., V. and VI.

63. These reports show that the previous optimistic opinions expressed in regard to the possibilities of settlement in that area were far from justified. It was not considered therefore that any good purpose could be served by further preliminary examinations over an area which had already received such detailed and considered attention.

64. The areas which received our main attention, consequently, were the Pomeroon river lands and those along the West Bank and the West Coast of the Essequibo river estuary.

65. *Pomeroon River*.—The Pomeroon river lands are low lying and consist mainly of mixed pegasse and clay. These soils are best suited to Liberian Coffee cultivation and cannot be recommended for other permanent crops. It is customary locally to plant such lands with ground provisions for the first two or three years and to interplant with coffee. The variety of coffee which grows on this type of soil is low grade and has a low-priced and uncertain market.

66. We do not recommend this district for settlement as it is unhealthy and lacking in communications, whilst the present condition of the coffee market does not warrant any extension of the cultivation of this particular crop.

67. *West Coast, Essequibo*.—This district has certain natural advantages in regard to potential water supply, which have been recently and are still being developed by means of dams and canals designed to conserve the available water to a higher level and to distribute it to the coastal areas where cultivation already exists and can by this means be further developed and extended.

68. At one time this portion of the Colony was essentially a sugar-producing area, there being several thriving sugar estates in being; but with the decline of the sugar industry and the increasing interest in rice cultivation, these sugar estates and the adjoining lands are now almost entirely devoted to rice, with the exception of one estate, *Pln. Hampton Court cum annexis*. This estate, however, is in a bad way and unless early measures are taken to save the situation it is bound to go out of sugar cultivation before long.

69. It so happens that Hampton Court is situated practically in the middle of the block which will be most beneficially affected by the works recently undertaken and now being continued for the improvement of the water supply. We consider, therefore, that this block of land should receive first attention in regard to investigation of the possibilities of settling West Indian agriculturists in that county. This block comprises the estates from Little Alliance to Somerset and Berks, and comprises in all about 36,000 acres, 12,600 acres of which are privately owned and 23,400 acres Crown and Colony Land.

70. This area is already empoldered on the northern side by the Somerset and Berks Canal and dams dug by Government under the Coastal Drainage Schemes. On the West it is naturally empoldered by a continuous sand reef or plateau, and the amount of construction work which would be required on the southern or Little Alliance side in order to complete the empolder is very small.

71. So far as can be ascertained, the drainage facilities, though at present inadequate, are capable of improvement at reasonable cost, and if this is done the block of land in question should be one of the best irrigated and drained areas in the Colony.

72. The soils throughout this block have been proved to be fertile alluvial clays eminently suitable to sugar and rice cultivation wherever these have been tried; but surveys and soil examination of a detailed nature are advisable before definite schemes for layout of settlements are undertaken, if full success is to be assured.

73. As regards sugar cane cultivation the possibilities of this would be entirely dependent on re-conditioning the existing sugar factory at Hampton Court, or the erection of an entirely new factory at an equally central site. Of these two alternatives, we consider the re-conditioning of Hampton Court factory the most practical solution, if economical terms can be arranged.

74. Provided the necessary factory accommodation is made available there should be no difficulty in connecting up considerable areas of privately owned and Crown and Colony Lands to it by means of a canal or canals in extension of the existing navigation canal system constructed in the days of the sugar industry.

75. The Colony-owned lands in this block which have been already referred to, represent the abandoned sugar estates of Bush Lot, Anna Regina, Henrietta, Richmond and La Belle Alliance which were acquired by Government when the proprietors (Messrs. Curtis, Campbell & Co., Ltd.) abandoned them as a sugar estate. In an attempt to preserve sugar-cane growing on cane-farming lines a company was formed—The Essequibo Land Settlement, Limited—but owing

principally to lack of control of monetary advances to cane-farmers and general bad management (aggravated by poor factory results) the venture was not a success and Government eventually re-acquired the land with a view to laying it out as settlements for local residents and immigrants who required lands for rice and ground provision cultivation. So far, the only success which has been achieved has been in regard to rice—the Bush Lot Settlement having been laid out as a model settlement for rice farmers and all taken promptly. The attempts to inaugurate settlements based on ground provision cultivation on Anna Regina have not so far been successful; but what work has been done has shown that the lands are eminently suited for that purpose.

76. Notwithstanding the failure of the Essequibo Land Settlement Scheme as a cane-farming experiment and the lack of response to the efforts of the proprietors of Hampton Court to inaugurate such a scheme on their estates (as per leaflet attached marked VI), it is our opinion that, given efficient factory accommodation and necessary transport facilities, this area holds out exceptional possibilities for inauguration of settlements based mainly on cane-farming.

77. A few of the present proprietors are still growing cane which is transported to Hampton Court, notwithstanding the inefficiency of the existing factory, which only gives about a sixty per cent. recovery. We were assured that if efficient factory accommodation was available this cultivation would be extended.

78. We are not suggesting that the rice cultivation in this area should be supplanted by sugar as there is ample accommodation for both; but we are convinced that it would be disastrous to permit the last remaining sugar estate on this Coast to go out of commission, and that sugar-cane growing under a peasant-proprietary system would be of inestimable value to the existing population, to any immigrants introduced and to the Colony as a whole.

79. The block of privately owned estates, along the remaining section of the Coast and the bank of the river from Little Alliance to the mouth of the Supenaam river and the Crown Lands in rear thereof, can be regarded as available for extension of settlement schemes based on other than sugar cane cultivation when such extension is justified. A large section of the Crown Lands at the extreme southern end of this block and abutting on the Supenaam river were investigated last year by forest and agricultural officers (*vide* C.S.O. File 1333/31) and their conclusions are as follows:—

“The brown sand soil (41 square miles) is suited to the cultivation of pineapples and possibly citrus and coconuts. The red loam soil type (7 square miles) will support citrus and possibly pineapples.

“The area seems to be more suited to the establishment of a large scale undertaking. It would perhaps be advisable to await the experience gained in the project which is shortly to be commenced in the Demerara River.

“The possibility of peasant settlement of the area depends upon (a) the evolution of an agricultural system suited to the sandy soils of the interior; (b) the results of experiments of feeding stock with pasture grasses grown upon the sandy soils of the interior.”

80. *Essequibo Islands and Banks*.—We considered the question of utilisation of the islands in the Essequibo river (*i.e.*, Wakenaam, Leguan and Hog Islands); but are of the opinion that no attempt to create settlements for West Indians on these islands should be considered unless and until accommodation on the mainland is no longer available.

81. The soils of these islands possess no advantages as compared to the mainland, whilst irrigation and drinking water is dependent on rainfall and sea-defence problems are economically incapable of permanent solution. Reference to the Sea-

Defence records will show that large sums of money expended on sea defences had to be written off as irrecoverable and the work, which was far from complete, abandoned.

82. The soils on both sides of the river consist mainly of clay lands with a gravelly bottom which, as the existing small holdings at intervals (especially on the left bank) show, are suited for general cultivation but particularly for fruit such as bananas and citrus. The land is undulating but is very densely forested, which involves expensive clearing and no irrigation schemes have yet been inaugurated. There are, however, vast areas of such land available and these would have to be taken into account in any large scheme of small settlements, or for fruit cultivation on capitalistic lines.

83. *East Bank and East Coast, Essequibo.*—The position in regard to the private holdings and Crown Land in rear thereof along the section of river and coast lying between the Bonasika and Boerasirie rivers is dealt with in a memorandum by the Commissioner of Lands and Mines in C.S.O File 455/29 a copy of which is attached hereto, as Appendix VII.

84. The position set out in that memorandum is, briefly, that if the Boerasirie Water Conservancy is made watertight the present privately owned lands, aggregating about 25 square miles, and an additional area of Crown Land aggregating about 43 square miles, which are now inundated whenever the water in the Conservancy rises above a certain low level, would be made available for cultivation and settlement. We cannot too strongly urge that early steps be taken to bring about a similar arrangement with the controlling authorities of this Conservancy to that made with the Lamaha and East Demerara Water Conservancy Commissioners in regard to the Conservancy on the other side of the Demerara river.

85. In regard to cane-farming, the possibilities at the eastern end of this area are decidedly good as the privately owned lands (*i.e.*, Vergenoegen, Barnwell, Greenwich Park and Good Hope) which were at one time under cane are now only partially cultivated with rice and there are large areas available which could be put under cane and connected up to Uitvlugt factory. Further particulars in regard to these lands, which are in the market at a low price, can be found in Appendix VIII. dealing with separate estates under "Vergenoegen." The proprietors of Pln. Uitvlugt sugar estate immediately adjoining Vergenoegen are keen to get additional cane and are, at our request, preparing a scheme to be included among those to be submitted to Government by the B.G. Sugar Producers' Association, which latter report, if received in time, will be attached as an Appendix hereto.

DEMERARA COUNTY.

86. *West Coast.*—This district comprises the area from Vreed-en-Hoop to the Boerasirie river.

87. With the exception of about 275 acres on the Government settlement at Pln. Hague, which are at present under water and will be examined later, there is no land available for settlement on this coast, as it is all cultivated under sugar and rice to the fullest extent.

88. The sugar estates in this area (*i.e.*, Plns. Leonora and Uitvlugt) were inspected and were found to be fully cultivated, and the labour supply ample for ordinary requirements.

89. *Demerara River, East Bank.*—The estuary of the Demerara river from Coverden downwards has at one time been much wider and shallower than it is at present. As its width decreased and its depth increased, banks of marine silt were left along each bank for varying distances inland. On the East Bank this deposit extends inland (between Coverden and Pln. Diamond) for varying distances, behind which is a pegasse swamp. The soil along this bank is extremely fertile.

90. So impervious is this rim or bank that, except in cases where it has been cut through for artificial drainage to the Demerara river, the water in the swamps behind it have to find an outlet *via* the Mahaica river or evaporate. Thus, natural creeks which would normally have emptied into the Demerara river have to turn in their course and flow back again towards the Mahaica. This is especially noticeable in the case of the Badawarin creek which heads straight for the Demerara river and then does a hairpin bend at the edge of this rim back to the Mahaica, a distance of 30 miles or so.

91. The water supply canal which was dug by the Lamaha Conservancy authorities in rear of the estates on the East Bank, Demerara, runs at an average distance of five miles in from the river bank. From the back of Pln. Craig it ran into deep pegasse and was not continued to connect with the high land; when the water in the Conservancy is at a high level, therefore, seepage takes place through the pegasse dams, and the flood waters pass around the end of the incomplete dam and inundate the lands bordering on the Demerara river.

92. With a view to improving the Lamaha Conservancy and maintaining a larger supply of water than is now possible, a scheme is under consideration for changing the course of the Canal as shown in red on the accompanying plan* in order to conserve the water which now escapes over the lowlands through and around the dam.

93. As will be seen by the map,* it is proposed to start the new dam from the Lamaha Canal at the south-west corner of Pln. Craig and carry it along in a south-westerly direction to approximately the back of the first depths of the East Bank estates and thence in a southerly direction to the back of Pln. Caledonia, then in a south-easterly direction until it reaches the high lands behind Huis t'Coverden.

94. This proposed scheme would, if carried out, have the effect of bringing in an area of 1,182 acres of Crown Land in rear of Plns. Craig and New Hope.

95. The top soil at the back of these estates is composed of a layer of one to four feet of pegasse mixed with clay, and though not first class agricultural land, is an area on which settlers might be placed. The Manager of Pln. Diamond is preparing an estimate of cost of putting this area in condition for cane-farming and for connecting it up to Pln. Diamond where there is ample factory accommodation for dealing with the cane.

96. In addition, the proprietors of "Garden of Eden" comprising 1,151 acres, are willing to dispose of the estate for the sum of \$10,000 and this is worthy of consideration as a settlement area, in view of its close proximity to Pln. Diamond, where work can be obtained, or cane grown by settlers could be ground. It was under water at the time of our visit, however, and needs further examination.

97. It must be emphasised that none of the above lands will be fit for agricultural purposes until the scheme for changing the course of the Lamaha Conservancy canal has been completed.

98. The remainder of the estate lands from Diamond to Georgetown, are under cane cultivation and there are no uncultivated lands which are available or considered suitable for Colonization purposes.

99. We may mention that the road beyond New Hope is in a deplorable condition and would need re-conditioning before any Colonisation scheme could be established.

100. *Demerara River, West Bank.*—The same remarks in regard to soils apply to lands on the West Bank of the Demerara river from Vreed-en-Hoop to Vried-en-Stein as on the East Bank, see paras. 89 and 90 except that the swamps at the back find an outlet to the Demerara river.

*Not printed.

101. From Vreed-en-Hoop to Wales there are no suitable lands available for settlement purposes, excepting lands in the Canals Polder, which we cannot recommend for settlement purposes on account of the present unsatisfactory drainage conditions.

102. Commencing from Good Intent and Sisters Villages and the Wales sugar estate, there are thousands of acres of very fertile uncultivated lands available and suitable for settlement. Full particulars of these lands are given under Pln. Wales in Appendices VIII. and IX. It would not be possible to irrigate these lands if cane or rice farming was anticipated; but the Wales Estate authorities are proposing to cut an irrigation canal from the Kamuni river and, if this is carried out, the question of irrigation would not be difficult. The greatest drawback to settling immigrants on these lands is malaria, but if sections are taken in systematically and the lands so taken properly cleared and drained, the incidence of this disease should be correspondingly reduced.

103. As on the East Bank, road re-conditioning would be an essential corollary to any settlement scheme.

104. *East Coast, Demerara.*—This district comprises the area from Georgetown to the Abary river; but we propose to deal, in the first instance, with the section from Georgetown to Mahaica, which is bounded on the south by the East Demerara Water Supply Canal situate at an average distance inland of from 6 to 7 miles from the coast, and limits agricultural expansion in that section.

105. All the estates were inspected and there is no land available for settlement schemes other than what would have to be acquired by purchase. The sugar estates in this area are cultivated to the fullest extent possible, except in cases where drainage water is pumped on to front lands to relieve the position in regard to drainage of the cultivated areas in rear thereof. As pointed out by Mr. G. O. Case, in Sessional Paper No. 7/32, this practice of maintaining pumps at considerable distances in rear of the sea defences and pumping water on to the intervening lands is no longer necessary or justifiable, now that permanent sea defences have been erected, and there is no possibility of pumping plants erected near to the sea outlet being destroyed by breaches in the sea dam. These pumps should, therefore, be removed to a point at or near the permanent sea defences and the land now flooded be made available for cultivation or pasturage. Apart from the question of rendering the land available for beneficial occupation this is necessary and should be insisted on in the interests of sanitation.

106. The only property on this coast which is favourably placed in regard to the settlement of West Indians is Cove and John. This estate is approximately 17 miles from Georgetown and four miles from the Enmore Sugar Estates, the factory on which is not operated nearly up to full capacity.

107. The total area of Cove and John Estates is 1,682 acres, the first depth of 500 acres being owned by Messrs. Percy C. Wight, C. C. Roberts (present Manager), and the Royal Bank of Canada, whilst the remainder—1,182 acres are Crown Lands licensed to the estate during His Majesty's Pleasure.

108. The cultivation of cane on the estate has ceased and the mill has been partially dismantled. The proprietors were heavily indebted for drainage rates to Government up to 31st December, 1931, to the extent of nearly \$16,000 which will be increased by this year's assessment.

109. At the time of our inspection 250–300 acres were leased out for plantain and ground provision cultivation.

110. The soil varies from a heavy clay to a light loam, but in places pegasse swamps occur. The low lying parts of the estate are subject to inundations during heavy rains, and before cane cultivation could be recommended the drainage would have to be put in order.

111. During the periods 1917 to 1920 the estate returns show that an average of 855 acres only were cultivated in cane with an average output of 1 ton 4 cwts. of first sugar per acre, or a maximum of 919 acres in 1918 and a yield of 1.02 tons of first sugar per acre. The poor juice extraction can be accounted for by the out-of-date milling plant then in use, and it is probably due to the above reasons that all the land was not planted. It will be necessary to have soil samples taken on the various sections, to indicate its suitability for cultivation.

112. The Manager of Pln. Enmore stated that he would undertake to grind all cane grown on Cove and John. The two estates are not connected up by a waterway, but transport could be arranged by the construction of a canal with aqueducts, across the intervening land. The Enmore Estate authorities are anxious to receive the cane and they might assist in the construction of the canal and aqueducts.

113. There is ample accommodation near the old estate factory for the erection of housing accommodation.

114. Before any proposals in regard to acquisition of this estate for land settlement purposes can be considered, however, it will be necessary to have the irrigation and drainage arrangements thoroughly investigated and an estimate of cost prepared for putting them in proper order, as the drainage appears to be in a bad way. At the same time an estimate might be made of the cost of connecting the estate up to Enmore.

115. An alternative to the acquisition of the estate for land settlement purposes would be to acquire it for the purpose of a Government Stock Farm, proposals for the creation of which are under consideration and were supported by Mr. Montgomery, M.R.C.V.S., Veterinary Adviser on Animal Health, on his recent visit. This would not only meet the requirements for accommodation of a Government Stock Farm, but would serve to demonstrate the possibilities of converting abandoned sugar estates into stock and dairy farms on modern organised lines, which might prove to be an important alternative to sugar cane cultivation in areas where the sugar industry fails to survive. The District Commissioner, East Coast, informs us, however, that this land would be taken up for cane-farming if made cultivable by good irrigation and drainage and connected to Pln. Enmore.

116. *Hope.*—We inspected Hope Estate which has about 500 acres of land at present uncultivated, but could see no possibilities in regard to this property other than for the accommodation of local farmers—and the present proprietor is gradually working along these lines.

117. The question of pasturage for villagers' cattle along this coast is an acute one and suggestions have been made for rendering areas of Crown Land, between the cultivated areas and the Conservancy Canal, available for this purpose. We have examined these lands and found them to be composed of deep pegasse carrying a rank growth of rushes and scrub bush of little or no value for grazing purposes. It is also either completely inundated in the wet season by seepage through the pegasse dam of the Conservancy Canal, or bone dry and liable to become ignited in prolonged dry weather.

118. Extensive empoldering drainage and irrigation work would be necessary before these lands could be improved even sufficiently to provide rough pasturage. In this connection, we noticed that, even in its present stage, cattle appeared to be able to obtain a certain amount of nourishment from the young shoots of the rushes and other aquatic growths which provide a maintenance food supply over short periods. Experimentation would be necessary to determine what improvement could be effected by empoldering and draining these lands before any expenditure is incurred.

119. Suggestions have also been made for rendering lands between the Mahaica and Mahaicony creeks available for communal grazing of cattle belonging to villag-

ers and others living on the East Coast. In this connection, we would point out that there is a very considerable area of unoccupied land on the West Bank of the Mahaica river lying between that river and the East Demerara Water Supply Canal which is at present flooded by seepage water through the totally inadequate dam erected by the Conservancy authorities—a state of affairs which is further aggravated in wet weather by the practice of the Conservancy authorities of making cuts in the dam for relieving the excess water from the Conservancy.

120. We were unable to examine this land as it was several feet under water at the time of our visit, and is still in that condition; but we advise that early steps be taken to investigate the grazing possibilities of this tract of land and if it is capable of being utilised for grazing, then require the Conservancy authorities to make their dam watertight and to construct alternative reliefs for flood water to the present pernicious practice of cutting the dams.

121. This area could be made readily accessible by a short extension of the existing public road along the West Bank of the Mahaica river across Pln. Cane Grove to the Conservancy dam at "Cane Grove Corner," at which point the cattle could be turned on to the land in question. The possibility of further extension southwards by bridging the Lama and Maduni rivers are almost unlimited and would enable cattle to retire to the higher lands in heavy wet season.

122. The area between the Mahaica and Abary rivers is at present very badly drained and has no irrigation facilities. The problem of drainage is aggravated by the fact that these rivers are narrow and winding and their banks so low that immediately there is heavy and prolonged rainfall the lands become flooded, where unempoldered, to such an extent that the flood water of the three rivers overflow the low watersheds between them, and it is possible to travel overland by boat from one to the other in certain places.

123. There appears to be little doubt that at one time there was a huge lagoon or series of lagoons there, the overflow from which drained out to sea along the channels which are now known as the Mahaica, Mahaicony and Abary rivers through the coastal rim of sand, mud and shell (known locally as "caddy"). With the gradual rising of the Guianas already referred to, aided by the decay and deposition of aquatic growths which have gradually filled in the lagoons along the coastlands in that and other localities, forming deep deposits of pegasse, the former lagoons dried out in each dry season leaving only the three drainage channels as evidence of the former inlets from the higher lands behind, and outlets to the sea. With each wet season, however, the spongy matter which filled the lagoons quickly absorbed the water and it was not until this became so waterlogged that it could take no more that the overflow to the sea increased perceptibly. Thus it can be imagined that, by the filling up of the lagoons with absorbent material, the outflow of water diminished and the period during which the tidal water which carries large quantities of silt in suspension, ebbed and flowed, and the distance to which it penetrated inland became greater and greater with consequent gradual silting up of those outlets.

124. This silting up has been aggravated by dense growths of courida and mangrove trees along each bank, for ever increasing distances up the rivers, the roots of which not only act as collectors of silt and floating weeds, but gradually creep out from the bank (if unchecked by being cut back) and eventually close the channels altogether, as has obviously happened time and again along our coast.

125. In the Mahaica river, which is the worst of the three, silting up has undoubtedly been encouraged by the artificial impounding of water over a very large area, formerly drained by that river, in order to create the East Demerara Water Conservancy which now supplies the estates along the coast from Mahaica to Georgetown with irrigation water. Similarly, the flooding which periodically takes

place is undoubtedly aggravated by the heavy discharge through the Lama relief sluice into the silted Mahaica river of surplus water from the Conservancy at times when that river is wholly unable to cope with it.

126. In view of the enormous expenditure which would be necessary to irrigate and drain these sections of the coastal belt, we do not recommend that they be taken into consideration at all in regard to establishment of settlements for West Indian immigrants.

BERBICE COUNTY.

127. This county extends from the Abary river to the Courantyne river and is unquestionably the most fertile section of the Colony, in so far as the coastal alluvial belt is concerned—which is wider here than at any other point of the coastlands. The riparian lands, especially of the Berbice river, are also more fertile than the average and were at one time intensively cultivated; but are now almost entirely abandoned.

128. The possibilities in regard to initiation of irrigation schemes are also greater in Berbice than in other parts of the coastlands which have been better served in that respect, and the result of this is reflected in the high yields obtained on all Berbice estates. It is hard to understand, therefore, why so little attention has been given to drainage and irrigation works in this County as compared to those in East and West Demerara and the Essequibo Coast.

129. As regards the possibilities for colonization and land settlement there is no question that the coastlands of this County offer by far the greatest advantages and the best prospects of success, both from the point of view of agricultural possibilities and of health.

130. *West Coast.*—This district comprises the area between the Abary and Berbice rivers. It is exceptionally well situated with regard to the possibilities of irrigation, as the Abary river flows roughly parallel to the coast, and where estates have been connected up to it by canals and pumps installed, an assured and ample water supply is obtained. The drainage, however, is very defective except in the cases of the organised estates from Pins. Bath to Blairmont.

131. The soils are generally lighter in texture than those of the East Coast, Demerara, but are suitable for general cultivation, if properly drained and irrigated. The principal crops at present are rice and coconuts; but very large areas remain uncultivated and are only partially used for cattle-grazing. The whole coastline is privately owned up to the first depth (an average distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles inland) but there are extensive areas of Crown Land between the private properties and the river which could be made available for settlement if the necessary sea defence, drainage and irrigation works were undertaken. We recommend survey and agricultural examination of this section of the coast, in order to ascertain its full possibilities and the probable cost of such works as are necessary to render these very large areas of unoccupied, fertile and uncultivated land available for beneficial occupation.

132. *West Bank.*—This area was examined from Blairmont to the end of the existing road and the soils along that stretch were obviously of high fertility and were being cultivated here and there with mixed crops which showed good growth. These conditions extend to a considerable distance up the river and though no irrigation scheme has been inaugurated there should be no difficulty in tapping the Abary river which runs at the back of these lands and would provide an abundant water supply. If this was done, the lands would become suitable for cane-farming and in view of their close proximity to Blairmont factory, are of importance for settlement.

133. In rear of Blairmont estate, which is situated along this bank, there are very large areas of land which, if empoldered, drained and irrigated, would be

suitable for agricultural extension purposes. These lands consist of low sand reefs and clay soils, extending from the back of the present empoldered areas to the Abary river between the existing Water Supply Canals and comprise approximately 15,000 acres, now being used to a limited extent for grazing purposes, but would, if empoldered and drained, make excellent lands for cane-farming, as irrigation water can be made readily available from the existing system of canals and pumps. On this estate, favourable conditions for settlement and cane-farming could easily be created and success achieved with the minimum amount of expenditure.

134. *East Bank.*—The coastal alluvial lands along the East Bank of the Berbice river from New Amsterdam to Mara are considered to be amongst the most fertile lands in the Colony. Unfortunately, these lands, with the exception of Pln. Friends *cum annexis*, Mara and other small disconnected areas, are uncultivated at present. The reason for this is not apparent as good communication exists both by road and river, and natural drainage is also obtainable to the river. Possibly it may be partly due to the absence of any irrigation scheme, although a considerable quantity of water appears to accumulate in the rear of these properties which is used for irrigation, but is unreliable.

135. In most of the areas there is now a secondary growth of forest, and malaria is very prevalent—more especially at the Mara end—consequently it is not attractive under present conditions from the point of view of settling West Indian immigrants, but might be of considerable importance, if cleared and suitably grassed, as fattening grounds for cattle from the less fertile coastal and interior savannahs, prior to export.

136. The possibilities in regard to irrigation are good as abundant water could be obtained from the Canje river (probably by gravity) if the necessary supply canal was constructed.

137. *East Coast, Berbice and Courantyne Coast.*—This section of the coastlands contains vast areas of fertile land between the coastal road and the Canje river which runs parallel to the road at an average distance of 17 miles inland, the greater portion of which is still uncultivated. As in other parts of the Colony, the tringe is owned privately to a depth of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the sea, but with the exception of the sugar estates (Plns. Albion, Port Mourant, Springlands and Skelion) no serious attempt has been made to cultivate the Crown Lands in rear thereof, other than in rice. With the exception of these estates the drainage is in a very bad condition, but has been recently improved in the section from Kilmarnock to Springlands (a distance of 14 miles) by the erection of a dam between those two points on Crown Land at an average distance of 7 miles inland.

138. *Kilmarnock Empolder.*—This area, which comprises approximately 30,000 acres, is divided, according to the District Engineer, Berbice, into three main soil types, namely:—

(1) Water Savannah	...	...	20,000 acres.
(2) Sandy soil	...	}	... 10,000 "
(3) Sand reef soil	...		

139. We inspected this area from Kilmarnock Ketting sluice on the public road to the back of the empoldered area and the soils in the Baboon reef and water savannahs were examined. Such of the water savannah soils as were taken within the empolder were composed of a thin layer of pegasse 2" to 3" in depth with a heavy blue-clay sub-soil but we were unable to proceed further as the southern canal was blocked with weeds and the savannah was so deep in water as to render passage over it, or soil examination, impossible.

140. The late Sir John Harrison examined a number of soil samples from this area at an average distance of five miles from the coast-line and the reports of his analyses are as follows:—

				Baboon sand reef 4½ miles from Coast. Soil.
Gravel removed before analysis	...	...	...	Nil
Water retained by air-dried soil	...	...	...	.9
COMPOSITION OF THE DRY FINE SOIL.				
1. Humus	...	...	...	} 2.421
2. Root-residues, etc.	...	...	...
Quartz-sand	...	...	...	27.850
Clay and insoluble silicates	...	...	...	64.718
Iron Peroxide	...	...	...	2.542
Alumina	...	...	...	1.516
Manganese oxide	...	...	...	Nil
Calcium oxide (lime)	...	...	...	.022
Magnesium oxide	...	...	...	.127
3. Potassium oxide	...	...	...	.251
Sodium oxide	...	...	...	.602
Sulphuric anhydride	...	...	...	.025
4. Phosphoric anhydride	...	...	...	.012
				100.086
1. Contains nitrogen	...	...	...	.042
2. Contains nitrogen	...	...	...	.042
1 and 2 total nitrogen	...	...	...	.084
3. Soluble in 1% citric acid	...	...	...	.0085
4. Soluble in 1% citric acid	...	...	...	.0020

						Canje Creek.				
						13	14	15	16	17
						Soil.	Soil.	Soil.	Soil.	Soil.
Gravel removed before analysis	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Water retained by air-dried soil	...	...	...	...	...	6.4	1.4	7.3	7.6	8.4
COMPOSITION OF THE DRY FINE SOIL.										
1. Humus	...	...	...	...	...	9.167	1.825	10.250	8.512	10.735
2. Root-residues, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	18.685	traces	traces	2.763
Quartz-sand	...	...	...	...	...	70.995	73.361	68.753	69.750	66.339
Clay and insoluble silicates	...	...	...	...	...	7.163	3.488	3.765	2.837	3.622
Iron peroxide	...	...	...	...	...	10.265	1.734	15.640	17.085	14.542
Alumina	...	...	...	...	...	.159	.071	.064	.075	.027
Manganese oxide	...	...	...	...	...	.022	.027	.044	.046	.052
Calcium oxide (lime)	...	...	...	...	...	.978	.475	.676	1.138	.964
Magnesium oxide	...	...	...	...	...	.401	.143	.416	.481	.403
3. Potassium oxide	...	...	...	...	...	.528	.428	.573	.602	.485
Sodium oxide	...	...	...	...	...	traces	trace	.082	trace	Nil
Sulphuric anhydride	...	...	...	...	...	.051	.008	.005	.005	.002
4. Phosphoric anhydride	...	...	...	...	...
						99.729	100.305	100.248	100.481	99.934
1. Contains nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	.089	.021	.045	.022	.054
2. Contains nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	.013	.022	.121	.223	.099
1 and 2 total nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	.102	.043	.166	.245	.153
3. Soluble in 1% citric acid	...	...	...	...	...	.0027	.0085	.005	.0015	.002
4. Soluble in 1% citric acid	...	...	...	...	...	.008	.008	.004	.0015	.0016

141. His conclusions were as follows:—

“These soils are typical of the alluvial coastlands and vary in character from very heavy clays to sandy clays. All are low in lime and deficient in phosphoric acid; they contain from fair to high proportion of total potash, which with the exception of Nos. 8 and 14 appear to be, as a rule, in a state of low immediate availability. The nitrogen content in the case of No. 14 is very low, somewhat low in those of 8 and 13 and satisfactory in the remainder.”

142. The Chemist-Ecologist of the Department of Agriculture visited this empolder during February, 1931, and his report on his inspection is submitted in

C.S.O. File 5980/30. In dealing with the samples of soil collected the Chemist-Ecologist states, *inter alia* :

"Sample No. B. 39 is a topsoil sample 0-9." It consists of a brown sandy loam and appears to be typical of the topsoil of other sand reefs which occur within the coastland area of the Colony. The sample was obtained from the middle of Baboon reef, some four miles south of the main road and 50 yards east of the Kilmarnock Ketting.

"Sample No. B. 40 is the subsoil of the last sample from 9 inches to 21 inches. It consists of an orange sandy loam, similar to the subsoil of other coastland sand reefs.

"Sample No. B. 41 is a sample collected to a depth of 6 inches. The top 3 inches consist of pegasse while the next three inches consist of a blue-black heavy clay. The sample was obtained from a large expanse of water savannah and the spot was just south of Round Bush reef, some seven miles south of the main road and about 50 yards east of the empolder dam. The soil supports a covering of bizzy-bizzy and fine grass. The area at the time of inspection was covered with some two or three inches of water. Inspection of a number of holes, dug in the vicinity, indicated that the pegasse topsoil was of an average depth of three inches. Whether this depth of pegasse topsoil is general for the soil type throughout the area may only be decided by a detailed survey."

He further states that "the sand reef soil of the area appears to be suited to the cultivation of such permanent crops as coconuts, citrus, pineapples and other plants usually grown upon the coastland sand reefs of the Colony. Given a controlled water supply and adequate drainage facilities, the water savannah soil type appears to be well suited to support the growth of rice. The utilisation of the area for rice depends on whether the pegasse layer is uniformly thin enough to allow of the construction of meres. Deep layers of pegasse do not, as a rule, occur on the water savannah soil type. The question can, however, only be settled definitely if a detailed soil survey is carried out."

143. The Agricultural Superintendent, Berbice, reports on the 29th July (*vide* C.S.O. File 2138/32) that he visited the land in the second depths at the back of the villages Philippi to Macedonia within the Kilmarnock Empolder and followed this line eastwards until about the middle of Tarlogie. From that point he crossed the savannah to Macedonia and on to the Baboon Reef where he emerged and examined the savannah on each side. He states the conditions were similar to other parts of the empolder which he had visited and that the soil consists of clay with a thin overlying layer of pegasse, not more than 3 inches thick and very often less than that. In his opinion the entire area which he visited is suitable for rice, with the exception, of course, of the sand reefs. He states he had not encountered any difference in the appearance of the savannah soils and did not consider it necessary to obtain soil samples.

144. This area would appear to be ideally suited for East Indian settlement, as the water savannahs, given adequate irrigation and drainage, is suitable for rice and ground provision cultivation and grazing; and selected sections of it at the Springlands end might be suitable for West Indians.

145. This is one of the cases where empoldering of virgin Crown Land in preference to the acquisition of privately owned lands can be regarded as justifiable owing to the fact that the Crown Land was unforested and a comparatively small amount of empoldering was necessary.

146. Moreover, the back (or southern) canal of this area, if widened, deepened and connected up to the Skeldon Water Supply Canal could be utilised as a main conduit for irrigation water along the coast and might, with advantage, be

extended to the back of Port Mourant. This would assist in keeping flood waters off the section from Philippi to Bloomfield whilst providing irrigation water for that section also.

147. The estates of Springlands and Skeldon are exceptionally well situated for extension of their cultivation to almost an unlimited extent. The Springlands factory is, however, out-of-date and the Skeldon factory which has recently undertaken the grinding of the cane from Springlands is at present regarded as being up to its full capacity and is making about 11,000 tons of sugar a year. Any extension of cane cultivation in this area, therefore, would involve increase of factory accommodation which the proprietors do not appear to be disposed to provide unaided in view of the present depressed state of the sugar market. If any scheme can be evolved whereby Government assistance could be obtained for this purpose there is no reason so far as land is concerned why this factory output could not be increased to 25,000 to 50,000 tons of sugar a year, if the necessary cane-farming settlements were established around it, to supplement estate production. Points greatly in favour of this locality are that it is remarkably healthy and has good artesian water supply, and has already established a small colony of West Indians on the estates under conditions which appear to have met with their approval, as it is gradually increasing.

ESTABLISHMENT OF LABOUR BUREAUX.

148. The question of establishing bureaux for the recruitment of labour in the chief West Indian Islands was discussed with the estate managers and the Sugar Producers' Association. The general opinion was that such labour recruitment bureaux could be established with advantage and should receive early attention.

149. The view was expressed that if they can be successfully established, the estate authorities would be able to apply, through a central bureau in Georgetown, for either a permanent or seasonal labour supply given full details of number required and wages payable.

150. We are of opinion, however, that until the estate authorities or the Sugar Producers' Association can satisfy Government that every possible means have been adopted to utilise the unemployed of this Colony no steps should be taken to introduce outside labour merely as such; but there is much to be said for a system of infiltration leading to settlement.

151. As previously stated, however, we are of opinion that judicious introduction of skilled cultivators from the West Indian Islands, preferably for cane-farming but also for cultivation of general crops to which they are accustomed, would act as a stimulus and an example to the local population to take to the land.

152. It is possible that the introduction of West Indians as seasonal labourers on sugar estates at crop time, might be justifiable, and that if settlements, either for cane-farmers or general agriculturists, were prepared in advance so that good settlers might be selected from these labourers and induced to remain.

153. Whatever system is adopted for recruiting settlers, rigid selection is essential as agriculture is a skilled vocation, a fact too lightly recognised, and the chances of success or failure will rest very largely on initial selection.

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS.

154. The Colony is divided into three sections—

(a) The coastal alluvial belt, comprised principally of alluvial clays (and marine silt) of high fertility, particularly suited for sugar and rice cultivation, interspersed with sand and pegasse soils more or less suitable for the cultivation of the general run of crops grown in the Colony. This belt is by far the most densely populated part of the Colony and to it practically all the road, rail and other public services, and established industries are confined. As there is ample land available we consider that colonization

and land settlements should, if the first instance at any rate, be restricted to this belt.

- (b) The intermediate peneplain, consisting of sands, gravels, clays, laterite and rocks—most densely forested—and apparently, as a rule, of low agricultural value.

We recommend that in this area attention should be directed chiefly to the possibilities of the savannah lands for cattle-grazing, and to the improvement of pasture grasses with that object in view and to the clay or clay sand and gravel areas in the vicinity of mineral deposits, where settlers could engage in agriculture as an accessory to mining and *vice versa*. The Potaro river area is one which might first be considered in this latter connection.

- (c) An elevated peneplain which does not appear to warrant investigation for the moment or until the development of internal communications renders this desirable.

155. We consider that attention should first be given to the possibilities of settling immigrants on and in the vicinity of the existing sugar estates, and every effort should be made to develop cane-farming as an integral part of any settlement scheme. In this connection we are of opinion that there should be a gradual change of policy from the present entirely large-proprietary system dependent solely on hired labour, to one whereby cane-farming will be an essential part of the sugar industry. We are convinced that unless this is done, or the price of sugar rises considerably in the near future, and remains at that increased price the future prospects will not be adequately safeguarded.

156. Notwithstanding the importance of co-operation by the sugar industry in any scheme of colonisation by West Indians we are of opinion that there are somewhat limited possibilities of settling such immigrants on the coastlands as general agriculturists, if suitable lands are acquired and put in order. In this connection we have expressed the view that it is (generally) far more economical to acquire abandoned estates where these can be secured at reasonable cost and to extend on to the Crown Lands in rear thereof as circumstances warrant, rather than to attempt to empolder, drain and irrigate virgin Crown Lands for that purpose.

157. We cannot too strongly emphasize the necessity for detailed agricultural inspections and engineering surveys over any selected sites on which it is proposed to establish settlements before any expenditure is incurred by way of purchase or otherwise.

158. We are firmly of the opinion that an introduction of settlers, whether by way of labour in the first instance, or as cane-farmers, can best be done through the sugar estates and settlement schemes should be designed (if possible) to expand from the estates outwards. The sugar industry is the life-blood of this Colony and there is nothing in sight that can adequately take its place. Until the vacant unoccupied lands on sugar estates are fully utilised and adjoining lands suitable for the purpose are cultivated with sugar cane to the full capacity of the factories working day and night, the sugar industries cannot be regarded as being on a safe economic basis at present prices; and any scheme of settlement which does not bring this about but may, on the contrary, accentuate the present difficulty of a full supply of cane for existing factories, will fall very much short of requirements. Moreover, we consider that settlement schemes worked in conjunction with the estates can be more economically initiated, and would be more likely to be a permanent success than settlements attempted independently.

159. In this connection, it should be borne in mind that results from settlements in conjunction with sugar estates would give immediate results, whereas results from independent settlement would be largely dependent on types of cultivation, which would require five or six years to mature.

160. We strongly advocate the extension of experiments with all crops, both rotational and manurial, likely to be of economic importance from a permanent land settlement point of view, as Government should not only be in a position to allocate the land to settlers, but should be equally able to indicate what crops can best be grown on the particular lands allocated and for which a market can be found.

161. As regards labour supply pure and simple the information we have received at various times from the same sources have been so conflicting that we advise caution in this respect, but are of opinion that it might be advantageous to bring in agricultural labourers in judicious numbers with a view to those who prove themselves efficient agriculturists being drafted into prepared settlements in conjunction with sugar estates. So far as we could ascertain, the method of selection which has given the best result has been by sending reliable men from the Islands already domiciled here to select labourers personally known to them from their own Islands.

162. With regard to cattle grazing on a large scale we are of the opinion that there is very large accommodation for this on the coastal savannahs, particularly in the Berbice County and we advise rapid topographical surveys accompanied by soil examination and subsequent experimentation to determine the carrying capacity of these various soil types with the present grasses and what can be economically done to improve them. We are in some doubt, however, of the possibilities of improving these savannahs sufficiently for fattening cattle for outside markets and we, therefore, consider it desirable to conduct similar experiments on the more fertile soils along the Berbice river from Mara downwards with a view of providing fattening areas for cattle prior to export.

163. Although somewhat outside the scope of our investigations we would emphasise the necessity for a pure and reliable water supply in connection with all settlements. This has been particularly stressed in regard to Barbadian immigrants as they are accustomed to a good water supply and will expect to find it in whatever area they are transplanted to. We have no doubt this applies to immigrants from some of the other Islands also. In any case it is so desirable from all points of view that it should be a *sine qua non* of any settlement scheme. One of the points in favour of establishing settlements on or in conjunction with sugar estates is that a supply of artesian water is usually available.

164. Another matter of great importance to successful land settlement is sanitation, and particularly anti-malarial measures, as the West Indians are peculiarly susceptible to malaria and any serious outbreak amongst them would certainly act as a deterrent to others coming and might result in those already brought over having to be repatriated. The history of past attempts at settlement has demonstrated the vital part malaria plays in determining the success or otherwise of settlement schemes in this Colony.

165. We desire, in conclusion, to express our thanks to all those who have assisted us in our investigations and particularly to the Estates' Managers and the District Commissioners, who have shown keen interest in the objects of our investigation and a genuine desire to assist wherever possible.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

J. MULLIN,
Commissioner of Lands and Mines.

F. BURNETT,
Deputy Director of Agriculture.

APPENDIX I.

**REPORT OF A CONFERENCE WITH THE B.G. SUGAR PRODUCERS'
ASSOCIATION ON MONDAY, 18TH JULY, 1932.**

The Commissioner of Lands and Mines and the Deputy Director of Agriculture attended a meeting of the B.G. Sugar Producers' Association, which was held in the Assembly Rooms, Georgetown, on Monday, the 18th July, 1932.

There were present :—

Hon. F. J. Seaford, Chairman,
 Hon. G. E. Anderson,
 Hon. R. E. Brassington,
 Hon. C. Farrar,
 Mr. F. A. Mackey,
 Mr. J. C. Gibson,
 Mr. H. G. Seaford,
 Mr. C. Howard,
 Mr. W. S. Jones,
 Mr. R. E. Rhodes,
 Mr. H. F. Chapman,

with the Secretary, Mr. B. H. Bayley.

At the request of the Chairman, the Commissioner of Lands and Mines explained the object of the questionnaire and of the investigations being carried out by the Deputy Director of Agriculture and himself.

As those present were no doubt aware, there was a considerable surplus population in some of the West Indian Islands and there had been in past years migration of West Indians to such places as Cuba, Porto Rico, Venezuela, Panama, Brazil, etc. Those countries were no longer receiving West Indians and in some cases were repatriating them, consequently it was a matter of concern both for the Governments of the islands concerned and Imperially that either work should be found for this surplus in their own islands or that alternative outlets for migration should be found. So far as could be judged, the movement—seasonal and otherwise—was about 70,000 a year and it was therefore a matter of considerable importance to place these people.

As this Colony had been for many years clamouring for settlers and labourers in connection with the Sugar Industry and had been offering very attractive terms to settlers from India, attention had naturally turned to British Guiana as a place to which such migration might be diverted with benefit to themselves and to this Colony.

The first question to be decided, therefore, was what lands were available for settlement and what were the most suitable crops for them to grow with reasonable prospect of success. Also what openings there were for seasonal labour.

It had been stated that the only two "money crops" which could be grown in this Colony were sugar and rice. So far as the West Indians were concerned rice was unsuitable; but cane-farming, both proprietary and as a peasant industry, had been in vogue in the West Indies for generations and there were a great many who were expert and industrious at that class of work. In many cases the sugar industry in those islands had collapsed owing to low prices—as also limes and other cultivation—and there must be a great many good and industrious farmers who would be only too glad to take up cane-farming here if reasonable facilities were offered.

There was another point and that was that sugar, no matter how the price might fluctuate up or down, could always be sold at once; whereas the market for rice not only fluctuated as regards price, but was uncertain as regards sales. Very often when there was a glut in the market, as at present, rice had to be held in store for long periods before a sale could be obtained, whereas sugar could be disposed of immediately.

It was clear that this Colony must make some response to the suggestion that this surplus West Indian population, or part of it—preferably that part best suited to this Colony's requirements—might be absorbed by British Guiana. Otherwise we should look rather ridiculous after all the representations we had made as to the dire necessity for more population here, and our chances of getting settlers in the future would be minimised.

The matter was one not only of local but of Imperial interest and we should endeavour to meet it imperially and at the same time turn it to our own advantage.

What Mr. Burnett and he desired now was that the planters here, or the Sugar Producers' Association, would be so good as to give them the benefit of their advice and assistance—based on their knowledge and experience—in drawing up a scheme whereby suitable settlers could be placed in such a way as to ensure their earning a living and being happy and comfortable even if they did not make their fortunes.

Their view (that of Mr. Burnett and himself)—and the more they had gone about the more strengthened it has become—was that the interests of the sugar industry were bound up with any system of immigration to the Colony, and that the sugar estates should be the pivot on which any schemes of immigration turned and its requirements be satisfied and its position safeguarded and assured in the first instance. Immigration could best be expanded outwards from the estates and should not be a drain on them. The Sugar Industry had been the great employers of labour from the beginning. The first form of labour was that of slavery. Then, with the abolition of slavery, came the system of indentured labour for the sugar estates—which was also a form of compulsory labour—and this continued until comparatively recently. But the present position was that the industry was entirely dependent on the goodwill of the labourer here to carry on cultivation. Now, that goodwill had been secured at considerable expenditure on such things as free housing, free rice lands, free land for cattle-grazing, free medical attention, etc.—all of which cost money to provide. It also meant in some cases that large areas of land on sugar estates which were suitable for cane cultivation were now under rice or set aside for cattle-grazing with a consequent reduction of cane available for the mill. Had the land been given out for cane-farming instead of rice and the cultivation of cane encouraged, possibly much land on estates that was now under rice would be under cane. There was, however, they had found, plenty of suitable land in and around certain estates—notably in Berbice and Essequibo—where cane-cultivation could be expanded; but in some cases this would require enlargement of factory capacity.

(In reply to Mr. Gibson, the Commissioner stated that he was not advocating that lands on estates now given out to rice should be taken away and given to cane-farmers; but it was conceivable that if West Indian cane-farmers were able to demonstrate that more money could be made out of cane than out of rice the rice farmers would, of their own accord, turn to cane-farming and, after all, what a sugar estate wanted was cane and the more they got the less the overhead charges per ton would be. Moreover, the gross value of the cane crop was more than three-times that of the rice crop per acre).

In going around they had found that despite the advantages offered to rice-growers on sugar estates there was an ever-growing tendency on the part of East-Indians to acquire their own rice lands and this would of course be accentuated by any large schemes for making additional lands available for rice such as the Kilmarnock-Springlands empolder where about 20,000 acres would be made suitable and available for rice. It is possible, therefore, that estates may not in future be able to hold labourers by granting rice lands unless additional East Indian settlers were secured.

Mr. Burnett and he were aware that cane-farming had not been successful here in the past; but it had to be remembered that in this Colony there were counter-

attractions such as the gold, diamond and balata fields and the rice industry. In the islands the labour was of a different type and, if we could get the right people here, there was no apparent reason why the sugar estates could not take them in hand and settle them on the land under their control, help and guidance and make a success of it as had been done in other countries. In Trinidad, Mauritius, South Africa and elsewhere cane-farmers were now the mainstay of the industry and what the planters in those countries could do he was sure the planters of this Colony could do also.

There were two systems by which this could be done—the leasing of land by estates to settlers and provision for housing, or the formation of settlements alongside or in rear of sugar estates with a view to eventual acquisition of their holdings by the settlers. It was not expected that every estate would be able to assist in all the ways suggested in the questionnaire, but some might be able to help in one or more directions, and some in others.

Mr. Burnett and he had asked for this interview, not only to make clear the intention behind the questionnaire, but to ask if possible that the Association would themselves consider—or appoint a Sub-Committee to consider—what schemes were possible in regard to settlement on or in the immediate vicinity of sugar estates and under sugar estate control, or for supply of seasonal labour and what financial assistance would be required in regard to preparation of land, provision of housing, increase of milling capacity, etc.

Both he and Mr. Burnett were convinced that there was a great deal at stake and they would be extremely grateful for any practical suggestions or information the Association could give them. At the same time he desired to make it clear that they were not setting up as final arbiters in the matter, but were endeavouring to put up as much and as sound information as possible and would therefore welcome assistance at this stage. It would be no use their putting up schemes to Government with which the planting fraternity were not in agreement and which however thoughtfully drawn up, might be shot to pieces by criticisms of planters who had information and practical experience not at their disposal.

They felt, however, that opportunity was knocking at the door and that it would be a fatal thing to disregard it and not take full advantage of that opportunity. The position now was more favourable than it had ever been, as instead of having to go to India begging for this and that concession and having impossible proposals put to us as the terms on which emigration might be allowed, we now had a ready supply of labourers and settlers at our front door and anxious to come in.

There was one thing he wished to add, which was that as a result of their visits and enquiries they were satisfied that there was already a serious shortage of labour on some estates, which if not remedied, might prove fatal to continuance of cultivation and he earnestly asked that early consideration be given to the possibilities of augmenting the supply—preferably by resident settlers or where necessary by seasonal recruitment.

The outlook and attitude of labour had changed very much in this Colony in recent years and the writing was on the wall for everyone to see. Already there were Labour Unions and there was talk of a Workman's Compensation Act and other signs of awakening consciousness. He (the speaker) remembered when Labour Unions were laughed at in England but to-day they were a force in the land. This had all happened in his time and he was not an old man by any means. He had also seen very considerable change in outlook here and felt that unless cane-farming was introduced and fostered many estates would go out of cultivation before long.

It was not only a calamity for a sugar estate to go out of cultivation, but it might almost be regarded as a crime, as there was nothing which could replace it in

value to the community as a whole and once abandoned an estate never came back into cultivation.

Mr. F. Burnett, Deputy Director of Agriculture, added that he had been around the estates and would like to thank all the managers concerned for their very kind hospitality. He had discussed these questions with the managers and would like to bring forward one point that might also be taken into consideration—the class of labour they would have to deal with would be West Indians who were, as they knew, admirably suited for cane cultivation and which they understood. He desired to endorse what had been said by Mr. Mullin and did not think there was much he could add to what had been said at that stage.

The Chairman, Mr. F. J. Seaford, then addressed the meeting. They all appreciated, he said, the points made by Mr. Mullin and they knew that in the past there had been a shortage of labour and he believed that there would be a shortage again. He thought that it would be to the benefit of the sugar industry and the Colony in general if the industry could be enlarged. The position of the sugar industry would be different if the output of sugar was double what it was at present.

Mr. Mullin had disclosed a very peculiar position and had opened very big questions indeed and they were not in a position that day to give any definite promise one way or another except to say that they would assist, and to assure himself and Mr. Burnett that Government always had their goodwill in connection with their plans for the improvement of the industry.

He stated that the question of seasonal and permanent labour would be gone into.

He would like to propose, if they were agreeable, that a small committee be appointed to go into those questions that required to be gone into and that Mr. Mullin and Mr. Burnett be asked to give their assistance when it was required. The questions were too big for them to go into that day. It could better be gone into by a small committee; but of course he would like to hear the views of members.

After some discussion it was decided to appoint a Committee consisting of Messrs. Gibson, Anderson, Farrar, Seaford, Murison and Brassington to go into the matter, Messrs. Mullin and Burnett having expressed their willingness to assist at any time.

APPENDIX II.



CROP TABLE.

CROP TABLE.

Crop.	Optimum Environmental Conditions.	Nursery.		Planting Material necessary for 1 acre.	Spacing in Field.	Period between Planting in field and reaping.	Average Yield per acre.	Ruling Prices obtainable in Georgetown during August, 1932.
		Period in	Spacing in					
Liberian Coffee ...	Below 1,500 feet well-drained loamy-soil, 55°-80° F. Moderately heavy rainfall.	8-10 months	8"-12" apart	302 selected seedlings.	12' x 12'	3-5 years	400-1,000 lbs. clean coffee with av. of 500 lbs.	7½-8c. per lb. \$5.85-\$7 per bag.
Coconut ...	Within 20° of equator 70-80 inches of well distributed rainfall. Sandy loam.	8-12 months	Continuous	48 selected seedlings.	30' x 30'	6-10 years	2,000 to 3,000 nuts.	\$10 per 1,000 (selected nuts); \$6 per 1,000 (small nuts). 14c. p-r lb.
Cacao ...	Warm, moist climate with little exposure, deep, well-drained, rich soil; shade.	4-6 months	4" x 9"	193-302 selected seedlings.	12'-15' apart	5-7 years	250-600 lbs. dry cocoa.	
Orange ...	Tolerant but prefers rich, deep, well-drained, loams in warm moist localities.	Budding	advised	70-108 selected plants.	20'-25' apart	3-5 years	60,000 oranges	6 for 8 cents.
Lime ...	Tolerant but prefers rich, deep, well-drained loams; hot, moist localities.	Budding	advised	109-302 selected plants.	12'-20' apart	3-5 years	80-160 barrels (1 barrel contains approx. 160 lbs.)	\$1.44 per barrel.
Grapefruit ...	Deep, medium-textured, fertile, well-drained loams with average annual rain fall of about 75 ins.	Budding	advised	48 selected plants.	30' x 30'	3-5 years	150-300 boxes	4c. each.
Para Rubber ...	Moist climate within 10° of the Equator below 2,500 ft. Rich alluvial soil.	6-8 months	6" x 6"	108-150 selected seedlings.	17'-20' apart	5 years	80-400 lbs. latex.	
Nutmeg ...	Alluvium formed of deep, well-drained loam in hot moist climate at elevation less than 1,500 feet.	1 year. Until seedlings 2'-3' high.	8"-12" apart	48-69 selected seedlings.	25'-30' apart	7-15 years	1,000 lbs. nutmeg. 275 lbs. mace	24c. per lb.
Sugar-Cane ...	Minimum annual rainfall of 60 ins. well-drained and neutral soil.	Nurseries used	only for "raising seedlings."	7,000-9,000 cuttings.	In rows 5'-6' apart and continuous in row.	12-16 months	25-50 tons of cane.	\$1.85 per ton.
Banana (Gros Michel)	Rich sandy loams, moist tropical conditions, good drainage.	...	...	193 "suckers"	15' x 15'	12 months	150-300 bunches	8c.-16c. per bunch.
Plantain ...	More hardy than, but requirements similar to, banana.	...	...	302 "suckers"	12' x 12'	10-14 months	280-450 bunches	6c.-16c. per bunch.
Yam ...	Rich, light soils; good drainage.	...	...	4,840 "cuttings."	3' x 3'	9-11 months	4-5 tons	\$3.00 per bag (Buck yams). \$3.36 per bag (Bell yams). \$2.64 per bag.
Tannia ...	Sandy loam, rich in humus, warm climate, tolerant to varying moisture conditions	...	...	3,630 "cuttings."	3' x 4'	9-12 months	4 tons	
Maize ...	Sandy loam; moist conditions in growing season with dry ripening periods, varied climatic conditions.	...	...	18-20 lbs. of seed.	3' x 3'	2½-4 months	800-1,500 lbs. per crop.	12c. per gallon \$2.52 per bag.
Pineapple ...	Sandy well-drained loams ...	...	...	8,300 plants	18" x 42"	20 months	5,000-12,000 pines.	72c. per doz.
Ginger ...	Rich, vegetable, well-drained loam with moderately heavy rainfall, tropical.	...	...	18,700 "cuttings."	24" x 14"	9-10 months	1,000-2,500 lbs. dried ginger.	12c. per lb.
Tobacco ...	Varying soil and climatic conditions have marked effect on quality and type of Tobacco produced.	5-8 weeks	Broadcast 1 teaspoonful over 90 sq. ft.	½ teaspoonful of seed.	3' x 2½' or 3' x 3'	2½-4 months	500-2,400 lbs. cured leaf.	18c.-28c. per lb.
Rice (Lowland) ...	Flat clay loam with underlying clay, good irrigation and drainage systems.	4-6 weeks	25-30 lbs. of padi broadcast in 6 sq. rods.	25-30 lbs. of padi.	1' x 1' or 10' x 10'	4-4½ months	15-35 bags paddy.	\$4.40-\$2.60 per bag according to grade.
Cassava ...	Rich sandy well-drained loam, hot and moderately dry climate.	...	...	6,970 "cuttings."	2½' x 2½'	7-12 months	5 tons	1c. per lb. \$1.20 per bag.
Sweet Potato ...	Light friable well-drained soil (with little clay), warm climate.	...	...	21,780 "cuttings."	2' x 1'	3-7 months	4-5 tons	2c. per lb. \$2.16 per bag.
Soya Bean ...	Adapted to wide range of conditions. Locally appears to do best on light soils. Requirements rather similar to those of Maize.	...	...	30-50 lbs. of seed.	18" x 3" or 24" x 3"	4-5 months	1,500 lbs. of beans.	
Ground-Nut ...	Light, well-drained calcareous soil, moist conditions in early stages.	...	...	40-50 lbs. of shelled seed.	1' x 1'	4-5 months	800-1,200 lbs. of unshelled nuts.	16c. per lb.
Onion ...	Moderately rich, friable soil with showery vegetative period and dry ripening period.	4 weeks	Continuously in rows 6' apart.	5 lbs. of seed	6' x 6'	3 months	2-10 tons	5c. per lb.
Beet ...	Tolerant, prefers moderately rich loam and moderate rainfall.	3 weeks	3' x 1"	6-15 lbs. of seed.	4' x 12'	2½ months	8-10 tons	14c. per lb.
Castor Seed ...	Hardy and withstands wide ranges of climate; prefers rich loams.	...	...	10-20 lbs.	6' x 6' apart	7-9 months	500-900 lbs. seed.	
Broom Corn ...	Moist vegetative season and dry ripening season; well-drained sandy loam.	...	...	17 lbs.	1' x 12'	3 months	400 lbs. of clean straw.	8c.-10c. per lb
Black Eye Pea ...	Loamy soil; very moderately moist conditions; good drainage.	...	...	4-5 gallons.	Broadcast	3 months	700-1,000 lbs.	5c. per pt.
Pigeon Pea ...	Deep well-drained calcareous soil; tropical.	...	...	4-6 lbs.	5' x 5' to 10' x 10'	8 months	300-1,000 lbs.	6c. per pt.

APPENDIX III.

REPORT ON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF PART OF THE NORTH-
WEST DISTRICT BY MR. W. T. LORD, GOVERNMENT SURVEYOR.

GEOLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL BRANCH,
Department of Lands and Mines,
7th June, 1929.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following report on the geological survey of a part of the North Western District, carried out during the months of March and April, 1929.

2. The country examined, approximately 156 square miles in area, extended from the left bank Barima river, from a point opposite Morawhanna, north-west for three miles, and south-west to the Yarakita river and portage, the eastern and southern limits being the Aruka river up to its tributary the Aruau, thence up the Aruau and its tributary the Bunsika, back to the portage to Yarakita. This area is depicted on a map prepared under the direction of the Deputy Conservator of Forests and Superintendent of Surveys, Forestry Department.

3. The object of the survey was to determine whether any minerals of an economic value were to be found in the lands falling within the area proposed for a land settlement scheme. To this end, lines were cut along a main traverse line, to south-east and north-west for a distance of 3 miles each way, at distances on the main line of 2,500 feet apart, and exposures of rocks examined along such lines. The lines were cut by compass, and barometric readings taken.

PHYSICAL CONDITIONS.

4. The area examined consists of an alluvial plain extending from the northern limits of the survey up to the Wauna creek. This is broken by steep isolated hills which attain to a height of over 170 feet in the Mabaruma and Attibani hills, and to over 300 feet in the Issororo-Waikerebi-Wanaina range. Between the Koriabo and its tributary the Arukamai, the hills of the latter name stand out to a height of over 500 feet. From the Wauna creek south-west to the Yarakita, the country consists of a succession of low sand hills forming the watershed between the tributaries of the Amakura and Aruka rivers. These sand hills are generally flat-topped with steep gullies but this topographic expression is altered by a range of hills of basic rocks capped by red lateritic clay and having rather sharper outlines, which extends from Arukamai west by south to Yarakita, and culminates in Tiger Hill, 667 feet high.

5. The main streams are all tidal, and this influence is felt up to the lower end of the portage to Yarakita. The streams in the low-lying peat swamp are tidal practically up to their source. The whole area is forested, the types of forest varying with the different soils met with on the survey. Exposures of rocks are in fair numbers on the hills, where in some instances they form huge masses about 30 to 40 feet high, with steep precipitous faces.

GEOLOGIC CONDITIONS.

6. The oldest rocks seen are the gneisses, which extend inland from Wauna creek to the south-west limits of the survey. These form the country rock, and as the result of their *in situ* decomposition, give rise to the sand hills of the area. The gneiss is intruded into by dykes of granite and a basic schistose rock, the latter of which can be traced, trending roughly east by north to west by south, as a narrow belt between Arukamai and Tiger Hills. To the north and north-east of Wauna creek, the schists form hills which stand out as islands in the surrounding swamp, and are exemplified in the Mabaruma, Attibani, Kumaka, and Barabina hills, as well as the other smaller hills seen in this area. Arukamai and Tiger hills are also of this formation, which is characterised by the hills being covered with red lateritic clay, and limonite in the form of concretionary ironstone and pebbles.

7. Examination of the gneiss disclosed the effects of its having been subjected to the considerable regional metamorphism which took place over the area; the foliation strike is roughly east-by-north to west-by-south, which agrees with that observed in the schists. In places the gneiss is intersected by veins of pegmatite and surface crystallization of the quartz element of the rock. In the vicinity of the creek at Camp 6, it appears to have been intruded into by a granite, which differs from the surrounding gneiss in having a pinkish colour, and is apparently aplitic. The masses of granite at this point are much contorted and break into square pieces. The gneiss is generally grey in colour, and in some exposures very fine-grained.

8. The dykes and bosses of intrusive plutonic rocks forming the Mabaruma, Attibani and isolated hills in the north-east part of the area are composed of crystallized hornblende-schist which in places stand out as steep cliffs over 50 feet high. The hills are capped by a red lateritic clay, the decomposition product of the schist, with pebbles of limonite and concretionary ironstone. The schists are fairly rich in pyrites and have been found on assay to be slightly auriferous, (*) and evidences of old gold workings were seen at Mabaruma hill.

The same conditions are observed at Arukamai, and the range of hills running west-by-south to Tiger Hill. In the creeks around one of the hills of this range near to Camp 6, the gravels consisted of locally derived quartz and pebbles of limonite, and proved on panning to be auriferous.

9. On the western face of Issororo Hill an exposure of dark compact fine-grained rock is seen. This has not the foliation or fissile texture of the schist and appears to be an epidiorite. It was found by the late Sir John Harrison to be auriferous (**) matite, but gold was not found in the gravels washed at the foot of the hill. The upper part of the hill is covered in places by a hard reddish-brown porous laterite or concretionary ironstone, and with red lateritic clay and pebbles of limonite.

In a cutting in the road which runs along the top of this hill—in process of disintegration of the rock—the interstices in the limonite are filled with a pinkish mineral, probably gibbsite, and crystals of quartz, and flakes of mica up to about 2 inches across are seen embedded in the rock.

10. At the lower end of the Portage to Yarakita there is an exposure of tough dark-coloured rock which does not exhibit the fissile texture of hornblende-schist, and is apparently an epidiorite. The outcrop was quite small, and the hills in the vicinity did not appear to be covered with the characteristic red clays observed at Issororo.

11. On the Maridawa hill and the eastern base of Tiger hill, quartzite was exposed in association with the schist. The specimens examined were dark-chocolate coloured, and showed pyrite and magnetite.

12. A small piece of hematite was found near the Morokuina creek, but its association with the gneissose-granitic rock found in this vicinity has not been ascertained.

13. A black micaceous rock was found on Arukamai hill near to its southern slope. It is somewhat decomposed and is perhaps associated with the schists found on this hill.

14. The gneissose and granitic rocks, as well as the schists are penetrated by reefs of quartz—seen massive and in veins—and the denudation of these has given rise to the angular and sub-angular gravels found in the creek beds and flats. No gold was observed in the quartz on same being broken, but pyrites is sometimes present. The concentrates from these gravels show black sands—ilmenite and

(*) Joint Report on the Geology of the N.W.D. by Professor J. B. Harrison and H. I. Perkins.

rutile, and in some instances crystals of a red colour, and very small, probably garnett. The gravel which seemed most auriferous was found at shallow depths near to the contact between the schists and gneissose rocks, and in no case was there evidence of the gravels having undergone much natural concentration, as the quartz was for the most part angular to sub-angular.

CONCLUSIONS.

15. From observations made on the survey it would appear that the rocks in the district from which gold may be derived are the epidiorites and hornblende schists, and the gravels derived therefrom. Opportunity did not permit of more detailed examination than was undertaken—examination of hand specimens of rocks and panning the gravels in creeks and flats—but the general indications point to the most likely existence of auriferous areas near the contact between the gneisses and hornblende schists. The rocks in the district are quite suitable for road metal, but the prospectings did not disclose the presence of other minerals in economic quantities.

16. A list giving the numbers of the specimens collected with their locations, is attached, the rocks are stored in this Branch, and samples of soils collected have been forwarded to the Director of Agriculture.

Respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. T. LORD,
Government Surveyor.

The Honourable
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

LIST OF ROCK SPECIMENS COLLECTED ON THE COLONIZATION SCHEME SURVEY, NORTH WEST DISTRICT.

No. of Rock.	Locality whence obtained.	Specific Gravity.	Name of Rock.
1	At 7,300 ft. on S.E. line from peg No. 6	3.0	Hornblende-schist.
2	At 9,300 ft. on S.E. line from peg 6	3.14	do.
3	At 5,300 ft. on S.W. line from peg 16, on Issororo hill	3.125	
4	At 5,400 ft. on S.E. line from peg 16, on Issororo hill	2.95	Epidiorite.
5	Do. do. do.	3.03	do.
6	Do. do. do.	2.72	Pegmatite.
7	Do. do. do.	3.13	
8	At 15,000 ft. on N.W. line from peg 15	...	
9	Do. do. do.	3.03	Hornblende-schist.
10	In cutting on Road on Issororo hill near 11 miles	2.38	
11	At 11,000 ft. on N.W. line from peg 17	2.9	Quartz.
12	At 11,700 ft. on N.W. line from peg 17	2.9	
13	At Kamwatta creek	2.45	Gneiss.
14	At 8,600 ft. on S.E. line from peg 24	2.59	do. with pegmatite.
15	Near Mrokulua creek on S.E. line from peg 24	5.0	Hematite.
16	On Arukamai hill, about 14,600 ft. on S.E. line from peg 30	3.1	Hornblende-schist.
17	At creek at Camp 5	2.72	
18	Do. do. do.	...	
19	Do. do. do.	2.60	
20	At 11,000 ft. on N.W. line from peg 31	2.65	Granite.
21	At 12,000 ft. on N.W. line from peg 31	2.66	Gneiss.
22	At 12,500 ft. on N.W. line from peg 31	2.62	
23	At 400 ft. on S.E. line from peg 34	2.64	
24	Do. do. do.	2.62	
25	At 15,200 ft. on S.E. line from peg 34	2.68	
26	Near 10,300 ft. on N.W. line from peg 35	...	
27	At 12,700 ft. on N.W. line from peg 37	2.63	Gneiss.
28	At 5,000 ft. on N.W. line from peg 41	3.0	Hornblende-schist.
29	At 12,000 ft. on N.W. line from peg 41	2.64	Gneiss.
30	In pit about 700 ft. S.E. from peg 39	3.03	
31	At 8,600 ft. on N.W. line from peg 45	2.61	
32	At 10,000 ft. on N.W. line from peg 45	2.67	Quartz.
33	Do. do. do.	3.12	Hornblende-schist.
34	At lower end of Yarakita Portage	3.03	
35	At foot of Tiger Hill 3,500 ft. S.E. from Parsley's peg 49	2.88	Quartzite.
36	In creek do. do. do.	3.14	Hornblende-schist.
37	In creek near 13,000 ft. on S.E. line from peg 34	2.62	Gneiss.
38	At S.E. toe of Maridawa hill, K.B. Koriabo	2.76	Quartzite.
39	On Maridawa hill, L.B., Koriabo river	3.12	Hornblende-schist.
40	On Arukamai hill, on S.E. line from peg 31 (a)	2.90	Mica.

APPENDIX IV.

REPORT ON THE NORTH WEST DISTRICT COLONISATION SCHEME
SURVEY BY MR. L. S. HOHENKERR, M.B.E., DEPUTY CONSERVATOR OF
FORESTS.

FORESTRY DEPARTMENT,
Georgetown, Demerara;
11th June, 1929.

SIR,

The following is a report of the survey made in connection with the Colonisation Scheme of the Area in the North West District bounded by Barima, Aruka, Aruau and Yarakita Rivers.

2. *Explanatory.*—The survey was divided into 2 sections, viz.: The survey of 3 main and 8 tie lines and of Yarakita, Aruau and part of Aruka rivers to form the frame-work of the map; and a grid of cross lines at right angles to, and between, the main lines for mapping the details.

Along alternate cross lines trees were enumerated for the valuation of the forests. The land level was obtained by Abney level on the main survey and by aneroid barometers along the cross lines and heights are given to the datum of low water in Barima River at the road stelling. A tide gauge has been erected by the Commissioner of the District at Kumaka Stelling in Aruka River and a Benchmark on Mr. P. C. Pierre's house at Kumaka Hill was connected by levelling and was determined as 78.86 feet above the 5 foot mark on the gauge.

3. *Map.*—The accompanying map, which has been drawn by Mr. G. G. Brinsley, Forest Surveyor, is plotted to a natural scale of 1/62,500, or approximately, 1 mile to an inch. The map shows the area covered by the survey and also an outlying area, compiled from plans on record in the Lands and Mines Department, up to the boundary of the Colony.

4. *Frame-work Survey.*—Messrs. V. Roth and C. H. Parsley, Government Surveyors in the Lands and Mines Department, were entrusted with the framework survey and they left Headquarters on 5th February.

5. Mr. Roth made the following surveys:—Main Line 1 from the Barima terminus of the Road on a S.W. magnetic bearing for 119,090 feet to its termination, to the West of the portage at Yarakita Creek; Tie Lines 4 and 5 to the S.E. for 3 miles each; Main Line 2 from Aruau River N.E. for 51,091 feet to Koriabo River near its junction with the Aruka; and Tie Line 8 from Main Line 2 S.E. for 19,800 feet to Aruka River.

Mr. Parsley surveyed the following:—Tie Line 1 from a point 5,000 feet in Main Line 1 to the N.W. for 3 miles; thence Main Line 3 (which forms the back line of the area mapped) S.W. for 120,713 feet to its termination at Yarakita Creek; Tie Lines 2, 3 and 7, the last to the junction of the Yarakita and Amakura Rivers; Tie Line 6 S.E. from Main Line 2 for 15,800 feet to Aruka River; and compass and float line traverses of Yarakita Creek and Aruau and Aruka Rivers down to Tie Line 8.

6. *Nature of the Survey.*—No. 3 Main Line had to be offsetted to the S.E. at two places to avoid crossing Mururuma Creek which forms part of the Colony's boundary.

These framework lines were surveyed by prismatic compass, Abney Level and band chain, and pegs similarly numbered were placed on each Main Line at intervals of 2,500 feet horizontal measure.

7. *Permanent Marks.*—Permanent Marks, made of iron paals embedded in concrete, were placed at 22 different points along the Main Lines and at the ends of the Tie Lines.

8. *Tie Lines*.—The Tie Lines between Main Lines were run with the object of determining and correcting any deviation from parallelism of the Main Lines. It was found at Tie Line 2, in a length of line of 60,000 feet, that Main Lines 1 and 3 had converged 126 feet and the difference in chainage was 48 feet. These errors were halved for each line and correction made on the ground. At Tie Line 3, Main Lines 1 and 3 had diverged 432 feet in a distance of 50,000 feet but this greater difference is partly explained by an accident occurring to the compass used on Main Line 3 at Sawarrikuru Creek which made it read incorrectly. The difference in chainage of the 2 Main Lines was only 12 feet, as shown by the survey. One half of this error was allowed for on Main Line 3. Similarly, Tie Line 4 disclosed that Main Line 2 had converged 161 feet towards Main Line 1 and correction was made on the ground for the whole error at P.M. 9.

9. *Float Line Survey*.—It may be of interest to note that, on my instructions, Mr. Parsley surveyed the rivers with a float line made from "Mamuri" bush rope. This is a well-known climbing palm (*Carludovica sp.*) the thin round stems of which are commonly used by the Aborigines for cordage and basket work. The stems were peeled and joined together to make a line 300 feet long and this was stretched and suitably marked. The line proved to be entirely satisfactory as, after the preliminary stretching, it showed very little difference during the survey in its measured length. I had previously used such a line on a 50 mile river survey with good results.

10. *Forestry Party*.—The Forestry Party consisting of Messrs. T. A. W. Davis and J. B. Aitken, Assistant Conservators, A. G. S. Davenport, F. W. D. Pratt and G. G. Brinsley, Forest Surveyors, W. T. Lord, Geological Surveyor in the Lands and Mines Department, and myself, left Georgetown on 5th March to make a topographical map of the area, to value the forests and to make a geological and soil inspection of the country covered by the survey.

11. *Cross Lines*.—The area was mapped by running a grid of cross lines from the pegs on Main Line 1 at right angles on each side; those to the S.E. being run out to the road or river and later to Main Line 2, and those to N.W. to Main Line 3. Similarly, cross lines were run out to the S.E. from Main Line 2. These cross lines were run by hand compass and their deviation from the proper direction was obtained by tying them on to the pegs on the adjoining Main Lines; their lengths were obtained by hand chain and the surface measure was reduced to horizontal measure by the percentage of error discovered in their total lengths. The aneroid was read at each peg and at points along the lines and heights were determined by reduction for change of pressure shown by a barograph situated in camp.

12. *Forest Valuation*.—The Forest Valuation Survey, which was carried out by the first 4 officers named in paragraph 10, consisted in marking out a strip 100 feet wide along the cross line and in this strip enumerating all trees having a diameter of 16 inches and over at breast height above bark. The cross lines used for this valuation were the alternate lines having even numbers to the N.W. and odd numbers to the S.E. and there were therefore 5,000 feet apart on each side of the Main Line.

Truli palms (*manicaria saccifera*) were enumerated in a few sample plots and some of the palms felled and their leaves counted, in order to form an estimate of the number of leaves to be obtained for thatching houses, as they are used in the districts where they grow for this purpose. In the swamps, trees of 16 inches diameter were scarce and very scattered. On the brown sand hills Kakeralli (*Lecythis* and other *Spp.*) were fairly numerous and 61 of these trees were felled and measured for their timber content. A number of different kinds of other trees were felled and botanical and wood specimens obtained for identification of their species.

13. *Truli Thatching*.—Truli leaves if cut at the correct time and properly placed will last on a roof for 7 years or longer. The pitch of the roof must be high, above five-eighths of the span, and the leaves have to be tied or laced on to the thin round spars used as rafters. The leaves are also used for the side walls of houses. The cost of cutting, transporting (where the palms are within reasonable distance from the building) and tying in place is very small, about \$15 per thousand, and on account of their good qualities and low cost their use, where possible, is recommended for thatching the settlers' houses.

14. *Triangulation*.—Messrs. Brinsley and Lord ran the intervening cross lines on which information was noted only in regard to topography, geology and soils. These officers also made a prismatic compass triangulation from a few suitable hills, on all of which, with one exception, the forest had to be cleared to give the view required. The triangulation has been of much use as it fixed the approximate limits of certain hills and placed on the map 3 other isolated hills which rise abruptly from the swamp and were too small in area to be disclosed by the ground survey.

15. *Geology*.—Mr. Lord made a geological examination of the country, and rock specimens obtained on all of the lines were turned over to him. Change of soil was noted on all lines. This Officer also made prospectings of creeks by panning and obtained traces of gold in the creek gravels in the neighbourhood of Camp 6. Soil samples collected were handed over to the Chemist Ecologist.

16. *Return*.—The whole party returned to Georgetown on 26th April, the work having occupied a period of 79 days for the two main line Surveyors and 52 days for the Forestry Party.

The Survey was completed in a shorter period than at first estimated and the cost has been about two-thirds of that of the estimate. This was due chiefly to the prevailing rather severe dry season and the consequent dryness of the swamp areas which permitted work to be accelerated. The rains fortunately for the party, held off until we had left the district.

17. *Chemist Ecologist*.—Mr. R. R. Follett-Smith, B.Sc., Chemist Ecologist attached to the Department of Agriculture, joined the party at Camp 7 at Yarikita portage on 14th April. He continued with the party until the close of the survey and was given equipment and men and remained in the district after we had left to examine the soils over the brown sand hill area between Wauna and Yarikita.

18. *Total Work done*.—The mileage and area covered by the survey are as follows:—

Main and Tie Lines by prismatic compass	...	78 miles.
Rivers by float line	...	17½ "
Cross Lines by hand compass	...	231 "
Area mapped by the survey...	...	156 square miles.
Whole area shown on the map up to the Colony's Boundary	...	215 " "

The total cost of the survey is \$8,046.13 which is at the rate of \$51.58 per square mile. The estimated cost was \$12,500, and the saving made on the estimate is therefore \$4,453.87.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.

Block 1.—Barima to Wauna Creek—

19. *Swamp Area*.—The country covered by the survey will be described in 3 blocks. The first block of 53½ square miles is bounded by the Barima, Aruka and Koriabo Rivers and Wauna Creek and Main Line 3. With the exception of the hills, which are to be noted later, this is an extensive area of swamp with a surface layer, over 6 ft. in depth of peat, or peat. The swamp is deeply inundated during the rains and at the time of survey, at the end of a long dry period, it was

moist to swampy in parts and heavy going underfoot all through. The level of the swamp is not much higher than high tide level and the creeks flowing through it are tidal for long distances in. From the Barima River to near Barabina Hill and further S.W. adjoining the streams and hills, the swamp is covered with forest in which the Truli palm largely predominates and with scattered swamp trees, such as: Mani (*Simphonia globulifera*) Warakuri or White Cedar (*Tabebuia longipes*) and Kirikowa (not identified). Large portions of the interior of this swamp are covered with a type of low forest in which Kirikowa predominates and other smaller areas carry a markedly lower type with small trees, such as Kwako and Madaburi and a few Ité Palms (*Mauritia flexuosa*). In the low forest the Truli palm was almost absent and in parts entirely so. At the source of Mururuma Creek there is a small swampy savannah with grass and Ité Palms. The area of the swamp is 48 square miles.

20. *Lateritic Hills*.—Near to the Aruka and Koriabo Rivers there are two ranges of hills. The northerly, or Mabaruma range lies between Mabaruma and Kumaka Creeks and comprises Mabaruma, Hobo, Kokerital, Attibanni and Kumaka. It is separated by an area of swamp between Kumaka and Himahana Creeks from the southerly or Issororo range which runs westwards to Wanaina Creek and comprises Issororo, Wikerebi and Wanaina Hills. The total area of these two ranges is 4 square miles.

To the west of the above there are 3 isolated hills with names, Barabina, Kobarino and Sibatoro, and about 6 other unnamed, which, as already stated, rise abruptly from the swamp and are small in area. The aggregate area of all these hills, including the two ranges, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. All are composed of rock with a capping of a lateritic, reddish brown clay.

21. *The Road*.—The Government Road starts at the stelling on the left bank of the Barima River nearly opposite to Morawhanna. It has been constructed for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles across the swamp and over Mabaruma range, passing through the Government Compound on Attibani Hill known as "Mabaruma," at $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles and descending to swamp level again at Kumaka Creek where there is a short connecting road to Kumaka Stelling on the Aruka River. Continuing southwards it crossed about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles of swamp to the Issororo range, gradually winds its way to the top of these hills and descends to Wanaina Creek, where it terminates at about $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

22. *Alienated Land*.—The greater portion of the Mabaruma and Issororo ranges are already occupied by freehold grants and long term leases and by the Government Agricultural Experimental Station at Issororo. Isolated grants, or blocks of grants and leases are scattered along the banks of Barima and Aruka Rivers to about half a mile above Barimanobo Creek from which point the whole frontage along Aruka and Koriabo Rivers up to Wanaina Creek is already occupied.

The right bank of Koriabo River is occupied nearly up to the same point and also the left bank between Wauna and Mauru Creeks, and there are three other small grants, one up Mauru Creek and two on the Arukamai River. The left bank of the Aruka River has been granted for nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Koriabo River.

23. *Not suitable for Settlement*.—The area of Crown Land remaining unoccupied along the banks of the rivers Barima, Aruka and Koriabo in this block and on the western slopes of the two ranges would be too scattered and too small in the aggregate for any land settlement scheme such as proposed. Most of the remaining high land comprising, as it does, separate solitary hills would be both difficult of access and too small in area, and nearly all of the pegass swamp, I consider, would be found quite unsuitable for settlement or cultivation on account of the serious difficulties in the way of building roads to give access to the interior portions, but chiefly on account of the impracticability of draining the swamp.

This first block of $53\frac{1}{2}$ square miles up to Wauna creek can therefore definitely be ruled out of discussion for this Colonisation Scheme. In giving this opinion, however, I do not wish it to be understood that the whole area is unsuited for settlement or cultivation. On the contrary, I am of opinion that in the natural course of the growth of this district and considering the great strides which have been made in the growing of coffee and other crops, all of the remaining high land on Mabaruma and Issororo ranges, possibly some of the nearer isolated hills and most of the swampy river bank now unoccupied will eventually, owing to their nearness to the Administrative and shipping centres, be taken up by small farmers within comparatively few years.

24. *Second Block, between Koriabo and Aruka Rivers.*—The second block to be considered totals $30\frac{1}{2}$ square miles and is bounded by the Aruka, Aruau and Koriabo Rivers and by Bakerawari and Whana Creeks and Koriabo Itabo. This area is also an extensive Truli and pegass swamp which is also deeply inundated during the rains. The swamp land totals 30 square miles. The only high land disclosed by the survey consists of Maridawa hill and a small rocky hill near to Hotasanuka creek on the Koriabo, which together total about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a square mile. For reasons similar to those given in the last paragraph this block of country is also unsuitable for the Colonisation Scheme.

25. *Third Block, Wauna to Yarikita.*—The third block has an area of 72 square miles and is bounded by the Wauna, Koriabo, Aruau and Yarikita Rivers and Main Line 3. This tract comprises, for the most part, hilly country of brown sand which is intersected by numerous streams, with deep pegass swamp bordering the main streams and with two high rock and clay hills. The brown sands rise to a maximum elevation in the centre of about 229 feet. All of the Creeks are tidal through the swamp.

Arukamai Hill lying near to the junction of a river of that name and the Koriabo rises to about 600 feet and Tiger Hill at the S.W. corner of the block, near to the Yarikita-Amakura junction, has an elevation of 667 feet at its highest point. Both of these hills are composed of rock and a reddish brown clay and they are connected by a narrow clay belt which quite definitely cuts through the sand country in an East and West direction.

The areas of these differing portions of this block are :—

Clay land	...	...	$7\frac{1}{2}$ square miles.
Brown Sand hills	...	...	39.6 square miles.
Pegass swamp	...	...	24.9 square miles.

Outcrops of rock occur both on the brown sands and in the clay lands.

26. *Aboriginal Settlements.*—Along the northern edge of the brown sand hills from Wauna Creek to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. there are a number of Aboriginal Indian Settlements, fields and old clearings and the evidence of old secondary forest growth indicates that this area was, in the past, occupied by a fairly large Indian population. This portion of the block about 4 to 5 square miles in extent, on account of the present Indian occupation, would have to be excluded from any settlement scheme. Along other portions of the block there are a few scattered Indian dwellings and fields and (also the grants noted under paragraph 22), but up Parakwa creek there are now two settlements and some large fields in cultivation and around the sources of Aruau River evidence of previous Indian occupation.

27. *Navigable Streams.*—Access to the high lauds in this block can be had by means of the larger streams flowing through or near to it. Aruka and Aruau Rivers are large streams which are navigable for small steamers up to about Yurukaikuru Creek. Beyond that point the Aruau is navigable for launches up to Bonasika Creek and the latter for small boats only at high tide up to the portage.

This land crossing is $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long and rises to an elevation of about 50 feet near the eastern end. Craft are hauled over to the Yarikita and thus gain access to Amakura River.

Koribo River is navigable for launches up to its Itabo. At this point it is about 30 feet wide and 13 feet deep; at Arukamai it is nearly 100 feet wide and 16 feet deep, at Wauna about 130 and 30 feet and near to its mouth it is somewhat wider but has the same depth. An Itabo, or channel connects the upper Koriabo with Whana Creek leading into Bakerawari and Aruau. Whana and Bakerawari are navigable for launches and the Itabo might also be made navigable if cleared of overhanging bush, fallen trees and snags. Arukamai River is navigable for launches to the second westerly branch, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles up; at its mouth it is 90 feet wide and 26 feet deep and at the second branch 40 by 12 feet. It and its westerly branches could be made navigable for small boats for some distance further.

Mauru Creek for about 1 mile up and Kamwatta creek for about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile are only navigable at high tide for very small draft.

28. *Access to the hill lands.*—Arukamai River, it will be observed is the most suitable stream for giving access to the high land in the center of the block and also on the eastern side of it. Access to the south-westerly portion of the block could be by Bakerawari Creek and Aruau River.

In both places the belt of pegass swamp bordering the streams would have to be crossed by a comparatively short length of road from near the limits of water navigation to the high land.

29. *Range of Tide and Drainage of the Swamp.*—This pegass swamp is of varying width and from evidences on the trees it is inundated during the rains to a depth of over 2 feet. During the course of the survey, in dry weather be it noted, these swamps near to the creeks were under water for depths varying from a few inches to more than a foot, according to the state of the tide.

The range of the tide up these streams does not average as much as, and is perhaps much less than, about 3 feet. By the tide gauge at Kumaka Stelling the average range of the tide from 11th February, when the gauge was erected, to 6th June, was only 3.33 feet, while the lowest and highest ranges, respectively, were 1 ft. 3 ins., on 3.4.29 and 4 ft. 9 ins., on 21.4.29.

Drainage of the swamp area would therefore be a matter of extreme difficulty and great cost, and might be found to be altogether impracticable. On the grounds herein given, and apart from the question of suitability of the pegass soil for cultivation this raises a doubt as to whether the pegass land now being discussed is adapted for cultivation of any kind, including rice, and this doubt could only be settled by a further inspection and levels taken in conjunction with the tide gauge readings, both during and after the rains.

30. *Drinking Water Supply.*—As regards supplies for drinking water, the Aruka, Aruau and Kuriabo Rivers and their main tributaries branches and also Yarikita creek are salt to "brackish" and quite unfit for drinking almost, if not quite up, to their tidal limits during the dry season. I have been informed that with a dry period of only one week the water in Aruka River becomes salt to above Kumaka Stelling and the salt water reaches higher and higher up the streams with a continuation of dry weather. It is a fact that towards the termination of our survey, at the end of a prolonged dry season, all of the tidal creeks were salt or "brackish" up to points where their beds were above tidal limits. Along Main Line 2 the party had to send for supplies from small streams rising in the clay hills.

The distance from the watershed to swamps and tidal points in the creeks of the two river systems, Aruka and Amakura, is so short that the streams in the hills are very small. While some of the larger ones were giving a continuous flow at the

end of this dry period, other smaller streams were, more or less, dry being seasonal streams which flow only after rainfall. The only stream which appeared to be suitable for the formation of a reservoir of any size is the upper Aruau. But I fear there will be some difficulty in finding a suitable drinking supply for a large community.

31. *Rainfall*—The rainfall registered at Mabaruma for the past 4 months was as follows:—

February	...	...	2 inches 50 parts.
March	...	...	1 inch 48 parts.
April	...	...	6 inches 94 parts.
May	...	...	19 inches 70 parts.

32. *Suitability of high land in Block 3*.—The area under consideration extends from about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. of Wauna Creek to near Yarikita and Aruau and from the edge of the swamp on the East and South to main line 3. For reasons given under paragraph 29 the Mauru and Arukamai and other swamps are excluded and the eastern faces of Arukamai and Tiger Hills will also have to be left out of consideration as they will probably be found too steep and rocky for cultivation. The area remaining would be under 40 square miles, comprising some 30 to 35 square miles of sand and the remainder of clay.

As will be seen by the map the area is very much intersected by creeks. The hill slopes at the sides and at the sources of these streams are generally rather steep and the lay-out of a colonisation unit would therefore be somewhat difficult, but this could only be determined after a further survey and the resulting large scale map have been made. The settlers' houses would have to be located on their farms.

33. *Brown sands for cultivation*.—The question of suitability of the brown sands for cultivation is one which I cannot answer. The aborigines live on and grow crops in small fields on these brown sands. As they do no tilling of the soil nor any real cultivation the fact that they reap 2, or at most only 3 crops, chiefly of cassava, from the same area before abandonment gives little or no indication of the suitability of these soils for economic crops. The question therefore will have to be answered by the Director of Agriculture from the report of the Chemist Ecologist who has examined the whole area.

34. *Photographs*.—I attach 18 photographs taken during the course of the survey to illustrate the country which has been examined and particularly the hills.

35. *Summary of Conclusions*.—In conclusion, the following are the results of the survey:—

(a) The area covered by the survey comprises:—

(1) Lateritic Hills	...	5.7 square miles.
(2) Brown clay hills and clay belt	...	7.8 "
(3) Brown sand hills	...	39.6 "
(4) Deep pegass swamps	...	102.9 "

or a total area surveyed of 156.0 square miles.

(b) The lateritic hills extending up to Wanaina creek which are suitable for settlement and cultivation have nearly all been already alienated and the small areas left and also the other similar hills aback are too small in area and too difficult of access for this settlement scheme;

(c) The pegass swamps aback of the rivers and hills in block one and similar swamps in blocks 2 and 3, on account of difficulty of drainage and depth of pegass are unsuitable.

- (d) The brown clay hills and clay belt in block 3 may be suitable except the eastern sides of Arukamai and Tiger Hills which may be too steep and rocky ;
- (e) The brown sand hills may be suitable for settlement, but this could only be determined after survey, and their suitability for cultivation will have to be determined from the report of the Chemist Ecologist.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. S. HOHENKERK,

Deputy Conservator and Superintendent of Forest Surveys.

The Chairman,
THE COLONISATION COMMITTEE.

APPENDIX V.

THE REPORT OF A SOIL SURVEY OF AN AREA OF THE NORTH-
WEST DISTRICT OF BRITISH GUIANA, BY R. R. FOLLETT-
SMITH, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., CHEMIST-ECOLOGIST, BRITISH GUIANA.

(1) INTRODUCTION.

A detailed soil survey of a certain area of the North-West District of British Guiana has been carried out in connection with a scheme for the agricultural development of particular regions of the colony. The observations made, the results of the laboratory examination of the samples obtained, and the deductions drawn therefrom are here described.

The principal objects of the survey were :—

(a) The inspection of the chief soil types and of their distribution within the area surveyed.

(b) The examination of the soils with a view to ascertaining their suitability or otherwise to the establishment of permanent economic crops.

(c) The detailed survey of the soils of Hosororo Experiment Station in order to determine to what extent results obtained at that Station might be applicable to the soils of the area surveyed.

METEOROLOGY.

The average annual rainfall over a period of ten years for the North-West District is 120.5 inches. The monthly distributions for the years 1927 and 1928 are given in Table I. The mean maximum shade temperature is 85.0°, the corresponding figure for the minimum temperature is 73.6°. The figures given for the shade temperatures were obtained at the Georgetown and Mazaruni Meteorological Stations, approximately 140 miles distant. The rainfall, however, has been measured in the district.

TABLE I.
RAINFALL DATA.

	Rain Inches.		
	1927	1928	1929
January	10.56	11.84	2.03
February	15.34	4.10	1.05
March	2.80	2.24	1.06
April	2.73	4.38	6.07
May	13.21	15.47	17.01
June	20.63	16.78	17.33
July	10.16	12.72	14.94
August	9.65	11.00	...
September	7.69	5.31	...
October	8.22	7.29	...
November	5.63	6.29	...
December	13.95	14.25	...
Total	121.62	112.27	...

While the topographical and geological description of the area under consideration has been fully dealt with elsewhere,¹ it is thought that a short description of these aspects should be added to this report for the sake of completeness.

(2) THE TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY OF THE DISTRICT.

The geographical position of the district is longitude 60°W. and latitude 8°N. An examination of Map No. 1 attached² will show that the area covered by the topographical survey is bounded by the Barima, Aruka, Aruau and Yarakita Rivers. The district surveyed (approximately 156 square miles), may, for the purpose of this description, be conveniently divided into three blocks :—

(a) *Block I.*—An area of 53½ sq. miles, bounded by the Barima, Aruka, and Koriabo Rivers, by Wauna Creek and by main line No. 3. It consists of a flat

1. REPORT Supt. Forest Surveys.
REPORT Geological Survey.

2. The maps and diagrams accompanying the report are not here reproduced.

swamp of pegasse. The area is little higher than high-tide level and is periodically inundated. Rising from the swamp, are dykes and bosses of intrusive plutonic rocks some 200-300 ft. in height. They are covered with a blanket of red lateritic clay mixed with nodules of concretionary ironstone. The total area of these hills is small ($5\frac{1}{4}$ sq. miles) and the land is for the most part already occupied. The Hosororo Experiment Station is situated in this block. The detailed survey of the station will be discussed later.

(b) *Block II.*—An area of $30\frac{1}{2}$ sq. miles, is bounded by the Aruka, Aruau and Koriabo Rivers, by the Bakerawari and Whana Creeks and by the Koriabo Itabo. The area consists of 30 sq. miles of pegasse swamp, periodically inundated. An isolated hill, Maridowa Hill, of basic rock, $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. mile in area, rises from the swamp to a height of 275 ft.

(c) *Block III.*—An area of 72 sq. miles, is bounded by the Wauna, Koriabo, Aruau and Yarakita Rivers and by Main Line No. 3. It consists for the most part of flat-topped hills, 200 ft. in height, intersected by steep gullies, with pegasse swamps bordering the main streams. The hills consist of gneissose rock, covered with a blanket of quartz sand. A narrow belt of basic schistose rock cuts through the area from north to south, from Tiger Hill (660 ft.) to Arukami Hill (600 ft.) The *in situ* decomposition of this rock gives rise to a covering of lateritic clay. One isolated area of lateritic clay also occurs to the north of Bakerawari Creek.

The widespread settlement of the pegasse soils occurring in the area depends upon the feasibility of draining these swamps. The results of the topographical survey, carried out by the Deputy Conservator of Forests, indicated that the drainage of the swamp area would be a matter of extreme difficulty and great cost. In consequence the soil survey was confined, for the most part, to the examination of elevated areas occurring in Block III. It should be clearly understood that there are limited areas of unoccupied pegasse soil along the river banks where drainage is relatively easy. These small areas will probably be settled in the course of normal expansion of the district.

(3) DESCRIPTION OF SOIL TYPES.

Inspection has shown that three very distinct soil types occur within the area. The differences between these soils are so apparent that members of the Forestry Party were able to make an accurate soil map by mere inspection. The three soil types may be described as follows :—

(a) *The Pegasse Type.*—This type occurring in the flat permanently inundated areas, consists of a covering of pegasse in thickness varying from one to six feet or more. It is composed of an accumulation of plant residues very slowly undergoing anaerobic decomposition. It may consist almost entirely of organic material, or it may be admixed with the heavy clay which underlies it, at varying depths. Seen in the field it appears to be a moist spongy mass, black or dark brown in colour. It was noted in the laboratory that these soils greatly decreased in volume upon air drying and permanently lost the property of swelling. The use of various deflocculating agents failed to re-establish the colloid properties of the pegasse. This point deserves consideration in the agricultural treatment of these soils, for when they are empoldered and drained, the surface layers tend to dry out and lose capacity for the retention of plant nutrients and moisture.

A profile of this type, representative of the soil after a prolonged period of cultivation, is shown in diagram. The samples were obtained from an area of pegasse at the Hosororo Experiment Station which had been drained and planted to rubber in 1909. Results of the laboratory examination of this profile are appended in Table II.

TABLE II.
PEGASSE PROFILE.

Sample No.	Depth.	Normal Reaction pH.	Exchange Reaction pH.	Loss on Ignition.	Organic Matter.	% OVEN DRY WT.						Moisture at point of stickiness.	Sand.	Index of Texture.	Lime Requirement % Soil.	Molecular Ratio.	
						Combined Water.	Moisture in air-dry soil % oven dry WT.	Silica.	Aluminium Oxide.	Ferric Oxide.	Calcium and Magnesium Oxides.					SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃ + Fe ₂ O ₃
N.W. 261	0-12"	3.25	3.28	47.2	39.0	8.2	15.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.5	...
N.W. 262	12"-18"	2.25	2.23	58.6	52.6	6.0	15.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	>5.0	...
N.W. 263	18"-30"	2.75	2.75	33.0	24.1	8.9	19.9	40.3*	12.7*	12.1*	Trace*	56.3	23.2	51.7	>5.0	3.35	
N.W. 264	30"-36"	2.28	2.28	20.0	13.5	6.5	8.3	52.1*	16.8*	8.6*	Trace*	45.7	36.4	38.4	>5.0	3.98	

* I am indebted for these and for subsequent ultimate analyses to Mr. C. L. C. Bourne

The profile consists essentially of an accumulation of organic material to a depth of eighteen inches. The shallowness of this layer of pegasse is probably due to the effect of twenty successive dry seasons on the exposed topsoil. The pegasse is imposed on a belt of highly acid alluvial clay, blue-black in colour and of six inches depth. Below this clay is a highly acid fine silt subsoil, slate-grey in colour.

All horizons are extremely acid and it is to be noted that the exchange reactions are identical with the normal reactions. The topsoil is slightly less acid than the subsoil. The soils possess a very high lime requirement, that of the topsoils being lower than those of the subsoils.

Qualitative tests performed on the water extract of the soils of this profile show that there is no soluble iron and but a trace of the sulphate-ion in the first horizon. The water extract of the second horizon contains a fair amount of iron in the ferrous and ferric forms and a considerable amount of sulphate. A large amount of ferrous-ion and the sulphate-ion were extracted from horizons three and four. No trace of sulphide was found in any of the samples. Due to the large amount of organic matter in these soils the figures for the loss on ignition are high. It will be seen that the organic matter content of the second horizon is higher than that of the first horizon, and this appears to be a characteristic of the pegasse soils of the area. The figures for the combined water obtained from the values of loss on ignition and organic matter by subtraction are of an average value. The figure for the third horizon, a clay, is greater than that for the fourth horizon which is a fine silt. All samples retain a large amount of water when in the air-dry condition, especially the two horizons of pegasse.

Having regard to the highly organic nature of the soils of the first two horizons it was deemed unnecessary to examine them as to texture or in regard to their content of silica, iron and aluminium.

(b) *Red Clay Type*.—This type occurs as a capping to the bosses and dykes of basic rock which intrude themselves at various points in the area.* In some cases the soil is being formed *in situ* from the rocks and is particularly shallow (0-6 ins.) Where the area has been exposed to the action of rain and sun, a considerable amount of erosion has taken place and nodules of concretionary ironstone predominate. At other points detrital accumulations of this lateritic clay having a depth of at least six feet occur.

The appearance of this red clay as seen in a profile of five-foot depth is depicted in diagram II. The samples were obtained in the vicinity of Camp No. 6 on the

* Analyses of the clay separated from a sample of the soil of HOSORORO Hill showed that the molecular ratio of silica to alumina was 1.97. Under the classification suggested by Martin and Doyns the soil may be described as a lateritic clay.

red clay belt running between Tiger Hill and Arukami Hill. Results of the laboratory examination of these profile samples are appended in Table III.

TABLE III.
RED CLAY PROFILE.

	N.W. 166.	N.W. 167.	N.W. 168.	N.W. 169.
Depth	0—9"	9"—27"	27"—45"	45"—63"
Reaction pH. ...	6.2	6.6	6.9	6.6
Loss of Ignition ...	10.08	9.91	9.96	10.18
Organic Matter ...	2.17	1.10	0.67	0.33
Combined Water % oven dry soil	7.91	8.81	9.29	9.85
Moisture in Air-Dry Soil % oven dry WT.	1.60	1.60	1.30	1.30
Silica ... do. ...	53.98	48.48	46.90	44.96
Alumina ... do. ...	11.63	15.88	16.92	19.75
Ferric Oxide ... do. ...	18.47	20.92	21.09	19.82
Titanium Oxide ... do. ...	4.20	3.75	3.71	3.46
Calcium and Magnesium Oxides do. ...	nil	nil	nil	nil
Moisture at point of stickiness	44.1	49.0	56.9	62.1
Sand (1.0-4mm.) ...	37.3	29.7	24.9	21.3
Index of Texture ...	37	43	52	58
Stones and Gravel (>1mm.) ...	7.8	7.2	4.9	8.9
Lime requirements % Soil ...	0.37	0.43	0.47	0.41
Si O ₂ Molecular Ratio	3.90	2.81	2.62	2.36
Al ₂ O ₃ + Fe ₂ O ₃				

Inspection of diagram II. and of the results shown in Table III. indicates that there is little variation between the horizons of this profile. The soil profile as a whole is only slightly acid. A small difference in reaction between the topsoil and the lower horizons is to be noted. The figures for the loss on ignition do not vary throughout the profile. There is a marked decrease in the organic matter content with depth. Although it is a characteristic of lateritic soils that the content of organic matter is small, yet for a virgin soil the figure obtained (2.2%) for the first horizon must be considered low. There is a gradual but marked increase in the amount of combined water in successive horizons, and this coincides with the increase in textural heaviness. The amounts of combined water must be considered as low, having regard to the lateritic nature of the soil. The moisture content of the air-dry samples are characteristically low. There is a marked decrease in the silica content with depth, and this is accompanied by a reverse gradient in the case of the aluminium content. It would appear that the soil has been subjected to a certain amount of leaching since its deposition, a suggestion which is confirmed by the data obtained for the indices of texture.

The large amount of titanium, present in the form of ilmenite, shows an accumulation of this element in the topsoil and little variation in the subsequent horizons. The soils of the profile contain neither calcium nor magnesium. There is a marked increase in textural heaviness with increasing depth, and this fact may be explained as being the outcome of soil leaching effects. The soils contain very small amounts of stones and gravel when compared with other samples of this soil type. The lime requirements of the horizons are low and show little variation. It is a matter of question whether the soils of the profile examined are the outcome of *in situ* decomposition of the parent rock or are a detrital accumulation of lateritic clay, due to the effects of hill wash. Absence of a marked variation in colour and of nodules of concretionary ironstone and the relatively small content of stones and gravel indicate that the soil has been transported.

(c) *The Sand Hill Type.*—The sand hill type is a sedentary soil, its topsoil consisting of a quartz sand with varying amounts of organic matter. The subsoil is slightly heavier, and contains markedly less organic matter.

Opportunity for examining this soil type in profile occurred at two sites, one in the neighbourhood of Camp No. 4, and the other at Camp No. 7. The appearance of the soil profiles is represented in diagrams IIIa. and IIIb., while the results of laboratory examination of the samples appear in Tables IVa. and IVb.

TABLE IVA.
SAND HILL PROFILE (A).

	N.W. 227	N.W. 228	N.W. 229	N.W. 230	N.W. 231	N.W. 232
Depth ...	0-3"	3"-11"	11"-18"	18"-32"	32"-55"	55"-70"
Normal Reaction pH. ...	4.23	4.35	4.37	4.80	4.82	4.93
Exchange Reaction ...	3.90	4.10	4.20	4.37	4.37	4.40
Loss on Ignition ...	4.17	4.92	5.12	6.20	7.63	7.74
Organic Matter ...	2.00	1.36	0.74	0.48	0.30	0.17
Combined Water (% oven dry soil) ...	2.17	3.56	4.38	5.72	7.33	7.57
Moisture in air-dry soil ...	2.30	2.60	2.80	1.90	2.80	3.20
Silica (% oven dry WT.) ...	89.93	84.11	81.78	76.38	69.45	68.73
Alumina do. ...	2.87	6.35	9.17	12.61	17.35	17.72
Ferric Oxide do. ...	1.54	1.96	2.44	2.99	3.74	3.49
Titanium Oxide do. ...	0.20	0.34	0.40	0.45	0.51	0.49
Calcium and Magnesium Oxides WT. ...	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Moisture at point of stickiness ...	27.9	24.4	26.5	30.1	35.2	43.2
Sand (1.0-0.4mm.) ...	81.3	70.1	63.7	56.7	43.8	44.2
Index of Texture ...	12	10	14	19	26	34
Stones and Gravel (>1mm.) ...	7.5	nil	1.8	2.4	nil	3.3
Lime requirement % Soil ...	0.26	0.19	0.20	0.17	0.14	0.15
Si O ₂ Molecular Ratio	39.6	18.8	13.0	8.90	5.96	5.84
Al ₂ O ₃ + Fe ₂ O ₃						

TABLE IVB.
SAND HILL PROFILE (B).

	N.W. 109	N.W. 110	N.W. 111	N.W. 112	N.W. 113
Depth ...	0-2"	2"-20"	20"-23"	23"-28"	28"-76"
Normal Reaction pH. ...	4.48	4.60	4.68	4.57	4.79
Exchange Reaction ...	3.82	4.15	4.13	4.12	4.18
Loss on Ignition ...	5.20	4.93	6.21	5.50	8.70
Organic Matter ...	2.57	1.39	0.87	0.66	0.15
Combined Water % oven dry WT. ...	2.63	3.54	5.34	7.84	8.55
Silica do. ...	88.86	85.05	76.50	66.98	63.67
Alumina do. ...	4.10	7.32	13.42	20.62	23.40
Ferric Oxide do. ...	1.00	3.07	3.53	3.10	3.31
Titanium Oxide do. ...	0.19	0.21	0.24	0.28	0.21
Calcium and Magnesium Oxide do. ...	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Moisture at point of stickiness ...	23.2	22.8	29.6	39.9	38.2
Sand (1.0-0.4mm.) ...	74.8	65.9	51.2	37.5	36.2
Index of Texture ...	8	10	19	32	31
Stones and Gravel (>1mm.) ...	nil	10.1	40.8	33.2	16.2
Lime requirement % Soil ...	0.39	0.37	0.24	0.24	0.18
Si O ₂ Molecular Ratio	31.8	15.6	8.27	5.02	4.23
Al ₂ O ₃ + Fe ₂ O ₃					

The two profiles are essentially similar. The parent rock was not reached at 6 ft. depth in either case. There is a slight but definite decrease in the acidity of both normal and exchange reactions with increasing depth. There is also a marked increase in the loss on ignition from above downwards. The organic matter content decreases with depth, and below the second horizon the amount is negligible. The amount of combined water increases with depth, and this gradient coincides with an increase in the aluminium oxide content. The moisture content of the air-dry soil is low, and varies but little throughout the profile. The content of silica decreases markedly in successive horizons, and a reverse gradient in the case of iron oxide and alumina content is noted. The amount of titanium present is low and increases gradually with increasing depth. Calcium and magnesium are absent from the soils of the profile. There is a progressive increase in textural heaviness throughout the profile, the first horizon being a sand, while the lowest horizon is a fine silt.

The uppermost layer of the sand hill type of profile consists of a root mat of thickness from two to three inches, containing quartz sand, and having a rather low content of organic matter. This mat overlies a highly leached topsoil of depth eighteen to twenty inches, consisting largely of quartz sand, and possessing a markedly lower organic matter content. Little weathering has been experienced below a depth of twenty inches, and these horizons may be regarded as consisting of decomposing parent rock. The evolution of this soil type under the existing environmental conditions is briefly considered in the following paragraph.

The figures for the distribution of rainfall throughout the year presented in Table I. indicate that two dry seasons and two wet seasons occur annually. The temperature to which the soil is subjected is somewhat modified by the protected covering of natural forest. The humidity of the air under the forest canopy is high and evaporation of the soil moisture is retarded. Under these circumstances the soil never experiences intense drying out and upward percolation of dissolved salts rarely takes place. The accumulation of salts in the topsoil, a characteristic of the semi-arid regions, does not occur under these conditions of humidity. The ferric oxide and alumina of the surface horizon, under the action of water containing acidic humus, are rendered mobile and are leached out of the soil, leaving a bleached topsoil of white sand coloured grey by varying quantities of humus. Analytical examination of the horizons of these profiles fail, however, to demonstrate the existence of an accumulation of humus and the sesquioxides in a lower horizon which characterizes most true podsols. This soil type is perhaps representative of the Tropical Bleached Earths described by Ramann.*

The description, in the preceding paragraph of the climatic conditions under which the sand hill type of soil is evolved, applies equally to the lateritic clay type which occurs in close proximity and supports an identical flora.

It would seem, then, that a broad classification of soils based on the prevailing climatic conditions will bring into the same class such widely divergent types as the lateritic clay and the sand hill soils here encountered.

The occurrence of the main soil types within the area is depicted in Map I. A similar but more detailed map (II)† of the Hosororo Experiment Station is attached.

It will be seen that the distribution of soil types follows very closely the geological and topographical features of the areas. The pegasse type occurs in the lowlying swampy areas; the sand hill type occurs as a blanket of residual quartz sand covering the acidic gneissose rocks, while the lateritic clay is found as a capping to the decomposing schistose rocks. The two latter types are both the products of intense leaching.

(4) METHOD OF SURVEY.

It has already been mentioned that the area surveyed was confined almost entirely to Block III. Traverses were made on foot along the grid lines cut by members of the Forestry Party and topsoil (0-1 ft.) and subsoil samples (1 ft.-2 ft.) were taken by the spade and trowel method. Descriptions of each location were noted at the time of sampling.¹

The actual sites of the samples are shown on Map I. Map II. gives the location of the samples taken at Hosororo Experiment Station. In all 270 samples of soil were obtained.

(5) THE DISTRIBUTION OF VEGETATION.

The plant distribution, throughout the area surveyed, appears to be largely controlled by the question of water supply. In areas almost permanently inundated, a characteristic association of Truli palm (*Manicaria saccifera*), manicole palm (*Euterpe edulis*), White Cedar (*Tabebuia spp.*) and Corkwood (*Pterocarpus Draco*) is to be found.

That flooding is the chief factor may be averred from the fact that the Truli palm association occurs not only in the pegasse swamp but also on the banks of streams in the elevated sandhill area where the soil is heavy clay.

Three distinct plant associations were noted on the virgin pegasse lands of the area surveyed. Areas, where Truli palm and Corkwood predominate, are recognised by the local agriculturist as being fertile land. Other areas, where Swamp Lily

*RAMANN: The Evolution and Classification of soils. p. 109.

†Not reproduced.

1. These sample notes have been filed at the office of the Director of Agriculture, Georgetown.

(*Hemerocallis tubiflora*) and White Cedar are in evidence, prove to be relatively poor when brought into cultivation.

A considerable area of the pegasse swamp is covered by a type of low bush in which Kirikowa (*Myristica macrophylla*), Kwako (*Marlierea obtusa*) and Madaburi (*Clausia spp.*) predominate. Only one opportunity of sampling such an area occurred, and the sample of pegasse obtained possessed a more acid reaction (pH 4.3) than did a sample of pegasse (pH 4.9) bearing the Truli palm association. Indians of the neighbourhood state that the low bush is primary growth and that the soil water is stagnant, while, on the neighbouring Truli palm area, the water drains away. A certain amount of doubt is cast upon this assertion in that, at the time of sampling, the water table was not reached at a depth of two feet in the low bush area, while it was found to be at twenty inches in the neighbouring Truli palm area. In connection with this problem, the methods elaborated by Waksman and Stevens for the examination of peat profiles might be usefully applied.¹ The line of work indicated is, however, outside the scope of an investigation primarily devoted to the examination of hill soils.

The elevated lands of the area are covered by forest trees, chief among which are the Kakeralli (*Lecythis* and *Eschweilera spp.*), Kautaballi (*Licania mollis*), Haiariballi (*Aleximperatricis*), Marishiballi (*Rosaceae*), Baromalli (*Catostemma fragrans*), Kokoritoballi (*Sideroxylon sp.*), Balata (*Mimusops spp.*), Peroki. There is little or no undergrowth and the soil surface is covered with a mat of fallen leaves. The trees themselves carry a considerable amount of epiphytic and lianoid vegetation. In abandoned clearings the undergrowth is fairly thick and Pumpwood (*Cecropia peltata*), Bloodwood (*Vismia macrophylla*) and to a lesser extent Cashew (*Anacardium occidentale*) predominate.

The possible view that this alteration in flora might be due to the fact that the ashes resulting from the burning of forest trees had rendered the soil less acid in reaction cannot be maintained, for comparison of the figures in Table V., which gives the reactions of soils of cleared areas and of virgin land, shows that the soils of the cleared areas have a slightly greater acidity.

TABLE V.
TOPSOILS.

Sample No.	Location	pH	Exchange pH
N.W. 17	...Wauna Experiment Plot. Cleared 18 months.	4.42	4.18
N.W. 47	...House clearing, under Coffee for 3 years.	4.78	4.28
N.W. 49	...New mynappe	4.31	4.15
Average of all samples of the type.		4.74	4.21

It is a matter of some surprise that no differences in plant population were noted between the sand hill type of soil and the red clay type.

(6) LABORATORY EXAMINATION.

The fine earth fractions (less than 1 mm. diameter) of the air-dried soils were examined as to reaction and exchange reaction by means of the quinhydrone electrode, except in the cases of the lateritic soils. These soils exhibited a characteristic potential drift which in some cases could not be ascribed to the presence of manganese dioxide in the soil.² The reactions in such cases were determined by means of indicators.³ All figures obtained were checked by means of Comber's reagent.

1. WAKSMAN and STEVENS, Soil Science XXV Ip. 113.
2. McGEORGE. Soil Science XXVII, 83.
3. GADD, J. Agric. Sci. XVIII, 206.

The 'Index of Texture' suggested by Hardy¹ as a rapid means of textural examination was determined on each sample² (with the exception of pegasse soils). The individual samples were grouped into forty composite samples representing topsoils and subsoils of the various soil types. The segregation of the individual samples is given in an appendix.

These composite samples were examined in more detail as to their lime requirement, content of organic matter, and available potash and phosphate. Information as to the potential supply of potash and phosphate was obtained by extracting the soil with 10% HCL at 100° C. for three hours. Recognised methods of analysis were used and it is deemed unnecessary to include a description of these methods here. The results obtained from examination of these composite samples are appended in Tables VI., VII., VIII. and IX.

(7) DISCUSSION OF RESULTS.

(a) *Pegasse Soils.*—The individual samples of pegasse soil have been grouped into eight composites. The samples N.W.C.P. I—V. represent topsoils while the remaining three (VI.—VIII.) represent the subsoils. The samples were segregated according to their normal reaction values.

N.W.C.P. I—consists of samples of virgin pegasse having a normal reaction value greater than pH 4.5.

N.W.C.P. II—The corresponding soils obtained from the Hosororo Experiment Station.

N.W.C.P. III—may be considered typical of the topsoil of the virgin pegasse existing in the area surveyed. The reaction is from pH 3.5—4.5.

N.W.C.P. IV—is the corresponding sample obtained from the Hosororo Experiment Station.

N.W.C.P. V—represents the topsoil of an area of pegasse situated at the Hosororo Experiment Station. It has been cultivated for the last 20 years and is comparatively shallow (about 18 inches deep).

N.W.C.P. VI—the subsoil corresponding to N.W.C.P. I.

N.W.C.P. VII—the subsoil corresponding to N.W.C.P. III.

N.W.C.P. VIII—the subsoil corresponding to N.W.C.P. V.

TABLE VI.
REPRESENTATIVE PEGASSE SOILS.

	NWCP I.	NWCP II.	NWCP III.	NWCP IV.	NWCP V.	NWCP VI.	NWCP VII.	NWCP VIII.
Normal Reaction ...	4.82	5.32	3.98	3.95	2.98	4.88	4.05	2.37
Exchange Reaction ...	4.38	5.05	3.67	3.82	2.92	4.28	3.49	2.35
Moisture in air-dry soil ...	8.59	11.19	10.70	15.46	11.45	15.54	16.76	13.77
Loss on Ignition ...	35.7	34.9	78.8	46.3	45.9	64.2	95.1	51.5
Organic Matter ...	3.40	23.1	66.4	34.1	41.5	61.4	95.3	40.2
Ratio (Loss on Ignition : % carbon)	1.81	2.60	2.05	2.34	1.91	1.80	1.72	2.20
Lime requirement %	0.85	0.42	2.68	1.29	3.38	1.21	3.49	5.0
P ₂ O ₅ (Sol. in 10% HCL)	0.088	0.078	0.084	0.081	0.050	0.051	0.037	0.028
P ₂ O ₅ (Sol. in 1% citric acid)	0.0027	0.0068	0.0033	0.0044	0.0022	0.0039	0.0037	0.0012
K ₂ O (Sol. in 10% HCL)	0.059	0.129	0.061	0.064	0.060	0.045	0.077	0.045
K ₂ O (Sol. in 1% citric acid)	0.016	0.040	0.059	0.030	0.009	0.027	0.064	0.011

The samples III. and VII. may be regarded as typical of the topsoil and subsoil of the virgin pegasse lands of the area. They are highly acid, consist essentially of organic matter, and possess a large lime requirement. The content of available

1. HARDY, F. J. Agric. Sci. XVIII, p. 252. 1923.

2. The results obtained for reaction, exchange reaction, % stones and gravel and the Index of Texture are filed at the office of the Director of Agriculture.

phosphate is low, that of potash is adequate. The total potentially available phosphate is rather below that characterising a good soil, the corresponding potash content may be described as low.

The samples I., II., and VI. differ essentially from a typical pegasse in that their reaction values are somewhat higher. Their content of organic matter is lower and their lime requirements are considerably less. They exhibit little difference in other respects from a typical pegasse soil, except in respect to their content of available potash which, while still adequate, is considerably lower than that met with in the average samples. These samples represent the pegasse soils occurring at the foot of the red clay hills and it is possible that their reaction, lime requirements, and organic matter content, are influenced by the leachings of the only slightly acid lateritic clay.

Samples V. and VIII. represent the topsoil and subsoil of an area of pegasse occurring at the Hosororo Experiment Station. It has been cultivated for the last twenty years and is now described by the agriculturist as possessing little fertility. Consideration of the results obtained in the examination of these samples will confirm these views. The soil differs but slightly from the other samples in its content of organic matter. The topsoil and subsoil, however, are exceptionally acidic in reaction and they possess a very large lime requirement. Their contents of available potash and phosphate are lower than those of the other samples. While the amount of potentially available potash compares with that of the other samples, the corresponding figure for the phosphate content is markedly lower. In addition the layer of pegasse is here comparatively very shallow (18 inches deep), and is underlain by a very highly acidic (pH 2.3) impervious blue clay. The shallowness of this pegasse layer is probably due to subjection to successive drying out periods and subsequent failure to reassert its colloidal behaviour, and, as a direct consequence of this ageing of the colloids, a considerable proportion of the available plant nutrients may have been leached out. Evidence in favour of this view is obtained when the figures for total potash content of the clay subsoil of this area (samples N.W.C.P. XXXIII. and XL. Table VII.) are compared with the figures obtained for the subsoils of virgin pegasse land.

Qualitative tests performed on the water extract from composite samples of pegasse indicate the presence of ferrous and of sulphate-ions in the soils of the cultivated area of pegasse at the Experiment Station. No tests for these radicals were obtained from the samples of virgin pegasse. Ferrous iron is considered to have a toxic effect upon the plant. It seems probable, therefore, that the crops grown upon the area of cultivated pegasse at the Station will suffer the harmful effects caused by high concentration of ferrous salt.

It is evident, therefore, that the area of pegasse at present under cultivation at the Hosororo Experiment Station is by no means typical of the pegasse lands in the vicinity. Comparison of the results obtained from samples I. and III. with those from samples II. and IV. shows that the particular area surrounding the Waikerabi creek at the Experiment Station approximates to certain areas of virgin pegasse in the district examined.

The topsoils of this type possess a lower content of organic matter and a lower lime requirement than do their corresponding subsoils.

A fair amount of experience as to the agricultural potentialities of the pegasse soils has been accumulated. Liberian coffee appears to be a permanent crop of value; nor is this surprising, for recent work¹ has shown that the coffee plant

¹CAMARGO, BOLLINGER & MELLO:

Influence of H-ion concentration of culture media on the development of the coffee tree. (C.A. XXIII 2779) Compt. rend. 183, 876 (1929).

NOTE—(The organic matter content of the soil has been obtained by multiplying the figure for *per cent. carbon* by the conventional factor of 1.724. It is of interest to note that in this series of soils the lowest value (1.72) for the ratio of 'loss on ignition' to 'per cent carbon' is obtained with a soil having a loss on ignition value of 95.1% of the soil.)

thrives best in media having a reaction between pH 4.2 and pH 5.1. The normal reaction of the pegasse soils of the vicinity lies within this range. The soils also support good crops of Cassava, Yam, and Tannia. Their gradual but marked decrease in fertility under crops of this kind may be in part due to a combination of factors already mentioned, namely, the gradual accumulation of toxic quantities of ferrous iron, the ageing of the colloidal material of the surface layers and the consequent loss of plant nutrients by leaching. A further effect of this drying out is the progressive shrinking of the pegasse layer until the proximity of the highly acid impervious clay subsoil causes it to become a detrimental factor. Cultivation should be so adopted as to prevent the drying out of the surface of these soils.

The nutrient status of the pegasse soils is superior to that of either the sand-hill type or the lateritic clay type. The somewhat arduous task of empoldering the pegasse soils has perhaps influenced the aboriginal in his choice of the less fertile hill soils.

A system of agricultural practice peculiar to these soils has been evolved. The area is first empoldered and drained and the trees are felled and allowed to dry. The burning of the felled timber is an operation which calls for the exercise of a certain amount of caution so that the pegasse layer itself is not destroyed by fire. One or two crops of maize are first taken from the land, a root crop of cassava or tannia follows, and the area is finally planted to Liberian coffee. While the latter crop may be grown very successfully on this type of soil, yet it is obvious that a search for other suitable crops should be pursued. In this connection the pegasse soil occurring at the Hosororo Experiment Station might be utilised, but it is apparent that results obtained on the pegasse area at present in cultivation at the Station will have little bearing upon those likely to be secured on areas of virgin pegasse.

It has been noted in Florida¹ that plant response on soils of this type, may be stimulated by a treatment with copper sulphate or manganese sulphate. Work on these lines might be carried out at the Station.

A certain number of samples of the clay subsoil of the pagasse were obtained. In certain limited areas the overlying pegasse layers have disappeared and the clay has been left exposed. The soils are agriculturally important only in so far as they form in some cases immediate subsoil of the pegasse. They have been grouped into five composite samples in consideration of their texture and reaction. The results of laboratory examination of these samples are appended in Table VII

TABLE VII.
PEGASSE TYPE—CLAY SUBSOILS.

	NWCP XXXVI.	NWCP XXXVII.	NWCP XXXVIII.	NWCP XXXIX.	NWCP XL.
Normal Reaction ...	4.65	4.75	2.47	4.63	2.27
Exchange Reaction ...	4.28	4.18	2.35	4.17	2.28
Moisture at point of stickiness...	65.1	52.5	48.8	45.3	45.7
Sand (1.0-0.4mm.) ...	10.8	35.4	43.6	36.1	36.4
Index of Texture ...	62.9	46.4	40.1	38.1	38.4
Organic Matter ...	22.1	4.6	18.9	4.7	13.5
Lime requirement % ...	0.56	0.37	5.0	0.29	5.0
P ₂ O ₅ (sol. in 10% HCL) ...	0.020	0.019	0.013	0.018	0.010
P ₂ O ₅ (sol. in 1% citric acid) ...	0.0022	0.0014	0.0017	0.0016	0.0011
K ₂ O (sol. in 10% HCL) ...	0.066	0.035	0.143	0.035	0.147
K ₂ O (sol. in 1% citric acid) ...	0.022	0.013	0.007	0.010	0.007
Stones & Gravel (>1mm.) ...	2.7	nil	nil	nil	nil

1. ALLISON, BRYAN & HUNTER. 'The stimulation of plant response on the raw peat soils of the Florida Everglades through the use of copper sulphate and other chemicals.' Florida Exp. Sta. Bull. 130 (1927) pp. 33 et seq.

The content of potentially available and of available phosphate in all samples is low.

Sample N.W.C.P. XXXVI. represents the soil occurring at the base of the lateritic clay hills. The soil is an acid heavy clay with a large amount of organic matter. The available potash content is high, while the potential supply of potash present is low. Sample XXXVII. is representative of the topsoil of an exposed area of the clay in the upper reaches of the Aruau River. It is an acid clay of average organic matter content. While the total amount of potash present is small, yet a large proportion of it is available. Sample XXXVIII. is typical of the clay subsoil underlying the area of cultivated pegasse at the Experiment Station. This soil has already been referred to in the discussion of the pegasse profile. The content of potash, both total and available, is high. Sample XXXIX. is typical of the subsoil corresponding to Sample XXXVII. It is an acid fine silt of average organic matter content and possesses a low lime requirement. The available potash content is high, that of total potash is low. It is characteristic of these soils that the surface layer is a clay, while the lower horizon is a fine silt. Sample XL. is identical with N.W. 264, which, as the fourth horizon of the pegasse profile, has already been discussed. The content of potash, both total and available, is high.

(b) *The Lateritic Clay Soils.*—The individual samples of this soil type have been segregated into eleven composite samples (N.W.C.P. XXV.—N.W.C.P. XXXV.). The samples represent the fine earth fraction of the soils occurring on areas of intruded plutonic rock. The results of their laboratory examination are given in Table VIII.

TABLE VIII.—LATERITIC CLAY TYPES.

	NWCP XXV.	NWCP XXVI.	NWCP XXVII.	NWCP XXVIII.	NWCP XXIX.	NWCP XXX.	NWCP XXXI.	NWCP XXXII.	NWCP XXXIII.	NWCP XXXIV.	NWCP XXXV.
Reaction	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.3	6.2	6.3
Moisture at point of stickiness	43.4	49.2	46.9	49.1	31.2	43.2	44.4	52.8	49.5	57.1	55.5
Sand (1.0-0.4 mm.)	28.6	16.4	45.9	44.3	57.0	38.2	20.6	24.5	31.9	39.2	13.1
Index of Texture	37.7	45.9	37.7	40.2	19.8	35.6	40.3	47.9	43.1	39.3	52.9
Organic Matter	2.6	2.4	2.4	1.8	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.4
Lime requirement %	0.32	0.22	0.23	0.26	0.25	0.24	0.28	0.26	0.24	0.23	0.27
P ₂ O ₅ (sol. in 10% HCL)	0.021	0.015	0.009	0.010	0.007	0.008	0.019	0.008	0.009	0.005	0.010
P ₂ O ₅ (sol. in 1% citric acid)	0.0014	0.0005	0.0003	0.0005	0.0008	0.0008	0.0011	0.0003	0.0002	0.0003	0.0003
K ₂ O (sol. in 10% HCL)	0.015	0.012	0.012	0.015	0.012	0.015	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.015	0.015
K ₂ O (sol. in 1% citric acid)	0.008	0.006	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.007	0.008	0.008
Stones and Gravel (>1mm.)	63.5	46.0	40.2	32.0	26.8	19.0	57.2	33.3	16.8	28.5	14.0

These soils contain a fairly high percentage of stones and gravel, largely nodules of concretionary ironstone. The fine earth fraction varies in texture from a clay (Maridowa subsoil) to a light loam (Bakerwari creek topsoil). The soils are slightly acidic, and have a rather low organic matter content when considered as virgin soils. The lime requirements of these soils are low. It is of interest to note that the soil of the Hosororo Experiment Station contains by far the largest amount of stones and gravel. The soil of this area is admittedly shallow and on account of its accessibility has, in time past, probably been cultivated without precaution to prevent soil erosion, which fact may largely explain the gravelly nature of the red clay soil at the Station.

The soils are deficient both in total and available phosphate. (The soil of the two hills in cultivation, Hosororo and Kobarino, contains a greater amount of total phosphate, possibly derived from wood ashes). The total potash content of all the samples is low while the content of available potash is high.

Agricultural experience of the red clay has shown that the type is well suited to the cultivation of citrus. It is obvious, however, from the results in evidence at Hosororo Experiment Station, that soil of this type requires careful handling when it is brought into cultivation. It is a characteristic of lateritic soils that the soil organic matter content is low, and every effort should be made to increase and preserve this component. Another consideration of weight is the necessity for

taking suitable precautions to check soil erosion. In this connection the digging of silt pits or contour drains, the preservation of strips of natural growth across the slope, and the establishment of the suitable soil covering, a grass or preferably a legume, are all points which should be thoroughly investigated at the Experiment Station.

Consideration of the results of laboratory examination of the sand hill soils and the lateritic soils suggests that there is little difference in the nutrient supply of the two soils. It has already been said that no difference in the flora supported by the two soil types could be noted, and it may well be that crops found suitable to the lateritic clay type may also be successfully cultivated on the sand hill soils.

(c) *The Sand Hill Soil Type.*—The composite samples of this soil type have been obtained by segregating individual samples into groups upon consideration of their texture and reaction. Samples XXII. is representative of the topsoil (0-18") of the Wauna experimental plot, sample XXIII. is the corresponding subsoil. The results obtained from a laboratory examination of these composite samples are set out in Table IX.

TABLE IX.
SAND HILL TYPE SOILS.

	NWCP IX.	NWCP X.	NWCP XI.	NWCP XII.	NWCP XIII.	NWCP XXIV.	NWCP XV.	NWCP XVI.	NWCP XVII.	NWCP XVIII.	NWCP XIX.	NWCP XX.	NWCP XXI.	NWCP XXII.	NWCP XXIII.	NWCP XXIV.
Normal Reaction pH.	4.98	5.00	4.82	4.77	4.48	4.38	5.10	4.98	4.79	4.65	4.90	4.67	4.80	4.42	4.27	4.39
Exchange Reaction	4.45	4.38	4.23	4.22	3.95	4.03	4.48	4.38	4.42	4.28	4.33	4.35	4.25	4.18	4.27	4.22
Moisture at point of stickiness	20.7	26.5	22.4	24.6	21.8	26.3	20.5	23.2	21.0	27.4	37.5	41.7	47.3	27.5	25.4	25.8
Sand (1.0-0.4mm.)	73.0	74.5	75.8	70.6	64.4	71.7	75.4	66.0	56.0	60.5	48.4	40.2	31.5	58.0	79.3	64.7
Index of Texture	6.1	11.6	7.2	10.5	8.9	12.0	5.4	10.0	9.8	15.3	27.8	33.7	41.5	16.0	9.5	12.9
Organic Matter	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.9	2.6	0.7	0.8
Lime requirement %	0.16	0.11	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.22	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.13	0.14	0.22	0.24	0.30	0.20	0.17
P ₂ O ₅ (sol. in 10% HCL)	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.007	0.009	0.008	0.005	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.010	0.007	0.011	0.007	0.008
P ₂ O ₅ (sol. in 1% citric acid)	0.0008	0.0010	0.0012	0.0011	0.0016	0.0014	0.0006	0.0005	0.0004	0.0005	0.0002	0.0004	0.0002	0.0007	0.0003	0.0004
K ₂ O (sol. in 10% HCL)	0.015	0.012	0.015	0.013	0.012	0.023	0.012	0.013	0.015	0.012	0.027	0.009	0.022	0.015	0.019	0.012
K ₂ O (sol. in 1% citric acid)	0.008	0.006	0.006	0.007	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.003
Stones and Gravel (>1mm.) ...	11.5	20.9	15.0	16.6	7.7	21.4	10.1	10.0	9.2	22.9	15.6	20.2	15.6	26.2	35.5	1.8

The soil type has been generally described in a previous paragraph (see page 8). The soils are acid sands of low organic matter content overlying a slightly heavier acid subsoil which contains a smaller amount of organic matter. All samples are markedly deficient in lime, and in both available and total phosphoric acid. The available potash supply of the topsoils is fair, that of the subsoils low. The potential supply of potash in all cases is low.

Previous soil investigators have examined similar soils of the colony and have pronounced them to be infertile.¹ The results here reported tend to confirm their assertions. Aboriginal Indians of the neighbourhood practice upon this soil type a system of shifting cultivation. Their apparent preference in this area for the sand hill type of soil in contradistinction to the red clay soil is not governed by any essential difference in the fertility of the two types but rather by the relative accessibility of the sand hill type of soil. For a period of two or three years fair crops are obtained by this type of cultivation. The behaviour of the soil under a permanent crop is, however, a matter of conjecture.

It is obvious under these circumstances that organised settlement of this area must be postponed until it has been demonstrated that a permanent economic crop may be successfully established, and until a suitable scheme of general agricultural practice has been worked out. To attempt to establish an agricultural community under such unfavourable circumstances, without performing the preparatory work above outlined, would be but to court disaster.

¹ HARRISON. Report Botan. Gdna. and Govt. Lab. 1896-1902. Part II. and III. pp. 47-49.

HARRISON. Report Soils of Rupununi Savannah District. Combined Court No. 744, 1914. (Quotes other authorities in support of his contention).

HARRISON. Memo. Soils of Cattle Trail. Comb. Court No. 11/1925.

It is not the aim of the present report to represent the soils of the sand hill type as being anything but relatively infertile. At the same time, in view of the existence of large tracts of similar soil within the colony, it is suggested that an experimental plot, representative of this soil type, should be established, and endeavours made to discover a suitable permanent crop and evolve an appropriate system of agricultural practice.

It is pertinent in this connection to quote the opinion of Sir John Harrison¹ who, in discussing somewhat similar soils from Berbice and Rupununi, said :—

“ In connection with the sandy savannahs it must be remembered that modern agricultural science has changed and greatly improved certain methods of cultivation and introduced new methods with the result that to-day is the day of the sandy soils. We may therefore look forward to a time when the savannah soils of Berbice and of the Rupununi may produce crops of kinds that at present I am unable to indicate.”

Observations made, and the results of laboratory examination, show that the soil of the Wauna Experimental Plot is typical of the sand hill type. This plot, comparatively accessible, might be retained for the purpose outlined.

It is generally known that permanent crops are successfully raised upon sandy soils in other countries. The two types of sandy soils are, however, essentially different. Those sandy soils which have been evolved in semi-arid regions of Northern America contain an adequate supply of plant nutrients, brought up from the subsoil by the upward percolation of soil waters during drought periods, or concentrated in the upper layers of the soil as the result of evaporation of lakes. Such areas only require the provision of an adequate water supply to render them capable of successfully supporting crops. The soils of the sand hill type, occurring in the area surveyed, are highly leached. While protected by a forest covering, they are seldom subjected to that intensity of evaporation which tends towards an accumulation of salts within the topsoil. Such soils would require for their immediate successful exploitation not only a controlled water supply, but also heavy manurial applications.

It is assumed that the economic application of artificial manures is out of the question. The problem of the reclamation of this soil is, then, the formulation of some system of agriculture which will allow of the continued removal of crops without the replacement of plant food supplies by treatment with artificial fertilisers.

In this connection it may be pointed out that the problem of the maintenance of fertility on sandy soils by rotational green manuring has received a considerable amount of attention in Nigeria and results obtained since 1922² indicate that, with the introduction of cover crops and a suitable rotation, continuous cropping may be substituted for shifting cultivation. Under these conditions a crop of maize is followed by a green dressing of *Mucuna utilis* or *Dolichos lablab*. It is also reported that under a four year rotation of maize, yams, ground nuts and cotton interspersed with four green dressings, the fertility of the soil does not appear to decrease.

The removal of the present forest covering from the area will markedly affect the environmental conditions and consequently tend to change the nature of the soil. Due to desiccation during the dry season, bacterial activity will be temporarily suspended, and there will be a slight bias towards the accumulation of organic matter. Confirmatory evidence of this effect is presented in Table XI, where the

¹ Rept. on the Analytical Examination of samples of soil from the Rupununi Savannah District. Combined Court No. 744—1914.

² HILL AND WATERS. The maintenance of fertility by rotational green manuring. Proc. First West African Agricultural Conference, 1927. POYNTER 7th Ann. Bull. Agri. Dept. Nigeria 1928 p. 65 et seq.

organic matter content of soils obtained from clearings is compared with an average value for all samples from the forest covered sands.

TABLE X.
TOPSOILS.

Sample No.	Location.	% Organic matter.
N.W.C.P. XXII	... Wauna Exp. Plot. Cleared for 18 months.	2.64
N.W. 47	... Indian House clearing. Under 3 years old coffee.	3.05
N.W. 49	... Parakqua creek. Recent clearing.	2.62
Average value.	... Average value for all samples of virgin sands.	1.81

While this augmentation of the soil organic matter is to be desired, yet drought conditions sufficiently severe to retard bacterial activity will probably adversely affect the growth of plants. Increased evaporation will tend to draw up the subsoil water, and an increase in the saline content of the topsoil may be expected during the dry season, but subsequent rains will probably remove such accumulations.

The clearing and preparation of such areas for cultivation calls for great consideration. Apart from the dearth of large supplies of the essential plant nutrients, the principal drawback of this type of soil is its incoherence and lack of retaining capacity for water and plant nutrients. One of the main objects should be the conservation and augmentation of the soil content of organic matter.

The burning of the existing forest covering, when clearing, is to be strongly deprecated. Not only are large quantities of potentially available organic matter lost in this way, but the nutrient salts present in the plant material are rendered soluble and are, to a large extent, leached away. The quantity of soil organisms is also greatly diminished and the physical properties of the soil are impaired. Attempts should be made to evolve an alternative procedure.

Critical experiments designed to compare the efficacy of various systems of cultivation should be established, and at the same time plots of suitable permanent crops should be laid down. In this connection one may attempt to indicate a few possible permanent crops, though the choice of those likely to be successful is necessarily limited.

It may be suggested that a trial plot of coconuts should be planted. The land is well drained and such a crop might be established. A considerable period must elapse, however, before a pronouncement as to the success of such a venture can be made. The crop is not particularly suitable from the point of view of the small holder who must wait for a number of years before he begins to receive the reward of his endeavour.

It is an established fact that this type of soil will support pineapples when shifting cultivation is practised. It is, however, very doubtful whether the soil is sufficiently fertile permanently to support this crop. Experience in Cuba and Hawaii suggests the necessity for heavy manurial treatments if pineapples are to be successfully cultivated.

Well developed Coffee and Orange trees have been seen in the house clearings of the Aboriginal Indians. One clearing of *Coffea arabica*, growing under shade, was noted. At the time of inspection (during a period of incipient drought) the crop appeared to be suffering from lack of moisture. Trials with deep rooting varieties of citrus might be inaugurated. The introduction of fibre crops such as sisal might be attempted. An indigenous plant of this type, known to the Indians

as Wild Pineapple (*A. Sativa*) was encountered in some of the clearings. The economic possibilities of such crops should be defined. Experiments with Indian fish poisons might be attempted in view of their possible application as insecticides.

(8) THE HOSORORO EXPERIMENT STATION.

A detailed soil survey of the Hosororo Experiment Station was carried out with the view of determining to what degree the soils of the station were typical of those of the neighbourhood.

A soil map of the area (Map II.) has been prepared. It will be seen that the station is rectangular and is situated between the Aruka River and the Hosororo Range. Three soil types occur within the area and their approximate areas are given in Table XI.

TABLE XI.

Lateritic red clay ...	...	...	243 acres.
Pegasse ...	...	...	152 "
Yellow Clay ...	...	...	25 "

Method of Survey.—Five traverses from equally spaced points on the western boundary were made to the eastern boundary, and regularly spaced samples were taken during the traverses. Their position is indicated in Map II. The figures in brackets are the percentage stones and gravel (greater than 1mm. diameter) in each sample. Thirty-eight samples of this area were obtained.

Individual samples were grouped into eight composite samples (N.W.C.P. II., IV., V., VIII., XXV., XXXI., XXXVIII. and XL.) and the results of their laboratory examination appear in the Tables VI., VII. and VIII.

Discussion of Results.—The lateritic fine silt, which occurs as a shallow covering to the Hosororo Hill and extends as a wide belt across the centre of the station, is typical of similar areas occurring in the area surveyed. It contains more organic matter, more available and total phosphate, and possesses a higher lime requirement, which differences are presumably due to previous cultivation. It has already been pointed out that a considerable amount of erosion has taken place on the hill slopes, and at many points in the area so little fine earth remains that cultivation is precluded. It is apparent, then, that expansion of clearings at the station must be judiciously undertaken. The most promising area for extension would appear to be situated on the eastern slope of the hill, facing Waikerabi Creek.

The pegasse soil of the Station is situated between the Hosororo Hill and the Aruka River. The northern half of this strip has been drained and planted to rubber during the last twenty years. Of this area only a small portion, situated between Hosororo Creek and the northern boundary, is still in cultivation. Subsequent to the failure of the rubber, crops of Maize, Cassava, Bananas, Yams, and Tannias have been planted. It has already been pointed out that this area of pegasse is by no means typical of the virgin pegasse of the vicinity.

Small areas of two types of virgin pegasse occur at the Station. The pegasse, situated between the Waikerabi Creek and the eastern slope of Hosororo Hill, supports the Truli palm-Corkwood association and from local experience may be judged as fertile. It is typical of the pegasse which occurs at the foot of the lateritic clay hills. The area situated to the south-east of the Waikerabi Creek supports Swamp Lily and White Cedar and is typical of the poorer pegasse of the area.

The yellow clay soil occurring in a depression between the western boundary and Hosororo Hill is relatively small in area, and is typical of a very limited region of the country covered by the colonization survey. It has therefore not

been examined in detail. The results of an examination of a sample of the topsoil is shown in Table XII.

TABLE XII.

Depth	...	...	...	0-12"
Normal reaction	...	...	...	4.97
Exchange reaction	...	...	...	4.43
Loss on ignition	% oven dry	WT.	...	12.28
Moisture in air dry soil	do.		...	4.80
Silica	...	do.	...	51.21
Alumina	...	do.	...	24.97
Ferric oxide	...	do.	...	7.20
Titanium oxide	...	do.	...	3.13
Calcium and Magnesium Oxides	do.		...	Trace
Moisture at point of stickiness	...		...	54.3
Sand (1.0-0.4mm)	...	...	...	18.4
Index of Texture	...	...	...	51.0
Stones and gravel (> 1mm)	...	...	...	nil
$\frac{\text{Si O}_2}{\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3}$ (Molecular ratio)	...	...	...	2.94

This soil is possibly the outwash from the lateritic clay of the surrounding hills.

The Hosororo Experiment Station was founded at a time when there was every reason to suppose that the soils occurring there were typical of the large area bounded by the Aruka, Aruau and Yarakita Rivers. The results of the survey of this area have shown that lateritic clay occurs to a very limited extent within this area. Furthermore, there is, at present, little indication that large tracts of lateritic clay do, in fact, occur in the colony, and it would seem that the results of agricultural experiments on this type of soil at the station will have very little application elsewhere.

(9) SUMMARY.

A detailed soil survey of the area has disclosed the existence of three main soil types, pegasse swamps having an area of 103 square miles, sand hills covering an area of 40 square miles, and lateritic clay soils extending over an area of 13 square miles.

On the score of drainage difficulties, the pegasse soils may be ruled out of consideration as far as widespread settlement is concerned. The lateritic clay type, which might have proved suitable in the light of agricultural experience, occurs to a very limited extent and a considerable area is already in occupation. A large proportion of the remaining regions of this type occurs on the hillsides where the soil is so shallow and the slope so precipitous that cultivation is out of the question.

There remains the sand hill area, and examination of this soil type shows that the immediate settlement of an agricultural community within this district is impossible. The soil is an acid sand of low humus content, and experience has shown that under continuous cropping its fertility is lost within two or three years. The successful substitution for this system of shifting cultivation of a system, possibly involving rotational green manuring, under which indefinitely continuous cropping may be carried on without loss of soil fertility, must be demonstrated, and further, a suitable economic crop must be found before the settlement of such areas can be contemplated. The reported existence of large areas of this soil type within the colony make it imperative that some attempt should be made in this direction, and it is suggested that a typical experimental area should be retained. On this area such permanent crops as suggest themselves should be planted and critical experiments, designed to compare various systems of cultivation, should be carried out. Such experiments must of necessity be continued for a number of years in order that the effects of climatic variation may be assessed.

Experience of the potentialities of the two other soil types shows that the pegasse will support Liberian coffee, while Citrus may be successfully cultivated upon the lateritic clay soils. Attempts to discover other permanent crops of value should be maintained. It must be borne in mind, however, that the existence of large tracts of lateritic clay within the colony has yet to be established. Of primary importance therefore is the formulation of a system of cultivation suited to the continued cropping of the sand hill type of soil.

A detailed survey of the soils of the Hosororo Experiment Station disclosed the fact that there exist two small areas of virgin pegasse, the one typical of the poor pegasse which supports the Swamp Lily-White Cedar flora, the other representative of the virgin pegasse occurring at the foot of the lateritic clay hills. The type of good pegasse which supports the Truli palm-Corkwood flora, and which is the most widely occurring within the area surveyed, is not represented at the Hosororo Experiment Station. The area now in cultivation there, which has been drained for the last twenty years, is by no means typical of the virgin pegasse of the vicinity. Experimental evidence tends to show that this cultivated area, subjected to successive desiccations, has lost a considerable amount of its plant nutrients through the effects of leaching.

Examination of the lateritic clay soil, occurring at the Experiment Station, shows it to be typical of the lateritic clays of the area surveyed. Due to the effects of soil erosion, however, a considerable proportion of this area is of such a gravelly nature as to be agriculturally useless.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

It would not be out of place at this stage to record my indebtedness to Mr. C. L. C. Bourne, for the considerable assistance rendered me in the laboratory examination of the samples. Without his aid this phase of the investigation could not have been so expeditiously completed.

22.8.29.

ARRANGEMENT OF COMPOSITE SAMPLES.

Composite Sample No.	Description or Location	Individual Samples in Group.
NWCP I.	... <i>Pegasse</i> Topsoil, reaction more alkaline than pH 4.5	... N.W. 12, 57, 212.
NWCP II.	... <i>Pegasse</i> Topsoil, reaction more alkaline than pH 4.5 Hosororo Experiment Station.	N.W. 240, 250.
NWCP III.	... <i>Pegasse</i> Topsoil, reaction between pH 4.5-3.5.	... N.W. 8, 10, 38, 71, 103, 105, 193, 199.
NWCP IV.	... <i>Pegasse</i> Topsoil, reaction between pH 4.5-3.5 Hosororo Experiment Station.	N.W. 237, 238, 239, 266.
NWCP V.	... <i>Pegasse</i> Topsoil, reaction more acid than pH 3.5 Hosororo Experiment Station.	N.W. 265, 268, 261.
NWCP VI.	... <i>Pegasse</i> Subsoil, reaction more alkaline than pH 4.5	... N.W. 13, 15, 46.
NWCP VII.	... <i>Pegasse</i> Subsoil, reaction between pH 4.5-3.5	... N.W. 9, 11, 39, 72, 104, 106.
NWCP VIII.	... <i>Pegasse</i> Subsoil, reaction more acid than pH 3.5	... N.W. 262, 267.
NWCP IX.	... <i>Sand Hill</i> Topsoil, reaction between pH 5.5-5.0 Index of Texture between 0-10.	N.W. 132, 146, 148, 152, 164, 172, 176.
NWCP X.	... <i>Sand Hill</i> Topsoil, reaction pH 5.5-5.0 Index of Texture between 10-20.	N.W. 144, 154, 174, 178.
NWCP XI.	... <i>Sand Hill</i> Topsoil, reaction between pH 5.0-4.5 Index of Texture 0-10.	N.W. 75, 77, 79, 88, 90, 95, 99, 107, 110, 116, 118, 120, 124, 126, 128, 130, 140, 156, 158, 160, 162, 186, 192, 206, 208, 210, 223.
NWCP XII.	... <i>Sand Hill</i> Topsoil, reaction between pH 5.0-4.5 Index of Texture 10-20.	N.W. 19, 21, 27, 47, 73, 81, 86, 92, 97, 101, 114, 124, 133, 136, 142, 180, 182, 184, 188, 202, 204, 213, 215.
NWCP XIII.	... <i>Sand Hill</i> Topsoil, reaction between pH 4.5-4.0 Index of Texture 0-10.	N.W. 49, 84, 109, 225.
NWCP XIV.	... <i>Sand Hill</i> Topsoil, reaction between pH 4.5-4.0 Index of Texture 10-20.	N.W. 29, 227, 228.
NWCP XV.	... <i>Sand Hill</i> Subsoil, reaction between pH 5.5-5.0 Index of Texture 0-10.	N.W. 28, 80, 141, 149, 153, 155, 183.
NWCP XVI.	... <i>Sand Hill</i> Subsoil, reaction between pH 5.5-5.0 Index of Texture 10-20.	N.W. 147, 161, 165, 173, 177.
NWCP XVII.	... <i>Sand Hill</i> Subsoil, reaction between pH 5.0-4.5 Index of Texture 0-10.	N.W. 20, 22, 23, 50, 76, 78, 85, 89, 100, 119, 121, 123, 131, 157, 159, 163, 179, 185, 193, 203, 207, 209, 211, 214, 216, 224.
NWCP XVIII.	... <i>Sand Hill</i> Subsoil, reaction between pH 5.0-4.5 Index of Texture 10-20.	N.W. 30, 31, 48, 74, 82, 91, 96, 98, 108, 111, 117, 125, 127, 129, 143, 145, 175, 181, 187, 169, 205, 226, 230.
NWCP XIX.	... <i>Sand Hill</i> Subsoil, reaction between pH 5.0-4.5 Index of Texture 20-30.	N.W. 93, 102, 115, 134, 231, 232.
NWCP XX.	... <i>Sand Hill</i> Subsoil, reaction between pH 5.0-4.5 Index of Texture 30-40.	N.W. 83, 112, 113, 137, 191.
NWCP XXI.	... <i>Sand Hill</i> Subsoil, reaction between pH 5.0-4.5 Index of Texture 40-50.	N.W. 65, 87, 91.
NWCP XXII.	... <i>Sand Hill</i> Topsoil, Wauna Experimental Plot	... N.W. 17.
NWCP XXIII.	... <i>Sand Hill</i> Subsoil, Wauna Experimental Plot	... N.W. 18.
NWCP XXIV.	... <i>Sand Hill</i> Subsoil, reaction between pH 4.5-4.0 Index of Texture 10-20.	N.W. 229.
NWCP XXV.	... <i>Lateritic Clay</i> Topsoil, Hosororo Hill	... N.W. 1, 3, 5, 6, 234, 236, 241, 243, 245, 247, 248, 252, 254, 255, 257, 259.
NWCP XXVI.	... <i>Lateritic Clay</i> Topsoil, Kobarino Hill	... N.W. 16.
NWCP XXVII.	... <i>Lateritic Clay</i> Topsoil, Tiger Hill	... N.W. 24, 26, 133, 150, 166, 194, 196, 200, 217, 219, 221.
NWCP XXVIII.	... <i>Lateritic Clay</i> Topsoil, Arukami Hill	... N.W. 32, 34, 35, 37, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 59, 61, 62, 135, 170.
NWCP XXIX.	... <i>Lateritic Clay</i> Topsoil, Bakerawari Creek	... N.W. 40, 42, 44.
NWCP XXX.	... <i>Lateritic Clay</i> Topsoil, Maridowa Hill	... N.W. 66, 68, 69, 70.
NWCP XXXI.	... <i>Lateritic Clay</i> Subsoil, Hosororo Hill	... N.W. 2, 4, 7, 235, 242, 244, 246, 249, 253, 256, 258, 260.
NWCP XXXII.	... <i>Lateritic Clay</i> Subsoil, Tiger Hill	... N.W. 25, 139, 151, 167, 195, 197, 201, 213, 220, 222.
NWCP XXXIII.	... <i>Lateritic Clay</i> Subsoil, Arukami Hill	... N.W. 33, 36, 52, 60, 63, 171.
NWCP XXXIV.	... <i>Lateritic Clay</i> Subsoil, Bakerawari Creek	... N.W. 41, 43, 45.
NWCP XXXV.	... <i>Lateritic Clay</i> Subsoil, Maridowa Hill	... N.W. 67.
NWCP XXXVI.	... <i>Blue Clay</i> Topsoil, reaction between pH 5.0-4.5 Index of Texture > 6 ϕ .	N.W. 14, 58, 251.
NWCP XXXVII.	... <i>Blue Clay</i> Topsoil, reaction between pH 5.0-4.5 Index of Texture 45-55.	N.W. 190.
NWCP XXXVIII.	... <i>Blue Clay</i> Subsoil, reaction between pH 3.0-2.0 Index of Texture 45-55.	N.W. 263, 269.
NWCP XXXIX.	... <i>Blue Clay</i> Subsoil, reaction between pH 5.0-4.5 Index of Texture 30-40.	N.W. 191.
NWCP XL.	... <i>Blue Clay</i> Subsoil, reaction between pH 3.0-2.0 Index of Texture 30-40.	N.W. 264.

APPENDIX VA.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF COLONIZATION OFFICER ON INVESTIGATION INTO SUITABILITY OF NORTH WESTERN DISTRICT FOR COLONIZATION—GOVERNOR'S MEMORANDUM No. 2 OF 1928.

(Extracted from printed Report of Chief Colonization Officer for 1929).

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Georgetown, Demerara,
March 1, 1930.

SIR,

I.

NORTH WEST DISTRICT.—*Investigation into suitability for Colonization.*
(Governor's Memorandum No. 2).

3. *Reconnaissance, forest valuation, soil and geological surveys.*—On February 5, 1929, an advance survey party consisting of two surveyors of the Lands and Mines Department, left Georgetown for the North West District for the purpose of—

- (a) examining the country between Barima, Aruka, Aruau and Yarakita Rivers, as to its suitability for Colonization on the principles laid down in Governor's Memorandum No. 1 ;
- (b) selecting a definite area for the establishment of the first experimental settlement.

About a month later, this party was joined by a main survey party consisting of five Forestry Officers from the Forestry Department and a Geological Surveyor from the Lands and Mines Department together with Mr. L. S. Hobenkerk, Deputy Conservator of Forests and Superintendent of Forest Surveys, who was placed in charge of the survey.

4. *Progress Reports on Survey.*—Both these parties started work immediately on their arrival in the District and satisfactory progress was made and maintained throughout the survey. During the survey, progress reports were drawn up and submitted to the Colonization Committee for its information. The Committee was thus kept continuously in touch with the progress of the whole survey.

5. *Cost of Surveys.*—It is noteworthy that the survey was finished ahead of programme time at a cost considerably less than that estimated. This was due to efficient work, good organisation and favourable weather, particularly when the work was being carried out in the swamp areas of the district. The estimated cost of the survey was \$12,500 and the actual cost \$8,046.13.

6. *Reports on result of Surveys.*—Reports by the Officer in charge of the survey and the Government Surveyor on the Geological Survey have been submitted and were laid at the last Session of the Legislative Council along with the report of the Chemist-Ecologist who conducted an investigation into the suitability of the soils in that part of the district under survey and at the Hosororo Experiment Station. The printing of these reports with the necessary maps accompanying them, is still under consideration.

7. *Decision of Colonization Committee on result of Surveys.*—These reports were laid at a Meeting of the Colonization Committee held on the 25th June, 1929, and the Committee, after careful consideration, decided to inform Government that the investigation showed the nature of the country as disclosed by the survey was unsuitable for any organised settlement scheme. Further, any scheme as contemplated, was entirely out of the question at least for the present and until it could be definitely ascertained with greater detail whether it was practicable from an agricultural point of view.

8. *Proposals with regard to future Settlement of District.*—The Committee nevertheless thought that no objection should be offered to the settling of the district as

hitherto by small farmers and others, it being understood, however, that all applications for grants and tracts of land in the district, Exclusive Permissions, etc., would be laid before the Committee for its consideration, as decided by His Excellency the Governor. Moreover, any scheme of land settlement formulated other than on Government lines should be submitted for the views of the Committee.

At the same time the Committee considered that there was still much to be done agriculturally along the Mabaruma range and in this connexion steps were being taken by the Agriculture Department to initiate experiments at Wauna, a station which has recently been opened through the efforts of the North West District Farmers' Association under the guidance of the Commissioner of the District and which is situated near the Wauna creek, a tributary of the Koriabo River.

Investigations conducted by the Chemist-Ecologist showed that similar sandy soil to that of Wauna comprised a large area of the district covered by the survey. Results of these experiments at Wauna will be of interest not only to this particular locality, but in other unsettled parts of the Colony where such sandy areas exist.

* * * *

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. SYDNEY DASH,
Chief Colonization Officer.

The Honourable
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

APPENDIX VI.



**LEAFLET ADVERTISING PARTICULARS OF LAND SETTLEMENT
AT PLANTATION HAMPTON COURT, ESSEQUIBO.**

LAND SETTLEMENT AT PLN. HAMPTON COURT.

FREE LANDS FOR RICE, CANE FARMS AND HOUSE LOTS.

Settlers are invited to settle at Pln. Hampton Court, Essequibo, where the following inducements are offered:—

One acre of well irrigated and drained Rice land, and
One acre of well irrigated and drained Cane land

OR

Two acres of either cane or rice lands free of rental for a period of three years. Canes to be purchased by the Estate on the same basis as presently paid to our cane-farmers.

One House Lot for a period of three years.

The lands for cultivation and for House Lot will be sold to the settler, at his option, after three years of beneficial occupation and intensive cultivation at a reasonable price which will be fixed at the start on easy terms of payment.

If necessary, the settler will be assisted by advances to build his own house.

The settler and his family will be given free medical attendance and free pasturage for cattle.

In return for the above benefits, the Company will require the settler to work on the property at current rates of wages when he is not actively engaged in the planting and reaping of his own crops on the lands so occupied.

Should the settler become objectionable in his behaviour, or be convicted of any serious criminal offence, the Company reserves the right to give him three months' notice to quit the property, and allow him to sell or transfer his interest to another party.

For further particulars please apply to

THE MANAGER,
Pln. Hampton Court.

HAMPTON COURT PLANTATION, LTD.,
R. E. BRASSINGTON, Chairman.

Georgetown,
2nd January, 1929.

APPENDIX VII.

**MEMORANDUM ON THE EAST BANK ESSEQUIBO RIVER BY
MR. J. MULLIN, COMMISSIONER OF LANDS AND MINES.**

THE EAST BANK ESSEQUIBO.

The area of immediate interest in that locality is the one lying between the Boerasirie and Bonasika rivers, a distance of about 17 miles with a depth inland of about 4 miles to the Dourabana river which runs roughly parallel with the bank of the Essequibo river and is one of the tributary systems of the Bonasika river.

2. The gross area is about 68 square miles. Of this about 25 square miles along the bank of the Essequibo river was laid out as "estates" or "plantations" during the Dutch occupation to an average depth of 750 roods (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles) and became private property. In this strip the Government owns only one section—Plantation Ruby—which was acquired by the Local Government Board at Execution Sale and lotted out for re-sale by instalments at \$15 an acre to settlers, all of whom failed to complete their purchase owing to failure of crops due to flooding; thus necessitating recent re-acquisition by the Board.

3. The other estates laid out as above, from Ruby to the Bonasika river, are in a more or less abandoned condition and subject to flooding in wet weather. Yet the old Dutch and French plans on record in the Lands and Mines Department show that these estates were at that time intensively cultivated with sugar, coffee, cocoa, cotton and other crops.

4. The present owners attribute their troubles to the creation of the Boerasirie-Warimia Conservancy, by damming the Boerasirie river at the one end and the Dourabanna and Warimia rivers at the other end, resulting in the raising of the average water levels in the swampy areas formerly drained by those rivers and consequent quicker flooding and slower discharge in wet weather.

5. The Boerasirie Commissioners maintain that they have provided adequate alternative relief and blame the owners for not maintaining their backdams to a sufficient height and strength to keep out the swamp waters aback, which they contend reach no higher level than they did before the Boerasirie-Warimia Conservancy was formed.

6. The old plans referred to show swampy land behind the estates at that period; but no levels are recorded, consequently it is not possible to prove either contention. The backdams are, however, now in a deplorable state and in some cases practically non-existent; but even when the onus of maintaining these backdams rested on the Boerasirie Commissioners themselves (which they undertook voluntarily as an agreed alternative to construction of a wing dam from the Boerasirie to alleged "high land" in rear of the estates, as required by the Boerasirie Ordinance and which they claim was faithfully observed) there were, over a long period of years, constant leakages by percolation and even entire breaches, which the Commissioners found so difficult and expensive to repair that they reverted to the original scheme for construction of a wing dam a few years ago. This is shewn on the tracing hereto attached as the "Kent Dam."

7. Thus there has been, for a long period of years, a direct conflict of opinion between the owners of the lands in question and the Water Conservancy Commissioners, the arbitrators in which are by law the Governor in Council. But an essential preliminary to arbitration is a properly directed survey with levels and calculation of the natural discharges and the artificial ones which have been created in their stead.

8. A few lines of levels have been run across portions of the area, some by the Commissioners and some by Government. These are shewn on the plan accompanying this Memorandum; but are reduced in value by the fact that they have either been run along dams, or over the surface of the "pegass" without soundings being taken to the clay below.

9. Although this is one of the areas mentioned in the "Memorandum on areas of Crown Land available for forming Settlements under the Colonisation and Immigration Schemes" attached to the report on the 1919 Colonisation Scheme (copy attached*—*vide* page 7, area No. 3) and was later incorporated in the Coastal Drainage Scheme and a sum of \$80,000 earmarked therefor; no serious attempt has been made to ascertain what works are required to protect from flooding this large area of Crown Land and private property and to drain it and make it productive once more.

10. There is therefore no reliable data available even now on which estimates could be based and the \$80,000 set aside under the Coastal Drainage Scheme was obviously a "shot in the dark." Moreover, it would appear that the money raised has been used to offset over-expenditure on other Drainage schemes.

11. In accordance with the directions of His Excellency the Governor to the Colonisation Committee in C.S. file No. 455/29 and the Committee's request that I would, along with the Director of Public Works, see the Conservancy Boards to ascertain what they can do with regard to such relief canals and dams as may be necessary, a meeting was held on the 21st instant at which Messrs. R. Strang, A. E. Bratt, A. R. Murison, the present Boerasirie Commissioners, and Mr. G. E. Anderson of Pln. Diamond, a former Commissioner, were present.

12. To make clear the discussion which took place it is necessary briefly to review matters concerning the creation of the Boerasirie and Warimia Conservancies.

13. The Boerasirie Conservancy was formed under Ordinance 7 of 1889 which was amended by Ordinance 11 of 1906 and Ordinance 16 of 1914. Under these Ordinances the Boerasirie Commissioners assumed control of the old Dutch canal running in rear of the estates from the Boerasirie river to the back of the estates abutting on the Demerara river; also of the Boerasirie river itself from that point upwards.

14. The Ordinances empowered the Commissioners to do the following works:—

To construct and maintain—

- (a) a canal from the Boerasirie to Versailles on the West Bank of the river Demerara:
- (b) a canal from the Boerasirie to Philadelphia:
- (c) a dam from Philadelphia to the rising ground aback of the said plantation:
- (d) a lock in the Boerasirie: and
- (e) any works which the Governor in Council may direct to be constructed and maintained as necessary works, in addition to or in substitution for any of the foregoing works.

15. The Commissioners claim that they have complied with that Ordinance in full except the placing of a lock in the Boerasirie river, which they claim would be of no value for navigation purposes for other than very small craft, owing to the construction of the railway bridge which effectually blocks navigation. The river was therefore damned off and a relief sluice about 15 feet wide and a boat haul-over have been erected instead of the lock.

16. The Boerasirie river proved insufficient in itself to supply all the irrigation water required by the estates drawing from it and the Commissioners therefore conceived the idea of digging a connecting canal from the Boerasirie river to the tributaries of the Bonasika river. This was sanctioned under Ordinance No. 7 of 1889; but no preliminary levels were run and when the Boerasirie Extension canal was completed it was found that the water flowed from the Boerasirie to the

* Not reproduced.

Bonasika instead of *vice versa*. This necessitated the damming back of the Bonasika tributaries which was done by erecting a stop-off across the Warimia river at a point below the Dourabanna river and close to the Bonasika river itself. Considerable trouble was experienced in making this stop-off hold owing to the great pressure of water and large sums of money were spent on it and on constructing a wing-dam to keep back the overflow. Eventually a sluice about 15 feet wide was erected some little distance to one side of the stop-off and this the Commissioners claim provides adequate relief of flood waters.

17. The owners of properties in the vicinity assert however that they are being constantly flooded out by overflow from the Warimia and Dourabanna rivers due to the damming off of these rivers and the alleged inadequate relief afforded by the sluice. Here again there is a direct conflict of opinion between the owners of property and the Boerasirie Commissioners.

18. At the Boerasirie end of the conservancy the Commissioners constructed a wing-dam which is known as the Kent Dam which it is alleged joins up to the "high land" indicated on the plan by an engineer named Kent who was employed by the Boerasirie Commissioners to make certain surveys and levels in that locality. This dam they assert was solidly constructed and was passed as satisfactory by the then Director of Public Works, Mr. Paton Auld. The surveyor who ran the levels along this dam (Mr. J. Phang, Surveyor of the Lands and Mines Department, lent for that purpose) asserts that when he got to the end of the dam where it was supposed to connect with the alleged "high land" he was unable to bottom the pegass with a ten-foot ranging rod. It would appear possible therefore that this "high land" is merely a pegass sponge through which the conservancy water escapes round the end of the dam.

19. The Commissioners assert however that the wing-dam and the "high land" to which they state it connects effectively holds back the water at the Boerasirie end of the conservancy. As regards the Warimia end of the conservancy, the Commissioners whilst emphatically expressing the view that there was no escape of conservancy water there, admitted that if it was proved by survey and levels that water was escaping they would be liable for the construction of a wing-dam at that end from the Warimia stop-off to the "high land" supposed to exist between the end of the Kent Dam and the Warimia. The Commissioners expressed the view, however, that in order to render the Crown Land lying in rear of the estates from Ruby to the Bonasika river available for land settlement it would be necessary to extend the sideline dam of Ruby inland to the Kent Dam and to continue the Kent Dam right through to the Warimia stop-off so as properly to empolder the area and at the same time effectively prevent any seepage or overflow from the Conservancy.

20. The Commissioners were quite decided on the point that any separation of the Boerasirie and Warimia conservancies would mean ruination to the sugar and rice estates lying between the Boerasirie river and the Demerara river which now draw from the combined conservancies along the Boerasirie Service Canal, as the Boerasirie river is not in itself sufficient to supply their needs.

21. The Commissioners agreed as to the desirability of a properly conducted survey with levels over the lands bounded by the Dourabanna and Warimia rivers and the Bonasika and Essequibo rivers; but expressed no desire or intention of joining in the cost of doing so. It seems desirable that a decision be come to at an early date as to what surveys and levels are required and an estimate of cost be got out, including sounding through the pegass to the clay beneath along all the lines of levels. A question as to what proportion of the cost should be borne by the Boerasirie Commissioners and by the owners of private property along the bank of the Essequibo river could then be considered.

22. When these surveys and levels have been carried out a scheme for
(a) retaining additional water in the Boerasirie-Warimia conservancies;

(b) for protecting the private properties along the bank of the Essequibo river ; and
 (c) for empoldering, irrigating and draining the Crown Land lying between those private properties and the conservancy
 could be drawn up and the question of allocation of cost as between the Boerasirie Commissioners, the owners of private property and the Colonisation Fund be gone into.

23. The Boerasirie Service Canal along the section from Leonora to the back of Versailles runs parallel with the "A" line irrigation canal of the Canals Polder. The Boerasirie Service Canal ends in a cul-de-sac at the back of Versailles ; but the "A" line has been extended on to the Demerara river where a twelve-foot sluice has been erected by the Canals Polder Authority in an attempt to relieve the flooding which occurred in the Canals Polder when the "A" line also ended in a cul-de-sac at the back of Schoon Ord. Although this has given considerable relief flooding is still taking place and is attributed to leakage by percolation and overflow of the Boerasirie Service Canal.

24. The question was therefore discussed with the Boerasirie Commissioners of putting a check sluice in their Service Canal at the back of Leonora and of continuing their canal from the back of Versailles to the Demerara river and erecting a relief sluice there in order to regulate the height of water in the Boerasirie Service Canal in such manner as would effectually prevent any percolation or overflow into the Canals Polder.

25. The Commissioners expressed the view that such flooding as occurred was due entirely to the breaking down of their canal dam by cattle from the Canals Polder which sought a resting and grazing place on that dam in wet weather. They expressed the view that a relief canal to the Demerara river was unnecessary and that they were not prepared to incur the heavy cost of doing so. They offered, however, to fence off their dam along the section from Leonora to Versailles (a distance of a little over four miles) in order to keep the cattle off. They were informed in reply that if their proposal to fence the dam to prevent cattle from straying thereon did not have the desired effect they might have to give effect to the alternative proposal to continue their canal out to the Demerara river.

26. The Polder Conservancy canal runs at right angles to the Boerasirie Service canal from the back of Leonora but is disconnected from it by the width of the Boerasirie dam. The question of joining the Boerasirie and Polder Conservancy canals by cutting this dam was discussed. The Boerasirie Commissioners were opposed to this joining up on the grounds that the Polder Conservancy is utterly insufficient for Polder requirements and that consequently the Boerasirie Conservancy would be supplying the deficiency, which they are unable to do as the Boerasirie Conservancy is at present insufficient for their own needs in dry weather. Possibly the completion of the Boerasirie-Warimia conservancies by the continuation of the Kent dam to the Warimia stop-off would result in impounding sufficient additional water to enable the joining up of the Boerasirie and Polder Conservancies. If so, this should be done as the water belongs to the Crown and Government is no less concerned with the productivity of the sugar estates and small holdings in the Canals Polder Scheme than in the sugar estates and small holdings attached to the Boerasirie Scheme.

J. MULLIN.

27.3.29.

APPENDIX VIII.



**PARTICULARS REGARDING SUGAR ESTATES OF BRITISH
GUIANA.**

PLANTATION DIAMOND.

PLANTATION DIAMOND (INCLUDING PETER'S HALL, PROVIDENCE, ECOLES, ARCADIA AND MOCHA).

This estate is situated on the East Bank, Demerara, approximately 7 miles from Georgetown. The agents are Messrs. Sandbach, Parker & Co., whilst the proprietors are the Demerara Company, Limited.

The position on this estate has been very kindly summarized by the Manager, Mr. G. E. Anderson, in reply to our questionnaire, as follows :—

“ We have about 1,000 acres of land uncultivated which will eventually be suitable for growing canes. Navigation and drainage canals will, however, have to be constructed. Work in this direction goes on steadily, if slowly, and provides employment for resident labourers during slack seasons.

“ We cannot afford to part with any of this land. In fact, we are getting near the end of our tether as regards expansion.

“ In 1905 the area under canes was 5,156 acres, which produced 13,400 tons of sugar, whereas last year the area under canes was 7,900 acres and the crop was 18,400 tons of sugar.

“ There is a further 1,000 acres of land at present uncultivated which is probably too low for growing canes unless at some future date the price of sugar will justify pumping. It is my intention to utilize such portions of this area which are not actually swamp for rice-growing and pasturage as opportunity offers.

“ The estate is not prepared to lease any portion of these lands to cane-farmers or settlers.

“ I think the above disposes of the first three pages of the questionnaire. As regards paragraph 10, there are about 200 acres of land between the public road and the Demerara River which could be converted into house lots of say $\frac{1}{4}$ acre each and it appears to me that a plan whereby immigrant families, used to agricultural labour, would be settled on this land offers some prospect of success. My idea is that cottages would be erected on each plot and offered to immigrants rent free, with free hospital and medical attention, provided they undertook to work for the estate at standard rates for a minimum of four days in each week. They would be “Tenants at Will” and liable to be turned off the estate without notice if they broke the agreement. Perhaps twenty families could be dealt with each year under the plan.

“ The cottages might be put up with funds provided by Government to be repaid by the proprietors of the estate over a period of, say, five or ten years, in the same way as the old indenture fees were treated. On the other hand, the proprietors might be prepared to bear the whole cost from the beginning. In any case, the houses must belong to the estate as it would be objectionable to have another man's property on our land.

“ There are periods of the year, say May-June, and October-December when more labour could be employed to advantage, but, generally speaking, I am of the opinion that there is no necessity at present for any large addition to the labour available for working this estate.

“If the people could be settled in the vicinity of their own land, say at Craig, I have no doubt the proprietors of the estate would be prepared to purchase all the cane they might produce at the price advertised weekly, besides providing them with all the facilities set out in your questionnaire.”

Recommendations.—This estate and all sections were inspected by us and only approximately 1,000 acres are suitable for cane cultivation and even this area could only be brought under cultivation by the use of machinery and organised estate labour.

PLANTATIONS HOUSTON AND RUIVELDT.

Plantations Houston and Ruimveldt are situated on the East Bank, Demerara, approximately 1 to 1½ miles from Georgetown. The former is owned by Messrs. M. Vieira and Percy. C. Wight and the latter by the Demerara Company, Limited.

There are no lands available for leasing to cane-farmers, but at Plantation Houston, during harvesting operations there is a scarcity of labour and an additional 100 labourers could be given work if they could be obtained. There is ample high land on the estate along the main road for housing accommodation for such labour, but the estate management are not prepared to erect any buildings without assistance from Government.

PLANTATIONS VERSAILLES.

This estate is situated on the West Bank, Demerara, approximately one mile from Vreed-en-Hoop; owned by the Versailles Estates, Ltd.

Cultivations.—There is no available land on this estate, all cultivable land being taken up. The estate extends to the Boeraserie Conservancy Canal and the back lands are deep pegasse. Canes have been tried on such lands but with very little success. Fires in the past have destroyed large patches of pegasse and the subsoil underneath the present topsoil in many places is burnt brick.

The factory is not up to its full working capacity, and could take more canes if obtainable. Labour supply is reported to be sufficient.

CANALS POLDER.

Inspected selected areas of unoccupied lands in the Canals Polder with a view of settlement. These unoccupied blocks of lands are scattered throughout the Canals Polder and exceed in all 4,000 acres. At the present time due to bad drainage only a limited number and parts of such holdings can be successfully cultivated. The main drainage canals near the sea are gradually becoming silted up and the façades side-lines of each holding, between the connecting four-foots, are far too long, *i.e.*, 750 rods, and the gradient insufficient for good drainage.

These questions were discussed at length with the Commissioner and are receiving the attention of Government.

These lands are not recommended for any organised colonization scheme.

There is, however, an area of land owned by Pin. Wales, comprised of parts of five old estates, Mon Desir, The Commons, Endeavour, Rosetta and the Buff, which the estate authorities are willing to sell for settlement purposes. This land is situated along the southern area of No. 2 Canal and is approximately 1,050 acres.

Due to floods this area has not been inspected, but with a view of beneficially occupying this land the estate manager has addressed us as follows:—

“That to make this land available a dam be thrown up from a point at the Wales Crown dam, known as the Casey dam, to join up with the dam running west from the burial ground trench to the western Conservancy dam. This dam will have to be built up to the same level as the western boundary dam, and as it is sure to settle, we would suggest that it be built one foot higher than that now. This will empolder an area of about 450 rods north to south, by 700 rods east to west=1,050 acres.

“Owing to the undulation of the land it will not be necessary in all places to dig both trenches 5 ft. deep to get the required height, but in others it will be necessary to dig deeper, and in some parts the dam will have to be made up to the required height by creoles. Where a top layer of pegasse is met with, we suggest that the site of the trench and dam be parapetted to whatever depth is required to meet clay.

“The existing dam is low at its eastern and western conservancy dam, it will be possible to dam off the burial ground trench and prevent any water from the Hubabu basin going into No. 2 Canal. The Hampa Stop-off in the bed of the old Hubabu can then be cut and left open, or a box koker put in to retain water when needed.

“If these suggestions are carried out and the empolder dams properly maintained, there will be a tremendous improvement in the drainage of this canal.

“We would also suggest that the proposed work be carried out by an experienced shovel gang overseer. We do not consider the Canals Polder Kanger will have the time available to give this work sufficient supervision, and the success of our proposals depends on the dam being properly built. The estimated cost of throwing dam south section No. 2 Canal is \$11,500.”

This area would appear to be worthy of inspection for colonization purposes.

PLANTATION WALES.

This estate is situated on the West Bank, Demerara, nine miles from Vreed-en-Hoop; the agents are Messrs. Booker Bros., McConnell & Co., Ltd., and the Proprietors are the West Bank Estates, Ltd.

Adjoining this estate on the Vreed-en-Hoop side and along the West Bank of the Demerara River from Wales to Vried-en-Stein there are large areas of excellent uncultivated fertile clay lands, as follows :—

Good Intent*	...	approximately 448 acres—Cultivable 372 acres—50 per cent. of which is uncultivated.
Sisters*	...	307 acres—Cultivable 235 acres—75 per cent. of which is uncultivated.
Potosi	...	630 acres—This is estate land and is gradually being brought under cane.
Free and Easy	...	500 acres—Private land, part of which is being cultivated with plantains, etc.
Hermitage	}	500 acres—Estate lands uncultivated, which the Estate
Reynestein		400 acres—authorities are prepared to lease for cane-farming.
Maria's Lodge	...	700 acres—Private lands, partially cultivated.
Vried-en-Stein <i>cum annexis</i>	...	500 acres—Private lands, small areas planted with ground provisions, plantains and fruit trees.

These lands can be easily drained, but a controlled irrigation system will be necessary before systematic cultivation of crops, especially cane, can be recommended.

The estate management has applied for permission to construct a private canal from the Kamuni river to the estate for irrigation purposes to enable them to extend their cultivations along the West Bank of the Demerara River and to vacate, gradually, their existing cultivations in the Canals Polder. The construction of this canal would enable the additional lands referred to above to be irrigated and taken in for cultivation. The Estate Authorities have consented—as soon as a water supply is available—to make the Hermitage and Reynestein areas (approximately 900 acres) available for cane-farmers for colonization purposes. The greatest drawback to colonization in this area is malaria.

The road along the front of these lands will also need early attention, as, at present it is impassable within a short distance of Pln. Wales.

This area should be fully exploited, surveyed and soils analysed, as in our opinion, such lands offer great possibilities for future colonization schemes, especially in view of their close proximity to Georgetown.

* These are Village lands.

VERGENOEGEN (INCLUDING, PHILADELPHIA, BARNWELL, GREENWICH PARK AND GOOD HOPE).

These estates are situated on the West Coast, Demerara, 16-18 miles from Vreed-en-Hoop.

The approximate area of each estate is as follows:—

Vergenoegen	...	... 1,279 acres.
Philadelphia	...	... 280 acres.
Barnwell	...	... 420 acres.
Greenwich Park	...	... 599 acres.
Good Hope	...	... 250 acres.

These estates are privately owned by a Mrs. Rahiman, and I was informed by the Manager, Mr. Bacchus, that the properties are for sale, as the proprietrix had insufficient capital for their proper development.

At the time of inspection approximately 500 acres were under rice cultivation and 700 acres under coconuts. The area under coconut cultivation is badly drained and very little revenue is being obtained from this crop. I was informed that excellent crops of rice were obtained, and the front lands are certainly most suitable for rice cultivation.

The soils vary from heavy clays to pegasse and are specially suitable for cane cultivation. Drainage has been recently improved but all the side-lines still require cleaning and deepening. The greatest problem is one of irrigation, and unless the neighbouring estates of Tuschen de Vrienden or Uitvlugt could guarantee the loan of a pump, cane cultivation would suffer, over a prolonged drought, on account of

- (1) The lands being too high for natural irrigation; and
- (2) An indifferent and irregular water supply.

The Management of Pln. Uitvlugt would gladly take the cane grown on these lands and supply the necessary planting material.

In view of their proximity to the Uitvlugt cane factory, all these properties including Ruby Estate, are worthy of further investigation in connection with land settlement for West Indians.

PLANTATION UITVLUGT.

Pln. Uitvlugt is situated on the West Coast, Demerara, 12 miles from Vreed-en-Hoop; the proprietors are Messrs. Booker Bros., McConnell & Co., Ltd.

Cultivations.—All the estate lands are under cultivation or grazing, and there is no reserve land available for extension.

The sugar factory is not working up to its full capacity and the management would willingly take cane grown under any land settlement or colonization scheme in the Ruby Country District.

It was further considered that the establishment of labour bureaux would be helpful to them during the harvesting periods.

RUBY ESTATE.

Ruby is situated on the West Coast, Demerara, and is approximately 18 miles from Vreed-en-Hoop.

The total area is approximately 275 acres, but of this only 136 acres are considered suitable for cultivation, the remainder of the area being a deep pegasse swamp. At the time of this inspection all the estate lands were under water and the irrigation trenches and side-line drainage trenches will require reconditioning before any cultivation is possible.

The District Commissioner stated that there would be no difficulty in leasing these lands locally if good drainage is provided. The soil, which is a pegasse-clay combination, would then be suitable for the cultivation of general agricultural crops and cane growing. The latter requires an assured water supply and the present irrigation system and water supply is unsatisfactory.

Adjoining Ruby are the estates of Vergenoegen, New Hope, Greenwich Park, Philadelphia and Barnwell, where approximately 2,828 acres are available for cultivation, and these estates with Ruby should be considered together in the establishment of any colonization scheme for the Ruby Country District. There is ample Crown Land in rear of these estates for expansion of cultivation.

Further details of these estates are given under the Vergenoegen Estates.

ANNA REGINA ESTATES, ESSEQUIBO, (INCLUDING BUSH LOT, HENRIETTA, RICHMOND AND LA BELLE ALLIANCE).

The area of uncultivated lands on the Anna Regina properties are as follows:—

Estate.	Empoldered.	Unempoldered.
Bush Lot	60 acres	160 acres
Anna Regina	270 "	340 "
Do.	110 "	140 "
Henrietta	100 "	160 "
Richmond	170 "	340 "
La Belle Alliance	470 "	420 "
	1,180 acres	1,400 acres

Sand Reef — all properties 140 acres.

Residential area 120 acres.

These lands are chiefly old cane lands but are suitable for general cultivation and ground provision growing. It is of special attention to note that although approximately 200 acres were cleared for ground provision growing, from Government funds (over 1,000 applications were made for such lands), it was not taken up. The reason given was, that there was no market available for ground provisions, etc.

These lands are suited to the cultivation of general agricultural crops, especially cane, but as regards the latter the nearest factory is Hampton Court. It is a question, therefore, whether or not a small central factory should be built at Anna Regina, or the estate linked up with the Hampton Court factory.

The question is further discussed under Hampton Court Estate.

**PLANTATION HAMPTON COURT (INCLUDING WINDSOR CASTLE, DEVONSHIRE
CASTLE AND WALTON HALL).**

This estate is situated on the Essequibo Coast and is a private property owned by the Hampton Court Plantation, Limited, of which Mr. R. E. Brassington is Chairman.

The total area of the estate is 2,915 acres and cultivated as follows:—

Estate.	Coconuts.	Cane.	Coffee.	Rice.	Plantains.	Uncultivated.
Windsor Castle	...	126	...	150	5	396
Hampton Court	397	194	2	180	...	122
Devonshire Castle	...	304	...	32	...	507
Walton Hall	...	162	...	...	...	338
	397	786	2	362	5	1,363

This is the last existing sugar estate on the Essequibo Coast and is now in the market for sale. A land settlement scheme was advertised in connection with this estate in 1929 as per Appendix VI. attached, but was unsuccessful. The factory is out-of-date, although excellent cane yields are obtained from the estate.

In our opinion, every effort should be made to keep at least one sugar factory on the Coast especially as there are thousands of acres of suitable land for cane cultivation in this district. The local "Black" population are well suited to cane cultivation and consideration might be given to the purchase of this estate, or the erection of a factory at the most central point.

This question is also discussed under the Anna Regina Estates.

PLANTATION AFFIANCE.

Plantation Affiance is situated on the Essequibo Coast and owned by Mr. S. H. Seymour, Taymouth Manor, Essequibo.

The total area of this estate including Crown lands is 1,990 acres.

The estate lands are principally cultivated with rice and a small area with coconuts.

The irrigation and drainage is being maintained in good order and good crops of rice are obtained.

This estate is now in the market for sale, but acquisition is not recommended.

PLANTATION ROSEHALL.

This estate is situated approximately 4 miles from New Amsterdam ; owned by Demerara Sugar Estates in London, agents being Messrs. Booker Bros., McConnell & Co., Ltd.

There are approximately 2,000 acres of uncultivated lands on this estate suitable for cane or rice cultivation. These lands are situated in separate blocks—

- (1) Along the roadside at Prospect and Smithson's Place (two sections) ;
- (2) An old estate section (New Forest) on the banks of the Canje River and now in bush.

The total area given above does not include a large block of 3,000 acres adjoining the present cultivations and now used for grazing purposes. Strips of this land could be easily taken in, if the estates approve.

The factory is not up to its full working capacity and it is estimated could make another 500 tons of sugar.

The estate is in close proximity to New Amsterdam and is well situated for labour supply.

HICKEN'S CATTLE RANCH.

This ranch is situated approximately 10-12 miles from New Amsterdam and is owned by Mr. E. Hicken.

In view of the importance of the Trinidad market for beef cattle, I visited this estate and discussed the question with him.

He is not interested in the export trade and relies on the local market for the disposal of his cattle. There is no pedigree stock or line breeding carried on and he was unable to give details of the carrying capacity, on an acreage basis, of his estate. Experiments had been made a considerable time back with Holstein cattle and Shropshire sheep but were unsuccessful and no further efforts are contemplated by him.

PLANTATION ALBION.

This estate is situated approximately 12 miles from New Amsterdam, owned by the Corentyne Sugar Co., Ltd.; the agents being Messrs. Curtis, Campbell & Co.

There are approximately 10,000 acres of uncultivated land on this estate; 3,000 of which are situated at the back and 7,000 acres along the front of the estate. The lands, more especially the back area, is excellent cane land, but would require systematic irrigation and drainage. The front lands are used principally as a relief area for pumping drainage water in emergency. The estate is leasing lands from a neighbouring estate, and until the price of sugar becomes more stabilized do not anticipate taking in any of their back lands at present. This management is not in favour of leasing lands for cane-farming and considers that immigrants should, in the first instance, come as labourers and take up cane-farming later. Further, this estate appears to have had considerable difficulties with Barbadian labour immigrants in the past, and East Indian labour or local labour is much preferred.

The factory, it is estimated, could manufacture another 500 tons of sugar, if canes were available.

PLANTATION PORT MOURANT.

This sugar estate is approximately 14 miles from New Amsterdam; the proprietors being the Port Mourant Co., Ltd., whilst the agents are Messrs. Booker Bros., McConnell & Co., Ltd.

On this estate new lands are gradually being taken in, whilst there are approximately 3,000 acres situated at the back of the estate uncultivated and suitable for cane cultivation. These lands are considered too inaccessible at the present time for cane farming, and could be best taken in by organised estate labour.

The factory is not up to its full working capacity and it is estimated could manufacture another 500 tons of sugar.

The labour supply is considered sufficient for the estate's requirements.

PLANTATION SPRINGLANDS.

This estate is situated on the Courantyne Coast and is approximately 47 miles from New Amsterdam; the proprietors are the Pln. Springlands, Ltd., whilst the agents are Messrs. Booker Bros., McConnell & Co., Ltd.

There are approximately 2,000 acres of excellent cane land available for cultivation purposes. This area is in the rear of the estate back-dam and would make excellent cane and rice lands. The only difficulty would be the irrigation of these lands, but the Skeldon estate water-path from the Canje river passes within a short distance of this area and if this land was given out to cane-farming, arrangements might be made with the Skeldon authorities to irrigate these lands when necessary. I understand there is an ample supply of water always available.

There are ideal front lands available for house and garden lots.

This estate has no factory and canes are taken to Skeldon factory for grinding.

- (1) FRIENDS AND *cum annexis*, LONSDALE, BROTHERS, SISTERS AND ENFIELD.
 (2) MARA AND *cum annexis*, GERMANIA, VRYBURG, SCHEPMOED, LA ENTERPRISE AND MARETRAITE.

These two groups of estates (the property of Mr. M. Vieira and syndicate—Mr. Vieira being chiefly interested) are situated on the East Bank of the Berbice River, the Friends group being 6–7 miles and the Mara group 16–18 miles from New Amsterdam.

All these estates are old sugar estates and the areas empoldered and uncultivated are as follows:—

(1) Friends *cum annexis*:—

Estate.				Empoldered.	Uncultivated.
Friends	...	...	...	1,091 acres.	1,091 acres.
Lonsdale	...	...	...	500 "	464 "
Brothers	...	...	...	625 "	205 "
Sisters	...	...	...	472 "	262 "
Enfield	...	...	...	479 "	479 "
				3,167 acres.	2,501 acres.

(2) Mara *cum annexis*:—

Estate.				Empoldered.	Uncultivated.
Mara	...	...	...	536 acres.	340 acres.
Germania	...	...	...	615 "	445 "
Vryburg	...	...	...	548 "	548 "
Schepmoed	...	...	...	555 "	555 "
La Enterprise	...	...	...	747 "	731 "
Ma Retraite	...	...	...	622 "	557 "
				3,623 acres.	3,176 acres.

As will be seen by the above figures these estates are semi-abandoned. The cane under cultivation at Mara is now being cropped, and the sugar factory dismantled. The owner intends to improve his sugar factory at Friends and to extend gradually his cultivations on the first group of estates mentioned above.

Agriculturally, the soil in both groups is very fertile for either cane or rice cultivation, whilst there are ample suitable lands for ground provision growing and grazing purposes. The irrigation and drainage trenches are overgrown, with the exception of certain sections of Mara, Brothers and Sisters, and the areas uncultivated are reverting to bush.

The greatest hindrance to the development of this area is the prevalence of malaria which is reported as being specially rampant at Mara and this is undoubtedly one of the reasons for closing down the estate.

These estates might also be considered in connection with grazing of cattle coming from the Rupununi, and early fattening experiments with such cattle might be carried out with advantage.

The fact remains, however, that there are large areas of very fertile land being abandoned and available all along the East Bank of the Berbice river, and consideration should be given to bringing these lands under one major Colonization Scheme, commencing from the first group of estates upwards. At present, the irrigation system is unsatisfactory and investigations should be made into the economic possibilities of tapping the Canje Creek or the Berbice River, above Mara, for an assured water supply. This trench should run along the back of the present estates.

At the commencement all the cane grown could be taken by the Blairmont or Friends factories, provided the latter mill is brought up-to-date. The question of a central factory would not immediately arise, especially if rice cultivation is also undertaken.

PLANTATION BLAIRMONT.

Plantation Blairmont is situated on the West Bank, Berbice river, 70 miles from Georgetown: the proprietors and agents being Messrs. S. Davson & Co., Ltd.

There are approximately 10,000 acres of uncultivated land suitable for cane cultivation on this estate, in addition to a large area of sand reef, suitable for housing accommodation and ground provision growing.

The management informed me that the estate was very short of labour and would gladly settle 300 families immediately if available. New Amsterdam provides part of the labour supply, the labourers being transported to and fro daily by the Company's launch.

The East Indian labourers are provided with accommodation on the estate including garden plots and rice land. The question of providing the West Indians with similar facilities—*i.e.*, cane land instead of rice land—was discussed, but no conclusion arrived at, as this would be a considerable change in policy and could only be carried out by consent of the proprietors (S. Davson & Co., Ltd.) resident in England.

The factory which is owned by a separate Company, is well below its full grinding capacity and the management would gladly accept canes from any settlement scheme established on either of the banks of the Berbice River. (Please see Mara and Cruysburg). The estate is a malarial one.

ITHACA TO AUGSBERG, WEST BANK, BERBICE.

These lands which are privately owned extend along the West Bank of the Berbice River from Blairmont estate. All the cultivations, generally of plantain and ground provisions, are neglected and a luxuriant growth of jungle abounds everywhere.

Commencing from Cruysburg there are large tracts of uncultivated land of a heavy clay texture, which are suitable for rice, cane or general cultivation. The drainage trenches are overgrown, and the jungle growth is dense. The road stops at Augsburg.

Malaria is prevalent but the inhabitants made no complaint of this and were, on the whole, fairly healthy. Their chief employment is growing foodstuffs for the New Amsterdam market. When asked why they did not work on Blairmont estate they replied that "they could only earn from 6s. to 8s. a week and preferred to cultivate their village lands."

The colonization of this area is also discussed under Plantation Blairmont.

PLANTATION LA BONNE MERE.

This estate is situate on the East Coast, Demerara, adjoining Cane Grove estate and is owned by Mr. Azeez Rohoman.

The total area of the estate is 2,153 acres of which 800 acres are cultivated with the following:—

Rice	...	...	...	500 acres.
Coconuts	...	...	...	200 „
Ground Provisions	...	...	...	100 „

The total area empoldered is approximately 1,400 acres, leaving 600 acres available for cultivation. This estate had an excellent reputation as a sugar estate, but the best lands have undoubtedly since been taken up for rice cultivation. At present the uncultivated lands are leased out for pasturage purposes and grazing for 300 head is provided. Although Cane Grove could take all the cane grown on this estate, the uncultivated area would require extensive re-digging and grading of drainage and irrigation trenches and re-conditioning of dams, etc., before it could be brought under cultivation. In addition, the area adjoining the Conservancy is deep pegasse and is considered unsuitable for cultivation.

The owner wishes to sell the property, including his rice mill, for \$50,000.

Acquisition is not recommended as the latter portion of this land is already being beneficially occupied and the balance is not worth the cost which would be involved.

LUSIGNAN, MON REPOS, GOOD HOPE AND ANNANDALE.

These estates are situated on the East Coast, Demerara, approximately 10 miles from Georgetown. The local agents are Messrs. Booker Bros., McConnell & Co., Ltd., the proprietors being the Enmore Estates, Ltd.

The total area is 7,944 acres, of which 2,188 are uncultivated and residential. There is very little land available for extension, excepting on the front lands, which could be cultivated with cane and rice, if well flooded and the "soluble salts" which are inimical to cane cultivation, drained off.

The cultivation of these lands depends on —

- (1) The future price of sugar; and
- (2) The available labour supply.

The estate authorities do not wish to lease these lands, as they fear it might interfere with their present labour supply, but if labour bureaux could be successfully established in the Caribbean Islands for the supply of labour as required, consideration would be given to the cultivation of these lands with either cane or rice.

The back lands, which are heavy pegasse, become swamps during rainy seasons and are only used to a limited extent for grazing during dry periods.

PLANTATIONS ENMORE AND NON PAREIL.

These estates are situated on the East Coast, Demerara, approximately 14-16 miles from Georgetown. The agents are Messrs. Curtis, Campbell & Co., and the proprietors the Enmore Estates, Ltd.

Enmore estate is fully developed as regards cane cultivation, whilst at Non Pareil there is very little land for further extension for any settlement scheme. The uncultivated land, owing to its position and the nature of the soil, can only be satisfactorily taken in by organised estate labour.

The management of Enmore would willingly take all the cane grown at Cove and John, as their factory is not working up to its full capacity and could turn out another 1,000 tons of sugar.

The labour supply is sufficient, but the establishment of labour bureaux in the West Indian Islands for the recruitment of labour when desired would be welcomed.

LA BONNE INTENTON AND ADJOINING ESTATES OF CHATEAU MARGOT, SUCCESS, LE RESSOUVENIR, FELICITY, MONTROSE, BROTHERS, VRYHEID'S LUST, AND BETTER HOPE.

These groups of estates are situated on the East Coast, Demerara, seven to nine miles from Georgetown; the agents are Messrs. Booker Bros., McConnell & Co., Ltd., the proprietors being the Ressouvenir Estates, Ltd.

Cultivation.—The total acreage is 8,996 acres.

Cane.	Rice.	Cattle.
acres.	acres.	acres.
517,082	494	1,204
4,753,056	416	...
...	1,610 (not in use)	...
5,270,138	2,520	1,204

All the lands suitable for cane cultivation are taken up.

The heavy pegasse swamps at the back of the estates which are unsuitable for cultivation purposes are used for grazing purposes during the dry seasons.

Labour supply generally sufficient, although the establishment of labour bureaux was considered a very useful proposition.

PLANTATION OGLE.

This estate is situated on the East Coast, Demerara, approximately six miles from Georgetown. The agents are Messrs. Curtis, Campbell & Co., whilst the proprietors are the Ogle Company, Limited.

Cultivations.—All the available cane lands on this estate are being gradually taken in for cane cultivation.

Approximately 2,000 acres, which consist of heavy pegasse unsuitable for cultivation, are used for grazing during the dry weather. This area is empoldered, but the pegasse banks are occasionally burnt away during very dry weather. Approximately 450 acres and 900 acres are cultivated with ground provisions and rice respectively.

Labour supply is reported to be sufficient.

APPENDIX IX.



RETURN OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS,
BRITISH GUIANA.

RETURN OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS SHEWN ON ACREAGE TAX RETURNS OF SUGAR ESTATES FOR SIX MONTHS ENDED 31st MARCH, 1933.

Name of Estate.	Cane cultivation. (acres)	Plantains and Ground Provisions. (acres)	Rice. (acres)	Coconuts. (acres)	Plantains. (acres)	Coffee. (acres)	Rubber. (acres)	Limes. (acres)	Uncultivated (including dams, trenches and lands occupied by buildings, etc.) (acres)	Total area of Estate (empoldered) (acres)
Cane Grove	1,730	...	63	21	61	...	5	...	1,109	2,889
Enmore	1,681	...	505	655	139	...	11	...	1,833	4,829
Non Pareil	1,769	...	659	180	284	...	5	18	3,421	6,336
Lusignan	3,603	...	804	460	302	...	25	...	3,203	8,397
Le Ressovenir Estates	2,912	...	419	349	89	...	...	...	4,368	8,127
Ogle	1,412	...	943	30	547	...	...	...	1,272	4,204
Ruimveldt	770	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	410	1,196
Houston	795	52	22	30	...	...	...	...	1,079	1,978
Diamond	7,358	...	...	195	...	...	...	...	3,841	11,394
Wales	2,276	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	7,500	9,808
Schoon Ord	834	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	982	1,816
Verailles	948	...	82	21	...	...	...	...	894	1,945
Leonora	3,980	...	382	91	13	...	49	...	3,427	7,941
Uitvlugt	4,527	...	616	86	135	3	3	...	3,681	9,061
Tuschen de Vrienden	670	...	116	49	...	...	311	...	1,363	2,509
Hampton Court	827	...	381	418	5	2	...	...	1,434	3,067
Skeldon	2,465	...	...	309	...	...	...	...	1,598	4,372
Springlands	964	21	195	284	...	...	...	...	2,014	3,388
Port Mourant	3,659	...	1,680	25	37	...	...	...	3,176	8,578
Albion	4,466	...	1,161	26	16	...	...	...	2,038	7,707
Rose Hall	4,181	335	1,472	...	...	...	...	...	5,189	11,177
Providence	1,011	...	...	...	16	...	...	443	2,241	3,711
Friends	678	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	2,631	3,331
Mara	494	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,257	3,781
Blairmont	2,072	...	...	...	171	...	...	...	3,481	5,724
Bath	2,273	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,478	7,825
	68,355	482	9,410	3,257	1,858	5	408	461	70,945	145,181

APPENDIX X.

**TABLE GIVING DETAILS OF WAGES, HOURS OF WORK COST
OF LIVING, ETC., ON SUGAR ESTATES IN BRITISH GUIANA,
AS SUPPLIED BY THE IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.**

CONDITIONS AT THE PRESENT TIME.

Question.—What are the current rates of wages in your Colony for persons of the following classes:—

		TOWN.		COUNTRY.	
ARTISANS—					
Carpenters	...	per day	\$1.08 to \$1.44	96c. to	\$1.32
Masons and Plasters	...	do.	1.20 to 1.44	72c. to	1.20
Smiths	...	do.	1.20 to 1.60	...	...
Wheelwrights	...	do.	1.08 to 1.44	...	...
Shipwrights	...	do.	1.08 to 1.44	...	...
Tailors	...	do.	—	...	...
Shoemakers	...	do.	—	...	...
Painters	...	do.	84c. to 1.20	80c. to	1.08
OTHERS—					
Fitters	...	per hour	12c. to 15c.	...	...
Turners and Machinists	...	do.	20c.	...	...
Brass and Iron Moulders	...	do.	18c. to 20c.	...	...
Mechanics	...	do.	15c. to 18c.	...	...
Lorry Drivers	...	do.	15c.	...	...
PORTERS AND CARTERS—					
In country	...	per day	48c. to 60c.	...	...
In town	...	do.	64c. to 72c.	...	...
DOMESTIC SERVANTS—					
Men	...	per month	...	...	...
Women	...	do.	...	...	...
ORDINARY LABOURERS—					
Men	...	per day	64c. to 72c.	48c. to	60c.
Women	...	do.	26c. to 23c.	...	...
AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS—					
MEN—					
Cutting Canes	...	per day	} Varies on different estates—please see Table attached giving particulars of wages paid on various estates.		
Do. do.	...	per acre			
Planting Canes	...	Cane-hole			
Digging	...	per day			
Do.	...	per acre			
Trenching and Draining	...	per day			
Forking	...	do.			
Do.	...	per acre			
Hoe-ploughing	...	...	
Weeding	...	per day			
Do.	...	per acre			
Moulding	...	per day			
Do.	...	per acre			
Road Making	...	per day			
Other Labour	...	do.			
WOMEN—					
Cane Cutting, Planting, Cane-hole Digging, Trenching, Draining and Hoe-Ploughing.	} Same task rate as men, but they seldom, if ever, do this sort of work.				

Question.—With reference to Agricultural Labourers, how many hours a day are they expected to work to earn the maximum rate of wages?

Answer.—From 8 to 9½ hours a day, but much depends on the skill of the individual.

Question.—When the work is paid by task what may be the probable earnings of able-bodied labourers, men and women working 9 hours a day?

(Please see Table II. attached).

Question.—What are the statutory or usual sizes of the tasks of each kind mentioned, etc.?

Answer.—Varies so that this is virtually unanswerable.

Question.—Please state generally whether there is a demand in your Colony for emigrant artisans, labourers and others of the classes described under head I?

Answer.—There is no demand at present for artisans. There is plenty of work for all other classes of labourers, but especially for steady field labourers. Good domestic servants can always find employment. Demand for unskilled labour is decidedly on the increase.

Question.—Can persons of the labouring classes, with or without a little capital, acquire small holdings of arable land, cleared or uncleared, and on what terms?

Answer.—On nearly all Sugar Estates and elsewhere, labourers can get land on lease for terms of 2 and 3 years, the first 10 months being given free of rent. Rent as a rule is \$1 an acre per month. Land can be obtained from the Government at \$2.40 per acre freehold, or leased at 20 cents an acre, subject to Crown Lands Regulations; this latter sort of land is of course uncleared, the former is as a rule cleared and is also, if on an estate, properly drained. Village lots can also be obtained but the taxation is somewhat heavy.

Question.—What is the probable cost of living of persons of the labouring class in your Colony per head per day, including house rent, board and clothing, the diet being pickled and salted fish, meal, rice, sweet potatoes, etc.?

Answer.—Good labourers can generally get house rent free on estates, failing this, rental in villages costs about from 4c. to 8c. per day, food 18c. to 24c.

Clothing would depend a good deal on labourer, but say from \$1.20 to \$2.00 per month would be ample for ordinary wear, 4c. to 6½c. per day or altogether 26c. to 33½c. would amply cover all ordinary expenses. The calculation for food in above is very ample and in case of married people, the house rent per head would be much less. Besides this good labourers living on estates get the benefit of estate's hospital, free.

Question.—Please give any further information at your disposal on the subject of Creole Emigration, generally, to your Colony, and the chances of success that probably await industrious labourers there?

Answer.—There is a very large field for the industrious labourer and he can invariably find work to do of some class or other; the chief fault with black labourers is that they are apt to make a speciality of work, for instance a man who is a cane-cutter will do nothing else and consequently when there are no canes to be cut, he remains idle. A man who will turn his hand to any work can almost invariably find plenty of work to do, the only exception being when there is very dry weather. The demand for labour is likely to increase with the growth in the Timber, Diamond and Gold Industries. Apart from actual wages, a steady labourer can easily obtain land for growing provisions, and as the land gives very good returns living is made very cheap to those who are moderately industrious. Fish is to be had for the catching either in the fresh water canals or in the sea, and food being so easily obtainable there is a tendency amongst the black labourers generally, to get into idle habits unless their ambition is roused for some special purpose. For a hard-working industrious man accustomed to a tropical climate, this Colony is equal to any in the world.

TABLE I.

	Name of Estate.	Name of Estate.	Name of Estate.	Name of Estate.	Name of Estate.	Name of Estate.
	Hampton Court, Essequibo.	Leonora, W.C., Demerara.	Uitvlugt, W.C., Demerara.	De Kinderen, W.C., Demerara.	Versailles, W.C., Demerara.	Schoonord, W.C., Demerara.
	—	8½ hours.	9 hours.	8 hours.	8 hours.	8 hours.
Cane cutting men per day...	44c to 72c	\$1.08	80c	80c to \$1.20	60c to 72c	48c to 64c
Cane planting do. ...	40c to 56c	.56	68c	60c to .80c	40c to 48c	36c, 40c, 44c, 48c.
Cane hole digging do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	40c to 48c
Trenching and draining do. ...	40c to 56c	.56	60c	\$1.00	...	44c to 56c
Forking do. ...	...	.56	56c	60c to 80c	48c to 60c	36c to 48c
Hoe ploughing do. ...	...	...	...	60c	...	not done.
		Men Women	Men Women	Men Women		Men Women
Weeding men and women per day	34c to 42c	44c 40c	44c 44c	60c 36c	...	36c 28c
Moulding do. do. ...	34c to 42c	44c 40c	44c 44c	60c 36c	28c to 32c	32c 24c
Road making do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	48c 32c
Other labour do. do. ...	26c to 32c	64c 32c	36c, 40c 24c, 28c	...	24c to 48c	44c 28c

TABLE II.

	Name of Estate.	Name of Estate.	Name of Estate.	Name of Estate.	Name of Estate.	Name of Estate.
	Hampton Court, Essequibo.	Leonora, W.C., Demerara.	Uitvlugt, W.C., Demerara.	De Kinderen, W.C., Demerara.	Versailles, W.C., Demerara.	Schoonord, W.C., Demerara.
Agricultural Labourers—Men.						
Cutting canes ...per day	...	Varies according to weight of crop.	80c	5c to 12c per 3-rod bed.	60c to 72c	By task.
Do. ...per acre	\$ 8.28	Roughly 28c per ton of cane.	\$ 6.15	\$5 to \$10	22c to 24c per ton	\$6.34 (28 tons of cane).
Planting canes, cane-hole digging ...per day	...	...	68c	8c to 10c per 3-rod bed.	40c to 48c	By task.
Do. do. do. ...per acre	4.24	\$3.50 to \$12	\$ 9.00	\$9 to \$11	\$6 to \$7	\$7.25.
Trenching and draining ...per day	...	1½ to 2c p. ft. per rod.	06c	2½ to 3c per 3-rod bed.	...	24c per rod.
Forking ...per day	...	2c to 3½ per 3-rod bed.	...	2½ to 4c. per 3-rod bed.	48c to 60c	By task.
Do. ...per acre	2.40	\$4 to \$6	\$ 3.00	\$2.50 to \$4.00	\$2 to \$5	\$3.94.
Hoeing, ploughing, weeding ...per day	...	1½ to 3c per bed	...	1½ to 3c per bed	...	By task.
Do do do. ...per acre	1.20	\$2 to \$3.50	\$ 2.00	\$1.50 to \$3.00	...	\$1.12.
Moulding ...per day	...	1c per 3-rod bed	...	1½ to 2c per bed	40c to 48c	By task.
Do. ...per acre	1.20	\$ 1.25	\$ 2.30	\$1.50 to \$2.00	\$3.00	\$1.00.
Road making ...per day	...	...	...	...	...	40c to 48c
Other labour ...per day	36c to 44c	48c to 72c	36c to 40c	...	32c to 36c	32c to 44c
Agricultural Labourers—Women.						
Cane cutting, planting, cane-hole digging, trenching, draining and hoe ploughing.	...	...	...	...	...	\$6.34 (approx. 28 tons of cane).
Weeding ...per day	...	1½ to 3c per 3-rod bed.	...	30c to 36c	28c to 32c	By task.
Do. ...per acre	\$ 1.20	\$2 to \$3.50	\$ 2.00	\$1.50 to \$3.00	\$2.00 to \$2.50	\$1.12
Moulding ...per day	...	1c per 3-rod bed	...	30c to 36c	28c to 32c	By task.
Do. ...per acre	1.20	\$ 1.25	\$ 2.30	\$1.50 to \$3.00	\$2.00 to \$2.50	\$1.00.
Road making ...per day	...	...	...	...	...	24c to 32c
Other labour ...per day	20c to 24c	24c to 28c	24c to 28c	...	24c	24c to 28c
Children ...per day	16c to 20c	18c to 24c	16c, 20c, 24c	20c to 24c	12c to 16c	16c, 20c, 24c

APPENDIX XI.

LETTER FROM B.G. SUGAR PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION REPORTING FINDINGS OF SUB-COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO CONSIDER GOVERNMENT'S LAND SETTLEMENT AND COLONIZATION PROPOSALS AND FORWARDING ESTIMATES OF COST FROM PLNS. WALES, PHILADELPHIA, VERGENOEGEN AND DIAMOND.

(Received after the completion of the Report).

BRITISH GUIANA SUGAR PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION,
 LA PENITENCE, DEMERARA,
 British Guiana,
 3rd September, 1932.

GENTLEMEN,

With reference to the discussions that have taken place between yourselves and the Committee of this Association appointed to deal with the question of the introduction of agricultural families from the Islands for settlement on the sugar estates and adjacent lands, I am directed to say that my Committee has now fully considered this matter and is firmly of the opinion that the Government should move slowly at first and make a commencement by introducing suitable agricultural labourers for the estates for a year or two. From these the most satisfactory could be selected for settlement in the Colony. Labour Bureaux should be established in two or three of the principal Islands from which it is proposed that the settlers should come. These Bureaux would ensure a rigid selection of the immigrants to be brought in—a very necessary desideratum—and would also serve as centres to which indents for labourers could be forwarded.

Settlers from the Islands coming here without any knowledge of the special questions of drainage and irrigation could not make a success of cane-farming or any other kind of farming without first being taught, and a knowledge of these subjects could best be obtained by first working on the estates.

As regards the housing of the labourers, the estates would be prepared to erect the necessary cottages if Government advanced the required funds, which the estates would repay over a period of, say, five years.

With respect to the settlement of agricultural families on lands adjacent to the estates, owing to the present position of the Sugar Industry the estates could not empower new areas for farmers without financial assistance from the Government. The cost would be great as the enclosed estimates from Wales, Diamond and Vergenoegen will show. The estates are prepared to encourage cane-farming, but cannot at present undertake any peasant farming on their lands.

I am to add that the Planters agree with the principle of introducing agricultural families for the benefit of the Colony as a whole, and are prepared cordially to co-operate in, and assist in estimating costs of, any scheme the Government may decide upon with respect to lands outside the estates which may be available and suitable for the purpose. But until it is definitely known when settlers will be arriving, the estates will be unable to say exactly what numbers would be required either as seasonal or permanent labour on the plantations.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

B. H. BAYLEY,
Secretary.

Hon. J. MULLIN.
Captain F. BURNETT.

PLN. WALES.

SUMMARY OF TOTAL COST.

1. Cost of Water supply from Kamuni to Pln. Wales	...	... \$ 71,000
2. Connection trench to transport canes to Pln "Wales"	...	... 18,000
3. Settlers cottages, Water supply, etc.	...	... 109,200
4. Water-path connecting Estate to supply trench	...	... 7,020
5. Preparing 850 acres of land for cane	...	... 85,000
6. Equipment necessary to transport cane	...	... 43,130
Total		...\$ 333,350

24.8.32.

R. H. PAYNE.

No. 1.

PROPOSED WATER-PATH FROM A POINT AT THE SOUTH WESTERN END
OF PLN. POTOSI TO THE KAMUNI.

Cost of digging trench 24 x 6 ft. & making up high level dams, Felling			
Stumping out, & backing all pegass	...	...	\$ 30,000
PUMPING PLANT, erection (say 100 tons per min).	...	...	35,000
Sluice at Hubabu end to prevent water entering the Hubabu in times of flood	...	...	6,000
		Total	\$ 71,000

This is the first work that will have to be done. With a water supply, the following abandoned Plantations can be put into cane:—

Pln. Reinstein	...	400 acres	Freehold	owned by	Pln. Wales.
Pln. Hermitage	...	500	"	"	"
Pln. Free & Easy (about)	...	500	"	"	Blacks.
Pln. Potosi	...	630	"	"	Pln. Wales.

Total ... 2,030 acres

Plantation Potosi can be put into cane by this Company, and Plns. Reinstein and Hermitage leased out to the Government on terms to be settled later. Should this be done, Plantations Reinstein and Hermitage will have to pay a water rate to the Company, as in times of drought we will only be able to supply them with water by pumping. Mr. Seaford informs me that the Government is enquiring into the cost of this Water-path, with the idea of assisting us financially. Should the Directors entertain this, I suggest that there be no ambiguity about Plantation Wales having the absolute control of the water supply trench, as it represents nothing short of the life blood of this Plantation.

24.8.32.

R. H. PAYNE,

No. 2.

CONNECTION TRENCH TO TRANSPORT CANE FROM PLNS. REINSTEIN
HERMITAGE AND POTOSI TO PLN. WALES FACTORY.

1,000 rods at \$6	...	...	...	\$ 6,000
Aqueduct across Diversion Canal	...	...	...	10,000
Aqueduct Potosi	2			
" Free and Easy	3			
" Hermitage	2			
" Reinstein	1			
	8 at \$250 each	...	...	2,000
		Total	...	\$ 18,000

The making of the connection trench presents no difficulty, nor do the aqueducts across the draining trenches of the Estates; but the aqueduct across the Potosi Diversion Canal, which is the main relief of the flood water of the Canals Polder in heavy weather does. The trench here is about 36 ft. wide by 10 ft. deep, feeding a 16 ft. Sluice, and in heavy weather the current is fierce, so the aqueduct will have to be a large and substantial structure. Permission will have to be obtained from the Canals Polder Authority to erect this.

The estimate for the connection trench to Reinstein is based on the presumption that the Government will obtain for us a right of way through "Free and Easy," which is an undivided property owned by blacks. If this is not possible the connecting trench after reaching the Southern boundary of Potosi, will have to turn west to the end of that Plantation, and then across through Crown Land at back of Free and Easy. If it is necessary to do this, the amount required will be about \$18,000 not \$6,000 as estimated.

PLANTATION "DIAMOND."

COLONIZATION OR LAND SETTLEMENT INDUCEMENTS.

- 1. LANDS ON ESTATES:**
- (a) Are you prepared to lease suitable, uncultivated or cultivated lands on Estates for cane cultivation? }
 (b) If so, approximate acreage, on what terms and for what period? }
 (c) Is this area immediately available for cultivation? }
 (d) If the land is not irrigated or drained what would be the approximate cost of such work? }
 (e) Are you prepared to bear the whole cost of the above work, or what proportion? } The Estate is not in a position to lease land to Immigrants. It has only about 1,000 acres suitable for cane growing not under cultivation. This area will be absorbed during the next few years, meanwhile providing work for resident labourers during non-grinding seasons.
- 2. LANDS ADJOINING ESTATES:**
- (a) Are there any uncultivated lands adjoining your estate suitable for cane cultivation? } Yes, a block of land behind Oraig adjoining the Golden Grove section of this Estate, the greater portion of which would, I believe, prove suitable for growing canes.
 (b) If so, approximate acreage ... 400-500 acres.
 (c) Are such lands immediately available for cultivation? ...No.
 (d) Same as 1 (d) above ... I estimate the approximate cost of clearing the land, digging navigation trenches, draining and planting would be \$50,000 to \$60,000.
 (e) Are these lands connected with the Estates by canals, if not, approximate cost of digging canals or aqueducts? } Not connected. A double iron and concrete aqueduct costing about \$8,000 would be necessary.
 (f) Same as 1 (e) above, including construction of aqueducts? ...It is possible the proprietors would consider the building of the aqueduct if there was a prospect of sufficient cane being grown to justify the expenditure. Or they might consider the matter if they were assured the block of land would be handed over to them in the event of the Cane-Farming venture proving a failure.
 (g) If the lands are disconnected from the Estate at present would this involve any additional expenditure on existing estate drainage, such as enlarging or supplementing estate drainage trenches, kokers, pumping plant, etc.? If so, please give an estimate of the cost of this separately and state whether the estate would bear the cost of this or would expect assistance, and if so, in what form and to what extent? } The north half of the block of land could be drained through this Estate at small extra expense. Arrangements to drain the south half through the Craig South Side-line canal would be necessary.
- 3. FACTORY:**
- (a) Is your factory up to its full working capacity or are you able to take canes grown on lands under headings Nos. 1 and 2? If not, please give estimated cost of additional plant and extensions required. } The factory is capable of dealing with an additional 2,000 tons of canes without adding to the existing machinery. This extra capacity is gradually being overtaken by canes grown by the Estate.
 (b) Are you prepared to carry out such additions, at your expense? If not, what assistance do you require? } To re-model the Factory would cost about £100,000.
- 4. PERMANENT AND SEASONAL LABOUR SUPPLY:**
- (a) Is your permanent labour supply sufficient for your requirements? } Speaking generally it is, under present conditions. In fact during slack seasons it is sometimes difficult to find employment for all the labour offering.
 (b) If not, additional number required at the present time. } More labour could be employed during crop seasons April-May and October-December.
 (c) Is your seasonal labour supply sufficient for your requirements? } 100 additional labourers could usually be employed by this Estate at those times.
 (d) If not, additional number required, and for what periods. } This again largely depends on the activity or otherwise in the interior.
- 5. HOUSING ACCOMMODATION ON ESTATES:**
- (a) Have you sufficient accommodation at the present time, for such additional permanent or seasonal labour requirements, as mentioned above? } No.
 (b) If not, are you prepared to provide accommodation at your expense, or alternatively, Government to provide said accommodation, costs being repayable over a number of years. } I consider Government should advance the money for erecting houses, the cost being repayable over a number of years.
 (c) For both permanent or seasonal labour requirements, what facilities would you provide?
 (1) Would the house be provided free or at what rental? } Free.
 (2) Would you provide land for growing ground provision and grazing purposes? If so, area in each case and whether free or at what rental. } Houses might be built on quarter-acre plots which would allow of provisions being grown. Cattle could be accommodated in the Estates pastures at a monthly charge of 24s. for each head.
 (3) Free hospital and medical attention? } ...Yes.
- 6. HOUSING ACCOMMODATION ON LANDS ADJOINING ESTATES:**
- (a) Are there suitable sites for house lots on lands under heading No. 2? }
 (b) If so, what facilities and assistance are you prepared to provide. } I know of no land adjoining the Estate, not already held, which would be suitable for house plots.
 (1) In the erection of houses? }
 (2) Hospital and medical attention? }
 (3) Provision of planting material, Tops, etc.? } ...Tops could be supplied as they became available.
- 7. CONTROL:**
- (a) Are you prepared to supervise and control all re-conditioning works, cultivation, etc., on such adjoining lands? } Yes.

(NOTE.—All these questions presuppose that suitable labour will be made available from the West Indian Islands and that the necessary loan money would be made available on suitable terms. The answers will be regarded as tentative and subject to confirmation, modification, or ratification by principals in due course).

G. E. ANDERSON,
20.3.32.

Plantation "Diamond,"
E.B., Demerara,
19th August, 1932.

No. 3.

SETTLERS COTTAGES, WATER SUPPLY, GENERAL SANITATION AND DRAINAGE.

NEGRO YARD.

300 Cottages at \$300 each ...	...	...	... \$ 90,000
Levelling, draining and cleaning 50 acres for Negro yard ...	...	...	... 1,200
Foot Bridges and Latrines ...	...	...	... 6,000
Artesian Well water supply...	...	...	... 12,000
		Total ...	<u>\$109,200</u>

I have estimated for three hundred families, each family to have a cottage and three acres of cane land. The yard to be laid out according to the latest sanitary ideas.

I suggest that the northern section of Reinstein be used for this, as the land is very high and can be cleared down to the river's edge.

No. 4.

WATER-PATH CONNECTION PLN. REINSTEIN AND HERMITAGE WITH PLN WALES WATER SUPPLY TRENCH FROM KAMUNI CREEK.

Reinstein about 420 rods at \$3	...	...	... \$ 1,260
Hermitage	...	...	... 1,260
Clearing and stumping out and backing at \$2 and superintendence	...	...	... 2,500
Two Intake kokers	...	...	... 2,000
		Total ...	<u>\$ 7,020</u>

Two trenches to be dug from the Crown dam on these properties to connect up with our water supply trench, and each controlled by a small sluice there.

No. 5.

PREPARING 850 ACRES OF FOREST LAND READY FOR PLANTING WITH CANE.

4 middle walks each 750 rods at \$3.00, each	...	...	... \$ 9,400
4 Side-lines " " \$1.50 "	...	...	... 4,700
142 Cross canals at \$3 p. rd.	...	...	... 42,600
Small drains	...	...	... 10,000
Underbushing and clearing	...	...	... 8,500
Supt. Sundries, etc.	...	...	... 9,800
		Total \$100 per acre ...	<u>\$ 85,000</u>

The suggested land is in my opinion good cane land. It is high and easily drained.

Plantation Reinstein has an old 12 ft. Dutch sluice, which is in perfect condition, and quite able to drain the two properties.

No. 6.

EXTRA TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT.

25 Mules at \$300 each ...	...	...	...	\$ 7,500
100 Punts at \$300 each ...	...	...	...	30,000
600 cane slings at \$9 each ...	...	...	...	5,400
10 sets of harness at \$23 ...	...	...	...	230
			Total	\$ 43,130

I attach estimate of extra transport equipment necessary to enable us to handle this additional tonnage of cane.

PLN. UITVLUGT,
 DEMERARA,
 29th August, 1932.

F. A. MACKAY, Esq.
 Director,
 Messrs. Booker Bros., McConnell & Co., Ltd.,
 Georgetown.

DEAR SIR,

I visited Vergenoegen and Philadelphia in connection with cane-farming and in my opinion there are 800 acres at Vergenoegen suitable for cane cultivation, including 300 acres now in rice, and I give below the approximate cost of digging drainage and navigation trenches and also the cost of a floating irrigator and the construction of two aqueducts.

Two aqueducts ...	...	...	\$ 1,800
Floating Irrigator ...	...	...	4,000
Digging Drainage trenches, 2,000 rods at 48 cents	...	...	960
Digging Navigation trenches, 1,600 rods at 48 cents	...	...	768

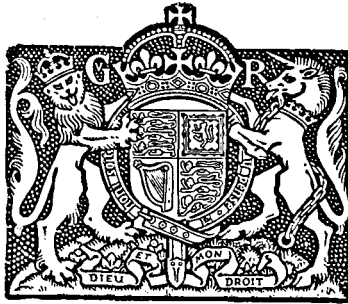
In addition to this I estimate the cost of grass-banking, planting, digging drains and oes canals, weeding, tilling and manuring, etc., at \$55 per acre.

At "Philadelphia" there are 450 to 500 acres suitable for cane cultivation and if this land is taken in it will be necessary to construct two aqueducts and all navigation and drainage trenches will have to be dug.

Yours faithfully,

A. MURISON.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL No. 16.
1935.
C.S.O. No. 1492/35.



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British Guiana.

THIRD
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,
FIRST SESSION, 1935.

REPORT
OF THE
ESSEQUIBO COAST COMMISSION

APPOINTED BY
HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING
THE GOVERNMENT, DECEMBER 31, 1934.

Printed by the Authority of His Excellency the Governor.

GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA :
"THE ARGOSY" COMPANY, LIMITED, PRINTERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH GUIANA.

No. 16,433.

1935.

**REPORT OF THE ESSEQUIBO COAST COMMISSION APPOINTED
BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE
GOVERNMENT, DECEMBER 31, 1934.**

COMMISSIONERS :

Professor the Honourable J. S. Dash, B.S.A., (Director of Agriculture),
—Chairman.

Major the Honourable J. C. Craig, D.S.O., (Director of Public Works).

The Honourable T. T. Smellie, O.B.E.

The Honourable F. J. Seaford.

The Honourable R. V. Evan Wong, B.Sc.

The Honourable E. A. Luckhoo.

G. M. Eccles, Esq.

Abdool Rayman, Esq., J.P.

With

F. Barnett, Esq. M.C., M.A. (Oxon.)—Secretary.

H. D. Huggins, Esq., M.Sc. (Cornell), Dip. Agr.—Secretary.

REPORT OF THE ESSEQUIBO COAST COMMISSION.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

By letter dated December 31, 1934, the Honourable the Colonial Secretary informed us that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government had been pleased to appoint a Commission with the following terms of reference :—

- (1) To enquire into the position which will be created in the Essequibo District if Hampton Court were abandoned as a sugar estate.
- (2) Whether other sugar estates would be prepared to give employment to labourers resident on the Essequibo Coast who will be thrown out of employment if Hampton Court is abandoned ;
 - (a) in approximately what numbers per annum and the seasons during which the labour will be required ;
 - (b) whether other estates would be prepared to establish families from the Essequibo Coast on their estates ;
 - (c) the rates of wages which should be paid for seasonal labour having regard to the fact that the labourer from Essequibo or elsewhere not resident on an estate will have to be able to maintain himself and his family wherever their home may be.
- (3) What assistance, financial or otherwise, Government should give to enable estates to erect the necessary buildings :—
 - (a) to accommodate seasonal labour,
 - (b) cottages for families.
- (4) In what manner Government could assist, financially or otherwise, in the cost of transporting labourers from the Essequibo District or elsewhere in the Colony to the estates.
- (5) To examine and report upon the effect any considerable emigration from the Essequibo District will have on the interests of proprietors in that district and whether their ability to pay
 - (i) capital cost of drainage and irrigation schemes,
 - (ii) charges for maintenance of these schemes,
 - (iii) sea defence rates, will be affected, and if so, to advise whether in this connection relief, and if so to what extent, should be given to the proprietors and others in the district.
- (6) To examine and advise upon any other matters of importance which may arise during the course of the enquiry.

2. We shall present our findings and conclusions without extensively quoting the evidence upon which they are based. In addition to the evidence we have had access to various memoranda and reports supplied by the Department of Agriculture.

3. Meetings of the Commission were held at Georgetown on January 28, February 21, March 1, March 6; at Suddie from March 21 to 23 and again at Georgetown on May 4 and 29, June 14, 18, 21, 27, July 1 and 8, 1935. The following witnesses were examined on oath :—

Hon. R. E. Brassington.
Hon. P. C. Wight, O.B.E.
Mr. W. W. Brassington.
Mr. C. J. Maggs.
Mr. John Dodds.
Mr. C. R. Jacob.
Mr. Sase Narayan.

Mr. C. R. Chan.
 Mr. S. H. Seymour.
 Mr. J. W. Gallienne.
 Mr. Deeroop Mahraj.
 Mr. C. H. Taylor.
 Mr. A. P. Singh.
 Mr. S. B. Chan-A-Shing
 Mr. A. H. Moore.
 Mr. George Bacchus.
 Mr. Cheddy.
 Mr. I. G. Rebeiro.
 Mr. D. N. Williams.
 Mr. L. M. Nightingale.

TERM OF REFERENCE (1).

To enquire into the position which will be created in the Essequibo District if Hampton Court were abandoned as a sugar estate.

4. From our own observations and from evidence obtained, it appears definite that unless sugar is cultivated rice will become the sole important industry on the Coast. At existing prices (\$1 per bag of padi), the rice industry cannot adequately maintain the population and provide the Essequibo proprietors with the means of paying rates and taxes.

5. The cultivation of other staple crops was considered but none appears to offer any solution of the problem. Ground provisions can be, and are, grown for personal use, but apparently would not be remunerative if grown on a large scale owing primarily to the lack of markets in the neighbourhood. The distance and cost of transport render competition difficult in the Town markets which are generally glutted at harvest seasons.

6. On account of the distance of the Coast from a big consuming centre, a milk trade is unlikely to develop but, with land thrown out of cultivation, expansion of the beef industry is possible. We believe, however, that a livestock industry must be considered only as an adjunct to some other industry or industries providing more employment and putting more money into circulation.

7. The existence of Hampton Court as a sugar estate, especially in recent years, has mainly affected residents from Coffee Grove and vicinity to the Pomeroon River. The middle section of the Essequibo Coast and the southern extremity are not so intimately affected. Despite this, if Hampton Court be abandoned, the position of the whole Coast will become materially worse. With the estate entirely out of operation, with no hope of finding new avenues of employment to supplement the diminishing revenue from rice, the situation on the Coast in the next few years is not difficult to visualise. Already commercial business on the Coast is in parlous straits and migration of the able-bodied will follow inevitably; with a depleted population, acreages cultivated in rice and other crops will of necessity decline; with smaller areas cultivated and diminished revenue to proprietors, charges payable to Government for sea defence, drainage and irrigation works will not be met.

8. Rice has almost entirely supplanted sugar on the Essequibo Coast. Economic equilibrium was more or less maintained so long as padi prices did not fall below \$1.50 per bag; labour tended to desert sugar for rice and the population became still further "rice-minded", especially as the outlook for sugar appeared particularly unfavourable in the years before the Olivier Commission reported in 1930 and Colonial preferences were re-imposed. With the greater independence of the rice-farmer who could at that time obtain for his padi an attractive price and because of the discipline exercised on sugar estate labour, the difficulty experienced

by the Hampton Court management was not to provide employment for the district but to secure labour even for routine operations. It is on record that in recent years when Hampton Court had 900 acres in cane and when no other sugar estate existed on the Coast, labour had to be transported from Aurora and Wakenaam in order to undertake ordinary cultural operations. As long as rice remained above the marginal figure, the commercial interests and farmers were generally content. As soon, however, as rice prices fell, and in addition unfavourable weather conditions had untoward effects upon production, the district suffered privation, and universal clamour was made for the return of sugar—a crop which, even when embarrassed by low prices, places relatively large sums of money in circulation.

TERM OF REFERENCE (2).

Whether other sugar estates would be prepared to give employment to labourers resident on the Essequibo Coast who will be thrown out of employment if Hampton Court is abandoned.

9. In considering this point we desire first to remove any illusion in regard to the attitude of the estates in other parts of the Colony. Sugar prices are already so low, and economies exercised so stringent, that there is no reasonable likelihood of the estates taking any steps solely to provide employment for labour from Essequibo or elsewhere. We, therefore, regard this term as instructing us to enquire into the amount of additional labour which the sugar industry is likely to absorb under existing conditions. The estimates submitted (paragraph 10) are based on the assumption that sugar prices will drop no lower; if prices rise appreciably the estimates may be found to be conservative. Those migrating will have to be considered, and provided for, in two categories—those in search of permanent employment and those in search of seasonal employment.

10. In regard to permanent labour, sugar estates in other parts of the Colony can, at the present time, absorb about 700 families of those thrown out of work on the Essequibo Coast—if dwellings be provided. In three years about 2,000 families could be absorbed.

11. Attention must be drawn to the fact that a large percentage of the labourers on the Essequibo Coast is unlikely to be amenable to work on sugar estates; the younger generation has become accustomed to independent peasant farming and is unwilling to submit to the discipline which work on a sugar estate entails. This section of the community finds employment in growing rice, either on rented or owned lands, in keeping stock and has, in the off-seasons in the past, obtained casual earnings due to money put into circulation by sugar. Therefore, it is probable that only the resident working population of Hampton Court, about 650, out of a total population on the Coast of about 17,000 is likely to be readily employed by other sugar estates. Labourers from Essequibo have for some time been seeking employment on sugar estates in various parts of the Colony, and, in general, have been reported on unfavourably.

12. In short, the position is that only the physically fit and tractable can and will easily obtain permanent employment on sugar estates.

13. In regard to seasonal labour, the young married or family men are those most likely to leave the district in search of employment. For moral reasons this practice is regarded as deplorable, tending as it does to aggravate the social problem. Those who have ventured forth in search of seasonal employment have in most cases been dissatisfied with the attempts made, since employment, even when obtained, did not compensate for the increased expenditure of maintaining two homes.

TERM OF REFERENCE (2) (a).

In approximately what numbers per annum and the seasons during which the labour will be required.

14. For several years now there has been a tendency for the crops of sugar estates in the Colony to increase. To some degree, increased yields and modified cultural operations have resulted in a reduction in the quantity of labour employed but, on the other hand, the extra tonnage of cane has demanded a considerable increase in labour supply for reaping, loading, transporting and manufacture. In many cases, this labour has had to be drawn from gangs which would otherwise have been employed in routine cultivation works and, consequently, the demand for casual labour is, on the whole, generally increasing during crop periods.

15. Grinding seasons are to a great extent controlled by weather conditions, and there are certain months in the year when the purity of the juice is definitely unfavourable. It follows, therefore, that with increased crops the factories have been compelled to work for longer hours throughout the year. Some of the more fortunate estates have been able to introduce continuous grinding, but there are several where this has been found impossible owing to a shortage of labour and, consequently, these have been compelled to lengthen the grinding period.

16. As a general rule, the crop season begins early in September and continues—with a shut-down for rice cutting in November—until mid-December. Operations are resumed again in about mid-January and continue until the end of April. During those months, therefore, the estates should be able to employ a considerable number of casual labourers. As the resident population is occupied with rice cultivation in June and early July, when all estates are anxious to give attention to their ratoon crops, there is also at that time casual employment offering. During late July and August, however, all cultivation works on estates are well up-to-date and, with no factories grinding, there is a minimum of work available; in fact, during those two months, difficulty is sometimes experienced in finding employment for resident labourers.

17. There are many factors which influence the supply of and demand for labour on a sugar estate, *e.g.*, weather conditions, crop results, acreage planted in rice in the vicinity, etc., and the Commission, therefore, find it impossible to put forward an estimate as to what numbers per annum will be required.

TERM OF REFERENCE (2) (b).

Whether other estates would be prepared to established families from the Essequibo Coast on their Estates.

18. There is, at present, accommodation for about 100 families on the sugar estates. As stated above, about 700 families can be absorbed so that in the first year it will be necessary to build 600 cottages. Families will be established on the estates on an extensive scale only if the cost of building these cottages be met by Government.

TERM OF REFERENCE (2) (c).

The rates of wages which should be paid for seasonal labour having regard to the fact that the labourer from Essequibo or elsewhere not resident on an estate will have to be able to maintain himself and his family wherever their home may be.

19. We do not consider that any useful purpose can be served by endeavouring to ascertain what seasonal labour should be paid "having regard to the fact that the labourer not resident on the estate will have to maintain himself and his family wherever their home may be." No sugar estate or other employer can be expected to pay higher wages solely for the reason that the employee has two homes to maintain. The basis for payment is work done.

TERMS OF REFERENCE (3) AND (4).

- (3) What assistance, financial or otherwise, Government should give to enable estates to erect the necessary buildings:—(a) to accommodate seasonal labour; (b) cottages for families.
- (4) In what manner Government could assist, financially or otherwise, in the cost of transporting labourers from the Essequibo District or elsewhere in the Colony to the estates.

20. Should it be considered that there is no alternative to migration—which has to some extent already begun—then the Commission consider that the cost of erecting cottages and of transportation will have to be borne by Government. It is estimated that the cost of housing is about \$300, and of transportation, \$10 per family. If 1,500 families leave Essequibo, the cost to Government will therefore be approximately \$465,000. The Commission are therefore of opinion that it will be in Government's interest to give sympathetic thought to, and, with as little delay as possible, adopt some course calculated to obviate the necessity for migration. Our view is that any appreciable financial outlay should be made within and not without the district. It seems a more advisable course to expend the sum envisaged in order to re-habilitate the economic position of the Essequibo rather than merely to provide for migration expenses.

TERM OF REFERENCE (5).

To examine and report upon the effect any considerable emigration from the Essequibo District will have on the interests of proprietors in that district and whether their ability to pay (i) capital cost of drainage and irrigation schemes, (ii) charges for maintenance of these schemes, (iii) sea defence rates, will be affected, and if so, to advise whether in this connection relief, and if so to what extent, should be given to the proprietors and others in the district.

21. After careful examination of conditions, we have come to the conclusion that if considerable emigration from the Essequibo Coast take place, proprietors will find themselves unable to pay (i) capital costs of existing drainage and irrigation schemes (ii) charges for maintenance of these schemes (iii) sea defence rates. These total charges amount to about \$136,000 and are made up as shown below:—

Drainage and Irrigation Rates	...	...	\$ 19,293
Sea Defence Rates	...	...	6,696
Loans outstanding on Drainage and Irrigation (proportion chargeable to proprietors) Capital and Interest	...	...	96,262
Loans on Sea Defences	...	...	14,000
			<hr/>
			\$ 136,251

22. In regard to the question of relief, if no considerable migration take place, we are of opinion that, while some proprietors are capable of paying outstanding rates and charges due to Government, there are many who are unable to meet their obligations in this respect. We therefore recommend that proprietors be allowed to pay such rates in ten equal annual instalments. Current rates, however, should be collected when due and, to ensure this, we are of opinion that any proprietor failing to meet one instalment of the funded rates or current rates in full should be called on by Government to pay immediately all outstanding rates or be put in suit.

TERM OF REFERENCE (6).

To examine and advise upon any other matters of importance which may arise during the course of the enquiry.

23. All those who gave evidence agree and the Commission concur that conditions in Essequibo at the present time are serious, that the position is consistently

becoming worse through the failure of recent padi crops, low prices and the absence of employment. The position was acute in 1933 and 1934. In 1933, emergency agricultural loans were made in the district from Unemployment Relief Funds. In 1934 further loans were made to farmers in the Pomeroun district for the special purpose of replanting cultivations destroyed by floods. From the figures given below, it will be seen that the number of licences issued in the Essequibo Fiscal District has decreased substantially; in the case of spirit shops, the number in 1934 being 76 per cent. of that in 1932 and in the case of other shops, the number in 1934 being 85 per cent. of that in 1932.

NUMBER OF LICENCES ISSUED IN THE ESSEQUIBO FISCAL DISTRICT.

Description of Licence.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Retail Spirit Shops ...	29	27	22	18
Shops Rural ...	182	180	145	128

The following statement of the business done in the case of two shops in different localities of the Coast tends to confirm the fears in regard to the true situation in the district:—

VOLUME OF BUSINESS DONE.

Year.	First Shop.	Second Shop.
1931	\$ 22,393	\$ 6,563
1932	16,907	6,916
1933	7,309	9,364
1934	3,001	4,866

From figures furnished by the District Commissioner of the collection of village rates, with the exception of the two villages of Adventure and Suddie which are at the south end of the Coast, there has been a decided drop in rates collected in 1934 as against 1933 and 1932.

24. Two factors contributing to this generally unsatisfactory condition were the unusual weather conditions of 1934 (torrential rains in the early part of the year, drought conditions during the normally rainy mid-year) and the low prices received for padi.

25. The situation which arose in 1934 in regard to rice has, without doubt, occurred previously; hence, it must be that some compensating factor, which maintained stability in those adverse years of the past, no longer contributes to the same extent to the economic well-being of the district. That factor, we consider, is the sugar industry. The reduction of expenditure at Pln. Hampton Court has markedly reduced the spending power in the immediate vicinity of the estate and repercussions have been felt throughout the Coast, extending from Aurora to the Pomeroun and even to the Essequibo Islands.

26. Rice does not create that economic stability necessary to provide the district with a dependable livelihood for the present together with any assurance for the future; on the one hand, any year's production is apt to be affected materially by weather conditions and, on the other, prices are prone to undergo marked change. It is evident therefore that during high rice prices sugar production will be embarrassed and that at such periods sugar ventures in the district will suffer. In the absence of sugar, there will take place periodically, a collapse of the economic structure of the district as soon as rice prices fall below a certain level and/or weather conditions materially reduce crop returns.

27. This is the cycle of events which may be expected to occur. If rice cultivation be attractive, two crops per annum will be planted and sugar production will be rendered difficult through labour problems. In the opinion of the Commission an adjustment in the production of sugar and rice can only take place if Essequibo is induced, either by firm persuasion or, if necessary, by legislation, to cultivate one crop of rice per annum instead of two as at present. Should this occur and sugar

be once more revived, there are certain compensating factors which appear to make up for, if not justify, the proposed change. The main considerations are:—

- (1) if one rice crop per annum is cultivated, sugar should survive. With two crops per annum, sugar will disappear. The most prosperous districts of the Colony are those where sugar and rice production has been adjusted to permit one crop of rice per annum;
- (2) the present system of growing two crops of rice per annum is already causing anxiety on account of the steadily falling yields. The average yield now obtained in Essequibo for two crops per annum is very little greater than that obtained on some areas of the Colony for one. It is therefore possible that the County's total annual output will not be affected ultimately by the change to one crop per annum;
- (3) the livestock, and more particularly the beef, industry may be extended. The rested rice lands will provide suitable pasturage and will be improved in fertility;
- (4) cane-farming where land is available, might be gradually introduced.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

28. There appear to be three courses from which Government must select:—

- (1) to allow matters to drift without taking definite action to right the situation which has given rise to this enquiry;
- (2) to provide facilities for the migration and the settlement in other parts of the Colony of labour from Essquebo;
- (3) to resuscitate the sugar industry.

29. If the first course is pursued, the Essequibo sugar industry, which is in the last stages of collapse, will completely disappear. It has been pointed out above that, in the absence of sugar, rice and such supplementary sources of income as may be obtainable cannot provide the district with an adequate means of livelihood.

30. In spite of the inevitable hardships which will be experienced, many of those residents who have purchased holdings, who own their own cottages and have lived in the locality all their lives, will not leave the district. For the section of the population remaining, Government must provide public services. It is probable that with a discontented population, having only a precarious means of livelihood, it will not be easy to maintain law and order. It is unlikely that Government will provide the same public health services as at present; this will combine with other factors, such as malnutrition etc., to make health conditions deteriorate rapidly. Apart from these considerations, which may be regarded as affecting only the district, Government revenue will be lost through decreased business; the collection of monies already spent on drainage, irrigation and sea defence works will become extremely difficult and well nigh impossible. Further, we believe that the time will arrive when Government will be compelled to provide relief of some kind for the unemployed in the district.

31. We do not recommend the first course, which, if adopted, will have consequences such as we have indicated above. Indeed, should it be adopted the second course becomes a highly probable corollary. Although it is likely that the majority of residents will remain on the Coast there are many who will migrate to other parts of the Colony in search of a livelihood. In the event of migration, it will, in our opinion, serve no useful purpose to encourage labour to settle save on sugar estates or on land adjacent to sugar estates. We do not consider it likely that the average Essequibo labourer will migrate to the interior.

32. We have already indicated (paragraph 20) what the cost to Government of organised migration is likely to be and, therefore, do not recommend the second course.

33. The third course is the re-habilitation of the sugar industry in the district.

34. At the beginning of the present century there were eight actively operating sugar estates on the Essequibo Coast—Hampton Court, Anna Regina, Reliance, Taymouth Manor, L'Union, Perseverance, Golden Fleece and Aurora. These have been abandoned as such until there remains only Hampton Court—which itself will shortly cease to operate unless financial aid be provided.

35. Some explanation may be sought of the causes for the failure of so many sugar ventures in Essequibo. From the evidence it would be extremely difficult to attribute such failure to any one particular cause, but rather to a combination of circumstances which occurred in the years closely following the Great War when sugar prices soared and suddenly fell. The uneconomic size of the factory units, lack of centralization and the increasing cultivation of rice are also factors which appear to have had some bearing on the decision to abandon sugar. Suitability of the soil for sugar was never in question although there does not appear to have been sufficient land to permit worn out fields to be rested. The problem of restoring fertility has now been overcome throughout the Colony by the practice of flood fallowing, but Essequibo, with the exception of Hampton Court, had almost ceased to be cultivated to sugar before the possibilities of flood fallowing were realised.

36. Despite the depressing history of sugar on the Coast, the Commission are of opinion that at least one sugar estate can and should be maintained in the district. In this connection, various proposals were considered, e.g., the financing of the company which at present owns Hampton Court, or alternatively, the forming of a new company to purchase and keep the estate in operation. The former proposal we do not recommend and the second we consider impracticable. There are, however, two schemes which it is intended to discuss in detail. The one is the erection of a sugar factory at Plantation Affiance and the other, the purchase of Hampton Court *cum annexis* by Government; the former was proposed by Mr. S. H. Seymour, A.M.I. Mech. E., proprietor of Plantation Affiance, and the scheme as outlined by him, in evidence before the Commission, together with his estimates (amended and submitted at a later date) for erecting and operating the factory, is shown in Appendix I attached.

37. The Commission have considered but are unable to recommend the proposals put forward by Mr. Seymour. The reasons are:—

- (1) the submitted estimates for the cost of erection of a factory are not accepted;
- (2) the estimates for operating the factory are considered too low;
- (3) a factory of the proposed size is too small to provide the employment required in Essequibo or to be operated as an economic unit;
- (4) the cost of a new factory of the required size would be prohibitive. Likewise, the capital expenditure necessary for field equipment, the layout of site, reconditioning of rice lands and canals, etc., would prove uneconomic with the existing sugar prices;
- (5) it is recognised as uneconomic and hazardous to operate a sugar factory dependent entirely on small farmers for cane as suggested;
- (6) the proposed suggestion to pay labourers part of their earnings in shares is not practicable.

38. The second scheme is that Government should purchase Hampton Court *cum annexis* and take steps to maintain the estate as an actively operating concern. A report on this property by Mr. C. H. Palmer, Manager of the Le Ressenouir Estates, East Coast, Demerara, is attached (Appendix II) and gives an estimate of capital expenditure together with estimated current expenditure and revenue for a period of five years. On the basis of these estimates, if the working loss for the first three years is included in the capital expenditure, interest at 4 per cent. allowed, and provision made for the amortisation of the capital in 40 years, Government would incur a loss of approximately \$17,420 per annum.

39. There is attached (Appendix III) a statement showing, on the one hand, the probable expenditure to be made by Government if Hampton Court is abandoned with the subsequent desertion of Essequibo by a part of the population, and, on the other hand, the estimated cost if Hampton Court is maintained. It is shown (Appendix III) that the annual deficit is estimated at approximately \$17,420 if Hampton Court is maintained on the lines recommended in the Palmer report. If sugar does not survive, migration follows and the estimated cost is shown to be about \$601,251. Interest at 4 per cent. on this sum amounts to approximately \$24,060 per annum. Hence, on the figures submitted there is a difference of \$6,000—\$7,000 per annum in favour of carrying on the estate. These figures are based on the assumption that sugar, together with its by-products, will nett about \$45 per ton and that it will be necessary to remove and provide accommodation for 1,500 families or about 7,000 people. Any variation in the sugar market will naturally affect the figures given, but we do not consider the price of sugar to the local manufacturer likely to reach a much lower level; if it did, the collapse of the Colony's economic structure would seem inevitable.

40. The Commission are prepared to accept Mr. Palmer's figures and recommendations. Therefore, provided Government consider that they owe an obligation to the people of Essequibo, we recommend that Government purchase Hampton Court *cum annexis* to be maintained as a sugar estate. We recommend that the estate be bought, but make the following provisos:—

- (1) that the maximum purchase price for the whole property as it existed at the time of Mr. Palmer's report be \$100,000;
- (2) that all monies due to Government by the present Company be deducted from the purchase price;
- (3) that the property should be placed under the management of one of the four big sugar interests of the Colony, the assignee Company to be empowered to manage the estate on exactly the same business lines as other properties already owned by the Company;
- (4) that Government should appoint a Board of Control. The Board should consist of not more than three persons, *viz.*, a Government Official, a member of the firm that manages the property and a third appointee who may be either a merchant or a planter and who should be Chairman of the Board. Meetings should be held at least once a month and a nominal fee paid for each attendance;
- (5) that the size of the sugar cultivation should be limited to 1,500 acres as recommended in Appendix II. paragraph 73. This size it is considered will provide adequate relief for the district;
- (6) that cane-farming should be encouraged but limited to 30 per cent. of the factory's output;
- (7) that Government take steps from the outset to limit the cultivation of rice to one crop per annum.

41. We are aware that any measure adopted to restrict the planting of rice to one crop per annum is likely to meet with some popular opposition on the grounds that an encroachment is being made on the liberty of the subject. Nevertheless, measures of this kind have been, and are, adopted where the eventual benefits to be derived by an agricultural community justify. We may instance, for example:—

- (1) in Java, the Sugar Producers are prohibited from growing two successive crops of cane on the same lands;
- (2) in the United States of America the Agricultural Adjustment Act definitely restricts the areas in each district to be planted to certain crops by the individual;
- (3) on the basis of the Chadbourne plan, Cuba and other countries placed a limit on the output of individual local sugar-producing companies;
- (4) the essential feature of the Marketing Act, recently introduced in Great Britain, is that where the majority of producers of a commodity desire to

market a product collectively, the minority may be compelled by law to do likewise ;

(5) in those West Indian islands where cotton production is important there is a definite period of the year—the closed season—when the cultivation not only of cotton but of related plants such as sorrel and okra is prohibited. Recently, the cultivation of cotton in Barbados was prohibited for 12 months. In some instances similar restrictions are placed on the planting of corn and related crops in the vicinity of sugar-cane.

42. We recommend, further, that, if some time must elapse before any decision can be made, Government take immediate steps to lease the property with the option of purchase. The present owners have ceased all cultural operations and the longer the time elapsing before work is renewed the greater will be the cost of bringing the estate back into cultivation. Such factors as the scarcity of planting material will also greatly retard the rate at which extension can be made.

43. Attached, as Appendix IV., are the conditions recommended to be embodied in the proposed lease.

44. It is our opinion that no private enterprise will undertake the speculation of running Hampton Court as a sugar estate. In principle, we are unanimously opposed to Government's entering upon commercial ventures ; yet, under the circumstances indicated in this report, we recommend that Government accept the responsibility provided Government is of opinion that obligation to the people of Essequibo makes it incumbent to pursue such a course.

45. In a letter dated February 8, 1935, we were instructed by the Honourable the Colonial Secretary that Wakenaam and Leguan were to be included in the scope of this enquiry. In Wakenaam and Leguan, apart from rice, the sale of milk and vegetables is the only important source from which supplementary earnings are obtained. It has been brought to our notice that the milk trade of these islands is at a disadvantage on account of the relatively high freight rates. We are aware that handling expenses of produce shipped from Wakenaam and Leguan to Georgetown are necessarily high on account of transshipment charges. Nevertheless, we recommend that the question of transport costs be brought to the attention of the Transport and Harbours Department with a request from Government for favourable consideration. The residents in Wakenaam will be benefited by better communication with Georgetown ; if practicable, attention should be given to this point but we desire to point out that if employment is provided in Essequibo, Wakenaam will also share the benefits. With the present economic outlook it is not recommended that heavy expenditure be incurred by Government in either of these islands.

46. The Commission desire to sound a note of warning. Some time may elapse before Government decide on the course to be taken. Should market conditions change in the meanwhile—which may be caused, almost suddenly, by prolonged drought or some other adverse weather conditions, say in competing rice countries—and rice prices rise, a quick reaction is likely to take place in Essequibo and fears for the district will be temporarily allayed. We consider that the assumption, which is then likely to be generally made, that the Essequibo problem will have been solved will be erroneous. In the absence of sugar it would be only a question of time before existing conditions recur.

47. Certain other points emerged from the enquiry and we consider it desirable to make reference to the more important.

48. In connection with the suggestion that the livestock industry be extended, it is recommended that Government give consideration to the placing of beef bulls at stud in the district. We are aware that similar encouragement has already been provided for milk production.

49. It was drawn to our attention that much difficulty was experienced because the main drainage outlets of the Coast were not cleared expeditiously by proprietors. The Director of Public Works is of opinion that considerable improvement would be effected by the use of a self-propelled mud barge 22 ft. x 6 ft. 6 ins. x 3 ft. deep, equipped with one 14 ins. Gill Propulsion unit and one 14 ins. Gill Pump to deliver 3,000 gallons per minute, estimated to cost £1,200 c.i.f. The proprietors should be encouraged to combine with a view to purchasing this unit and Government might then consider rendering some financial assistance for the project.

50. In paragraph 23 reference is made to loans granted to certain proprietors and we recommend that every effort should be made to collect such loans when due.

51. The position in regard to Anna Regina also arose for consideration. We were informed by the Director of Agriculture that a decision in regard to future policy and financing of the activities associated with the properties is urgently required. More recently, the estate has been leased in an effort to solve the difficulties which have arisen, but others are likely to arise in connection with the satisfactory maintenance of the properties under a lease. If sugar is resuscitated, the condition of the tenants will, without doubt, improve. On the other hand, we are convinced that, in general, the estate is a burden to Government which is not constituted to undertake commercial ventures. We therefore recommend that all the properties, including Bush Lot, be sold, especially as we feel assured that Government has already secured all the information likely to be obtained from the experiment for which they were purchased.

52. We desire to place on record our appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. F. Burnett, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Secretary during the early stages of the Commission, and by Mr. H. D. Huggins, Agricultural Superintendent, Secretary during the later stages.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's obedient servants,

(Sgd.) J. SYDNEY DASH, Chairman.
 " JOHN C. CRAIG, Member.
 " THOS. T. SMELLIE, "
 " F. J. SEAFORD, "
 " R. V. EVAN WONG, "
 " G. M. ECCLES, "
 " E. A. LUCKHOO, "
 " A. RAYMAN. "

H. D. HUGGINS,
 Secretary,
 July 8, 1935.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.—Proposals for the erection and operation of a Sugar Factory at Pln. Affiance, Essequibo, by S. H. Seymour, A.M.I., Mech. E.

APPENDIX II.—Report on the possibilities for sugar production of Pln. Hampton Court *cum annexis* by C. H. Palmer, Manager, Pln. La Bonne Intention.

APPENDIX III.—Estimates of (A) Comparative Costs of resuscitating the Sugar Industry in Essequibo and (B) abandoning sugar with consequent migration.

APPENDIX IV.—Recommendations in regard to the terms on which Pln. Hampton Court should be leased.

APPENDIX I.

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION AND OPERATION OF A SUGAR FACTORY AT PLN. AFFIANCE, ESSEQUIBO.

By S. H. SEYMOUR, A.M.I. MECH. E.

My proposals for the future are that a New Modern Cane Sugar Factory be erected in Essequibo, situated at Pln. Affiance, which is exactly half way from Supenaam to Charity. The Scheme, a co-operative one, to be partly sponsored by the State, and machinery purchased through the Trade Facilities Act or other avenues open to Government. Interest and Sinking Fund to be provided for in drafting detailed plan of operation. The cost will be \$140,000 of which \$110,000 will be required for purchase of machinery and \$30,000 for erection of Factory and installation of machinery. Under separate head I will give other details. Capital \$140,000 by issuing of Shares at \$1 to be raised by Share Certificate of one dollar denomination—\$110,000 be guaranteed by Government; the remaining \$30,000 to be raised by the Essequibo people and throughout the Colony. Possibly the Colonial Development Fund would be available, and interest charge free say for the first three or more years.

FACTORY.

To be erected using Green Heart materials from Essequibo sawyers, a minimum part payment will be Share Certificate for every \$100 worth of materials.

LABOUR.

All labour employment in erecting Factory and installation of machinery to be paid at reduced rates, and minimum part payment be made in Share Certificates.

TRANSPORT OF MACHINERY.

From Georgetown by Essequibo punts at reduced rates, and part payment be by Share Certificates.

SUPERVISION OF ERECTION.

To be carried out by Mr. S. H. Seymour free, other than out of pocket expenses.

LEGAL WORK.

To be carried out by Mr. W. I. Souza, Solicitor, voluntarily.

FACTORY SITE AND AVAILABLE LAND.

To be given free by the Taymouth Manor Trading Co. Ltd. cost of Transport of same to be borne by the Sugar Company.

FARMERS' CANES.

A maximum tonnage by each farmer to be paid for by Share Certificates, extending over a period of years.

FACTORY STAFF.

A minimum of weekly or monthly earnings be deducted, and paid for by Share Certificates.

FACTORY CAPACITY.

Fifteen tons cane per hour, grinding night and day could produce annually 5,000 tons sugar. It is proposed to produce a minimum of 500 tons Sugar for the first crop.

TRANSPORT.

First by road, farmers cultivating all available lands around home lots and nearby areas, proprietors their available Estate lands. As cultivation is extended the navigation canal extending from Pln. La Belle Alliance in the north to Pln. Johanna-Cecilia in the south would be utilised, first by concentrating on the near points, and gradually extending.

CROP FINANCING.

Operated by the existing Co-operative Credit Bank or better still special funds for the purpose, at a lower interest rate. Proprietors of Estate to guarantee all loans to their farmers and villagers by a small committee set up for Cane Farming purposes. The Committee of management to be responsible to inspect all work done, and advances not to exceed 50 per cent. of the actual work based on a definite scale, for each part or portion of the work.

PAYMENT OF CANES.

By tons, delivered at Factory platform scale.

TOTAL SHARE CAPITAL.

Issued at one dollar denomination face value ...	...		... \$ 140,000
Cost of erecting Factory at Affiance, in running order (see page 24) ...	...	\$ 118,877	
Unforeseen expenditure ...	...	5,123	
Working Capital ...	...	16,000	
		\$ 140,000	\$ 140,000

FACTORY PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Revenue for 1st year—			
175 tons sugar for local sale at \$75	...	...	\$ 13,125
325 tons sugar for export & by-products at \$45 per ton	...	...	14,625
Expenditure—			
Labour (as per page 21) per ton sugar...	\$ 1 55		
Bags and twine per ton sugar	... 1 26		
Lime 20, Lubricating Oil 25	... 45		
Supplies per ton sugar	... 18		
Leading punt, with sugar	... 26		
500 tons sugar at	4 00	\$ 2,000	
Punt freight to Town on 325 tons sugar at \$1.20 per ton	...	390	
Wharfage, at 36 cents per ton for 325 T	...	117	
Staff—Engineer-Manager per annum	...	480	
Part-time clerk, at \$15 per m.	...	180	
Engineer foreman, \$25	...	300	
Chemist and Cane Farm Overseer	...	300	
Excise Tax on 175 tons Sugar at 75 cents	...	2,940	
Water Rate, per annum	...	50	
5,500 tons canes at \$2.50	...	13,750	
Reserve Fund	...	2,823	
Profit for year	...	4,420	
		<u>\$ 27,750</u>	<u>\$ 27,750</u>

OPERATING COST OF SUGAR FACTORY GRINDING 10 TONS CANE PER HOUR AND PRODUCING 14 TONS SUGAR PER DAYS OF 15 HOURS EACH.

Mill House—			
1 man (1) Cane weigher and checker	...	\$ 1 00	
18 men supplying cane carrier at 40	...	7 20	
1 man, cane carrier clutch	...	40	
2 boys docking punts, 32	...	64	
1 man, engine driver	...	72	
1 boy, engine driver	...	24	
1 man, mill hand and engineer, 60	...	60	
2 women, cleaning and attending mills, 24	...	48	\$ 11 28
Boiling House—			
1 man, liming tanks	...	32	
1 woman, liming tanks	...	24	
1 man, clarifiers	...	48	
1 man, clarifiers	...	32	
1 man, Triple	...	72	
1 man, Triple	...	28	
1 man, presses	...	48	
1 boy, presses	...	28	
1 Panboiler	...	1 00	
1 Panboiler	...	72	
1 boy, Panboiler	...	28	
1 man, centrifugals and Air Pump	...	60	
1 boy, centrifugals and Air Pump	...	24	5 96
Curing House—			
1 man, driving centrifugal engine	...	48	
1 boy, driving centrifugal engine	...	24	
Curing 14 tons 1st Sugar at 10 cents	...	1 40	
Curing 1.5 tons 2nd Sugar at 80 cents	...	1 20	3 32
Sugar House—			
1 man, weighing and bagging	...	40	
1 boy, weighing and bagging	...	24	64
Boiling House—			
1 boiler feed	...	72	
1 boy...	...	28	
3 firemen at 36 cents	...	1 08	2 08

Brought forward . . . . .	...	...	...	\$	23 28
Miscellaneous—					
1 boy, water pump	...	...	...		28
1 boy, electric light	...	...	...		40
1 watchman	...	...	...		28
3 general porters at 40 cents	...	...	...	1	20
2 women cleaning factory, at 24 cents	...	...	...		48
					<u>2 64</u>
					\$25 92

MACHINERY FOR PROPOSED SUGAR FACTORY DESIGNED TO CRUSH ABOUT 10 TONS OF CANE PER HOUR AND TO PRODUCE 96° RAW SUGAR.

ITEM 1.—ONE CANE CARRIER 36 ins. wide x 80 ft. long with mild steel Framing, roller type Chains, corrugated overlapping steel Slats, Friction Driving Clutch, and Driving Chains and Sprockets for driving from the Crusher. WILL COST ... \$1,440

ITEM 2.—ONE SET OF HIGH SPEED HEAVY DUTY REVOLVING CANE KNIVES to suit above Carrier having straight ended tempered steel Knives secured to cast steel Hubs, two Blades per Hub, mounted on mild steel Shaft running in self-aligning ring-oiled Bearings.

MILD STEEL COVERING HOOD over the above Knives with hinged flap doors.

ONE VERTICAL STEAM ENGINE directly coupled through Flexible Coupling to the above Knives and suitable for developing 40 B.H.P. when running at 500. R.P.M. Engine provided with all usual fittings and mountings including Steam and Exhaust Valves, Crankshaft Governor, forced Lubrication, Steam Separator, Foundation Bolts, etc.

WILL COST ... \$1,536

ITEM 3.—ONE CANE CRUSHER having three rollers 23 ins. dia. x 36 ins. long of our special hard coarse grained cast iron secured to mild steel Shafts. All Rollers to have deep intermeshing circumferential grooves and front and top Rollers also to have longitudinal chevron grooves. Top Roller to have loose Flanges of steel mixture secured by steel Tap Bolts. Pinions of cast steel, Pinion Guard and Grease Trough of sheet steel, Bedplate of cast iron, Headstocks and Side Covers of steel mixture, Through Bolts of high tensile steel, Bushes of hard gunmetal with screw Adjustment to the Side Rollers. Heavy cast-steel Trashbar of our adjustable rigid type with renewable Trashknife, Scraper Gear for top and back Rollers, Lubricators, Foundation Bolts, etc.

TWO CANE MILLS each having three Rollers 22½ ins. dia. x 36 ins. long and similar to the Crusher specified above, but without chevron grooves.

THREE SETS OF HYDRAULIC PRESSURE REGULATING GEAR for the top Rollers of the above Crusher and Mills, comprising cast steel Top Caps with Bayonet type Covers and steel pressure Pads and Plungers, Hydraulic Leathers, etc.

THREE DIFFERENTIAL SUSPENDED TYPE HYDRAULIC ACCUMULATORS with mild steel Framing and cast iron weights.

ONE HAND OPERATED HYDRAULIC PUMP with the necessary Connecting Piping and Valves.

ONE SET OF COMPOUND SPUR GEARING for driving the above Crusher and Mills from one Engine, having cast steel Wheels and Pinions with machine cut teeth to the first motion and machine moulded teeth to the second motion. Mild steel Gear Shafts carried in heavy cast iron white metal lined Plummer Blocks, all supported on the Gearing Frame built up from rolled steel sections. Tail-bars and mild steel, Coupling Boxes of steel mixture with reinforcing Rings shrunk on, Lubricators, foundation Bolts, etc.

ONE HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE having Cylinder 18 ins. dia. x 30 ins. stroke fitted with Piston Valve and Link Motion Reversing Gear. Engine provided with heavy Flywheel turned on rim, and all usual fittings and mountings including Steam and Exhaust Valves, High Speed Governor, Lubricators, Drain Cocks, Escape Valve, foundation Bolts, etc. Cylinder lagged and covered with planished sheet steel: handrailing round crankend of Engine and Flywheel.

TWO INTERMEDIATE CARRIERS between the above Crusher and Mills of the Scraper type with mild steel Troughs, malleable cast iron Chains with Steel Scrapers, Sprocket Wheels, Shafts and Bearings, Friction Driving Clutch, and Driving Chains and Sprockets for driving from Mills.

IRONWORK for Megass Elevator 24 ins. wide x, about 30 ft. centres comprising two strands of Chain, Sprocket Wheels with Shafts and Bearings, Disengaging Driving Clutch, and Driving Chain with Sprockets for driving from last Mill. Wood Framework and Scrapers to be provided by purchasers at site.

ONE OVERHEAD TRAVELLING CRANE for Mill House with a lifting capacity 4 tons and a span of about 40 ft. and arranged for all Motions to be operated by hand Chains from Floor Level. Gantry to be provided by purchaser with Buildings.

Carried forward ... \$ 2,976

Brought forward	...	...	...	\$ 2,976
<p>ONE MILD STEEL RAW JUICE RECEIVING TANK 8 ft. x 4 ft. x 4 ft. divided into two compartments and fitted with two perforated brass Strainers.</p> <p>ONE HORIZONTAL DUPLEX RETURN JUICE PUMP having brass fitted Pump Ends and all usual fittings and mountings.</p> <p>ONE HORIZONTAL DUPLEX MAIN JUICE PUMP having brass fitted pump ends and all usual fittings and mountings.</p>				
			WILL COST ...	\$26,208
<p>ITEM 4.—TWO MILD STEEL JUICE LIMING TANKS 5 ft. dia. x 5 ft. 6 ins. deep with perforated Coils for Air Agitation.</p> <p>ONE STEAM DRIVEN AIR COMPRESSOR with Air Receiver for supplying compressed air to the Liming Tanks.</p> <p>ONE MILD STEEL LIMED JUICE RECEIVING TANK 7 ft. x 4 ft. x 4 ft.</p> <p>ONE HORIZONTAL DUPLEX JUICE HEATER PUMP having brass fitted Pump Ends with all usual fittings and mountings.</p> <p>ONE HORIZONTAL JUICE HEATER having Heating Surface of 400 sq. ft. having mild steel Body, steel mixture Headers and Tubeplates, steel mixture hinged doors and solid drawn brass Tubes 1½ ins. o/d. x 16 W.G. thick expanded in place. Heater provided with Steam and Exhaust Valves, Escape Valve, Steam Trap, Air Cocks, and Thermometer, also lagging of hair felt covered with varnished pine strips.</p> <p>ONE MILD STEEL VAPOUR SEPARATOR.</p> <p>TWO MILD STEEL ELIMINATORS each 5 ft. 6 ins. square x 4 ft. deep with Gutters round top; Heating Coils of solid drawn copper tubing, Steam Valves, Run-off Cocks etc.</p> <p>FIVE MILD STEEL SUBSIDERS each 7 ft. x 5 ft. x 5 ft., with Decanting Cocks, Bottom Run-off Plugs, etc.</p> <p>ONE MILD STEEL CLEAR JUICE RECEIVING TANK 7 ft. x 4 ft. x 4 ft.</p> <p>ONE HORIZONTAL DUPLEX CLEAR JUICE PUMP having brass fitted Pump End with usual fittings and mountings.</p>				
			WILL COST ...	\$3,864
<p>ITEM 5.—ONE MIRRLEES SPECIAL TRIPLE EFFECT EVAPORATOR and VESSELS 4 ft. 6 ins. dia. with a total heating surface of 2,990 sq. ft. Evaporator Vessels constructed of cast iron and Calandrias fitted with solid drawn brass Tubes expanded into mild steel Tubeplates. Evaporator provided with all usual fittings and mountings including High and Low Pressure Steam Stop Valves, Steam Trap, Pressure Gauge for first Calandria, Vacuum Gauges, Thermometers, Juice and Syrup Regulating Cocks, Syrup Tester, Hinged Manddoors, Sight and Light Glasses with brass Frames and I.R. Joint Rings, Steaming Connections for Glasses, Steam-out Valves, Wash-out Cocks, Incondensable Gas Connections, etc. Evaporator Bodies lagged with hair felt and covered with varnished pine strips.</p> <p>ONE VAPOUR ISOLATING VALVE for last Vessel.</p> <p>TWO HORIZONTAL DUPLEX PUMPS for Condensate and Syrup Extraction having brass fitted Pump Ends with water sealed Glands and all usual fittings and mountings.</p>				
			WILL COST ...	\$7,584
<p>ITEM 6.—THREE MILD STEEL VACUUM PAN SYRUP SUPPLY TANKS each 6 ft. x 5 ft. x 5 ft. in one Nest.</p> <p>THREE MILD STEEL MOLASSES BLOW-UP TANKS each 6 ft. x 5 ft. x 5 ft. in one Nest, fitted with perforated Blow-up Coils, Steam Stop Valves, etc.</p> <p>ONE CAST IRON COIL TYPE VACUUM PAN 7 ft. dia. with a total heating surface of 288 sq. ft. and a maximum strike capacity of about 10½ tons of massecuite. Coils of solid drawn copper tubing supported by brass Clips from mild steel Stay Bars. Pan provided with all usual fittings and mountings including High and Low Pressure Steam Stop Valves, Steam Trap and Pressure Gauge, for each Coil: Charging and Discharge Valves, Vacuum Gauge Thermometer, Proofstick, Test Cock, Hinged Manddoor, Sight and Light Glasses with brass Frames and I.R. Joint Rings, Steaming Connections to Glasses, Steamout Valves, Wash-out and Air Cocks, etc. Pan Body and Saveall lagged with hair felt and covered with varnished pine strips.</p> <p>ONE CAST IRON CALANDRIA TYPE VACUUM PAN 7 ft. dia. with a total heating surface of 384 sq. ft. and a maximum strike capacity of about 10½ tons of massecuite. Calandria fitted with solid drawn brass Evaporating Tubes, expanded into mild steel Tubeplates, and mild steel Central Circulating Tube. Pan provided with all usual fittings and mountings generally as specified in the Coil Pan above.</p> <p>TWO VAPOUR ISOLATING VALVES fitted in Savealls of the above Pans.</p> <p>CUT-OVER CONNECTIONS with Valves between the above two Pans.</p>				
			WILL COST ...	\$ 6,744
<p>ITEM 7.—ONE CAST IRON CENTRAL BAROMETRIC CONDENSER for dealing with the vapour from the last vessel of the Evaporator and from the two Pans, with Barometric Column, Internal Baffles, external Separator, and Injection Sluice Valve.</p>				
Carried forward	...	...	...	\$47,376

Brought forward	...	...	...\$ 47,376
THE NECESSARY CAST IRON FLANGED VAPOUR, AIR and WATER PIPING.			
ONE HORIZONTAL DRY AIR PUMP having steam Cylinder 12 ins. dia. and slide Valve type Pump Cylinder 17 ins. dia. x 16 ins. stroke provided with all usual fittings and mountings including Steam and Exhaust Valves, High Speed Governor, Lubricators, Drain Cocks, foundation Bolts, etc., Steam Cylinder lagged and covered with planished sheet steel. Pump Cylinder water jacketed and connecting Piping and Cocks.			
ONE MIRRLEES HORIZONTAL SPINDLE SPLIT CASING INJECTION WATER PUMP capacity 85,000 gallons per hour constructed with cast iron Casing, gun-metal Impeller and mild steel Spindle. Pump mounted on Combination bedplate and direct coupled to Vertical High Speed Enclosed Forced Lubricated Steam Engine with all usual fittings and mountings.			
		WILL COST	... \$ 6,144
ITEM 8.—SIX MILD STEEL UNJACKETED "U" TYPE CRYSTALLIZERS each having a capacity to take a full strike of one of the Vacuum Pans with Stirrer Gear, Worm and Worm Wheel Driving Gear, Discharge Valves, Supporting Cradles, etc.			
FOUR SETS OF GRID TYPE WATER COOLING COILS for four of the above Crystallizers with Supporting Stays, Manifold Pipes, Water Cocks, etc.			
EIGHT 30 ins. dia. x 18 ins. deep BELT DRIVEN SUSPENDED TYPE CENTRIFUGAL MACHINES arranged in two batteries of three and five machines respectively. Centrifugals to have mild steel Framing, Distributing Mixers, Steaming Apparatus, Molasses Gutters, Pumps and Tanks, Sugar Conveyors and Elevators, etc.			
ONE ROTARY SUGAR DRYER 3 ft. dia. x 20 ft. long with Feed Gear, steam heated Air Heater, Centrifugal Air Extraction Fan, Driving Gear, etc.			
ONE HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE for driving the Crystallizers, Centrifugals and Sugar Dryer and all usual fittings and mountings, also the necessary countershafting with Brackets, Bearings, Pulleys and Belts.			
		WILL COST	... \$ 14,112
ITEM 9.—TWO MILD STEEL SCUM BLOW-UP TANKS each 4 ft. x 4 ft. x 4 ft. in one Nest with perforated Blow-up Coils and Steam Stop Valves.			
ONE HORIZONTAL DUPLEX SCUM PUMP having brass fitted Pump Ends with Ball Valves, and all usual fittings and mountings.			
THREE FILTER PRESSES of the Plate and Frame type each having 30 chambers 31½ ins. square giving a filtering surface of 366 sq. ft. per press. Presses provided with all usual fittings and mountings including Scum Inlet Valves, Clear Juice Run-off Cocks, Receiving Gutters, Drip Trays, Steam-out Valves, Air Cocks, etc.			
ONE SET CLOTHS for each Filter Press.			
ONE MILD STEEL PRESS WASHING TANK 4 ft. x 4 ft. x 4 ft.			
ONE HORIZONTAL DUPLEX PRESS WASHING PUMP having brass fitted Pump Ends with all usual fittings and mountings			
		WILL COST	... \$ 3,216
ITEM 10.—ONE MILD STEEL CLOSED BOILER FEED TANK 4 ft. 6 ins. dia. x 11 ft. long with usual fittings and mountings.			
TWO VERTICAL SINGLEX BOILER FEED PUMPS 8½ ins. x 6 ins. x 13 ins. having brass fitted Pump Ends and all usual fittings and mountings.			
ONE MILD STEEL HOT WATER TANK 6 ft. x 5 ft. x 5 ft.			
ONE MILD STEEL COLD WATER TANK 6 ft. x 5 ft. x 5 ft.			
ONE HORIZONTAL DUPLEX WATER SERVICE PUMP having brass fitted Pump Ends and all usual fittings and mountings.			
		WILL COST	... \$ 1,176
ITEM 11.—NECESSARY PIPING, VALVES, COCKS, GUTTERS, ETC. for factory for Steam, Exhaust, Juice, Syrup, Water, etc., also non-conducting Composition for covering the Steam and Exhaust Pipes.			
		WILL COST	... \$ 8,472
ITEM 12.—NECESSARY MILD STEEL STAGING for the above Plant comprising rolled steel Columns and Beams with Baseplates, Angle Brackets, foundation and other Bolts, etc., also steel Staircases and Balusters with double Handrailing. Wood Flooring for Platforms to be provided by purchaser at site			
		WILL COST	... \$ 4,800
ITEM 13.—ONE ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANT for factory comprising 12 K.W. Generator for 220 Volts D.C., mounted on combination Bedplate and direct coupled to vertical high speed enclosed forced lubricated Steam Engine with all usual fittings and mountings, also Main Switch Board, Wiring, Brackets, Lamps, etc.			
		WILL COST	... \$ 2,160
		TOTAL COST OF ABOVE PLANT	... \$ 87,456
Approx. EXTRA for Insurance and Freight GEORGETOWN	...		... 9,792
Page 24.—Items 14 to 22	...		... 7,824
		TOTAL	<u>\$ 105,072</u>

CONTINUATION OF MACHINERY FOR PROPOSED SUGAR FACTORY DESIGNED TO CRUSH ABOUT
10 TONS OF CANE PER HOUR AND TO PRODUCE 96° RAW SUGAR.

ITEM.		
14.	One Sterling Boiler 4,830 sq. ft. heating surface with furnace and brick work, (From Anna Regina)	\$ 1,920
15.	One Mild Steel Self supporting Chimney 6 ft. dia. 160 ft. high, complete with erecting gear, steel inspection ladder, foundation bolts etc. Freight to Georgetown on Chimney	1,872 192
16.	Necessary legging for Live steam piping, throughout the factory, complete with wire netting, wire and bituminous paint Freight to Georgetown	600 48
17.	Megass conveyor and Engine for same (From Anna Regina)	480
18.	Engineers' Tools	480
19.	Laboratory Equipment	480
20.	Two scales for weighing Sugar	72
21.	Molasses tank, Second hand, 25,000 gallons.	720
22.	One 12 H.P. Engine for driving crystallizers over the week end	960
		\$ 7,824

DETAILED COST OF ERECTING CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORY COMPLETE AT AFFIANCE, IN
RUNNING ORDER.

1.	Transporting all machinery from Georgetown to site (approximate weight) 450 tons	\$ 800
2.	Lumber (Local) 30,000 sq. ft. B.M. at 5 cents	1,500
3.	Galvanised Sheets, 22,000 sq. ft. at 4 cents Freight and Transport	440 15
4.	Bolts, Nuts, Iron rods, nails, hinges etc.	500
5.	Excavating for foundation, levelling site, roads and bridges, Mill Dock etc.	1,200
6.	Carpenters and labourers erecting buildings	1,200
7.	Concrete foundations and flooring throughout buildings, 500 cu. yard	3,100
8.	Labour putting down concrete...	500
9.	Carpenters making forms	150
10.	Labour installing machinery	1,200
11.	Building concrete cane carrier pit	250
12.	Wiring buildings and fitting electric light	750
13.	10,000 new fire bricks	500
14.	Sundry pipes, fittings etc.	500
15.	Second hand platform scales—capacity 10 tons, estimated cost, Georgetown	1,000
16.	Erection of scale	200
		\$ 13,805
	Cost of machinery	105,072
	Total cost	\$ 118,877

APPENDIX II.

REPORT ON THE POSSIBILITIES FOR SUGAR PRODUCTION OF PLANTATION HAMPTON COURT, *CUM ANNEXIS*.

BY C. H. PALMER, MANAGER, PLN. LA BONNE INTENTION.

This Estate has an area of 5,249 acres of empoldered land of which 2,917, the first depth, is freehold and the second depth, 2,332 acres, is Crown land leased at a rental of 20 cents an acre. The empoldered area is well and conveniently laid out for the purpose of sugar cultivation. Immediately aback of the second depth, and running the exact width of the Estate, is an area of 2,631 acres of virgin land conveniently situated for empoldering. This area is higher at the Windsor Castle and running down to a lower level at the Walton Hall side of the Estate. Adjoining and behind the Walton Hall (McNab) section is a further area of 5,700 acres of good virgin land suitable for sugar cultivation.

2. The land of Hampton Court *cum annexis* is fertile cane land as good as that of most of the best Sugar Estates in the Colony and possibly superior to some. Together with the two areas of nearby virgin land there is a sufficient area of good land to make Hampton Court the largest sugar estate at present in the Colony.

3. At present there are :—

346 acres of the empoldered land under rice cultivation.

381 acres under coconuts.

2½ acres under coffee.

693½ acres used for pasturage.

226 acres occupied by the Factory, Staff houses, labourers' yards, etc.

1,649

leaving 3,600 acres for cane cultivation.

4. The level of the land rises steadily from 53.65 E.D. in front of the Estate to 57.70 half way and then falls to 56 at the Crown dam.

5. A considerable portion of the estate land is overrun with a rank growth of Para Grass. The coconut cultivation looks fairly well considering it has not had much attention, but disease is beginning to appear in the Hampton Court section.

6. I regret I was unable to ascertain the exact number of coconut trees on the cultivation but this could be got at any time if required.

II. DRAINAGE.

7. The drainage of the Estate is into the Atlantic Ocean through two concrete drainage Kokers of 12 and 14 feet width respectively, placed one on either side of a 16' concrete shipping sluice and navigation release. The side lines drained by these Kokers are connected under the shipping trench, and drainage can thus be maintained should one koker be temporarily out of action for a short time. The short sea channel is kept open by taking in tides, when shipping sugar, up to a check sluice door at the Factory, and by the subsequent release of the water. The sea punts in their passage through the channel also doubtless help to keep it open. The channel, up to the present, has been kept sufficiently open to allow of fair drainage, but it would be improved if it were possible to maintain it at a greater depth.

8. There is also always the possibility of the foreshore making up and as an insurance against this and as a means of scouring out a better depth in the channel and thereby maintaining perfect drainage, an oil-driven pumping plant in two units capable of a united output of 200 tons of water per minute would put the supremely important question of drainage beyond doubt. The position for this pump would be well up to the sea dam.

III. WATER SUPPLY.

9. It is impossible to judge or estimate the water available for the estate in dry weather until the "Dredged Trench" and dam recently thrown up by the Government from the Manikuru Creek to Bush Hog Point to prevent seepage from the Tapacooma Lake, has had a chance to prove what additional water is conserved.

10. The Commissioner of Essequibo District informed me that there is now no leakage from the lake and its level is at present higher than is usual at this time of the year.

11. It should be borne in mind, however, that the Estate has not used very much water this year.

12. The main water supply up to the present time is by the service trench from the Tapacooma Lake to the Windsor Castle intake koker. This supply is regulated by the Drainage Board and is fairly good except in extremely dry weather.

13. There is a small sand reef between the Lima and Coffee Grove Intake Kokers which must receive regular attention for Hampton Court to get its fair supply of water from this source, as the Estate Intake Koker is at the extreme end of the service trench and is the last to draw water. It is possible that the dredged canal dam referred to later has improved this water supply.

14. There is also a small trench running into the savannah aback of Hampton Court which supplies a little water for a short time after rain has stopped.

15. The McNab water supply trench dug by the Estate at the northern boundary of the property to bring water from the far savannahs around the Kaiaboury Creek has now great possibilities through the digging of the dredged canals.

16. From the back of the estate the McNab trench runs 12,500 feet to the point where it passes the first dredged canal (unnamed as yet) and the area enclosed by this dredged canal and the one running from the Manikuru Creek to Bush Hog point is very large.

17. This area holds the seepage and overflow from the Tapacooma Lake. By cutting a stop-off, the McNab trench can tap this area at 12,500 feet aback of the Estate through the first Dredged Canal. The McNab trench itself also runs into the Conservancy for some miles.

18. It is a subject for further information but it would seem possible that if the size of Hampton Court ever warranted it a pumping plant at the Manikuru Creek could supply abundant fresh water into the estate through the second Dredged Canal into the first Dredged Canal and thence into the McNab trench 12,500 feet from the Estate.

19. In this event this length of the McNab trench would require widening and a dam being thrown upon the south side—a very simple matter. This whole matter would need to be the subject of a survey.

20. It must be remembered that Hampton Court has never gone in for heavy irrigation and flood fallowing and if resuscitated, the Estate would use very much more water than has been required so far.

21. It seems probable that the present water supply if strictly conserved would, like the Boerasirie Conservancy which serves the West Demerara Estates, be reasonably effective for a limited cultivation except at the end of a prolonged dry season.

22. With care, a medium-sized cultivation could be undertaken with the present water supply and if extension to a large size was found to be possible from a labour point of view, a pumping station could probably be put down at the Manikuru Creek and an ample supply of water secured. A survey of the water now conserved by the Dredged Canals should be undertaken with special attention to the possibility of erecting a pumping station on the Manikuru Creek, and the exact point for erection.

23. As it is, the present water supply could be helped in several ways.

24. The water now controlled by the weir in the second Dredged Canal could be conserved at a higher level as explained to me by the District Commissioner.

25. The Estate navigation trenches which are very shallow must be dredged. This should be started in the back lands first or the water would run too quickly to the front of the Estate.

26. A navigation check sluice 12 feet wide should be put in the main navigation canal at the first cross dam to prevent water running down too quickly from the backlands to the front, and being wasted.

27. It would also be possible, with the proposed draining engine in front of the Estate to pump sideline water back to the navigation trenches in dry weather. The cultivation should also be taken up section by section which would result in a great saving of water. At present the cultivation is scattered over most of the Estate, a field here and a field there, resulting in extravagant use of water for navigation purposes.

28. With these things done, a medium sized cultivation could be confidently carried on as far as the present water supply is concerned. The higher level of the back lands offers no unsurmountable difficulty to proper flood fallowing and irrigation.

IV.—LABOUR.

29. In the event of Hampton Court being brought back into cultivation and worked as a modern Sugar Estate labour would be the real difficulty and the limiting size factor.

30. In 1932 the resident population of the Estate was 960 people. To-day the number is 742 as follows :—

178	male	East Indians.
158	female	„ „
54	male	Blacks.
56	female	„

446 effectives, 162 male non-effectives, and 134 female non-effectives=742. These figures are shown by the Estate books though the proportion of effectives seems higher than is usually the case elsewhere in the Colony. If the figures are correct, the number of children must be unduly small.

31. From Zorg 9 miles to the south of Hampton Court to Better Success 4 miles to the north, the area from which transient labour is mostly drawn, the population (exclusive of the Estate) is 9,211 people.

32. Of these villages Danielstown, Dartmouth, and Better Success, with a total population of 1,432, the nearest to the Estate, are the most reliable source of Task Gang Labour. All the people on the Coast, estate resident labour included, plant and reap two crops of rice a year, but Dartmouth and Better Success, population 691, seldom get a second crop as they are almost dependent on the rainfall for a water supply.

33. These two small villages supply by far the most reliable and best village labour on the Coast.

34. Of the 9,211 people resident between Zorg and Better Success it is reasonable to assume that 25 per cent. would be effective Estate labourers. The practice prevalent on the whole Essequibo Coast, of planting and reaping two crops of rice yearly takes up a lot of their time and in the comparatively short time in which they are free for Estate work, sickness and disinclination must be taken into account. It must also be realised that a generation is growing up on the Coast that will soon have had no experience of the steady disciplined routine of Sugar Estate work.

35. In the circumstances it will be readily seen that the amount of labour available for vigorously working a Sugar Estate at Hampton Court is very small.

36. In 1932 when the Estate had 900 acres in cane cultivation labour had to be transported from Golden Fleece and Wakenaam at times to get through the cultivation work.

37. On the other hand, if the estate was resuscitated, some labour which has left it in recent years would doubtless return and those village labourers who have left the Coast would also come back. Labour as in the past could also be transported from the south end of the Coast and from Wakenaam.

38. In regard to this important question I give my considered opinion that with 2 rice crops grown yearly on the Essequibo Coast, labour would be insufficient to work Hampton Court, to even the small size of 4,000 tons of sugar per annum.

39. To bring back the Estate to this size which has been found by experience to be really almost too small to run a Sugar Factory economically, legislation would need to be effected to limit rice planting to one crop a year which is the practice in the most prosperous parts of the Colony.

40. I have quietly sounded some of the most intelligent rice Estate proprietors, and, among them and some of the people, the view is growing that one rice crop a year and a Sugar Estate in operation would be the best and only thing to save the Essequibo Coast.

41. Some of the proprietors told me that they attributed the decreasing rice yields on the Coast to planting two crops, and unless checked the yield would eventually become negligible, and cause wider distress if not ruin.

42. It can easily be seen that the rice lands now never have a chance to rest or become aerated through drying out. In fact they are continually water-logged. I do not say all the proprietors and people would take this long-sighted view, but the fact remains that if it was found financially sound to bring back Hampton Court it could not be successfully carried on without limiting rice to one crop yearly and the work resultant on the recultivation of the Estate would supply the reason for the necessary legislation.

V.—CANE FARMING.

43. Hampton Court has for some years leased out good cane lands for cane-farming at a rental of \$1 an acre per annum to anyone who would take them up. In 1932 and 1933 thirty-five acres were cultivated by farmers and this is the largest acreage recorded except that the proprietor of Sparta also at some time recently grew canes for the Estate.

44. Cane-farming in the villages adjacent to Hampton Court on the south would be an entirely different proposition to cane-farming on the East Coast of Demerara where populous

villages with a 200 rod façade or slightly more next to the grinding estate have cultivated lands going 4 or 5 miles aback owned by villagers.

45. The Estates close to Hampton Court are owned by individual proprietors and the villagers merely own house lots along the road or rent them. If cane were to be transported to Hampton Court the trenches of these neighbouring estates would have to be opened assumedly by Government. This would entail a large outlay and would probably benefit the estate's owners rather than the people.

46. For instance, a trench opened from La Belle Alliance to Hampton Court, 650 rods, would require 12 Aqueducts to carry it over the drainage sidelines. These alone would cost \$15,000 and the amount of land put by farmers into canes though a matter of speculation, would most likely prove negligible.

47. The simplest way for cane farmers to acquire well-drained cane lands would be for Hampton Court, if kept on, to continue to rent out land in the Windsor Castle section at a small yearly rental just to keep control. This section would be as near the farmers of Danielstown, Fear Not, Coffee Grove, Lima and La Belle Alliance as one could wish for and would be a shorter distance from their house lots than are the back lands cultivated by the people of Beterverwagting—Triumph on the East Coast.

48. La Belle Alliance has a very small population and can boast of probably not more than 20 able-bodied men.

49. These Windsor Castle lands should be cultivated on the block system which could be easily done and for not more than 4 years at a time, farmers leaving one field at the expiration of this time and moving to another flood fallowed field. Thus they would farm under the best conditions and would be assured of good yields if they cultivated properly

VI.—CANE CULTIVATION.

50. At present there is at Hampton Court:—

69 acres of 1st ratoon canes cut	...	...Feb. 1935.
14 acres of 1st ratoon canes cut	...	...Dec 1934.
83 acres of 1st ratoon canes.		
32 acres of 2nd ratoon canes cut	...	...Feb. 1935.
23 acres of 4th ratoon canes cut	...	...Nov. 1934.
14 acres of 4th ratoon canes cut	...	...Dec. 1934.
45 acres of 4th ratoon canes cut	...	...Mar. 1935.
82 acres of 4th ratoon canes.		
24 acres of 5th ratoon canes cut	...	...Nov. 1934.
42 acres of 5th ratoon canes cut	...	...Dec. 1934.
66 acres of 5th ratoon canes.		

51. In all, 263 acres of young canes, none of which have had any work since they were cut, are rapidly being taken over with rank grass.

52. Some of the fields are already almost past cultivating but others could be worked up to be of some value yet.

53. There are to be cut in May-June—

52 acres of plants estimated to yield	138 tons Y.C. Sugar.
69 " " 1st ratoon	96 " " "
48 " " 4th "	60 " " "

294

54. On the off-chance of the Estate being carried on, I would like to recommend that \$1,800 be granted Hampton Court by Government immediately. The money to be devoted to weeding and moulding the 263 acres (more or less) of young canes and for purchasing and applying 2 cwt. Sulphate of Ammonia per acre for them.

55. In the event of the Estate being kept going this money would have kept an acreage in canes that could later be drawn down for planting and the surplus reaped.

56. A further sum of \$7-8 per acre could be granted when the May-June canes are reaped. It will be noted that 52 acres of these are plant canes.

57. This money would be invaluable for the purpose of keeping the necessary planting material at hand if the Estate was worked and in the event of the property being abandoned could be considered as unemployment relief. It would also help to keep the Estate resident labour from scattering.

VII.—REVENUE.

58. The miscellaneous revenue from Hampton Court in 1934 was :—

Rice land rents (346 acres)	...	...	\$1,206
Agistment fees ..	...	...	358
Farm land rent ...	...	...	29
Coconut rent ...	...	...	405
Rum Shop rent (reduced owing to non-employment of estate population)	...	...	360
3 small shop rents	...	...	198
			<hr/>
			\$ 2,556

59. If the estate should be continued under new conditions rice land rents should be reduced. Other revenue might show a small increase.

VIII.—EQUIPMENT.

60. The equipment and machinery in the Factory and Distillery are fully described in the Engineer's report. Also included in the Engineer's report is :—
A Fairbanks Morse oil engine and 15 ins. irrigation pump in poor condition.

Not included in engineer's report is :—

1 Tangye oil engine and 15 ins. irrigation pump in fair order.

Other equipment includes :—

4 Seapunts 3 of 20 tons sugar capacity, 1 of 22 tons. They have been kept in repair and 3 are in good order. The *Sparta* needs a complete overhaul.

80 Cane punts easily put in fair order.

8 Cane punts capable of being rebottomed.

513 cane punts slings in fair order,

20 mules. No new mules received for 7 years and three are very old. All are in good condition.

8 Oxen.

2 Buffaloes.

1 Horse, old.

21 Head of cattle.

Housing.

1 Manager's House with electric lighting needs early repairs.

1 Deputy Manager's house.

Overseers' house for 5 men. A good building but very badly situated. Electrically lit. Needs some repairs.

Foreman engineer's cottage.

Head driver's cottage.

Engineer's cottage.

Rum shop.

2 small provision shops.

28 labourers' ranges of a total of 273 rooms. 3 of these ranges near the road have trash roofs and together with 2 more near the road are very dilapidated. The remainder in the yard proper, are, generally speaking, as good as the ranges on the average estates in the Colony.

61 single family labourers' cottages.

These are not very strongly built being erected on planted Wallaba uprights, but are comfortable and convenient and most of them are in fairly good order.

Hospital.

Strong and well built. Needs outside repairs and inside painting.

IX.—ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE FIRST FIVE YEARS IF THE ESTATE WERE TO BE WORKED AND PUT ON A SOUND FOOTING.

61. Making a five-year estimate of expenditure and revenue of this sort where unknown weather conditions for the full period, labour conditions, growth or otherwise of cane farming and cost of supplies etc., have to be taken into account can best be described as speculation based on experience.

62. The great difficulty is to know whether labour will be available to carry out some of the items of expenditure, otherwise I have confidence in the figures given.

63. The expense side is divided into capital and current expenditure. The capital to be undertaken immediately on starting to work the property. Any part of this not spent in the first year to be continued under Capital expenditure into the second year.

64. Current expenditure to be considered as 12 month expenditure from the time of starting. The Capital expenditure figures dealing with reconditioning the Factory and Distillery are by the Hon. F. J. Seaford who has allowed them to be included here for the sake of having the full expenditure in one report. They are shown below under the heading (a)

Capital Expenditure.

Purchase of Pln. Hampton Court <i>cum annexis</i> with all stationary and movable Field and Factory equipments thereon and all water and Crown land rights and licences ...	...	...	\$ 100,000
(a) Necessary expenditure on Factory and Distillery ...	...	...	200,000
(b) <i>Other equipment.</i>			
1. Drainage plant ...	...	...	35,000
2. Irrigation pumps (2) ...	...	...	8,000
3. 25 Labourers' Cottages ...	...	...	7,750
There are empty cottages available on the Estate but it would be necessary to prepare for additional labour in an impressive manner.			
4. 10 steel bottomed cane-punts, (could be purchased in 2nd year) ...	...	...	3,500
5. 100 Punt slings, (could be purchased in 2nd year) ...	...	...	600
6. A 2 door navigation lock chamber ...	...	...	3,000
7. Repairs to Sea Punts ...	...	...	1,000
8. Re-bottoming 8 cane punts now without bottom ...	...	...	800
9. Re-roofing, painting and repairing Manager's House ...	...	...	4,500
10. Repairing and painting Overseer's House ...	...	...	1,500
11. Repairing and painting Hospital ...	...	...	1,500
12. Erecting Factory Overseer's House ...	...	...	3,000
13. Six new mules at \$300 each ...	...	...	1,800
14. Dutch Dredge as recently acquired by Pln. Uitvlugt ...	...	...	10,000
15. Repairing ranges and cottages ...	...	...	3,000
16. Repairs to drainage sluice doors ...	...	...	500
			<hr/>
			\$ 385,450

X.—CURRENT EXPENDITURE FOR FIRST FIVE WORKING YEARS.

65. This includes all rates and taxes except any that may be owned by the present proprietors.

66. I have estimated to plant 500 acres of cane a year for the first 3 years and then to maintain 1,500 acres in cultivation.

XI.—NOTES ON REVENUE.

67. The Chairman of the Essequibo Commission instructed me to estimate D.C. Sugar at \$45 per ton sugar for the next five years. This has made estimating revenue very simple. The price of sugar, however, is the corner stone of the whole estimate, and should the price of sugar drop to say \$40 per ton where it has recently been and remain there for some time no sugar estates could be carried on.

68. I have estimated under revenue to make 10 gallons coloured rum per ton first sugar for the 1st and 2nd years. In the 3rd, 4th and 5th years rum to be made is estimated at 5 gallons per ton sugar as the rum market is so restricted.

69. The shipment of molasses from Hampton Court would present some difficulty, but it could be overcome. Under the head Capital Expenditure, I have estimated for a large molasses storage tank.

70. Your Commission may rightly consider the loss on the first three working years shown under "Current Expenditure for the first five working years" below as Capital Expenditure. It is actually routine expenditure which the small crops turn into loss and for which, of course, capital must be provided.

71. I have not estimated under Capital Expenditure the cost of erecting a pumping plant if found necessary for irrigation purposes at the Manikuru Creek. As I have pointed out, such expenditure should only be undertaken if warranted after a survey to determine whether the water of the Manikuru Creek is always fresh and of sufficient quantity in dry weather to supply a pumping station of the necessary size, the possibility of pumping the water through the Dredged Canals into the McNab trench, and the size and cost of connecting trenches, etc.

72. It is possible that the Public Works Department, together with the Lands and Mines Department, may have sufficient data on hand to say if this scheme is feasible and, if so, to give a complete estimate of expenditure for it.

73. In conclusion I must stress the point that this estimate is entirely dependent on sufficient labour being available to plant 500 acres of cane per annum and keep a cultivation of 1,500 acres in first class order with work done at the right time and that, in my opinion, this labour would not be available if 2 crops of rice were planted yearly on the Essequibo Coast.

CURRENT EXPENDITURE FOR FIRST FIVE WORKING YEARS.

	1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.	5th Year.
Gross Current Expenditure ...	\$ 105,000	133,000	160,112	187,586	187,586
Cost per ton estimated Sugar ...	...	...	\$ 54'64	44'98	44'98
Estimated crop D.C. Sugar ...	255 tons	1,565 tons	2,930 tons	4,170 tons	4,170 tons
Estimated Yearly Revenue—					
1st Year—					
255 tons sugar at \$45 per ton—					
25 Puncheons coloured rum at \$45.					
7,800 gallons molasses at 2c. per gal.					
Miscellaneous revenue \$1,400					
	\$ 14,156				
2nd Year—					
1,565 tons sugar at \$45 per ton—					
156 Puncheons coloured rum at \$45.					
47,100 gallons molasses at 2c. per gal.					
Miscellaneous revenue \$1,400		79,787			
3rd Year—					
2,930 tons sugar at \$45 per ton—					
146 Puncheons coloured rum at \$45.					
132,000 gallons molasses at 2c. per gal.					
Miscellaneous revenue \$1,400			142,460		
4th Year—					
4,170 tons sugar at \$45 per ton—					
208 Puncheons coloured rum at \$45.					
187,800 gallons molasses at 2c. per gal.					
Miscellaneous revenue \$1,400				202,166	
5th Year—					
4,170 tons sugar at \$45 per ton—					
208 Puncheons coloured rum at \$45.					
187,800 gallons molasses at 2c. per gal.					
Miscellaneous revenue \$1,400					202,166
Estimated working loss ...	90,844	53,213	17,642		
Estimated working profit ...	...	...	...	14,580	14,580

APPENDIX III.

ESTIMATES OF (A) COMPARATIVE COSTS OF RESUSCITATING THE SUGAR INDUSTRY IN ESSEQUIBO AND
(B) ABANDONING SUGAR WITH CONSEQUENT MIGRATION.

(A) ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE TO BE INCURRED IF THE SUGAR INDUSTRY IS RESUSCITATED IN ESSEQUIBO IN ACCORDANCE WITH PROPOSALS OF REPORT.	(B) ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE TO BE INCURRED IF THE SUGAR INDUSTRY IS NOT RESUSCITATED AND ORGANISED MIGRATION TAKES PLACE.
(a) CAPITAL COST—	ITEMS FOR WHICH ESTIMATES ARE SUBMITTED—
First Year.	(a) Provision of houses for those families migrating to other parts of the Colony where work can be obtained—1,500 families at \$300 ... \$450,000
Purchase of Pln. Hampton Court cum annexis. \$100,000	(b) Transportation of 1,500 families—say ... 15,000
Necessary Expenditure on Factory and Distillery ... 50,000	(c) Loss of following monies due Government as at 31st December, 1934:—
Other equipment ... 43,350	Drainage and Irrigation Rates ... \$ 19,293
Second Year.	Sea Defence Rates ... 6,696
Necessary expenditure on Factory and Distillery ... 150,000	Loans outstanding on Drainage and Irrigation (proportion chargeable to proprietor) ... 96,262
Other equipment ... 42,100	Capital and Interest ... 14,000
	Loan on Sea Defences ... 14,000
(b) WORKING LOSS—	
First Year ... 90,844	
Second Year ... 53,213	
Third Year ... 17,642	
(c) Total Capital and Working Loss in accordance with Mr. Palmer's Report ... 547,149	
(d) Accumulated Interest at 4% on Capital (including capitalised loss of first three years) ... 47,966	
(e) Interest on necessary Working Capital for three years ... 3,000	
Total cost to point when estate comes into full productivity ... 598,115	ITEMS FOR WHICH NO ESTIMATES ARE SUBMITTED—
Equivalent of Annual Charges on a Loan to be repaid in 40 years with interest at 4% from year estate begins to show Working Profit (i.e., in fourth year of operation) ... 31,000	(a) Provision of means of subsistence for 5 months of the year for those people remaining on the Coast—say 10,000 people.
Estimated Working Profit in accordance with Mr. Palmer's report ... 14,580	(b) Loss of future Drainage and Irrigation and Sea Defence Rates.
Less Interest on Working Capital ... 1,000	(c) Reduction of money in circulation and of revenue to Government due to curtailment of rice cultivation.
ANNUAL DEFICIT ... 17,420	ANNUAL 4% INTEREST CHARGE ON \$601,251 ... \$ 24,06

APPENDIX IV.

RECOMMENDATIONS IN REGARD TO THE TERMS ON WHICH PLN. HAMPTON COURT SHOULD BE LEASED.

1. That Hampton Court be leased by Government from August 1, 1935, or from the earliest subsequent date convenient to Government.
2. That the lessee be given the option of purchase for a sum not exceeding \$100,000 within a period of 12 months.
3. That a rental, based on 5% of the agreed purchase price, be paid quarterly in advance.
4. That stores on hand, if required by the lessee, be paid for at cost.
5. That if the estate be not purchased, machinery, plant, etc., be handed over to lessor in same condition as received by lessee.
6. That stocks of sugar and by-products on hand be sold for the benefit of the lessors and that all rents, etc. due at the commencement of lease be the property of the lessors.
7. That debts incurred, prior to, and outstanding at the time of the lease, be paid by the lessor.

COMBINED COURT No. 5.
1927.

C.S.O. No. 3366/27



British Guiana.

V 79172 : 2. N

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6

COMBINED COURT.

FIRST SPECIAL SESSION, 1927.

DESPATCH

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DATED 25TH MAY, 1927,

ON THE REPORT OF THE

BRITISH GUIANA COMMISSION

Printed by the Authority of His Excellency the Governor.

GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA :

"THE ARGOSY" COMPANY, LIMITED, PRINTERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH GUIANA.

1927.

No. 14,096.

DOWNING STREET,
25th May, 1927.

SIR,

In my despatch* of the 29th April, I informed you that in my opinion the recommendations of the Report of the British Guiana Commission merited the most serious consideration. I have now the honour to inform you of the conclusions which I have reached, after mature deliberation, upon the most important recommendation of this Report. I refer, of course, to the recommendation that the constitution should be modified so as to confer power upon the Governor to carry into effect measures which he and the Secretary of State consider essential for the well-being of the Colony.

2. The first and most pressing of the grounds on which the Commission recommend this change in the constitution is the financial situation, which they consider to be such as, without ultimate financial control by the Government, will make it difficult and expensive, if not actually impossible, for the Colony to raise a loan in London to repay its indebtedness to the Crown Agents. On this question I have to refer you to my despatch† of the 14th May, enclosing a letter from the Crown Agents, who, as you are aware, have requested that early steps should be taken to refund the advances which they have made from the funds of other Colonies. From this letter it will be seen that the Crown Agents are now advised that with the Report of the British Guiana Commission before the public it would be impossible for the Colony to raise a loan on less than a 6 per cent. basis; that even on these terms it is uncertain whether the money could be obtained; and that such a loan would tend to depress permanently the level of the Colony's credit. On the other hand, in the event of the constitution being amended so as to secure the ultimate financial control to the Government, they are advised that they could raise a loan on approximately the same terms as those which they command for the other Colonies for which they act, though the immediate financial position revealed in the report would no doubt have some effect in lowering the issue price.

3. The financial position itself is ascribed by the Commission largely to a financial system which they describe and condemn as fundamentally unsound. They state that "hand to mouth finance and haphazard and ill-considered taxation are the inevitable outcome of a system under which the responsibility for the finances rests with a Government who cannot enforce their policy and the financial power with the elected members who have no real responsibility." The working and results of this system have since been illustrated, if not parodied, by the recent proceedings of the Combined Court in Committee of Ways and Means and the measures taken by the Court to meet the present critical financial situation. The Governor's proposals were rejected *en bloc*, the substantial adverse balance was ignored, the abnormal arrears of revenue short-collected in 1926 were used to defray part of the anticipated shortage for 1927, and the budget was finally balanced, in spite of the warnings of the Government, by discriminatory export duties on sugar and on the new bauxite industry. Having regard to the financial and economic situation of British Guiana, the imminent necessity of floating a loan in London and the importance of doing nothing to discourage the introduction of capital, I find it difficult to conceive of any combination of measures more calculated in principle to damage the credit and development of the Colony.

4. The Commission further observe that the unsatisfactory position of public officers under the present constitution is not an inducement to officials from other services to enter that of British Guiana and might quite conceivably prove to be of great prejudice to the interests of the Colony. The truth of this statement has now

* Appendix I.
† Appendix II.

been strikingly demonstrated by the decision of the Conservator of Forests to take advantage of his option of reverting to the Indian Service in preference to accepting permanent employment in the Colony. Mr. Wood gives as his reason that, though the forests offer the Conservator probably unequalled opportunities, yet the difficulties and uncertainties of the position are so great that he has been reluctantly forced to the conclusion that no married officer in his position would be justified in giving up the certainties of a career in India in exchange for employment on the permanent establishment in British Guiana. This pronouncement speaks for itself and I shall only observe that, as matters stand, it is likely to make it most difficult to obtain a suitable successor to a post which I regard as of the first importance to the future of the Colony.

5. I now come to political conditions and their effect upon the development and reputation of the Colony. Their leading features, according to the Commission, are extensive malpractices at elections, numerous and well-founded petitions against the elected candidates, the virtual exclusion from public life of a large proportion of those best qualified to enter it, and relations between the Executive and the elected members "not tending to inspire respect or promote efficiency and highly detrimental to morale." I do not propose to dwell on the unfortunate effects which this state of affairs must have upon the reputation of the Colony but I am compelled to refer to a recent example of its reactions upon important development schemes. During the last few months the difficulties over the Georgetown Improvement Schemes, which have been giving me much anxiety, have been materially increased by the decision of the Consulting Engineers to withdraw from all further work for the Colony other than the main drainage contract, which, at my request, they have reluctantly consented to complete. The ground which they give for this decision is that political conditions in Georgetown are such as cannot be tolerated by any self-respecting professional firm accustomed to dealing with ordinary Colonial Governments. I have already informed you that owing to the circumstances which have led to the withdrawal of the Consulting Engineers it is unlikely that another firm of similar standing in London would consent to act as technical advisers to the Government of British Guiana in this matter. It remains for me to add that I am informed by the Crown Agents that the firm in question have acted as their advisers in connection with a number of important works in various Colonies during the last twenty years and that they cannot remember a single case where similar difficulties have occurred.

6. This prompt and complete corroboration of the Commission, on matters of major importance, leaves me no alternative but to accept the conclusion which they draw. A change in the constitution is already unavoidable, if only on stern financial facts, aggravated by the serious repercussions of the Report on the credit of the Colony. But it is not merely or mainly on these grounds that I would base the need for the reform of the constitution. In my deliberate judgment, in that of the Commission, and in that of financial and of business circles, a sustained and successful policy of development is impossible under the present system. Nor could His Majesty's Government remain indifferent to the prolongation of a state of affairs which has been publicly shown to impede the development, reflect on the good name and even endanger the solvency of a British Colony. I have no doubt that these considerations carry no less weight in the Colony itself, and that the necessary reform of the constitution will be effected with the goodwill and co-operation of all classes of the community.

7. The Commission recommend that the precise nature of the constitutional modification required to secure ultimate control to the Government, together with the question of what other improvements, such as those suggested in their report, could be effected in the constitution, should be referred in the first instance to a local commission. I concur in this recommendation, but I feel it necessary to state that the terms of the report and the facts of the situation make it essential that the general character of the proposed constitutional changes should

be laid down without controversy at the outset for the guidance of the local commission. As regards the precise methods to be employed, it appears to me that there are two main avenues which the local commission could profitably explore. Either the ultimate and adequate control indispensable to a policy of development could be conferred upon the Government by means of an alteration in the relative powers and in the composition of the Court of Policy and the Combined Court, thus preserving the structure of the old constitution. Or the two Courts might be replaced by a new Legislative Council on the ordinary model in which the Crown would possess effective control. As to the relative merits of these alternatives I shall neither express nor form a definite opinion until I have received the report of the local commission.

8. I have accordingly to request you to proceed forthwith with the appointment of a local commission, which should consist of not more than five members, including the Colonial Secretary as Chairman and two unofficial persons of standing, with the following terms of reference :—

“To advise upon the steps which should be taken to confer power upon the Governor to carry into effect measures which he and the Secretary of State consider essential for the well-being of the Colony, whether by an alteration in the relative powers and in the composition of the Court of Policy and the Combined Court, or by the substitution of a new Legislative Council in which the Crown would possess powers of effective control over financial as well as other matters; and generally upon any other improvements, such as those suggested by the British Guiana Commission, which might be effected in the constitution.”

I have, &c.,

L. S. AMERY.

Governor

Sir C. H. RODWELL, K.C.M.G.,

&c., &c., &c.

APPENDIX I.

(Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Governor dated 29th April, 1927).

DOWNING STREET,
29th April, 1927.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit to you, copies of the Report of the British Guiana Commission which has been laid before Parliament and published.

2. The recommendations of the Commission merit, in my opinion, the most serious consideration by the Colonial Government.

I have, etc.,

L. S. AMERY.

Governor
SIR C. H. RODWELL, K.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

APPENDIX II.

(Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor dated 14th May, 1927, together with its enclosure).

DOWNING STREET,
14th May, 1927.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit to you, for your information, a copy of the paper noted below on the subject of the proposed British Guiana loan.

I have, etc.,

L. S. AMERY.

The Officer Administering
The Government of British Guiana.

DATE.	DESCRIPTION.
1927. 21 April.	From the Crown Agents.

[Enclosure.]

(Letter from Crown Agents dated 21st April, 1927).

IMPORTANT.

21ST APRIL, 1927.

SIR,

In our letter of the 1st April in view of the heavy advances which we have made to British Guiana we pressed for the issue of the contemplated loan without further delay. We were not aware at the time of writing this letter that a report by the Commissioners sent by H.M. Government to the Colony was about to be published which would have a most important bearing on the question of the issue of the loan. According to the extracts published in "The Times" of yesterday the financial position of the Colony is painted in this Report in the gloomiest colours, and it is even suggested that there is no guarantee that a deadlock between the Government and the Combined Court might not result in a stoppage of supplies and consequently in an inability to provide on the due dates for the interest and sinking fund on the Colony's public debt.

2. We are advised that with this report before the public it would be impossible for the Colony to raise a loan at present on less than a 6% basis and we cannot regard it as certain that even on these terms the money would be obtained. Moreover if the loan could be raised on these terms it would tend permanently to depress the level of the Colony's credit. On the other hand in the event of the constitution being amended so as to secure the ultimate financial control to the Executive we are advised that we could raise a loan on approximately the same terms as those which we command for the other Colonies for which we act, although no doubt the immediate financial position revealed in the report would have some effect in lowering the issue price.

I have, etc.,

HENRY LAMBERT.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office, S.W.1.

COMBINED COURT No. 17.
1927.

C.S.O. No. 4877/27.



British Guiana.

V 79172 : 2.

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COMBINED COURT.

ANNUAL SESSION, 1927.

7

REPORT

OF THE

BRITISH GUIANA CONSTITUTION
COMMISSION.

(IN CONTINUATION OF SESSIONAL PAPER No. 5 OF 1927).

Printed by the Authority of His Excellency the Governor.

GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA :

"THE ARGOSY" COMPANY, LIMITED, PRINTERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH GUIANA.

1927.

No. 15,174.

REPORT OF THE BRITISH GUIANA CONSTITUTION COMMISSION.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR CECIL HUNTER RODWELL, KNIGHT,
COMMANDER OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF SAINT
MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE, GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-
CHIEF IN AND OVER THE COLONY OF BRITISH GUIANA, VICE
ADMIRAL OF THE SAME, &c., &c., &c.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We have the honour to submit the following report:—

I.

INTRODUCTION.

1. As the result of a recommendation made by the British Guiana Commission*, and in accordance with the instructions conveyed to Your Excellency by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in his despatch of the 25th May, 1927,† we were appointed by you on the 12th July, 1927, “to advise upon the steps which should be taken to confer power upon the Governor to carry into effect measures which he and the Secretary of State consider essential for the well-being of the Colony, whether by an alteration in the relative powers and in the composition of the Court of Policy and the Combined Court, or by the substitution of a new Legislative Council in which the Crown would possess powers of effective control over financial as well as other matters; and generally upon any other improvements, such as those suggested by the British Guiana Commission, which might be effected in the Constitution.”

2. We began our sittings on the 15th July and have had 15 meetings in all. Every member has been present at these meetings except on three occasions, the Attorney-General being absent from two on account of illness, and Mr. Shields being unavoidably absent from another.

3. At the outset we considered it our duty to ascertain the views of the general public on the subjects mentioned in our terms of reference and, by means of an advertisement in the local Press, we invited any person or persons who desired to do so to submit to us his or their opinions either orally or in writing. In reply to this, representatives of nine bodies and organisations, and nine individuals, appeared before us while 18 individuals and 14 bodies submitted their views to us in writing. In some instances both oral and written evidence was given by the same individual or body.

THE EXISTING CONSTITUTION.

4. A complete exposition of the Constitution of the Colony as it exists to-day, would include an account of its origins and its growth, especially the development of that “dull complexity of checks and balances” which one writer selects as one of its most characteristic features.‡ We do not consider it necessary to write such a history nor even to approach our task from a purely historical point of view. For convenience of reference, however, we consider it desirable to include here a brief description of the main features of the Constitution, quoted from the report of the British Guiana Commission§:—

“The distinctive feature of the constitution is its division of the legislative power between two bodies, the Court of Policy and the Combined Court. To the Court of Policy consisting of the Governor, seven officials

* Parliamentary Paper—Cmd. 2841 (1927)—pp. 53, 63.

† British Guiana Combined Court Paper No. 5 of 1927.

‡ Hume Wrong, Government of the West Indies (Oxford, 1923), p. 113.

§ Cmd. 2841, p. 49.

and eight elected unofficial members, and constituted with the Governor's casting vote to secure an official majority, belongs the power of legislation in matters not fiscal; to the Combined Court, that is to say the Court of Policy combined with six more elected members known as Financial Representatives, belongs the power of imposing taxes and in practice the right to control the appropriation of public moneys. In the Court of Policy the Government majority is subject to a potential veto which can be exercised by the elected members inasmuch as if seven of them abstain from attending they can prevent the formation of the quorum required. In the Combined Court, on the other hand, and consequently in matters of taxation or involving expenditure, the elected members possess a majority, and the only limitation to their powers is that they cannot increase, though they can reduce or reject, any item on the annual estimates which are prepared by the Governor in Executive Council. Thus this nominally two-chamber system is in fact merely a method of dividing the subjects of legislation into two classes, financial, in which the elected members possess a majority, and non-financial, over which they can only exercise a negative control."

5. To this we may add that the Executive Council was created in 1891, and took over from the Court of Policy the executive duties which the latter had hitherto performed. The Executive Council is constituted by Letters Patent* to advise the Governor. It consists of two ex-officio members—the Colonial Secretary and the Attorney General—and such other persons as may be appointed by His Majesty the King or provisionally appointed by the Governor subject to confirmation by His Majesty. The present Executive Council includes, besides the two ex-officio members, two official and two unofficial members but no unofficial member is a member of the Legislature. Prior to 1916 it was the practice for one or more of the Elected members to be appointed to the Executive Council. In the execution of the powers and authorities granted to him, the Governor is bound to consult the Executive Council, except "in cases which are of such a nature that in his judgment His Majesty's service would sustain material prejudice by consulting the said Council thereupon, or when the matters to be decided are too unimportant to require their advice, or too urgent to admit of their advice being given by the time within which it may be necessary for him to act in respect to any such matters."†

6. There is also reserved to the Governor the power of acting in opposition to the advice given him by the members of the Council if he shall in any case deem it right to do so; but in any such case he shall report fully to the Secretary of State.‡

II.

7. Under our terms of reference we have two main duties to perform, the first being "to advise upon the steps which should be taken to confer power upon the Governor to carry into effect measures which he and the Secretary of State consider essential for the well-being of the Colony. . . ."

THE LEGISLATURE.

The present legislature.

8. The views expressed to us, both orally and in writing, differed very considerably as to the form which the necessary change should take but nevertheless the preponderance of evidence was in favour of the abolition of the existing Court of Policy and Combined Court, and the substitution therefor of a single legislative body.

* The original Letters Patent under which the Council was constituted are dated 5th March, 1891. These were revoked by Letters Patent dated the 25th February, 1911, in turn revoked by those dated 14th February, 1920.

† Royal Instructions 14th February, 1920—Clause IX.

‡ Ibid., Clause XI.

9. The retention of the existing Chambers was recommended mainly on grounds of sentiment, or on the ground that the position of Financial Representative provided a useful training ground for a potential legislator who would afterwards seek election to the Court of Policy.

10. While attaching due weight to these considerations we are of opinion that a single Chamber, possessing full legislative powers, would be more efficient than the two Chambers which exist at present. We consider that the plan of dividing public business into financial and non-financial matters is not a satisfactory basis on which to frame a constitution, especially as in all the major problems which face a government financial and non-financial considerations are closely interwoven. We recommend therefore that the existing two-chamber legislature should be abolished, and a single Legislative Council substituted.

Substitution
of a single
chamber
Legislative
Council.

11. We are of opinion that the Legislative Council should consist of:—

Ex-Officio members
Nominated official members
Nominated unofficial members
Elected members.

Composition
of Legisla-
tive Council.

The first, second and fourth classes of members already exist, and the desirability of introducing a nominated unofficial element has been pointed out by the British Guiana Commissioners. It is our opinion, and the opinion of every witness who came before us, that the introduction into the legislature of such an element would be an improvement.

12. In considering the question of how many members there should be in the Legislative Council, we have first considered how many elected members there should be. The total number in the Court of Policy and the Combined Court at present is 14 and, as pointed out by the British Guiana Commission, the average constituency is less than 800 (the last registered electorate being 11,000). Although this quota seems small in comparison with that which exists in many Colonies, we are satisfied that it is very desirable that the suggested new Legislative Council should contain the same number of elected members as the present Combined Court, viz., 14.

Elected
members—
Retention o
present
numbers.

13. Having decided to recommend 14 as the most suitable number of elected members, it remained for us to consider the number of ex-officio and nominated members. We consider that (excluding the Governor) the total number of ex-officio and nominated members should be at least 15. In accordance with the usual practice in other Colonies, the ex-officio members should be the Colonial Secretary and the Attorney General, and we recommend that 8 nominated members should be officials, the remaining 5 being unofficial persons of standing in the community; but that no person in receipt of any emolument from the Crown or the Government of the Colony should be a nominated unofficial member.

Number of
other
members.

The total membership of the Legislative Council being 29 we consider that the quorum should be 10 members excluding the Governor who would have a casting vote only.

Quorum an
casting vote

14. We have received various suggestions as to the manner in which the nominated unofficial members should be selected, including one which would make them "co-opted" rather than nominated members. Practically all these proposals are open to the fatal objection that they would limit in one direction or another the prerogative of the Crown, usually exercised through the Governor, to select such members. We have no reason to doubt that in making his recommendations to the Secretary of State the Governor would give full and due consideration to the importance and desirability of including in the legislature representatives of any interest or element of particular importance in the community. At the same

Selection of
nominated
unofficial
members.

time, however, we recommend that in view of the peculiar place which they occupy in the economic life of the community, the sugar planting and major commercial interests should receive special consideration when nominated members are being selected, particularly if they should not already have secured adequate representation among the elected members. We hope, however, that under a new constitution they will secure such representation.

Selection of nominated official members.

15. So far as nominated official members are concerned, the Governor is the best judge as to which of his officers should be nominated. It might, however, be an advantage to the public service if it were possible to vary the personnel of nominated official members on occasions when the Governor considers it desirable to have a particular officer present in the legislature for a specific purpose during a particular period. It is also desirable that it should be a recognised practice for officials who are not members of the legislature to attend for the purpose of giving information.

Attendance of officials who are not members.

Period of nomination.

16. We recommend that, as is usual in such cases, the nominated members should retain their seats until the next dissolution of the Legislature after their appointment, unless previously removed under instructions from the Crown. They should, of course, be eligible for re-appointment.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

17. In paragraph 5 above we have set out the existing composition of the Executive Council. As already stated, the Council consists of two ex-officio members and "such persons as may be appointed by the King or provisionally appointed by the Governor subject to confirmation or disallowance."*

All members of Executive Council to be members of Legislative Council.

18. The British Guiana Commission has advanced reasons why there should be admitted to this Council one or more of the elected members of the legislature "with a view to promoting greater mutual confidence and co-operation." We go further and strongly recommend that all members of the Executive Council should be members of the Legislative Council. This principle should apply to all persons who may be temporarily appointed to the Executive Council.

Composition of Executive Council.

19. We are of opinion that the Executive Council (exclusive of the Governor) should consist in all of eleven members, the majority of whom should be officials, and we accordingly recommend that the Council should be constituted as follows:—

Two ex-officio members
(the Colonial Secretary and the Attorney-General);
Four nominated official members;
Three nominated unofficial members;
Two elected members of the legislature.

Quorum and strength.

The normal proportion of three unofficial to two elected members need not be strictly adhered to. The total membership being 11, we consider that 5 members would be a suitable quorum. We consider it desirable that the Executive Council should generally be maintained at its full strength.

GOVERNOR'S RESERVE POWER.

Composition of Legislative Council—unofficial and elected members in majority.

20. Our recommendations regarding the constitution of a Legislative Council, which would include nominated unofficial members, would, if adopted, mean that the nominated official and unofficial members combined would have a bare majority of one over the elected section, whereas the official section would be in a minority of nine compared with the unofficial section of nominated and elected members.

* Royal Instructions 14th February, 1920—Clause II.

21. The inclusion among the Executive Council of three nominated unofficial and two elected members of the legislature would we think normally ensure a majority to the Government in the legislature. Government normally in majority in legislature.

22. Whilst we are of opinion that the composition of the legislature which we have recommended would, save under exceptional circumstances, fulfil the requirements of our terms of reference, there is, however, the possibility of a deadlock occurring, and the Governor finding himself in the position of being unable to carry some measure which he and the Secretary of State consider to be essential to the good government of the Colony. Possibility of deadlock.

23. Having regard to the absolute necessity of safeguarding at the present time the credit and financial stability of the Colony, we think that the mere possibility of a deadlock, although, we believe, a remote one, might have the effect of making it difficult to float the Colony's loans on advantageous terms and might also give rise to doubt in the minds of capitalists and others who would otherwise be prepared to engage in commercial undertakings in the Colony. On these grounds we recommend that the Governor should be given power to reserve, for his own decision, any matter which he and the Secretary of State consider essential to the good government of the Colony but that this power should not be exercised without a previous reference to the Secretary of State (should such be possible), and in any event the Governor's action in this respect should be reviewed by the Secretary of State at the earliest possible moment. Necessity for giving Governor power to reserve matters.

24. We consider it essential that in matters of great importance, especially those involving finance the unofficial section of the legislature should not be in a position to render the executive impotent, and that the lines of responsibility should be defined as clearly as possible. The fact that such a situation could be prevented, and that the Governor had this power to reserve matters would, we think, naturally tend to the exercise on both sides of those qualities which make for agreement. The necessary power could we suggest be conferred by an appropriate clause, on the lines of the draft which follows, and it might be a direction to the Governor that if, on any occasion, he should deem it necessary to exercise this reserved power he should, if possible, before taking final action, refer the matter to the Secretary of State : Reserve power would make for agreement.

" Any matter requiring a vote or enactment of the Legislative Council may be decided by the Governor according to his own deliberate judgment notwithstanding that such decision may be contrary to the vote of a majority of the Council ; provided that he shall by writing under his hand declare such decision to be in his opinion necessary in the interests of public order, public faith or other first essentials of good government including the responsibilities of the Colony as a component part of the British Empire ; and provided further that effect shall not be given to any such decision until the Governor shall have reported fully to one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State all the circumstances of every case in which he shall make any such declaration of opinion and the approval of a Secretary of State first obtained save in cases of urgency where in the opinion of the Governor delay would be contrary to the public interests in which cases such decision shall nevertheless be subject to review by a Secretary of State after considering the report of the Governor ; and provided further that the Governor shall forward to the Secretary of State any statements or representations which any member or members of the Council may desire to make on the matter if made within fourteen days of the making of such declaration of opinion." Draft clause

25. Further, we think that it should not be necessary for the Governor in giving effect to any decision he may arrive at to invoke the support of the official vote in the Legislature. Personal responsibility of Governor.

III.

26. The second duty imposed on us is to advise "generally upon any other improvements such as those suggested by the British Guiana Commission which might be effected in the constitution."

THE LEGISLATURE.

Life of the legislature.

27. Many different opinions as to the life of the legislature exist among those who have expressed their views to us. The argument advanced by those who favour a reduction from five to three years is based primarily on the ground that a legislature elected every three years would provide opportunity for more frequent changes of representatives who might prove "unsatisfactory."

Period of five years recommended.

28. To dissolve the legislature every three years would mean throwing the country into a condition of political excitement, with its consequent disturbing effects on industry and commerce, at too frequent intervals and with no obvious advantage. We consider that the life of the Legislative Council should be five years.

Qualifications of elected members of present legislature.

29. It is our opinion that the existing qualifications required of elected members need considerable revision. In the case of a candidate for the Court of Policy certain property qualification is required, whereas in the case of a Financial Representative there is an income qualification only. The manner in which the property qualification is defined has led in the past to much ambiguity and has opened the door to abuse.

Proposed qualifications of elected members.

30. We consider that the qualifications of a candidate for election to the Legislative Council should be based on (a) income or salary or (b) property, and that no person should be capable of being elected a member of the Legislative Council or having been so elected of sitting or voting therein who:—

- (i.) is not entitled to vote at the election of a member of the Legislative Council; or
- (ii.) is a Minister of Religion; or
- (iii.) is the holder of an office of emolument under the Crown or under the Government of this Colony; or
- (iv.) does not possess in the Colony one of the following qualifications namely:—
 - (a) receipt of a clear annual income of not less than two thousand four hundred dollars;
 - (b) possession in his own right of immovable property of the value of not less than five thousand dollars over and above the amount of any mortgage; or
 - (c) ownership, under a lease for twenty-one years or upwards, of any house or house and land the annual rental whereof is not less than twelve hundred dollars.

Qualification by ownership of shares.

31. Under the British Guiana Constitution Ordinance, 1891, Amendment Ordinance, 1909, (No. 24)* it is provided that a shareholder in a Company owning immovable property, etc., shall in certain circumstances be deemed to have the property qualification for an elected member of the Court of Policy. Having regard to the fact that an income qualification is now suggested for all elected members of the legislature, we see no necessity for retaining this provision and would recommend that it be discontinued.

Candidates to make cash deposit.

32. In order to avoid vexatious nominations we are of opinion that a candidate for election to the legislature should be required on his acceptance of nomination to make a deposit of cash (or its equivalent) to the value of not less than \$240

* British Guiana Constitution Ordinance, 1891, Amendment Ordinance, 1909 (No. 24).—Section 5.

(£50) which would be forfeited in the event of his not securing a minimum number of votes, say 15% of the total number of votes polled at the election in which he stood as a candidate.

33. We recommend that statutory provision be made limiting the election expenses of a candidate who should be required to make after the poll a statutory return of his expenses. The maximum of such expenses should be fixed at \$720 (£150). This would place candidates on a more equal footing. We are satisfied that as a result there would be less likelihood of "treating" before and during elections.

Candidates' expenses.

34. We are of opinion that it is desirable that all elections should be held on the same day. We can foresee no difficulty in arranging for this to be done.

All elections to be held on same day.

35. Certain events at recent elections have brought to public notice the need for some machinery to scrutinise the qualifications in respect of which members have offered themselves for election. We consider that the procedure with respect to election petitions should be more precisely stated in the law than it is at present.

Scrutiny of qualifications of elected members—election petitions.

THE ELECTORATE.

36. The franchise has undergone little change since 1849 except that the income qualification—which was then \$600 (£125) per annum—was reduced in 1891 to \$480 (£100) per annum and again in 1909 to \$300 (£62 10s.) per annum, exactly one-half of what it was almost eighty years ago.

Qualifications of voters since 1849.

37. The existing franchise, which is set out in sections 53 to 57 of the British Guiana Constitution Ordinance, 1891 (No. 1) as amended by Ordinance No. 24 of 1909, provides that every male person having attained the age of 21 years, being under no legal incapacity, and being a British subject by birth or naturalisation shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, and, when registered, to vote at the election of the members of the legislature for his electoral district or division provided that he possesses within such district or division one of the qualifications prescribed.

Existing qualifications.

The qualifications are :—

(a) For a County Voter*—

(1) Ownership during the six months previous to registration of not less than three acres of land actually under cultivation ; or

(2) Ownership during the six months previous to registration of a house, or house and land, of the annual rental or value of not less than \$96 (£20) ; or

(3) Occupancy or tenancy during the six months previous to registration of not less than six acres of land, actually in cultivation, under a lease for three years or more ; or

(4) Occupancy or tenancy during the six months previous to registration of a house, or house and land of the annual rental or value of not less than \$192 (£40) under a lease for one year or more ; or

(5) Income or salary which (together with any sum paid or allowed for board or lodging or board and lodging) amounts to not less than \$300 (£62 10s.) per annum coupled with at least six months' residence in the district ; or

(6) Payment, during twelve months prior to registration, of direct taxes to the colonial revenue of \$20 (£4 3s. 4d.) or upwards, coupled with at least six months' residence in the district.

* British Guiana Constitution Ordinance, 1891 (No. 1)—Section 54.

(b) For City or Town Voter*—

(1.) Ownership during the six months previous to registration of a house, or land, or of land with a house or other erections thereon, of the value of not less than \$500 (£104 3s. 4d.) as appraised for local taxation; or

(2.) Occupancy or tenancy during the six months previous to registration under lease for one year or more of a house or land, or of land with a house or other erections thereon of the annual rental or value of not less than \$120 (£25); or

(3.) The fifth or the sixth qualifications prescribed for a County Voter.

(c) Where any land, or house, or house and land, or house and land or appurtenances in any electoral district is or are jointly owned or occupied by more persons than one as owners or tenants each of such joint owners or tenants is entitled to be registered as a voter for such district, if the area of the land actually under cultivation, or the value of the land, etc., is such as, when divided by the number of owners or tenants, gives a qualification for each and every such owner or tenant, but not otherwise.†

(d) Similarly, where any land, or house, or house and land, or house and land or appurtenances in any electoral district is owned or occupied by any Company, every shareholder in such Company is entitled to be registered as a voter for such district, if the area of land actually under cultivation or the value of such land, etc., is such as, when divided by the number of shares into which the capital of the Company is divided and multiplied by the number of shares held by such shareholder gives a qualification for such shareholder.‡

(e) Finally, it is provided§ that no person shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, who—

(1) cannot read and write some language, provided always that any person who knows how to read and write, but is incapacitated by blindness or other physical cause from reading or writing, shall not be disqualified from being a voter; or

(2) has, within the twelve months previous to registration received any relief from public or parochial funds; or

(3) has been sentenced in any part of His Majesty's Dominions to death, or penal servitude, or imprisonment with hard labour, or for any term exceeding twelve months, and has not either suffered the punishment to which he was sentenced or such other punishment as by competent authority may have been substituted, or received a free pardon from His Majesty.

The income qualification.

38. The reduction in the income qualification in 1909 from \$480 (£100) to \$300 (£62 10s.) per annum was made in order to extend the franchise to various classes of persons. But, since that amount was fixed there has been an appreciable fall in the purchasing power of money, and for this reason we have given special consideration to the question whether the amount of income required should be increased. After considering all the fact and opinions available, we are agreed that there should be no change in the existing income qualification.

The present registers of voters.

39. It is generally admitted that the present registers of voters contain the names of a considerable number of persons who do not possess the necessary qualifications but whose names remain on the registers because of a general disinclination to take steps to have the names of such persons struck off the registers. The exist-

* British Guiana Constitution Ordinance, 1891, Amendment Ordinance, 1909 (No. 24)—Section 11.

† British Guiana Constitution Ordinance, 1891 (No. 1)—Section 56(1).

‡ Ibid.—Section 56 (2).

§ Ibid.—Section 57.

ing law provides machinery for questioning the right of any person to have his name entered on the list of voters but this is seldom used.

40. We are satisfied that the root of the evil lies in the existing system of registration or to speak more accurately in the failure of the system. This system is set out in sections 58 to 79 of the British Guiana Constitution Ordinance, 1891 (No. 1) as amended by Ordinance No. 24 of 1909. Though not altogether up to date, this provides for an investigation into the claims of persons who desire to be registered. That the system is unsatisfactory is due mainly to the fact that the Registering Officers appointed are almost invariably Stipendiary Magistrates. Owing to the pressure of their Magisterial duties, they are unable to give to the work of registration the amount of attention necessary to ensure adequate investigation of the claims for registration, and of the right of persons to remain on the list.

Failure of existing registration system.

41. To assist the process of registration and to minimise the number of bogus claims we are of opinion that a claimant should support his claim by a statutory declaration. Ample facilities should be provided for making such declarations, and it may be found necessary to increase the number of persons empowered to take declarations which should for this purpose be free of any duty.

Need for statutory declaration.

42. Our opinion is that new registers should be prepared. Thereafter the annual registers should be compiled with the greatest care and diligence. We recommend therefore that every person whose name is on an existing register should be required to file a fresh claim supported by a statutory declaration setting out his qualifications. We recommend further that persons appointed to be Registering Officers should have ample time to devote to this work.

Need for new registers.

43. With regard to other qualifications of voters in respect of which it may safely be assumed that very little misrepresentation occurs, we recommend that these be fixed as follows :—

Qualifications of voters other than income.

(a)—(1) Ownership, during the six months previous to registration, of not less than six acres of land ; or

(2) Occupation or tenancy, during the six months previous to registration, of not less than six acres of land secured by lease or some document in writing for three years or upwards, such lease or document to be recorded or deposited in the Deeds Registry ; or

(3) Ownership, during the six months previous to registration, of a house or land or land with a house or other erections thereon of the value of not less than five hundred dollars ; or

(4) Occupation or tenancy, during the six months previous to registration, of a house or land or land with a house or other erections thereon of the annual rental of not less than one hundred dollars, secured by lease or any document in writing for one year or upwards deposited or recorded in the Deeds Registry ; or

(5) Payment during the twelve months previous to registration, of direct taxes to the Colonial Revenue of twenty dollars or upwards, coupled with residence in the District or Division during the six months previous to registration :. Provided that no licence duty of any kind shall be deemed to be within the meaning of the term " direct taxes."

(b) Where any land, or house, or house and land, or house and land or appurtenances in any electoral district or division is or are jointly owned or occupied by more persons than one as owners or tenants, each of such joint owners or tenants shall be entitled to be registered as a voter for such electoral district or division in respect of such land, or house, or house and land, or house and land or appurtenances in case the value of such land or house, or house and land, or house and land or appurtenances is such as when divided by the number of such owners or tenants gives a qualification for each and every such owner or tenant, but not otherwise.

Disqualifications for being a voter. 44. We further recommend that the disqualifications for being a voter should remain as at present, as set out in (e) of paragraph 37 herein.

Literacy test. Ballot papers should be printed in Urdu and Nagri. 45. A number of witnesses have questioned the advisability of retaining the present literacy test for voters. We have considered the matter and do not recommend any change in the law except that the ballot papers should be printed also in Urdu and Nagri characters, in order to meet the needs of the East Indian population.

Extension of franchise to women. 46. We are of opinion that a woman who, in her own right, possesses the requisite qualifications should have the right to exercise the franchise. The extension of the franchise to qualified women would have the important advantage of increasing considerably the number of electors in each constituency.

Electoral districts. 47. In view of the proposed constitution of the Legislative Council it will be necessary to establish new Electoral Districts, and for this purpose we advise the appointment of a Commission.

Polling stations. 48. Several witnesses have expressed the opinion that the distance between Polling Stations is in some areas so great as to preclude many voters from exercising the franchise. Ample provision for polling stations should be made in future.

49. We desire to record our appreciation of the services of our Secretary, Mr. G. C. Green, M.B.E. The careful and accurate manner in which he has discharged his duties has been of great assistance to us.

C. DOUGLAS-JONES, Chairman.
 HECTOR JOSEPHS.
 J. HAMPDEN KING.
 WILLIAM M. B. SHIELDS.
 W. BAIN GRAY.
 EUSTACE G. WOOLFORD.
 R. E. BRASSINGTON.

GEO. C. GREEN,
 Secretary.

Georgetown, British Guiana,
 12th September, 1927.

Note by Mr. Woolford.

I have signed the above Report but I have done so subject to the reservations that follow:—

When invited by His Excellency the Governor to serve on the Commission and then indicated to him that while I was most ready and willing to do so, I did not approve of the terms of reference as settled by the Secretary of State—restricted as they were—nor did I consider that any real necessity had arisen for recommending the changes in the Constitution suggested by him in his despatch.

I cannot help being opposed to the very drastic changes in our Constitution foreshadowed by him, and cannot conscientiously agree to any limitation or curtailment of any of the Constitutional privileges the Colony now enjoys. If I did so I should be squandering all the experience I have gained and the knowledge, I believe, I possess of public affairs in this Colony. No such control as is being advocated will, I feel certain, habilitate the Colony's fortunes—the present financial position being due to our economic, and not to our political difficulties. If our expenditure, though I admit necessary, had been properly controlled we should have been able to balance our budgets quite readily and quite easily. I am, moreover, strongly of the opinion that we shall recover our position in a few years' time and that we should be allowed an opportunity of doing this. We shall then have profited by our experiences.

Notwithstanding, however, the views I entertain, I should have been ready and willing at once to consent to the proposal that the Governor of the Colony after consultation with the Secretary of State should be given a reserved power of control in the last instance, if I were satisfied that some immediate material benefit would be gained thereby. If the Secretary of State had given any assurances, or even hinted, that if this power were given substantial financial assistance might be expected from the Imperial Government, I should have deemed it my duty in the best interests of the Colony to agree to such control being taken and preserved until the loan—if it took such a form—had been repaid by the Colony. No such prospect, however, is being held out to the Colony.

If, however, it is finally settled and determined that the Governor of the Colony should be invested with power to carry into effect such measures which the Secretary of State and himself consider essential to the welfare of the Colony then I am of opinion that the recommendations contained in the Report, both with respect to the composition of the Executive and Legislative Councils and otherwise are calculated to prevent any such arbitrary and/or capricious exercise of authority on the part of an Administrator, in opposition to the wishes of public opinion, as is being generally anticipated will take place.

My assent, too, to the proposal that there should be one Legislative Council is conditional upon any member of that body having the right to move the deletion either as a whole, or in part, of any item on the estimates of expenditure submitted to the Council: and that, generally speaking, there should be allowed the fullest opportunities for such unreserved discussion and criticism therein of Government policy whether in relation to expenditure or otherwise as any member may desire to make.

The Standing Rules and Orders should, I suggest, be so framed as to permit of this being done.

EUSTACE G. WOOLFORD.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL No. 4.
1935.
C.S.O. No. 549/35.



British Guiana.

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SECOND
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,
FIFTH SESSION, 1934.

REPORT
OF THE
BRITISH GUIANA FRANCHISE
COMMISSION.

Printed by the Authority of His Excellency the Governor.

GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA :

"THE ARGOSY" COMPANY, LIMITED, PRINTERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH GUIANA.

1935.

No. 16,338.

**TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR CRAWFORD DOUGLAS DOUGLAS-JONES, KNIGHT,
COMPANION OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF SAINT MICHAEL AND SAINT
GEORGE, OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH GUIANA AND
ACTING AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND VICE-ADMIRAL OF THE SAME, ETC.,**

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We have the honour to submit the following report :—

INTRODUCTION.

We were appointed by the late Governor Sir Edward Denham, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., under commissions issued on the 1st November, 1933, and the 12th April, 1934, "to enquire into the qualifications which entitle persons to be registered as voters and to vote at the election of Members of the Legislative Council in electoral districts under Article 25 of the British Guiana (Constitution) Order in Council, 1928, and the disqualifications for registration under Article 26 of the Order, and to report whether it is desirable that there should be any alterations of such qualifications and disqualifications, and, if so, to report what is recommended should be the qualifications and disqualifications as aforesaid.'

2. The Honourable the Attorney-General (Mr. Hector Josephs) left the Colony on leave on the 10th March, 1934, and the second commission dated the 12th April, 1934, issued appointing Percy William King, Esquire, Official Receiver, Crown Solicitor and Public Trustee, to be a Commissioner and Chairman of the Commissioners in place of the Honourable the Attorney-General.

3. The Honourable J. B. Singh and the late Mr. Edmund Fitzgerald Fredericks, Ll.B., who were appointed under the first commission dated the 1st November, 1933, did not attend any of the meetings or take the oath required by the Commissions of Enquiry Ordinance, 1933, (No. 5) under and by virtue of which the commissions are issued.

4. Mr. Edmund Fitzgerald Fredericks died on the 9th April, 1934.

5. We held our first meeting on the 13th November, 1933, on the eve of the annual session of the Legislative Council. As we were then constituted, the majority of us were also members of the Legislative Council, and, therefore, there was considerable delay between that meeting and the next. We held in all six sittings.

6. We were directed that our Inquiry should not be held in public and accordingly the only members of the public admitted to our meetings were those who attended to give evidence.

7. We were also directed to hold our Inquiry in Georgetown and in such other places as we might think fit. All of our meetings, however, were held in Georgetown as we were of the opinion that the expense of travelling to hold meetings at other places would not be justified by the response from the general public. We decided that the same results would be achieved by inserting notices in the three daily papers inviting persons who desired to express their views to the Commissioners to submit them either in writing or orally on a day to be fixed. This was accordingly done and in the same notices the existing qualifications and disqualifications of voters were set out for the benefit of those members of the public who either were not familiar with or did not have ready access to them.

8. The replies which we received were, to say the least, disappointing and went to confirm our opinion that the response from the public would not

justify the expense of travelling out of Georgetown. Two persons submitted their views in writing,—one of them styled himself a commercial agent and journalist, and the other was unknown to us. Three persons offered to give oral evidence—Mr. W. M. Minshall, the editor of a daily newspaper, Mr. H. A. Britton, the editor of a weekly newspaper, and Mr. H. L. Palmer. One organisation, the Labour Union, also offered to give oral evidence through four of its members, one of whom was the editor of the daily newspaper mentioned above. His Honour Mr. Justice Savary, at the invitation of the Chairman, also attended to give his views, based partly on his experience in a recent election petition in which 23 voters gave evidence, and partly on his 7 years' residence in the Colony, coupled with previous residence in Trinidad.

THE EXISTING QUALIFICATIONS AND DISQUALIFICATIONS.

9. The existing qualifications and disqualifications of voters are set out in Articles 25 and 26 of the British Guiana (Constitution) Order in Council.

A. *Qualifications of voters—*

Article 25—Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, every person shall be entitled to be registered as a voter in any one electoral district, and when registered, to vote at the election of a Member or Members of the Council for such district who is qualified as follows :—

- (a) has attained the age of 21 years ;
- (b) is under no legal incapacity ;
- (c) is a British subject by birth or naturalization and possesses within the electoral district in which he claims to be registered one or more of the following qualifications, namely :—
 - (i) Ownership, during the six months previous to registration, of not less than six acres of land ; or
 - (ii) Occupation or tenancy, during the six months previous to registration, of not less than six acres of land secured by lease or some document in writing for three years or upwards, such lease or document to be recorded or deposited in the Deeds Registry ; or
 - (iii) Ownership, during the six months previous to registration, of a house or land, or land with a house or other erections thereon, of the value of not less than five hundred dollars ; or
 - (iv) Occupation or tenancy, during the six months previous to registration, of a house or land, or land with a house or other erections thereon, of the annual rental of not less than one hundred dollars, secured by lease or any document in writing for one year or upwards deposited or recorded in the Deeds Registry ; or
 - (v) Possession or enjoyment of an annual income or salary which (together with any sum paid or allowed to him or on his behalf for board or lodging or board and lodging) amounts to not less than three hundred dollars, coupled with residence in the district, such possession or enjoyment and residence having subsisted during the six months previous to registration ; or
 - (vi) Payment, during the twelve months previous to registration, of direct taxes to the Colonial Revenue of twenty dollars or upwards, coupled with residence in the district during the six months previous to registration : Provided that no licence duty of any kind shall be deemed to be within the meaning of the term "direct taxes."

Provided that where any land, or house, or house and land, or house and land or appurtenances in any electoral district is or are jointly owned or occupied by more persons than one as owners or tenants, each of such joint owners or tenants shall be entitled to be registered as a voter for such electoral district in respect of such land, or house, or house and land, or house and land or appurtenances, in case the value of such land, or

house, or house and land, or house and land or appurtenances, is such as when divided by the number of such owners or tenants gives a qualification for each and every such owner or tenant, but not otherwise.

B.—Disqualifications for being a voter—

Article 26.—No person shall be entitled to be registered as a voter if he

(i) Cannot read and write some language ; provided always that any person who knows how to read and write, but is incapacitated by blindness or other physical cause from reading or writing, shall not be disqualified from being a voter ; or

(ii) Has, within the twelve months previous to registration received any relief from public funds or funds of any local authority ; or

(iii) Has been sentenced in any part of His Majesty's dominions to death, or penal servitude, or imprisonment with hard labour, or for any term exceeding twelve months, and has not either suffered the punishment to which he was sentenced or such other punishment as by competent authority may have been substituted, or received a free pardon from His Majesty.

10. Prior to 1928 the electorate was divided into two classes of voters, the county voter and the town or city voter to correspond with the electoral districts of that time ; but under the authority of Article 20 of the 1928 Order in Council the Colony was divided into new electoral districts to fit in with the new constitution of the Legislative Council which took the place of the Court of Policy and the Combined Court.

11. This change both as regards the form of the Legislature and the nature of the Electorate resulted in a variation of the qualifications of Members and voters. The qualification for a financial representative was lower than that for a member of the Court of Policy and in the change an average was struck in order to provide the qualification for members of the Legislative Council. In the case of the Electorate the variation was more complicated owing to the several different kinds of qualifications but only the property qualifications were affected by the Order and the changes were on the whole an increase in respect of the county voter, except in one instance. The effect of the principal changes are set out below—

- (a) Land owned or occupied is not now required to be under cultivation but the acreage is increased from three acres to six and in the case of occupation the tenancy must be evidenced by a lease or some document in writing recorded in the Deeds Registry.
- (b) Occupation of a house or house and land is no longer based on value or rental, but on rental alone and the amount is reduced from \$192 (£40) in the case of a county voter and from \$120 (£25) in the case of a town or city voter to \$100 (£20 16s. 4d.). The qualification now includes occupancy of land alone which was formerly confined to a town or city voter.
- (c) Ownership of a house or house and land of the annual rental or value of not less than \$96 (£20) for a county voter was merged in the ownership of a house or land or land with a house or other erections thereon of the value of not less than \$500 (£104 3s. 4d.) as appraised for local taxation which was the qualification for a town or city voter. This is the present qualification under Article 25, the method of valuation being omitted.

12. The present disqualifications are exactly the same as prior to the Order.

THE EVIDENCE AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

I.

13. Our first duty was to decide whether there should be any alterations in the present qualifications and disqualifications and if we should decide on any alteration to make the necessary recommendations. To this end we proposed to examine the views submitted to us.

14. These covered a wide field and embraced the two extremes—complete abolition and wholesale retention of the existing qualifications and disqualifications. They are summarised below with the reasons advanced in support of the various suggestions.

(a) The complete abolition of the existing qualifications and disqualifications and the substitution of universal suffrage on a literary basis at the age of 21 years.

This suggestion was advanced for the following reasons:—

(i) The requirement of any qualification tends to disfranchise many who should have a voice in the affairs of government—those who are either unemployed or earn low wages are more in need of representation than others.

(ii) The loss of a qualification at the crucial time—namely within six months of registration—works a great hardship on men who are both willing and able to exercise the franchise.

(iii) Universal suffrage would ensure a wider electorate and so remove or minimise the opportunities for corrupt practices.

(b) Reduction of the income and salary qualification to figures ranging from \$36 to \$200 per annum and the elimination of the requirement of the statutory declaration by the employer or some responsible person in his employ. (Registration of Voters Regulations, 1929, Reg. 3 (2)).

This suggestion was made—

(i) As a temporary measure to meet the present economic position.

(ii) As a permanent alteration whereby the franchise will be extended to include the masses of domestic workers and smaller class artisans and persons in casual employment who, although they may earn wages, from the very nature of their employment can never reach the required figure.

As regards the elimination of the statutory declaration by an employer, this was suggested.

(i) on account of the paucity in the country districts of commissioners of oaths.

(ii) Because of the reluctance of employers, where the employment has not been wholly in their service, to make the declaration.

(c) A general reduction of the property qualification by 50% and the elimination of the requirement that the tenancy qualification should be evidenced by a lease or document in writing recorded in the Deeds Registry.

The first part of this suggestion is based on economic considerations either as a permanent or temporary measure; the second part on the practice of village authorities not to enter into contracts in respect of land leased by them which prevents any record of such tenancies in the Deeds Registry.

(d) The addition of a new subsection to Article 25 to enable persons to vote or to be registered as voters who were, at the date of the last election, in receipt of an income or salary of \$300 or more but who are, at the date of the next or any subsequent election, without income or salary or receiving an attenuated income or salary, on the production of a testimonial from one of the following persons—his last employer, an approved legal practitioner, a minister of a recognised religious body in the colony—attesting his integrity and the annual value of his salary or income up to the time he became unemployed.

This suggestion was based on the present economic depression.

(e) The abolition, on account of the present economic situation, of the disqualification contained in paragraph (ii) of Article 26.

(f) On the other hand, there was the proposal that there should be no reduction whatsoever of the qualifications or removal of any disqualification.

This suggestion was made because of the many persons on the present voters' lists who were known to be open to extraneous influences and who lacked independence in exercising their vote. A lowering of the franchise and especially of the income qualification would tend to let in persons who by their lack of education (moral as well as mental) would be still more open to these extraneous influences and less likely to exercise an independent judgment.

II.

15. We have considered carefully the various views submitted but we are of opinion that we cannot recommend certain of them even in principle because of the impracticability apparent in them, *e.g.*, the introduction of universal suffrage on a literary basis would either mean disfranchising the majority of East Indians who read or write only their own language, or the appointment at all points of registration of capable Hindi scholars who can test the literacy of claimants for registration, and there would be the further difficulty of deciding what should be the standard of literacy and of the testing of each claimant individually. We regard this as an impractical suggestion for this Colony with a mixed population and a comparatively illiterate proletariat. There are still very many persons whose only claim to literacy is the ability to sign their name. Again to insert the new qualification suggested in sub-paragraph (d) of the preceding paragraph would mean legislating in favour of a select minority who have not even established their rights by some form of national service or otherwise to such favour.

16. Although we were impressed by the almost unanimous urge for the reduction of the income and salary qualifications to some reasonable amount, we feel that the suggested figure of \$36 per annum is altogether too low and we cannot therefore recommend any reduction of these qualifications. We have had no evidence, which we could consider, of a reduction in the wages or salaries paid throughout the Colony, and the present voters' lists disclose that out of a total of 9,314 registered voters some 2,893 are registered on the salary qualification and some 3,703 on the income qualification, making a total of 6,596 or about 70% of the whole electorate—a very generous proportion which tends to show that the present figure is already sufficiently low. Indeed we rather incline towards an increase on the figure of \$300 in the hope that higher income and salary qualifications would tend to secure a purer electorate by excluding persons of a low educational standard (moral and mental); but we do not feel that the present economic conditions would justify any such recommendation and we, therefore, are of opinion that this qualification should remain at its present figure. This is the figure in Trinidad, whilst in Jamaica it is only slightly lower.

17. We have considered the position of the occupier of rice-growing lands who enjoys both possession and occupation of such lands for a term of years paying in respect thereof an annual rent varying from \$6 to \$12 per acre per annum but who do not enjoy such possession and occupation under any lease or document in writing. It has been suggested that such persons should be allowed to register, but whilst sympathising with this view we regret that we are unable to recommend that such possession and occupation should be a further qualification under Article 25.

18. With regard to the property qualifications we recommend that the following amendments be made to paragraph (c) of Article 25 for the reasons here given.

(a) To sub-paragraphs (ii) and (iv) the addition of the words "or in the Department of Lands and Mines" after the words "Deeds Registry" in the fifth and seventh lines thereof respectively.

We are satisfied that tenancies of Crown Lands which are registered in the Department of Lands and Mines were unintentionally omitted from these qualifica-

tions and should now be included. This will enable a large number of persons to be put on the register if they so desire.

(b) In sub-paragraph (iii) the substitution of the words "three hundred and fifty" for the words "five hundred" in the fourth line thereof.

(c) In sub-paragraph (iv) the substitution of the words "ninety-six" for the words "one hundred" in the fourth line thereof.

19. In addition to the reasons given in paragraph 18 for the alterations suggested therein, it is a fact that the small property owner or small peasant farmer is a solid type of individual. In the acquisition of his property he necessarily develops, if he did not already possess, industry and thrift and is more likely to have that independence of thought and action in the exercise of his vote, which is so desirable, and to take advantage of the privileges which the franchise confers.

20. We are also of the opinion that the recommendations in paragraph 18 will enable many persons of the old county voter class who may have been disfranchised by the introduction of the present qualifications to have their names put on the voters' lists, if they so desire.

21. We cannot recommend that the employer's statutory declaration be dispensed with as this requirement was inserted in the Registration of Voters Regulations, 1929, made under the 1928 Order in Council, to meet the then practice of persons registering in respect of the salary qualification when they did not possess it. It is within our knowledge that this practice still persists even with this requirement, though it is less general.

22. We recommend that the present disqualifications remain. As far as we have been able to ascertain they are the same in the neighbouring Colonies and we have had no good reason advanced, nor do we ourselves know of any, why they should be altered.

CONCLUSION.

23. In the course of our deliberations our attention has been directed to certain defects in the machinery for registration. This is not strictly within the terms of our reference but we consider it our duty to mention them in this report in order that steps, so far as possible, may be taken to effect their repair unless this has already been done.

24. Complaints were made that the public was not sufficiently informed of the places from which registration forms may be obtained, of the indifferent supply of these forms, and of the lack of suitable notices in advance of the visits of Revising Officers to the various districts. We trust that steps will be taken to facilitate registration in these respects.

25. We do not feel that we should close this report without making some comment on the apathy and indifference of the public to the exercise of the franchise. We do so because we feel that to a very great extent it accounts for the present small electorate.

26. As stated in paragraph 7 we inserted in three issues of the three daily newspapers lengthy notices, to which prominence was given in those papers, inviting persons to submit to us their views on the present qualifications and disqualifications and what alterations, if any, they suggest. The number of answers we received was, to say the least, disappointing. History has repeated itself throughout the whole investigation of the constitutional question on various occasions and we find the same expression of disappointment at the lack of interest on the part of the public in the proceedings of the British Guiana Constitution Commission made by the Colonial Secretary during a debate on the motion expressing dissatisfaction with the new constitution as introduced by the new

Order in Council. Indeed the history of that motion is in itself eloquent of this indifference. Notice of the motion was given as early as January, 1931, and on the day previous to the debate, members were informed that it would be taken next day, yet out of 14 elected members only 6 were in their seats and we know that of the public only 15 persons were in the gallery of the Council to support, by their silent presence, the motion.

27. We are satisfied from our knowledge that persons who are qualified do not take sufficient interest to see that their names are put on the voters' lists, not even those of the more responsible section of the community, and we are convinced that until people are educated to value the franchise and are awakened to their political responsibility, until they are aroused from their lethargic indifference even universal suffrage would have little effect on the voters' lists. They have acquired the habit of excusing their indifference by saying that representation in the Legislative Council is "a farce." The proper type of member can, we think, still exercise a considerable influence on the Government in the representation of matters affecting the public interest.

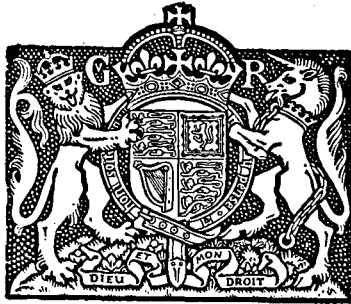
28. We desire to record our appreciation of the services of our Secretary, Miss Iris de Freitas. The careful and accurate manner in which she has discharged her duties has been of great assistance to us.

PERCY W. KING,
Chairman.
FRANCIS DIAS.
EUSTACE G. WOOLFORD.
H. G. SEAFORD.
R. V. EVAN WONG.
EDWARD M. LUCKHOO.
J. WATERTON JACKSON.

IRIS DE FREITAS,
Secretary.

GEORGETOWN,
British Guiana,
1st March, 1935.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL No. 17.
1935.
C.S.O. No. 541/35.



British Guiana.

————— X-1-3-N3
G5
THIRD
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,
FIRST SESSION, 1935.

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GENERAL REVIEW

BY THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

OF THE

ECONOMIC POSITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE
COLONIAL EMPIRE AT JUNE 30TH, 1935.

Printed by the Authority of His Excellency the Governor.

GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA :

"THE ARGOSY" COMPANY, LIMITED, PRINTERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH GUIANA.

1935.

No. 16,441.

One of the most important pieces of evidence to be taken into consideration in this connection is the trend of prices of the principal Colonial export products. One of the first duties undertaken by the Economic Department of the Colonial Office was the compilation of a list of such products for which daily price quotations were obtainable, and the regular weekly circulation through the Office of a list of such quotations. I attach as an appendix (to this despatch) the full list of commodities for which prices are so circulated, together with the highest and lowest prices recorded for each commodity in each half month of the last six months. A study of this table will, I think, prove of considerable interest, and it should be read in conjunction with the remarks on individual products contained below.

It will, of course, be appreciated that there are one or two important Colonial products, such as tobacco, for which no daily price quotations are available; and that in the case of a few other products, like coffee, where values depend upon the particular qualities of individual parcels in consignments, it is only possible to give the general trend of prices within fairly wide limits.

Turning first to the review of conditions in various countries I am happy to be able to inform you that after a slight hesitation in the early part of the year the economic progress in the United Kingdom has regained its previous momentum. At the present time more workpeople are in employment than at any previous time in the history of the United Kingdom. A comparison between the statistics of employment this year and last shows that the improvement is accounted for largely by an increase in the demand for capital goods in this country, particularly buildings, and an increase in exports, also principally in the capital goods class. There has apparently been an increase in the internal consumption of goods, but this does not appear to have resulted in additional employment, the productivity of labour having been increased by technical improvements and a diminution of short time working.

This conclusion is supported by an examination of such statistics as those relating to the volume of industrial production, retail trade, currency circulation and, particularly, external trade. During the first six months of this year the total exports of domestic produce and manufactures were valued at nearly £206,500,000 as compared with £189,700,000 in the same period in 1934 and £175,300,000 in the same period in 1933. The values of re-exports for the same periods were £28,800,000, £29,000,000 and £25,200,000 respectively. Turning now to imports, which are of more immediate interest to the Colonial Empire, since an increase of those kinds of imports which are Colonial products means an enlargement of the market for its own products, the total value in the first six months of the current year was £359,400,000 as compared with £362,200,000 in the same period of 1934 and £320,300,000 in the same period of 1933. The total values of imports of Class I. (food, drink and tobacco), a class of substantial Colonial interest, were £166,300,000, £167,300,000 and £164,200,000 in the three periods respectively, and the total values of imports of Class II. (raw materials), the other class of Colonial interest, were £103,000,000, £108,500,000, and £83,700,000 in the three periods. It will be seen that in Class I. the total value of imports, though slightly below last year's, is above the value in 1933, and that the value of imports of Class II. this year is very substantially above the value of imports in 1933 but somewhat below that of 1934. The reduction is, however, principally attributable to a fall of about £5,650,000 in the value of imports of wool a commodity of no importance to any part of the Colonial Empire, except the Falkland Islands and, in a minor degree, Kenya and Cyprus, which offsets a definite rise in the value of nearly all imports of Colonial

importance. So far as the United Kingdom market is concerned, therefore, I think that the Colonial Empire has good cause for confidence in the future.

In the Dominions and India also I am happy to be able to report that there is steady progress. It has been perhaps particularly marked in the Union of South Africa, owing to the great increase in the value of her gold exports since she abandoned the gold standard, but there are no appreciable signs of a setback in any Dominion.

Turning to individual commodities, gold remains, as previously, the one Colonial product of whose future it is possible to speak with real confidence. During the last six months the London value of gold per standard ounce has risen to a high point of nearly 150s. and has never been below 140s., though at the present time it is nearer the latter than the former figure.

As regards the future, a crisis in the gold bloc might for a time produce confusion in the gold market, and even lead to some reduction in the sterling price of gold. I do not, however, think that this reduction could be more than temporary. If I may venture to prophesy in a difficult market, I should be disposed to think that the price of gold is more likely to increase than to decrease, and that it might even rise to as much as 160s., if the gold currencies were devalued, while I should be much surprised if it ever dropped as low as 130s. for more than a very short period.

There has been a continued contraction in the stocks of actual tin, and those stocks which remain have been very tightly held, with the result that speculators who have endeavoured to depress the market by forward sales of tin not in their possession have found themselves severely squeezed. On the other hand, for some reason which it is difficult to understand, there seems to be a general belief that the price of tin is likely to go down rather than up, with the result that there has been a certain amount of pressure to sell forward tin and consequently a high "backwardation" in the London market, that is to say the price of three months' tin has been much below that of "spot" tin." In the third week of June this backwardation rose to as much as £12. 10s. 0d. a ton, but it dropped to less than half that amount when the price of spot tin rose to £230 a ton, and fairly substantial quantities were released from the Buffer Stock, which is by far the largest individual holding of actual tin but can only be released at certain price levels. There was a further sudden rise to £245 a ton for spot tin, with a backwardation of £20, in the third week of July, but the market has since settled down again. While considerable attention has been called to these fluctuations in London, financial and Metal Market circles it is important not to exaggerate their significance. The forward price of tin has been very steady during the last two years and even the price of spot tin which is somewhat artificial, has fluctuated very much less than was considered quite normal before the introduction of the Tin Control Scheme. The consumption of tin has been satisfactory, and the quota of permissible production for the third quarter of this year has been increased to 50 per cent. of the standard tonnages; it is probable that a further increase will soon be necessary if consumption continues at its present rate. So far, therefore, it can be said that the present Regulation Scheme has worked successfully and has achieved its object; but the present scheme expires at the end of 1936, and considerable difficulties may be experienced in the negotiations for its continuation.

The Copper Regulation Scheme has now come into effect, and as you will see from the table in the appendix its conclusion was followed by a substantial rise in the price of copper from a low point of £26 5s. 0d. per ton in February to a high point of nearly £35 in May. Unfortunately the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States, rendered it doubtful whether the American producers and refiners will be able to carry out the obligations which they accepted under that scheme, and under the influence of that uncertainty there was a substantial

fall in price. Part of the loss has since been recovered and there is now a greater measure of confidence that it will be possible to operate the scheme successfully. Obviously, the scheme loses a great part of its attraction if the curtailment of production of 20 per cent. is not accompanied by a compensatory rise in the price of copper, and the future of the industry is at present somewhat uncertain.

As regards other metals, the prospects for iron ore, particularly in the United Kingdom, seem to be decidedly better, and the much improved position in the metallurgical industries has been accompanied by an increased demand for ferro-alloy metals, notably chromium, manganese, tungsten and cobalt. Some interest has recently been shown in the Empire supplies of columbite, and there have been a number of enquiries for aluminium phosphate of the Redonda type.

The International Rubber Regulation Scheme continues to operate satisfactorily. There was a marked increase in the price of rubber, as soon as it appeared probable that a scheme would be introduced, and this increase continued for some little time after its actual introduction. Thereafter, as often occurs in such cases, there was a certain measure of disillusionment and a fairly substantial fall in price. However, there has since been a slow recovery to a price of about 6d. a pound, and, though there has since been a small relapse, there is no present indication of any material decline below that figure. On the other hand, in view of the difficulty of maintaining control over Netherlands East Indies native rubber and of the fact that at any price above 6d. there is a substantial inducement to use reclaimed rubber, it is improbable that there will be any appreciable rise above that figure. Although this price is substantially below that which was anticipated in certain quarters, there can be no doubt that it is very much above the price which would prevail if there were no scheme at all.

The International Tea Scheme continues to operate with reasonable success, and prices for Empire teas remain not unsatisfactory although they have not remained at the level which was reached in the first year of the scheme. There has, however, recently been a fall in the price in the lower qualities of foreign teas, which is perhaps an indication that restriction is at any rate not excessive at the present time. What is most required at the moment is some expansion in demand, and the industry is launching a vigorous advertising campaign with that end in view.

As regards oil-seeds and nuts and vegetable oils, there was quite a marked increase in prices in the early part of the present year. This increase, however, was not maintained, and in March there was some recession which was probably due to the speed of the previous advance. This was followed by a recovery in May which carried the price almost, but not quite, back to the high levels reached in the early part of the year. In recent weeks, however, there has been another fall, which is apparently traceable partly to the natural reaction of the market and partly to unsettlement in America caused by the decision of the Supreme Court. There are, however, I fear, more fundamental causes at work. The principal causes of the rise in prices last autumn were the widespread drought and the destruction of the Philippine copra crop. These causes have now to a large extent worked themselves out, and the only remaining obviously favourable feature is the small size of the present Indian groundnut crop. In these circumstances, I fear that, in the absence of some unexpected favourable development, there may be a slow but steady fall in prices.

In these circumstances it is satisfactory to record the fact that the West African groundnut crop was sold during a period of favourable prices, and it is to be hoped that the imposition of a duty on soya beans in this country may do something to help the sale of Colonial oil-seeds in this market.

As regards cocoa, prices have been extraordinarily steady during the last six

months, having never risen above 24s. 9d. nor fallen below 21s. 9d. per cwt. for Accra, good fermented, main crop c.i.f. United Kingdom, and it can, I think, be taken as certain that the West African crop, though it was one of exceptional magnitude, has been sold at prices satisfactory to the producers. There are indications of a genuine increase in consumption in the United States and in certain European countries, including the United Kingdom, although imports into Germany are running at a lower level than last year, and I think that little change may be anticipated in the immediate future. There is, however, I fear, no indication that any substantial rise in the present general level of cocoa prices is to be expected, and I can hold out little hope to those producers who are not able to market their cocoa to advantage at about the present level. The present price, which is some 30 per cent. above the lowest levels reached, is sufficiently attractive to the lowest cost producers to give some inducement to further planting, and taking a really long view, it is difficult to see how it will be possible to maintain cocoa prices at a level in excess of that which is satisfactory to these lowest cost producers.

As regards sugar, there was a substantial recovery in prices in the early months of this year, from the record low level reached in October, 1934, and for a time the view was held in some quarters that the prospects were decidedly brighter than they had been for some time past. There has since been a certain recession, which is due principally to the failure to reach any agreement which will afford a guarantee against the continued increase in State-aided production. Thanks to a decline in the production in some of the largest exporting countries world stocks are now somewhat lower than they were a few years ago, but the free market also continues to contract. The principal exporting countries have not yet composed their differences sufficiently to render it possible to call an international conference to discuss the continuation of the Chadbourne plan, and until this is possible the future course of the markets must remain uncertain. Nevertheless, it remains true that the sugar producers of the Colonial Empire are shielded from the worst effects of the present depression by the large preferences which they enjoy in the United Kingdom and Canada.

As regards the fruit industries of the Colonial Empire, there has recently been some increase in the prices paid for bananas in Jamaica, and satisfactory long-term arrangements have been made for marketing the supplies which are to be anticipated from the new banana plantations in various West Indian Colonies. Banana prices in the United Kingdom are reasonably steady.

The future of the orange market, however, gives cause for growing anxiety. There was a large increase in exports from Palestine during the recent season, and prices which averaged 11s. 6d. a box in the 1933-34 season are said to have dropped to an average of about 10s. a box in the season which is just concluded. There was a certain re-distribution of markets during the season. In the first five months of the current year, which may be taken roughly as covering the Palestine season, the total imports of oranges into the United Kingdom were actually lower than they had been during the first five months of 1934, and substantially lower than those in the first five months of 1933, the total imports being 5,200,000 cwt., 5,300,000 cwt., and 6,500,000 cwt. respectively. On the other hand, imports of oranges from Palestine increased from 1,600,000 cwt. in 1933 and 1,700,000 cwt. in 1934 to 2,600,000 cwt. in 1935. This increase was offset by a decrease of imports from Spain from 4,500,000 cwt. to 3,100,000 cwt. and 2,100,000 cwt. Exports from Palestine to the Continent remained in 1935 at about the same level as in 1934, a substantial decrease in exports to Germany being offset by increased exports to other countries. The decrease in Spanish exports to this country was offset by a substantial increase in exports to Continental countries, but owing to unfavourable climatic conditions Spanish exports during the season just concluded are substantially below the highest level reached in previous seasons. The normal crop in the Valencia district is 20-21

million half-cases (equivalent to 30-31½ million Palestine boxes) but it was only 17-18 million in this season. It might normally have been expected that Palestine exports in the next season would be substantially above the level reached in the present season, but I understand that, climatic conditions during the growing period have been unfavourable, and the present prospect is that the orange crop will amount to some 6¼ million boxes, which is not greatly in excess of last season's. The prospects in Spain are unfavourable, and a crop of about a million half-cases less than last season's is anticipated. In the circumstances next season's crop may be disposed of without any greater difficulty than was experienced during the last season, but it is hardly possible to look forward to a satisfactory outcome for the 1936-37 season, when production in Palestine will have increased very considerably and it is reasonable to suppose that the Spanish crop will be something nearer the normal.

As regards grapefruit, consumption in the United Kingdom, which is still the principal importer, continues to increase at a satisfactory rate, imports rising from 300,000 cwt. in the first five months of 1933 to 440,000 cwt. in the first five months of 1934 and 536,000 cwt. in the first five months of 1935. The increase in imports has come principally from Palestine and certain Colonies, principally West Indian. Imports from these sources were 120,000 cwt. in 1933, 251,000 cwt. in 1934 and 406,000 cwt. in 1935, this increase being offset by a decrease in imports from the United States of America from 157,000 cwt. to 138,000 cwt. and 91,000 cwt. Nevertheless, this increase in consumption has not offset the great increase in production, and prices of Palestine grapefruit fell to an unprecedentedly low level in the course of the present season, the price of a box of grapefruit on some occasions being even lower than the price of a box of oranges. So far as Colonial fruit is concerned, the substantial measure of preference is a considerable safeguard, and I see no present reason for alarm regarding the price, though it will probably be lower than it has been in the past, but there seem to be serious grounds for apprehension regarding the anticipated increasing crop from Palestine which does not enjoy the benefits of this preference.

As regards coffee, the position has on the whole deteriorated during the last six months. Very satisfactory prices for the best qualities were obtained during the early months of the present year, but there has been a large volume of imports into the United Kingdom of Colonial coffees of somewhat indifferent quality, which it has been very difficult to dispose of, and the total stock of Colonial coffees in the United Kingdom was recently nearly 100,000 bags, a figure substantially in excess of any previously reported. Sales on the Continent have not been satisfactory, and one of the results of the present quota and barter arrangements has been that foreign producing countries have been able, by using their bargaining power, to obtain a larger share of the Continental markets than Colonial competitors. Even so, their operations have not been entirely successful, and the exchange value of the currency of Costa Rica, the principal competitor of the Colonial Empire in the coffee market, has dropped by about 50 per cent. in the course of last year, largely owing to difficulties in disposing of her coffee. In these circumstances it is necessary again to emphasize the fact that, while there is still room in the United Kingdom market for more Colonial coffee of high quality than has reached it during the past year, there is likely to be increasing difficulty in disposing of the lower grades. It is, therefore, more than ever important to make such marketing arrangements as will ensure that only qualities of coffee saleable in the London market are sent here, and that other arrangements are made to dispose of the lower qualities.

As regards cotton, there are serious grounds for apprehension in the future. On the other hand, it is satisfactory to record that the Uganda and Nyasaland cotton crops for 1934-35 have been disposed of in a period of satisfactory prices. The position of Sea Island cotton is also particularly satisfactory. There has

been a genuine increase in demand, and the advertising campaign which has recently been launched in this country shows every sign of being successful.

As regards tobacco, at my predecessor's request the Imperial Economic Committee have appointed a sub-committee to consider the whole question of marketing Empire tobaccos. The Committee has commenced its examination of the subject, and I hope that it will make useful suggestions for increasing the sale, and possibly raising the price, of Colonial tobaccos, but the present indications are that the improvement, if it is to be steady, must be slow.

There has been a substantial improvement in the price of fibres generally during the last six months. The improvement has been greatest in the case of flax and true hemp, where there has almost been a boom owing to shortage of supplies; but there has also been a slow but steady increase in the price of hard fibres, including African sisal, the No. 1 quality of which has risen from a low point of a little over £14 a-ton in January to a high point of nearly £17 a ton in June and as much as £18 in the present month.

As the principal demand for sisal is for the manufacture of binder-twine, the present level should be maintained for some months to come if, as is now anticipated, the harvest is satisfactory or even abundant in North America and Europe.

One particular factor in this market is the fact there is nowhere any large accumulation of stocks awaiting a purchaser; nor is there any evidence that there are at present any large unutilized sources of supply.

To sum up the present position of the principal Colonial staples, while the outlook is unfavourable in some cases, notably oil-seeds and nuts and vegetable oils, coffee, and perhaps cotton, it is on the whole satisfactory in most other cases, in the sense that the present level of prices is likely to be maintained. On the other hand, there is nothing whatever to indicate the probability of any widespread rise, even of modest dimensions, in the general level of Colonial commodity prices; and the best which it would be reasonable to anticipate is that, with the possibility of a few favourable exceptions, they may remain more or less at the present level, until there is some radical change in world economic conditions.

It appears to me that, if this diagnosis of the situation is correct, certain conclusions must be drawn.

The first is that it can no longer be assumed that the principal opportunities for the further development of the Colonial Empire lie in the direction of a further development of the main staples of trade. An examination of the preceding paragraphs discloses the fact that (apart, as always, from gold) several important Colonial products regarding the future of which it is possible to speak with a certain degree of confidence are those which are subject to regulation schemes (tin, tea, rubber, copper), while some others are in a satisfactory state only because of the substantial preference which they enjoy in Empire markets. It must be remembered that the essence of regulation schemes is to prevent further increases in production, and even the full utilization of existing sources of supply, while preference is of full value only so long as the preferential market is larger than the volume of goods entitled to preference in that market. So far, therefore, as these two classes of products are concerned, the possibilities of further expansion are strictly limited.

At the same time it would be possible, if there were sufficient space to deal with the very large number of minor products which are produced in the Colonial Empire, to point to a number of such products which show signs of yielding modest but useful profits to their producers. Examples which have recently come to my attention are pyrethrum and certain essential oils in East Africa, gum arabic in Nigeria, and cohune nuts in British Honduras. In several cases these

new minor products provide the raw material, not for the great staples of consumption, but for articles of a luxury nature. Cohune nuts, for instance, produce one of the basic ingredients of certain types of face cream. Naturally a large increase of supplies of any of these commodities would be dangerous, for in almost every case the market is a strictly limited one, but in the aggregate there are probably substantial possibilities of developing the export of minor products as a class. In this respect the experience of the Colonial Empire is similar to that of the United Kingdom and other fully-developed countries. In the United Kingdom, for instance, while most of the great staple industries are still only slowly recovering from the depression, some of the newer industries, particularly those which produce the luxuries rather than the necessities of life, such as motor-cars, wireless sets, and cosmetics are enjoying abounding prosperity.

In these circumstances it appears to me that in the immediate future the Colonial Empire is likely to benefit more by the development of these numerous side-lines, which are none of them important in themselves, but in the aggregate represent a considerable volume of trade, than by an exclusive attachment to the development of the main staples by which its prosperity was originally built up.

Another conclusion which must, I think, be drawn is that it is no longer possible to regard the depression which started in 1929 (and in the case of certain Colonial products at an even earlier date) as a merely temporary phenomenon.

When the general fall of prices began, it was believed by many people that the movement was part of a so-called "trade cycle," and that in course of time there would be a corresponding general rise, which would restore prices to the level which prevailed before that general fall occurred. However, so far as this theory was based on the assumption that the pre-depression level of prices was "normal," there can now be no doubt that it was a complete misapprehension and that it would be idle to base any plans on the probability of so large a general rise of commodity prices. Now that it is possible to view the course of events during the post-war years in a certain perspective it is not difficult to see that it is not the present position which is abnormal, but that the whole economic structure and price level of the post-war period was highly abnormal. During the war almost every form of productive activity was devoted to military ends, and it was only a natural consequence that there should be a great shortage of all ordinary consumption goods and that prices should rise to unprecedented heights. Even after what is often called the post-war slump the position remained abnormal, and the rise in prices which ensued during the period from 1924 to 1929 was due to very special circumstances which are unlikely to recur.

When the slump came there was a precipitate fall of prices which was no doubt overdone. In the case of most commodities, the lowest price levels were reached in 1933 and the first half of 1934, and there has been a substantial recovery, amounting in some cases to as much as 30 or 40 per cent., above the lowest points reached. It may be that, if there were a general world revival, there would even be some further general rise. Meanwhile costs of production have been adjusted so as to conform with the new conditions, and though there are probably few Colonial products (excepting always gold) which are yielding the average producer substantial profits, there are also few products which do not yield some measure of profit to the most efficient producer. It is true that in some cases, for example sugar, profit is secured to Colonial producers only by the preferential advantages which they enjoy, and that it would not be available if they had to sell at world prices.

Moreover in almost every industry the efficiency of production is steadily increasing. This is particularly true of those manufacturing industries which employ elaborate machinery, but it is hardly less true of agricultural production. Increased knowledge regarding soil treatment, increased skill in methods of culti-

vation, improved machinery, plant breeding, the control of pests and diseases and the other discoveries founded on the research work of the scientist and the inventor, now enable the primary producer to produce larger crops with less expenditure of money or labour and to bring them to the market in a better condition.

There has therefore been an almost spectacular increase in supplies of every kind of commodity; meanwhile demand is at the best increasing slowly and at the worst, particularly in the case of those commodities which are the victims of economic nationalism, still declining. In these circumstances it is idle to look forward to any great advance in prices. So long as the efficient producer can continue to adapt himself to the new level of prices, there is nothing to provoke a rise above that level, and in any case he has no particular ground for complaint and no need for governmental assistance.

APPENDIX TO CIRCULAR DESPATCH

PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL COLONIAL PRODUCTS

The two columns under each month show prices in the first and second half of the month respectively and cotton and palm oil, the prices are those quoted in Liverpool,

Article.	Unit.	January.		February.	
METALS—					
Gold (spot price) standard	oz.	{ 142s. 4 d. 140s. 10½ l.	{ 142s. 1½ d. 141s. 4 d.	{ 142s. 6½ d. 142s. 1 d.	{ 144s. 1d. 142s. 7d.
Copper—		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Standard Cash	ton	{ 28 16 3 28 0 0	{ 28 7 6 27 6 3	{ 27 16 3 27 2 6	{ 27 8 9 26 5 0
Tin—					
Standard Cash	...	{ 233 0 0 228 10 0	{ 234 0 0 230 10 0	{ 234 0 0 227 15 0	{ 230 0 0 215 0 0
Three months	...	{ 229 7 6 228 7 6	{ 229 0 0 228 17 6	{ 229 0 0 225 10 0	{ 226 0 0 211 15 0
OIL-SEEDS, ETC.—					
Copra—					
Ceylon f.m.s.	...	{ 14 0 0 11 15 0	{ 17 0 0 13 15 0	{ 14 15 0 14 0 0	{ 14 16 3 14 12 6
Straits f.m.s.	...	{ 12 8 9 10 1 3	{ 14 0 0 12 2 6	{ 13 5 0 12 7 6	{ 13 12 6 13 6 3
Straits f.m.	...	{ 11 10 0 9 15 0	{ 13 6 3 11 12 6	{ 13 0 0 11 17 6	{ 13 5 0 12 17 6
South Sea f.m.s.	...	{ 10 17 6 9 0 0	{ 13 0 0 12 0 0	{ 11 12 6 11 12 6	{ 12 8 9 12 2 6
Groundnuts—					
Coromandel (machined)	...	{ 14 12 6 12 2 6	{ 15 17 6 14 12 6	{ 15 8 9 14 11 3	{ 15 7 6 14 12 6
Palm Kernels—					
To London/Hamburg c.i.f.	...	{ 9 7 6 8 0 0	{ 10 2 6 9 7 6	{ 9 17 6 9 7 6	{ 10 3 9 9 17 6
SEED OILS—					
Coconut Oil—					
Ceylon	...	{ 19 10 0 15 15 0	{ 24 0 0 20 0 0	{ 21 0 0 20 5 0	{ 22 0 0 21 5 0
PALM OIL—					
Lagos forward shipping	...	{ 17 15 0 16 10 0	{ 19 5 0 17 10 0	{ 20 3 0 19 0 0	{ 22 5 0 20 15 0
RUBBER—					
(Smoked, sheet spot)	lb.	{ 6½ d. 6½ d.	{ 6½ d. 6½ d.	{ 6½ d. 6½ d.	{ 6½ d. 6½ d.
COCOA—					
Acara (good fermented main crop)	50 kilos (near cwt.)	{ 22s. 6d. 22s. 7½ d.	{ 24s. 23s.	{ 24s. 22s. 9d.	{ 24s. 3d. 23s. 6d.
SUGAR—					
Foreign 96°	cwt.	{ 4s. 6½ l. 4s. 3½ l.	{ 4s. 6l. 4s. 2½ l.	{ 4s. 4½ d. 4s. 2½ d.	{ 4s. 5½ d. 4s. 2½ d.
West India 96° (without certificate)	...	{ 8s. 2½ l. 8s. 1½ d.	{ 8s. 3l. 8s.	{ 8s. 1½ d. 7s. 11½ d.	{ 8s. 3d. 7s. 11½ d.
FRUIT—					
Bananas—					
Jamaica (wholesale price)	10 doz.	{ 7s. to 8s. 6d. 6s. 6d. to 8s.	{ 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. 6s. 6d. to 8s.	{ 6s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. 6s. to 8s.	{ 6s. 6d. to 8s. 6s. to 7s. 6d.
Grape Fruit—					
Jamaica (auction prices)	case	{ 15s. to 18s. 12s. 6d. to 16s.	{ 16s. to 18s. 14s. to 17s.	{ 14s. to 20s. 14s. to 18s.	{ 14s. to 16s. 8s. 9d. to 11s.
Jaffa (auction prices)	...	{ 16s. to 20s. 12s. to 16s.	{ 16s. to 20s. 14s. to 18s.	{ 15s. to 18s. 12s. to 15s.	{ 12s. to 17s. 9s. to 12s.
Oranges—					
Jaffa (auction prices)	box	{ 10s. to 14s. 9s. to 12s. 6d.	{ 9s. to 13s. 9s. to 12s. 6d.	{ 9s. to 14s. 8s. 6d. to 12s.	{ 9s. 6d. to 14s. 7s. to 13s. 3d.
Cyprus (auction prices)	case	{ 10s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. 8s. 6d. to 12s.	{ 9s. to 10s. 7s. 6d. to 10s.	{	{ 8s. 6d. to 12s. 3d. 7s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.
COTTON—					
American—					
Middling spot	lb.	{ 7-23d. 7-09d.	{ 7-15l. 7-0ld.	{ 7-11d. 7-0ld.	{ 7-16d. 7-06d.
African—					
Middling west	...	{ 7-11d. 6-99d.	{ 7-05d. 6-9ld.	{ 7-0ld. 6-92d.	{ 7-11d. 7-0ld.
African g.f.—					
East	...	{ 7-9ld. 7-79d.	{ 7-85d. 7-7ld.	{ 7-0ld. 7-72d.	{ 7-9ld. 7-8ld.
COFFEE—					
Kenya—					
Bold grey-greenish	cwt.	{ 68s. 6d. to 127s. 6d. 56s. 6d. to 112s.	{ 78s. 6d. to 132s. 6d. 55s. to 71s.	{ 86s. to 134s. 64s.	{ 125s. 6d. 69s. to 83s.
Tanganyika—					
Bold coloury	...	{ 76s. to 110s. 6d. 67s. to 70s.	{ 75s. 6d. to 102s. 6d. 60s. to 71s.	{ 104s. 6d. to 106s. 60s. to 70s.	{ 79s. to 83s. 67s. 6d.

DATED 29TH JULY, 1935.

DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1935.

the two prices in each column show the highest and lowest price of the commodity in question. In the case of and in other cases those quoted in London.

March.		April.		May.		June.	
149s. 4½d. 146s. 1d.	147s. 2½d. 145s. 3d.	145s. 8½d. 143s. 6d.	145s. 4d. 143s. 4d.	145s. 142s. 6½d.	142s. 7d. 141s.	142s. 140s. 7d.	141s. 4½d. 140s. 11½d.
£ s. d. 27 11 3	£ s. d. 28 0 0	£ s. d. 30 6 3	£ s. d. 31 1 3	£ s. d. 32 3 9	£ s. d. 32 10 0	£ s. d. 31 10 0	£ s. d. 31 11 3 28 16 3
221 0 0 215 15 0	217 0 0 208 10 0	227 5 0 216 10 0	227 0 0 223 5 0	227 0 0 225 0 0	232 5 0 228 0 0	228 10 0 223 10 0	230 0 0 227 5 0
216 0 0 212 10 0	213 6 0 204 15 0	224 5 0 212 15 0	223 10 0 218 10 0	221 5 0 218 10 0	224 10 0 220 0 0	222 5 0 217 7 6	222 5 0 216 10 0
14 15 0 12 16 0	13 15 0 12 10 0	13 15 0 13 10 0	13 18 9 13 15 0	14 15 0 14 1 3	14 10 0 13 17 6	14 0 0 13 17 6	14 0 0 12 10 0
13 6 3 11 6 3	12 12 6 11 6 3	12 16 3 12 6 3	13 1 3 12 11 3	13 10 0 13 1 3	13 5 0 12 7 6	12 18 9 12 7 6	12 0 0 10 15 0
13 0 0 11 0 0	12 2 6 10 17 6	12 5 0 11 16 3	12 10 0 12 0 0	12 15 0 12 5 0	12 7 6 11 18 9	12 5 0 11 17 6	11 15 0 10 5 0
12 10 0 11 0 0	11 15 0 10 10 0	...	11 17 6 11 7 6	12 0 0 11 17 6	12 0 0 11 10 0	11 12 6 11 12 6	12 0 0 10 5 0
14 15 0 12 17 6	14 3 9 12 17 6	14 15 0 14 7 6	15 0 0 14 7 6	15 11 3 15 0 0	15 7 6 15 1 3	15 5 0 15 1 3	14 17 6 13 10 0
10 2 6 8 15 0	9 8 9 8 10 0	9 11 3 9 5 0	9 18 9 9 12 6	10 12 6 10 0 0	10 17 6 9 11 3	9 17 6 9 12 6	9 10 0 8 17 6
22 2 6 19 10 0	20 0 0 19 5 0	20 0 0 19 12 6	20 7 6 19 17 6	21 15 0 20 10 0	21 5 0 20 2 6	20 10 0 20 0 0	20 5 0 19 12 6
22 5 0 21 0 0	20 10 0 20 5 0	20 17 6 18 5 0	18 10 0 18 10 0	20 10 0 19 10 0	20 10 0 19 12 6	20 0 0 18 10 0	18 12 6 17 7 6
6½d. 5½d.	6½d. 5½d.	5½d. 5½d.	5½d. 5½d.	6d. 5½d.	6½d. 5½d.	6½d. 6d.	6½d. 5½d.
23s. 9d. 23s.	22s. 9d. 22s. 6d.	22s. 9d. 22s. 6d.	22s. 9d. 22s. 6d.	22s. 6d. 22s. 3d.	22s. 6d. 22s. 3d.	22s. 6d. 22s.	22s. 21s. 9d.
4s. 7½d. 4s. 5½d.	4s. 10½d. 4s. 8½d.	5s. 1½d. 4s. 9½d.	5s. 1½d. 5s.	5s. 1½d. 5s.	5s. 0½d. 4s. 10½d.	4s. 10½d. 4s. 7½d.	4s. 7½d. 4s. 6d.
8s. 4½d. 8s. 3d.	8s. 6½d. 8s. 5½d.	8s. 10½d. 8s. 6½d.	8s. 10½d. 8s. 9d.	8s. 10½d. 8s. 9½d.	8s. 9½d. 8s. 7½d.	8s. 7½d. 8s. 4½d.	8s. 4½d. 8s. 3d.
6s. to 8s. 6s. to 7s.	6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. 6s. to 7s. 6d.	7s. to 8s. 6s. to 7s. 6d.	6s. 6d. to 8s. 6s. to 6s. 6d.	6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. 6s. to 7s.	6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. 6s. to 6s. 6d.	6s. to 7s. 6s. to 6s. 6d.	6s. to 7s. 6s. to 6s. 6d.
12s. to 15s. 9s. to 15s.	...	...	...	...	15s. 6d. 15s. 6d.	...	...
11s. to 15s. 7s. 9d. to 13s.	12s. to 15s. 6s. to 10s. 9d.	11s. to 15s. 7s. to 11s. 9d.	12s. to 15s. 7s. to 12s.	12s. to 17s. 10s. to 16s.	12s. 6d. to 17s. 11s. to 14s.	...	...
12s. to 16s. 7s. 3d. to 14s.	13s. to 18s. 7s. to 15s. 9d.	7s. 6d. to 17s. 3d. 7s. to 15s. 9d.	12s. to 18s. 9s. to 17s.	14s. to 18s. 10s. 6d. to 17s.	12s. 6d. to 19s. 12s. 6d. to 19s.	...	...
11s. to 15s. 7s. 6d. to 14s.	12s. to 16s. 8s. 6d. to 13s.	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.20d. 6.49d.	6.47d. 6.25d.	6.73d. 6.32d.	6.89d. 6.63d.	6.92d. 6.80d.	7.06d. 6.89d.	6.88d. 6.69d.	6.87d. 6.73d.
7.15d. 6.46d.	6.44d. 6.22d.	6.68d. 6.27d.	6.75d. 6.58d.	6.77d. 6.65d.	6.91d. 6.71d.	6.68d. 6.39d.	6.77d. 6.63d.
7.95d. 7.26d.	7.24d. 7.02d.	7.48d. 7.07d.	7.55d. 7.38d.	7.57d. 7.45d.	7.61d. 7.42d.	7.38d. 7.09d.	7.47d. 7.33d.
121s. 64s. to 86s. 6d.	78s. to 113s. 61s. to 76s.	67s. to 119s. 55s. to 74s.	73s. 6d. to 100s. 61s. to 64s.	75s. 6d. to 110s. 6d. 55s. to 68s.	65s. 6d. to 81s. 45s. to 56s.	55s. 50s.	67s. 6d. 41s. to 62s.
75s. 56s. to 68s.	70s. 6d. 60s.	69s. 65s.	...	...	65s. 56s.	...	...

PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL

Article.	Unit.	January		February.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sisal—					
Tanganyika and Kenya—					
No. 1	ton	{ 15 2 6	{ 15 2 6	{ 13 10 0	{ 13 10 0
		{ 14 15 0	{ 14 15 0	{ 15 0 0	{ 14 15 0
No. 2	"	{ 14 12 6	{ 14 10 0	{ 14 7 6	{ 14 7 6
		{ 14 0 0	{ 14 0 0	{ 14 2 6	{ 13 15 6
No. 3	"	{ 13 15 0	{ 13 10 0	{ 13 10 0	{ 13 10 0
		{ 13 5 0	{ 13 5 0	{ 13 5 0	{ 13 0 0
Spices—					
Cloves—					
Zanzibar spot	lb.	{ 5½d.	{ 5½d.	{ 6d.	{ 6d.
		{ 5¾d.	{ 5¾d.	{ 5¾d.	{ 5¾d.
Pimento spot	"	{ 2½d.	{ 2½d.	{ 2½d.	{ 2½d.
		{ 2¾d.	{ 2¾d.	{ 2¾d.	{ 2¾d.

COLONIAL PRODUCTS—(CONTINUED).

March.		April.		May.		June.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ d. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
15 5 0	15 7 6	15 7 6	15 5 0	15 12 6	16 5 0	16 10 0	16 17 6
15 0 0	15 5 0	15 5 0	15 2 6	15 5 0	15 12 6	16 2 6	16 5 0
14 10 0	14 15 0	14 12 6	14 10 0	15 0 0	15 10 0	15 15 0	15 17 6
14 2 6	14 10 0	14 10 0	14 7 6	14 12 6	15 0 0	15 10 0	15 12 6
14 0 0	13 15 0	13 15 0	13 15 0	14 7 6	14 15 0	14 15 0	15 5 0
13 5 0	13 10 0	13 10 0	13 10 0	13 10 0	14 5 0	14 10 0	14 15 0
6½d.	6½d.	6½d.	6½d.	6½d.	6½d.	6½d.	6½d.
5½d.	6½d.	6d.	6d.	6½d.	6½d.	6½d.	6½d.
2½d.	2½d.	2½d.	2½d.	2½d.	2½d.	2½d.	3½d.
2½d.	2½d.	2½d.	2½d.	1½d.	2d.	2½d.	2½d.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL No. 6.
1932.

C.S.O. 4399/31.



X9(J311):04.79172
42
British Guiana.

SECOND
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. 70
SECOND SESSION, 1931.

HEALTH, SANITATION AND VITAL STATISTICS ON
SUGAR ESTATES,

AS REPORTED ON BY THE SURGEON-GENERAL AND THE GOVERNMENT MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, IN 1931.

Printed by the Authority of His Excellency the Governor.

Introductory.—

A detailed report on every sugar estate in the Colony, inspected during the months of April and May, 1931, by the Surgeon-General and the Government Medical Officer of Health on instructions issued by His Excellency the Governor, has been submitted to Government. This report was the outcome of a visit to the Colony of Sir Wilfred Beveridge who submitted to His Excellency a special "Memorandum on Health Conditions of East Indian Employees of Sugar Estates." The Memorandum was subsequently forwarded by the Honourable Colonial Secretary to the Secretary of the Sugar Producers' Association.

The report furnished by the Surgeon-General and the Government Medical Officer of Health is divided into three sections, as follows:—

Part I. comprises reports on individual sugar estates with estates' vital statistics attached thereto.

GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA :

"THE ARGOSY" COMPANY, LIMITED, PRINTERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH GUIANA.

1932.

No. 15,871.

Part II. deals collectively with the vital statistics of estates during the decennial period 1921-1930.

Part III. furnishes a review and general summary of existing sanitary conditions on sugar estates, with recommendations for the improvement thereof.

The report also furnishes in Appendix A. a statement of hospital expenditure in relation to the recent census population of each estate.

Finally, there is an Appendix B. which furnishes a statement of existing types of housing on sugar estates together with the projected programme of housing extension during the year 1931.

On the instructions of His Excellency the Governor copies of the reports and vital statistics of each individual estate have been forwarded to the Secretary of the Sugar Producers' Association for distribution.

The report which follows is an extract from that part of the original report, *i.e.*, Part III., which reviews and summarises health and sanitary conditions on sugar estates and submits recommendations for their improvement. It includes also a general summary of the vital statistics relating to these estates.

(a.) *Housing.*—

As is observed from the inspection of housing on individual estates the survival of ground ranges of ten, twelve and even twenty rooms which were accepted as suitable models in the earlier days of estate housing systems now furnishes one of the worst features in relation to the health and well-being of estate labourers. As Sir Wilfred Beveridge says in his report, "it is not so much a question of light or ventilation as of the possibility of the spread of infectious disease in these ranges where ten or more families are herded together in close proximity." It is true, as the Sugar Producers' Association asserts, that all these ranges were originally passed by the then Medical Authorities, but since that time housing in relation to siting, proximity from the point of view of infection, lighting and ventilation has made vast strides. It is also true that within recent years some of the more prosperous and enlightened estates have substituted the cottage system of housing for the old range system and due credit must be given for the progress made in this direction, and a further feature in relation to housing on these estates has been that more thought has been given to the selection of building sites so that a twofold improvement is now being effected.

On the other hand the majority of estates appear to have been content with the old-fashioned range erections and in only a few instances in recent years have ranges been demolished, and then only when they had become irreparable; and, in place of the demolished ranges, new ranges and even cottages have been erected without any thought of improving the siting.

As regards the control of housing and sanitation, sugar estates under the Local Government Ordinance, Chapter 84, Section 9, Sub-section (2), are defined as Rural Sanitary Districts, and as such they are subject to the administration of the Local Government Board. This control, however, has never been enforced in the past in view of the fact that estate housing and general sanitation were supervised by an officer holding the title of Medical Inspector, and, subsequently, when that office was abolished, by District Medical Officers. As the result of insufficient consideration being given to the trend of progress in matters relating to housing, a conservative and objectionable system has continued to be perpetuated; and following the abolition of the office of Medical Inspector and the practical disappearance of the Indenture System, the Regulations made under the Immigration Ordinance have become more or less moribund and more honoured in the breach than in the observance. And this

has been the position for several years past. At the same time, in many instances improvements suggested by the Medical and Public Health Authorities have been carried out.

To rectify and control the system of housing in future it is recommended that no buildings should be erected on any site or of any type except as approved by the Government Public Health Department in consultation with the estates' authorities.

It is further recommended that Sugar Estates should accept as their future policy in regard to housing that only cottages sheltering one or two families should be erected. If this policy is followed and it is agreed that in place of reconditioning the older and badly sited ranges these be demolished, the range system in course of time will disappear. Further, in order that the best results may be achieved it is essential that there should be active and close co-operation between Estate, Medical and Public Health Authorities. After all, the object being aimed at is to improve by every means possible the health and comfort of estate labourers and their dependents, it always being understood that unreasonable and uneconomic requirements will not be insisted on, especially in times of financial depression.

(b.) Water Supplies.—

It is observed from the report on individual estates that in the majority of instances the water supplies of estate labourers are provided by open, unprotected trenches fed from water conservancies aback. In many instances, too, the fresh-water trenches are used as navigation canals for sugar punts and are thus liable to contamination by labourers and animals. Moreover, there are estates where water is not made sufficiently accessible to the dwellers in ranges and cottages.

Quite a number of estates have in the past and more recently provided Artesian Wells for the use of their labourers and, in a few instances, the outflow from the wells has been piped for distribution and use of occupants in the various yards.

In the various yards there is no doubt that this system of water supply must be regarded as the ideal to be aimed at, and a policy of putting down additional Artesian Wells and reconditioning those in existence must ultimately reflect beneficially on the reduction of the incidence of diseases due to defective water supplies. This, however, will involve considerable expenditure, and it is unfortunate in the light of the experience of the past that the scheme has proved not an unqualified success due to defective strainers and other causes, and the more progressive estates having already expended considerable sums in the furtherance of this scheme are naturally disinclined to spend more money in a similar direction.

In some quarters it has been contended that estate labourers do not take readily to Artesian Well water, it being alleged that preference is still shown for trench water; experience, however, has not supported this view, for, in practice, it is found that East Indians and other labourers quickly adopt the well water habit, and when wells fail as they have done, there are lamentations.

Outside the provision of Artesian Wells the problem of maintaining pure water supplies by open trenches is a difficult one especially in a country where the physical conformation of the land necessitates in times of drought that water should be conserved in a more or less stagnant condition. A further complication arises in a drought period when water supplies on some estates give out, or become almost unpotable on account of the suspension of excess vegetable matter.

It is true that the majority of estates have been happily free from the grave forms of water-borne disease but so long as the open canal system exists and water supplies remain unguarded or are liable to contamination by use as navigation canals the possibility of more serious epidemic disease must always be borne in mind.

Assuming that for financial or other reasons a general substitution of Artesian for open canal and trench water is impracticable, it would appear that greater attention should be given to the protection of these supplies from contamination, especially in the more accessible inhabited areas. Reservoirs or ponds supplied from these sources should be fenced in as a protection against animal contamination. In other directions the water supply system generally might be improved by increased accessibility thus obviating the risk of labourers obtaining water from nearer and more doubtful sources.

Finally in some instances at least drinking water might be collected in large enclosed reservoirs supplied from factory roofs, and also the feasibility of filtration and chlorination might be considered in relation to canal and trench water supplies.

One of the greatest abuses in relation to water supply is the prevalence of barrels and other water receptacles in the vicinity of the dwellings, fed usually by the roof gutters. These in most instances are unscreened or defectively screened and as a result breed mosquitos prolifically at the very doors of habitations. Experience has proved that it is almost impossible to maintain screening effectively, and the only solution appears to be a total prohibition of the collecting of water from roof gutters in the type of receptacles mentioned. It might in this connection be mentioned that the resort to barrels for collecting roof water is most prevalent on estates where water distribution is defective and water supplies inaccessible.

(c.) Drainage.--

In the majority of instances within recent years the main estate drainage has been considerably improved by the putting down of pumps which prevent the flooding of inhabited and other lands.

The most defective system of drainage is, however, to be found in the yards in the vicinity of ranges. This yard drainage system was designed at a time when the relationship between mosquitos and malaria was unknown. The intention, of course, was to provide for the drainage and collection of surface and subsoil water from range surroundings.

It would appear though that in course of time many of the drains have become not only too deep but, in instances, ill-graded, and the result is they are liable to hold stagnant water which otherwise might be disposed of by evaporation and percolation.

As a general recommendation, therefore, it appears that a campaign of eliminating unnecessary minor drains and regrading and reducing the depths of the deeper ones should be undertaken. The shallow saucer-shaped depression from the mosquito-breeding point of view is the best means of effecting surface drainage, for it permits, besides the removal of storm water, the easy percolation and evaporation of stagnant residual water.

In connection with the general yard drainage it is noted that in some instances the larger trenches were covered with aquatic weeds and the smaller drains were overgrown with rank grass and both these conditions are favourable to the breeding of anophelines and other species of mosquitos.

There is no doubt that improvement of the drainage of the yards and ranges will result in a very material improvement in the health of estate labourers and corresponding saving in labour efficiency; also, bearing in mind the heavy annual mortality of infants on estates, there should be resultant improvement in those statistics.

(d.) Trees, bush and rice cultivation.--

On some estates the free circulation of air is prevented by the unnecessarily large number of trees in the vicinity of dwellings, and bush both in the yards and in the vicinity of the yards and ranges is prevalent. Also on other estates rice cultivation is permitted to exist in far too close proximity to inhabited dwellings.

It is recommended that a general campaign of clearing away unnecessary unproductive trees and bush should be undertaken, and further that domestic gardens in the vicinity of dwellings should only be permitted for ground provisions. Not infrequently shrubs and arbors with vegetable creepers exist in immediate fronts or backs of ranges. These harbour mosquitos and shut out air and light and encourage damp and moisture, and should also be prohibited.

(e.) *Latrines.*—

These in the vast majority of instances are the standard type of over-trench latrine common to practically every estate. This type of latrine, though satisfactory when placed over the larger tidal trenches, is apt to be dangerous when situated over narrow trenches in the vicinity of dwellings, as in times of drought when water distribution is limited regular flushing becomes impossible and the latrine trenches either dry up or become quagmires.

Leaving out of consideration the fact that in many instances latrines have become dilapidated through want of proper maintenance, it is recommended that wherever possible the septic tank system of conservancy should be substituted for the present system. This system was started by some of the more progressive estates several years ago and has given thorough satisfaction, and with further improvements in design the substitution of this system in lieu of the over-trench system has proved both efficient and economical and should be extended, especially now that the cottage dwellings often removed from drainage trenches are being erected. The provision of conveniently situated septic tanks in the vicinity of cottages would add considerably to the amenities of life and health in the new estate cottage settlement areas.

Regarded on general principles the defects of trench conservancy systems must be apparent. In the first place there is water and subsoil pollution which might affect the health of residents in their vicinity and in localities more distant from the estate. These conservancy trenches must always afford potentialities for the spread of infective diseases—typhoid fever, ancylostome and other intestinal infections.

(f.) *Hospitals.*—

This aspect of estate medical aid represents the best feature of estate policy in respect to the care of its labour forces.

In the majority of instances hospitals are commodious and well staffed and equipped, and funds are generously provided for the supply of drugs and other necessities of the sick.

In recent years, however, there has in some instances been a falling off as regards the maintenance and upkeep of these institutions, and in the expenditure involved in the care of patients, and of hospital surroundings.

The weak point in most of the hospitals relates to the poor accommodation afforded for maternity cases, with the result that little encouragement is given to women to resort to the hospital wards for their confinement where general conditions are considerably better than in the ranges. In order to overcome this it is very desirable that the maternity section of hospitals should be made as private and attractive as possible.

On some few estates the large majority of confinements take place in the estate hospital, but in most the reverse is the case.

In this connection the attitude of the Manager appears to have a very direct bearing on the success or otherwise of the hospital maternity ward.

Bearing in mind the generally unsatisfactory position in regard to infant mortality it appears to be highly desirable that Estates' Authorities should take a more active and intimate interest in popularising the maternity section of the hospital by offering every facility to the mother and the child during the early days of infant life.

Gradually it will be found that ignorant racial prejudices and customs will be broken down and from that point of view the maternity section of the hospital will act as an educative centre.

(g.) Ante-natal, Maternal, Infant and Child Welfare.—

On all estates ante-natal, maternal and infant clinics are regularly conducted by the Medical Officer in charge, and on a few estates crèches exist where children are cared for and are provided free with milk and other foods. On other estates a free issue of milk is made to deserving mothers. In view of the heavy infant and pre-school age mortality of estates' children, it would appear that still more is needed to be done in order to cope with the situation. A livelier interest in the health and welfare of mothers, infants and children in their homes will probably in time beneficially react on the general health of the estate.

Leaving apart mortality due to malaria and other acute diseases there is no doubt that defective feeding and food have a very direct influence both on maternal and infant mortality and disability.

To improve the present state of things, it is recommended that all estates should join in with the Infant Welfare and Maternity League of British Guiana and establish committees and otherwise take a more active part in the welfare and well-being of estate mothers, infants and children. On the larger estates it should be quite possible for a Health Visitor to be appointed to supplement the midwife to help in the education of mothers by house-to-house visits. Provided that well-equipped maternity wards are established in estate hospitals the Estate Authorities should, with their Committees, Midwives and Health Visitors, encourage all expectant mothers to go into hospital for their confinements. There is no doubt that a considerable amount of infant and maternal mortality can be attributed to the unhygienic conditions under which mother and child exist during the puerperium in the ranges. Further, and with a view to standardising maternity arrangements on estates, a uniform system of payment of salaries and allowances to midwives might be established. At present, the systems in vogue vary on almost every estate.

All the estates pay their nurse-midwives regular monthly salaries ranging generally from \$14 to \$18. Some estates also pay their midwives for deliveries in estate hospitals at rates from 50 cents to \$1.50 for each delivery, while others pay for deliveries in ranges at rates from \$1 to \$2; and finally the majority permit their midwives to receive private fees from cases in the ranges of amounts varying from 72 cents to \$3 for each confinement. In this connection the position might be examined with a view to standardising the salaries and readjusting the allowances at present given to estate midwives for attendance on hospital and yard maternity cases.

COMBINED VITAL STATISTICS OF SUGAR ESTATES.

A. These statistics have been compiled from the vital statistics attached to the reports on individual sugar estates which have been submitted to Government and subsequently forwarded to Estate Authorities and they are in the nature of a summary of these statistics.

For the purpose of greater uniformity in compiling the statistics it is thought best to include only the figures relating to East Indians which appear to be most suitable for comments and comparative deductions. This will serve to eliminate to a large extent casual factors such as "non-residents" which might otherwise influence statistical data.

In every case the figures given are *average annual rates or totals based on the ten year period, 1921-1930*, this being considered of more comparative value than a review of only the previous year.

The average population (East Indians) of twenty-six sugar estates is 2,014 per estate, of which ten estates have populations greater than the average, and sixteen less than the average.

A comparison between the Birth and Death-rates (averages) and Infantile mortality of these ten larger and sixteen smaller estates is interesting as reflecting to some extent the expenditure on housing and sanitation and preventive measures adopted by the Estates' Authorities.

	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Infantile Mortality.
Whole Colony (all races) ...	32.0	26.4	167
Ten larger estates ...	30.2	18.9	146
Sixteen smaller estates ...	31.4	25.9	169

It is thus seen that whereas the Birth-rate is slightly better on the smaller estates the Death-rate is considerably higher, and this increased mortality is manifestly accounted for in large measure by the greater number of deaths of infants under one year of age. The figures would suggest that the greater medical and sanitary economy generally practised on some of the smaller estates is ultimately a false one.

The average (10 year) Birth-rate for East Indians in the Colony as a whole was 35 (to nearest whole number) per 1,000 of the East Indian population, that for Estates being 31. The Death-rate for the same period and race was 29, that for Estates being 23.

The Infantile mortality on the same basis averaged 168 per 1,000 East Indian births in the Colony as a whole as against 161 on Estates.

While these figures would superficially suggest somewhat healthier conditions prevailing on estates, the Death-rate thereon being 6 per 1,000 of the East Indian population lower, it must be remembered that the comparison is one that requires qualifying in that estates are fortunate in having a population living under uniform conditions as against employed and unemployed, housed and houseless, paupers and vagrants, which are included in the Colony figures.

Separate figures for villages are not obtainable but it is certain that the rates of many villages would be more satisfactory than the rates for the Colony as a whole.

It is, however, fully realised what beneficial effects an organised and extensive industry can have on the health of a Colony and credit must be given for what has already been done. The causes of Infantile mortality on estates have from time to

time been dealt with in other reports and it suffices here to state that the accumulated evidence points to the necessity of preventive measures in relation to (1) land bonification from the point of view of malaria, (2) pure drinking water, as regards intestinal diseases, and (3) better housing conditions as regards the Mother and Infant, if real reduction in the infantile mortality, and so of the general death rate, is to be effected in the sugar estates of the Colony. The same, of course, also applies in the villages and country districts.

Turning now to the number of deaths on estates as occurring at the varying age periods of life, the following significant figures are revealed :—

Total Deaths (E.I. only) 10 years (1921-1930) ...	...	11,101
Up to one year (10 years) ...	2,511	
1 up to 5 years (10 years) ...	833	
5 up to 15 years (10 years) ...	574	
15 up to 50 years (10 years) ...	4,506	
50 and over (10 years) ...	2,677	
Total deaths, East Indians during 10 years ...		11,101

These age periods represent fairly closely the various stages of life as occurring in this Colony, viz. :—

- Up to one year—Infantile period.
- 1 to 5 years —The pre-school child.
- 5 to 15 years --The School child and adolescent.
- 15 to 50 years —Active employed life.
- 50 upwards —Comparative retirement and old age.

The figures are apt to be misleading owing to the different number of years included in each group. Taking the average number of deaths *per year* of each age group the full significance of the figures becomes apparent :—

	10 years.	Average one year.
Period up to one year (12 months) ...	2,511	251
Average per year of life—		
1-5 group (5 years) ...	167	17
5-15 group (10 years) ...	57	6
15-50 group (35 years) ...	129	13
50 upwards (say 30 years) ...	89	9

The answer to the question as to how best the Death-rate on Sugar Estates (and indeed of the Colony) may most effectively be reduced is manifest.

On closer analysis of these infant deaths—*i.e.*, deaths occurring during the first year of life—it is found that nearly fifty per cent. of them occur in the first month of life.

That is to say, the cause of death is referable less to the child than to the mother.

Infant Welfare and Maternity Clinics are thus revealed in their full importance in this Colony, as being the best practical means of combating sickness and death of the infant, and of the mother at and approaching the time of her child-bearing.;

But this is only part of the story, and in all probability not the greater part. The general health of the mother (and, as regards Venereal diseases, that of the father) during the whole of her child-bearing period, is of paramount importance, and this in turn brings one back to the elementary rules of sanitation and the prevention of diseases such as malaria and hookworm, diseases which debilitate the mother before ever the child is conceived. Supplementing these

are diseases dependent more closely on general education and economic factors—pneumonia and gastro-enteritis and the problems of personal hygiene, housing, pure food and water supplies.

Comparing the deaths of East Indians on estates at the various age periods with those for East Indians in the Colony as a whole, further light is thrown on the infant, labour and other conditions obtaining on the estates.

Owing to the different age periods employed it is not possible to compare the same age periods throughout as will be seen; but by including the 5—10 and 10—20 periods (in the case of the Colony) in a composite 5—50 group, and similarly the 5—15 period in the case of estates also in a composite 5—50 group, comparable results will be obtained. This is conveniently possible owing to the 5—10 (Colony) and 5—15 (Estates) groups being responsible for the smallest number of deaths in each case. The average (10 year) number of deaths on estates is compared with the deaths of East Indians in the Colony as a whole for 1930:—

EAST INDIANS, Whole Colony (1930).			EAST INDIANS, Estates (Average 10 Years).		
Under one year	...	805	Under 1 year	...	251
One to 5 years	...	216	1 to 5 years	...	83
5 to 10 years	85	1,384	5 to 15 years	57	508
10 to 20 years	191		15 to 50 years	451	
20 to 30 years	324				
30 to 40 years	296				
40 to 50 years	488				
50 to 60 years	421	899			
60 to 70 years	315		50 and upwards	...	268
70 to 80 years	120				
80 upwards (including 1 "not stated")	43				
		3,304			1,110

SUMMARISED:—

	To 1 year.	1—5	5—50	50	Total.
Colony (1930) ...	805	216	1,384	899	3,304
Estates (10 year average) ...	251	83	508	268	1,110

AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS (COLONY AND ESTATES)—

	To 1 year.	1—5	5—50	50	Total.
Colony (1930) ...	24.4	6.5	41.9	27.2	100.0%
Estates (10 year average) ...	22.6	7.5	45.8	24.1	100.0%

It will be noticed that on the average of East Indians on estates, there is a smaller percentage of infant deaths, a slightly greater percentage of deaths of pre-school children, a higher occupational percentage of death, and a lower percentage of death in the declining years, as compared with East Indians in the Colony as a whole.

While the Estate 10 year average comparison with the Colony 1930 figures is not strictly accurate it is unlikely that there would be much change in the deaths at the various age periods over the decade in the Colony, considering that the Colony's figures include Estate figures, and the East Indians of estates comprise roughly one-third those of the Colony.

It is thus seen that the initial saving of infant life on estates due to the community being an organised and an employed one is to some extent counter-balanced by the greater average loss of life during the pre-school period 1—5 and the important occupational period 15—50 years (the loss of life is small between 5—15 years as compared with the 15—50 period).

This should not lessen the significant fact that nearly a quarter of the total deaths of East Indians, both on Estates and in the Colony as a whole occurring year by year, takes place in the first twelve months of life.

Turning now to the more important causes of death of East Indians on *Sugar Estates at various age periods* (up to 1 year, 1—5 and 5 upwards), the following diseases are revealed as the chief causes of death:—

ANNUAL AVERAGE (10 YEARS).

Up to 1 year—			
Infantile Debility	...	...	61.7
Premature Birth	...	...	54.5
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	...	29.6
Malaria	...	...	26.2
Pneumonia	...	...	17.5
Other causes	...	...	61.6
			<hr/> 251.1
1 to 5 years—			
Malaria	...	...	31.0
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	...	10.2
Pneumonia	...	...	9.7
Nephritis	...	...	2.9
Enteric Fever	...	...	1.5
Dysentery	...	...	1.1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	1.1
Other causes	...	...	25.8
			<hr/> 83.3
5 upwards—			
Pneumonia	...	...	137.7
Nephritis	...	...	93.6
Malaria	...	...	78.9
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	...	59.4
Dysentery	...	...	22.1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	18.8
Enteric Fever	...	...	11.8
Other causes	...	...	354.4
			<hr/> 775.7
Grand Total	...	...	<hr/>1,110.1

A noticeable feature of this list of prominent causes of death at the several age periods is that within the first four of each and every group are placed the diseases of Malaria and the composite group of diseases under the general heading "Diarrhoea and Enteritis," the position varying according to age period.

This fact is significant and points again to the necessity, (1) in the case of malaria to land bonification, and (2) in the case of diarrhoea and enteritis to a pure drinking water supply and milk supplies, as stated in an earlier paragraph under this heading of Vital Statistics.

That Infantile Debility and Premature Birth (etiologically probably closely associated) should together comprise over 46% of the total average deaths of infants under twelve months is corroborative of the statement that nearly half of those that die under one year of age die within the first month.

It is generally admitted that the incidence of syphilis amongst East Indians is on the whole less than in other races, though figures with any accuracy in support of this are difficult to obtain, and the chief sources of this high infantile death-rate must therefore be sought elsewhere.

It can be shown that the East Indian maternal mortality of the Colony rises appreciably during and following an epidemic of malaria such, for example, as that which followed the 1925-1926 drought, whereas the number of those mothers of

African descent who die from causes associated with childbirth is not appreciably affected. The inference follows that many unnecessary maternal deaths and much preventable maternal morbidity occur as a direct result of the normal endemic incidence of this mosquito-borne disease.

It has been said that "if you get rid of Malaria you get rid of a number of other diseases with it." If it is true of any tropical country it will certainly be found to be true of British Guiana.

Pneumonia looms largely in the forefront of death-dealing diseases not only on sugar estates but in the Colony as a whole. In the three age periods given its place is fifth, third and first respectively. That is to say, with increasing age comes an increased chance of succumbing to this respiratory condition.

It has been observed in many previous and recent reports that in a Colony with a diurnal variation of only 12 degrees or, in plain English, with a night temperature only slightly lower than the day temperature, chills, colds, bronchitis and pneumonia are unduly common, and other causes are probably accountable for this high incidence and mortality. Nor can it be said that the prevalent custom of waiting till the last moments before seeking medical or hospital aid accounts for the whole story. This is common to most tropical communities.

Nephritis, however, is not infrequently a sequela of Malaria and reduction in the incidence of the latter will probably reflect advantageously on the incidence of the former.

Nephritis comes fourth in the 1—5 age period list and second in the ensuing period of 5 years old and upwards. During childhood the condition is almost entirely that known as the parenchymatous or "wet" variety, while as age progresses the interstitial or "dry" type becomes increasingly common. It is this latter type which may be associated with an antecedent history of Malaria.

A general review of the mortality from these salient diseases as occurring on the various estates may now be given. The conclusion arrived at is that mortality rates are higher on those estates where general sanitation is poor, or which are disadvantageously located.

Thus, with an average (ten year) estate population of the ten larger estates of 3,317 persons there were in ten years only 322 deaths of premature infants, representing a per annum per estate percentage of .97; whereas on the sixteen smaller estates with an average estate population of 1,199 there were, in ten years, 223 deaths of premature infants, representing a per annum per estate percentage of 1.86, or almost exactly double the mortality rate. Again, in the age period of 5 years and upwards the percentage for Malaria on the larger estates was 1.39 whereas that for the smaller estates amounted to 2.72 per cent. per annum per estate.

Similarly also the figures for Diarrhoea and Enteritis were for the larger and smaller estates respectively .89 and 1.41 per cent.

In both these instances the mortality for the smaller estates is again little short of double that obtaining for the larger estates.

As these two groups of estates are unselected topographically the inference is strong that the prime cause of such a wide variation in the mortality figures is to be found in the comparative attention paid by authorities to the crude sanitation of their estates. In both groups, however, there are marked exceptions to this statement in respect to certain individual estates.

The estates with the highest average (10 years) death rates—that is to say with death rates of 25 per 1,000 of the average (10 years) population and over, are:—

Mara	...	...	...	43 per 1,000.
Wales	...	...	...	39 " "
Providence, Berbice	...	...	...	38 " "
Blairmont	...	...	...	31 " "
De Kinderen	...	...	...	28 " "
Ogle	...	...	...	26 " "
Leonora	...	...	...	25 " "

Those estates with average (10 years) death rate of less than 20 per 1,000 are:—

Diamond	...	...	...	13 per 1,000.
Port Mourant	...	...	...	15 " "
Non Pareil	...	...	..	15 " "
Springlands	...	..	..	16 " "
Albion	...	...	...	17 " "
Uitvlugt	...	...	...	17 " "
Bath	...	...	...	19 " "
Hampton Court...	...	...	...	19 " "

Closer analysis of the reasons for this wide difference in the death rates of these two extreme groups is interesting.

Taking first the seven estates with death rates (10 year average) of 25 and over per 1,000 of the population, the infantile mortality rates are as follows:—

	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality.
Whole Colony (all races)	... 26.4	167
Mara	... 43	128
Wales	... 39	202
Providence, Berbice	... 38	241
Blairmont	... 31	208
De Kinderen	... 28	154
Ogle	... 26	209
Leonora	... 25	169
Average	... 32.9	187

It may be noticed, in passing, that six out of the seven of these estates fall under the previous group taken of the sixteen smaller estates, Leonora, with an average population (10 years) of 3,102, being the exception.

The eight estates with the lowest death rates (under 20 per 1,000) on the other hand, have the following infantile mortality rates:—

	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality.
Diamond	... 13	115
Port Mourant	... 15	94
Non Pareil	... 15	140
Springlands	... 16	126
Albion	... 17	132
Uitvlugt	... 17	169
Bath	... 19	104
Hampton Court	... 19	81
Average	... 16.4	120

In passing, again, it may be noted here that five out of eight of these estates fall under the group of the ten largest estates previously referred to.

There is thus little doubt, as may be shown also by the Colony figures as a whole, that the infantile mortality decides the death-rate on estates. Whereas those estates with the highest death-rates have an average infantile mortality of 187, those with the lowest death-rates have an average infantile mortality of only 120, an average difference of sixty-seven deaths per 1,000 births of infants under one year of age: and further, that the largest estates tend to have lower infantile mortalities, and conversely that the smaller estates average higher infantile mortalities.

As has previously been stated, so dependent in the ultimate is the degree of infantile mortality on general elementary measures of sanitation (especially as concerns Malaria and intestinal diseases in the mother) that it may be assumed that where a high infantile mortality is shown for any estate, that estate has fallen short in respect to those elementary sanitary measures.

The ten estates with the highest (10 year average) infantile mortality rates in descending order are :—

Providence, Berbice...	...	241
Farm	...	241
Mon Repos	...	228
Ogle	...	209
Blairmont	...	208
Wales	...	202
La Bonne Intention	...	191
Lusignan	...	179
Leonora	...	169
Uitvlugt	...	169

In drawing up these vital statistics it is possible that in some instances there may be minor discrepancies in the figures but every endeavour has been made to base the statistics on accurate information. In this connection questionnaires have been circulated to be filled in by Estate Medical Officers. It is possible, too, that in other instances methods of keeping statistical records may vary in some of the estates which have been circularised.

10

COMBINED COURT No. 24.
1925.

C.S.O. No. 3127/25.



British Guiana.

COMBINED COURT.

FIRST SPECIAL SESSION, 1925.

REPORT

OF

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION,
1924-25.

T: 79172.N24

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Printed by the Authority of His Excellency the Governor.

GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA:

"THE ARGOSY" COMPANY, LIMITED, PRINTERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH GUIANA.

1925.

No. 11,960.

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COMMISSION.

BRITISH GUIANA.



By His Excellency Sir GRAEME THOMSON, Knight-Com-
mander of the Most Honourable Order of
the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief
in and over the Colony of British Guiana,
Vice-Admiral of the same,

GRAEME THOMSON, &c., &c., &c.
Governor.

To

His Honour SIR CHARLES MAJOR, Knight Bachelor, Chief Justice of British
Guiana.

The Honourable ROBERT EDWARD BRASSINGTON.

The Honourable EUSTACE GORDON WOOLFORD, K.C.

The Honourable PHILIP NATHANIEL BROWNE, K.C.

The Honourable ANDREW BENJAMIN BROWN.

JOSEPH ALEXANDER LUCKHOO, Esquire, K.C., F.R.

Major WILLIAM BAIN GRAY, Commissioner of Education.

ERNEST WYNN-WILLIAMS, Esquire, His Majesty's Inspector of Schools.

EDWIN RICHARD DENNYS MOULDER, Esquire, M.A., Principal of Queen's
College.

EDGAR BECKETT, Esquire, F.L.S., Superintendent of Onderneeming Indus-
trial School.

The Reverend Canon OLIVER HAYDOCK WILSON.

The Reverend Father BERNARD FRANCIS KILLION, S.J.

RALPH HAMILTON CARR, Esquire.

GEORGE RODHOUSE REID, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace.

MISS LOUISA BOVELL HAMPDEN KING.

MISS EMILY JANE BASKETT, Principal, Girls' High School.

GREETING!

WHEREAS it is desirable that enquiry should be made into the circumstances
and requirements of education in this Colony:

NOW THEREFORE know ye that I, Sir Graeme Thomson, Governor as aforesaid,
reposing full trust and confidence in your zeal, ability and discretion, do hereby
appoint you the said Sir Charles Major, Robert Edward Brassington, Eustace
Gordon Woolford, Philip Nathaniel Browne, Andrew Benjamin Brown, Joseph
Alexander Luckhoo, William Bain Gray, Ernest Wynn-Williams, Edwin Richard
Dennys Moulder, Edgar Beckett, Oliver Haydock Wilson, Bernard Francis Killion,
Ralph Hamilton Carr, George Rodhouse Reid, Louisa Bovell Hampden King and
Emily Jane Baskett to be Commissioners to enquire into all matters financial and

otherwise relating to primary, secondary and technical education in the Colony, and to make recommendations, in particular as to the system of education best suited to local conditions and requirements, as to the training of Teachers and the expediency of establishing Government schools, and with regard to the desirability or otherwise of granting assistance from public funds to secondary schools :

And for the due execution of this my Commission, I do hereby empower you the said Commissioners to do all such things and exercise all such powers as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid :

And I do hereby further declare that you the said Sir Charles Major shall be Chairman of the said Commission :

And I do hereby further declare that any six or more of you the said Commissioners may from time to time proceed in the execution of this my Commission, and in every matter and thing herein contained.

Given under my Hand and the Public Seal of the Colony at the Guiana Public Buildings, Georgetown, Demerara, this 14th day of November, 1924, and in the Fifteenth year of His Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. POPHAM LOBB,
Colonial Secretary.

AN ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENT.

BRITISH GUIANA.
No. 5707.

Government House,
British Guiana,
17th November, 1924.

SIR,

With reference to Your Honour's letter of to-day's date, I have the honour to inform you that I have appointed Mr. A. A. Thorne, M.A., to be a Member of the Education Commission.

2. A copy of the Commission issued to Mr. Thorne is enclosed for Your Honour's information.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

GRAEME THOMSON,
Governor.

His Honour
Sir CHARLES MAJOR, Kt.,
Chief Justice.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GRAEME THOMSON, KNIGHT COMMANDER OF THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN AND OVER THE COLONY OF BRITISH GUIANA, VICE-ADMIRAL OF THE SAME, &c., &c., &c.

WE, the Commissioners appointed by Your Excellency "to enquire into all matters financial and otherwise relating to primary, secondary and technical education in the colony, and to make recommendations, in particular as to the system of education best suited to local conditions and requirements, as to the training of teachers and the expediency of establishing Government schools and with regard to the desirability or otherwise of granting assistance from public funds to secondary schools," have the honour to submit the following report.

We have held 28 meetings on the dates and with the attendances appearing in Appendix A. Minutes of those meetings will be found in Appendix B.

We took evidence—

- (a) written, in answer to a series of questions, and
 (b) oral, either original, or supplemental to their answers in writing, from the following witnesses:—

<p>The Principal of Queen's College ; The Superintendent of Onderneeming Industrial School ; The Principal of the Bishop's High School for Girls ; Mr. Thorne ; Mr. Carr ; Mr. Reid ;</p>	}	<p>Members of the Commission.</p>
<p>Mr. Manoel Louis Ramas Andrade, for the Portuguese community ; Messrs. Arno and Bunyan, for the Teachers' Association ; Mr. Mudhollall Bhowe, for the Hindoo community ; Mr. Edward Ernest Stanislaus Blackman, Principal of St. Joseph's Seminary ; The Rev. Joseph Barnett Brindley, Chairman and General Superintendent of the Wesleyan Church ; The Rev. W. Hawley Bryant, Secretary of the Primary School Managers' Union ; The Rev. John Dingwall, Chairman, Moravian Governing Board ; Mr. M. A. Edan, for the Mohammedan community ; The Right Rev. Compton Theodore Galton, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop in British Guiana ; The Rev. John Meikle Gray, M.A., Moderator of the Presbytery, Church of Scotland ; The Rev. Harlow Edgar Haas, A.B., B.D., of the Lutheran Church, New Amsterdam ; The Rev. Arthur Mordaunt Hale, M.A. ; Sir John Harrison, C.M.G., M.A., Director of Science and Agriculture ; Dr. Percy James Kelly, M.B., Ch.B., Surgeon General ; Mr. Frederick Orlando Low, for the Chinese Community ; The Right Rev. Oswald Hutton Parry, M.A., Bishop of Guiana ; The Rev. James Persaud, for the East Indian community ; Mr. Edward Oliver Pilgrim, B. Sc. Queen's College Staff ; Mr. Fawcett Pudsey, A.M. Inst. C.E. ; A.M. Inst. Mech.E., Director of Public Works ; The Rev. Father Purcell, Priest in charge of the Roman Catholic Church at Victoria, East Coast, Demerara ; The Rev. James Amos Scrimgeour, M.A., Chairman of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission Council ; Mr. Robert Strang, Manager of Plantation Uitvlugt ;</p>		

Mr. William Alexander Walker, A.M. Inst. Mech. E., Chief Mechanical Engineer of Sproston, Ltd. ;
The Rev. George Weld, M.A., Principal of St. Stanislaus College.

The written evidence forms Part 1, the oral evidence Part 2, of Appendix C.*

In preparing this report we have not thought it necessary to state at length the reasons for each recommendation put forward. To do so would be to go over practically the same ground as Mr. Wynn-Williams has covered in the memorandum which we attach as Appendix D. We have, therefore, relied for destructive criticism mainly upon his memorandum, supplemented where necessary by the evidence of witnesses, and have addressed ourselves to the constructive aspect of our task by putting forward a series of recommendations which, we hope, will remedy the defects which have been pointed out. It may also be added here that, although the Commission as a whole concurs generally in Mr. Wynn-Williams' memorandum, individual members are not committed to a full endorsement of his criticisms and conclusions, and several have expressed their dissent from his remarks on the subject of secondary education.

We are fully aware that many of the recommendations which we are now making have been put forward by various Commissions in the past. As, however, these recommendations have not been acted upon, and are, moreover, scattered throughout a number of documents which are not readily accessible, we have incorporated in our report all our conclusions, irrespective of their previous history.

It should also be understood that our recommendations are not intended to meet every contingency which may arise in connection with a particular part of our subject. They deal mainly with general principles, in accordance with which new regulations, or amendments to existing ones, should be framed.

For the sake of convenience we have divided our report into the following chapters:—I, Primary Education; II, Higher Education (Secondary and Technical); III, Training of Teachers; IV, Administration; and V, Finance. This grouping is, of course, logical and formal, and does not correspond to any hard and fast division of the educational functions of the State. On the contrary, we wish to make it clear at the outset, that in our opinion those who direct the educational policy of the Colony should deal with the problem of education as a whole, and that those who administer any part of the educational system should be familiar with all the other branches of it.

I.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

1. The first problem which arises in connection with primary education is the supply of schools. It seems to be impossible to make any general statement as to the sufficiency or insufficiency of schools which will be true of all parts of the Colony. There are, however, undoubtedly too many schools in the main centres of population—Georgetown, New Amsterdam, and Buxton with Friendship. In these centres, as elsewhere in the Colony it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find even one school which is properly staffed and equipped, and in a thoroughly satisfactory condition in respect of sanitation and water supply. We are of opinion that the dissipation of educational energy over a large number of small, insanitary, ill-equipped, and inadequately staffed schools will continue in a greater or less degree, so long as the State relies upon competing denominations to provide schools for the people.

2. While fully acknowledging the great services which the Churches have rendered to education in the past, we are of opinion that the time has now arrived to initiate a bold and comprehensive policy which will replace the existing denomina-

* Not Printed.

tional schools by government or colonial schools. With this in view, we recommend:—

- (a) that three colonial primary schools, adequately staffed and equipped (to be used as demonstration schools for teachers in training) be established forthwith in Georgetown, to be followed by one central school for boys who have attained the age of 12 years, and one central school for girls of the same age;
- (b) that two colonial primary schools be established forthwith in New Amsterdam, and two in the village of Buxton with Friendship;
- (c) that a similar policy be adopted gradually in urban and rural districts served by more than one school, and that a schedule of those districts be prepared immediately and sites secured; and
- (d) that no grants-in-aid be given to denominational schools in districts adequately served by colonial schools.

In the main centres of population the colonial schools should each contain accommodation for about 750 pupils. This figure should be regarded as the maximum, and should not be exceeded except for very good reasons, *e.g.*, where a slight increase in accommodation would save the erection of another school. In other areas, the accommodation of the colonial schools would probably not exceed 400—600, but we wish to make it clear that the concentration of the school population in larger schools than exist at present is an integral part of the policy we recommend.

4. In all schemes for the establishment of colonial schools, or the re-organisation of existing schools, every effort should be made to provide separate premises (or at least separate departments) for boys and girls beyond the infant school age. We recommend this as much in the interest of efficiency as of public morals. It will be necessary to introduce as soon as possible a curriculum in which practical instruction will play a very large part. There will be a considerable gulf between the course for boys and the course for girls during the later years of school life, and it will greatly simplify the task of introducing and working the new curriculum if the boys and girls are housed in separate schools or departments.

5. A special problem arises as to the sites of the first three colonial schools in Georgetown. This appears to be a matter for the consideration of the Government Departments concerned, but we are of opinion that priority should be given to the claims of the most densely populated parts of the city, in which the present schools are least satisfactory in respect of sanitation and equipment.

6. It is obvious that even under the most favourable conditions it will be some years before the Colony is supplied with adequate and sanitary colonial schools. In the meantime it is essential that steps be taken to remedy the deplorable conditions which exist in many primary schools. Dilapidated, dirty, and insanitary schools are the rule rather than the exception. In the past the responsibility for keeping school buildings in repair has rested on the denominations, who have received from the Government a maintenance grant. In most instances, however, this has been found insufficient for the purpose, even when supplemented by voluntary effort. The maintenance grants have been very much reduced in recent years, and unless immediate and drastic action be taken, a large proportion of children of the Colony will continue to be educated amid surroundings of the worst kind. There are obvious objections to spending public money on private buildings, but the question is so pressing that we consider that these objections must be over-ruled in the interests of the children concerned.

7. If our recommendations for the establishment of colonial schools be adopted, it will clearly be unnecessary to attempt to put the premises of all the existing schools of the Colony into a satisfactory state of repair. Some will be ear-marked for early absorption into one of the colonial schools. To meet the most pressing needs of the others we recommend:—

- (a) that in 1926, (and so long thereafter as may be necessary) increased funds be provided for the purpose of putting into a reasonable state of repair (especially in respect of cleanliness and sanitation) the buildings, out-houses, and surroundings of state-aided primary schools, which, in the opinion of the Governing Body concerned and of the Commissioner of Education, will necessarily be used as schools for at least five years thereafter; and
- (b) that, if the Governing Body and the Commissioner of Education fail to agree as to the eligibility of any school to receive a portion of this grant, the matter be referred to the Consultative Council,* whose decision will be final.

8. The same principle should be adopted in the matter of school equipment. The present lack of suitable desks and benches in the schools constitutes a serious danger to public health, as the pupils are required to work in a variety of unsuitable postures during the critical period of bodily growth. We realise, however, that the question of sanitation must take precedence of equipment. On the other hand, the objection to spending public funds on private property does not arise in the matter of school furniture which, if provided now, would remain public property and be moved from the present denominational schools to the colonial schools which, we hope, will replace them in due course.

9. The question of playing fields also calls for special mention. Even the premier educational institution of the Colony—Queen's College—is not sufficiently provided for in this respect, and practically nothing has been done for the primary schools. The provision of proper facilities for physical exercises and organised games is an essential part of a sound educational policy, and must be regarded as an important factor in dealing with the question of sites for the proposed colonial schools.

10. Having provided well built and sanitary schools, and equipment of a type suitable for growing children, it is clear that machinery will be necessary to ensure that the schools and their surroundings remain at the high standard required, and that the physical welfare of the children is safeguarded. All the evidence available points to the urgent need for the regular medical inspection of schools and school children. We recommend therefore:—

- (a) that the premises of all schools, which are supported wholly or in part by public funds, be inspected and reported on from time to time by a medical officer appointed for the purpose by the Surgeon General;
- (b) that all pupils be required to undergo medical and dental inspection;
- (c) that proper records be kept of the inspections and filed at the Education Office; and
- (d) that it be left to the discretion of the Commissioner of Education to take any action that he may think fit in the case of any child whose presence at school jeopardizes the health of other children.

11. The Surgeon General has suggested that the work of inspecting schools and school children is eminently suitable for a fully qualified woman—an opinion which we endorse, and to which we hope full consideration will be given in dealing with this important matter.†

12. The curriculum actually carried out in the primary schools clearly calls for reconsideration and reform in two directions—greater emphasis should be placed

*The composition and powers of this body are described in Chapter IV.—'Administration.

†In this connection we desire to call attention to the possibility of reducing the incidence of Hook-worm disease among school children, by means of some regulated form of mass treatment to be carried out in the schools, (vide memorandum from the Surgeon General dated 31st December, 1924. We have not considered it necessary to work out a detailed scheme for the medical inspection of school children which is obviously the duty of the Departments concerned), but reference may be made to the report of the Trinidad Ankylostomiasis Commission for the year 1923 (pp. 9—13), which contains a scheme for the inspection of schools in Trinidad. In considering the introduction of a similar scheme in this Colony, the Trinidad proposals would form a useful basis of discussion.

on the formation of character than on the imparting of knowledge, and the work of the schools should be brought into close touch with the life of the community. With these aims in view we recommend:—

- (a) that proper attention be given to physical exercises and organised games;
- (b) that personal hygiene and public health be treated as matters of prime importance throughout the whole curriculum;
- (c) that practical work be an integral part of the curriculum at every stage, but more especially at the infant school stage, and beyond the age of 11 years;
- (d) that there be greater variety in the courses of instruction provided for the elder pupils, differentiation being made according to the sex of the pupil and to the type of school (urban, rural or riverside); and
- (e) that there be included, in the curriculum for girls, instruction in domestic subjects, including the care of children.

Beyond these general recommendations (any one of which, if carried into full effect, would radically alter the work of the schools) we are not prepared to go. The task of arranging details is obviously one for the department concerned, and we understand that the Department of Education, with the co-operation of school managers and teachers, is already preparing syllabuses in accordance with these principles. Their introduction into the schools must obviously depend upon the supply of qualified teachers and of the necessary equipment.

13. It will have been noticed that three of the recommendations in the foregoing paragraph refer chiefly to children beyond the age of 11 years. In the past the work of these children has, in primary schools, been regarded mainly as a continuation of the education previously given. This does not meet the needs of the present day, and the period from 12 to 14 years calls for special organization and methods. With this in view we recommend that all children in the primary schools who are between the ages of 11 and 12, and of normal attainments, should undergo a test in English and Arithmetic up to, and including, the work of the Fifth Standard (now Upper Division (a)). This, in conjunction with the regular inspections by the officers of the Education Department, would help to keep the schools up to a uniformly high standard of efficiency, and would, to a large extent, decide the educational future of each child.

14. As a result of this test one group of children should be selected for a course of higher education at secondary schools, another for a course of higher education at the junior technical school. The third group should proceed to the advanced divisions of their own schools or, if resident in Georgetown, to central schools.

15. The curriculum for the pupils in advanced divisions or in central schools should be framed in accordance with the principles laid down in paragraph 12. It should not be definitely "vocational" in the sense of attempting to fit each pupil for a particular occupation. But the curriculum should have a practical bias; and have, as its main objective, the directing of the children's interests and activities towards the agricultural or industrial life of the community in which they will soon be called upon to take their place. At least 50% of the pupils' time should therefore be spent in practical instruction—Gardening, Wood or Metal Work, or (in the case of girls) Domestic Science.

16. The interests of the Colony are so bound up with agriculture that the question immediately arises—how is this fact to be reflected in the work of the schools? This will be considered fully in the chapter of our report dealing with higher education. So far as the primary schools are concerned their function will be to give elementary instruction in Nature, Study and to develop a sound system of practical work in school gardens.

17. There is no doubt from the evidence of the teachers and others that the working of the educational system is greatly hampered by the general failure of

pupils to attend regularly. The average attendance for the last statistical year was 65%. Irregularity of attendance at once reduces the efficiency of the educational machinery by more than a third. There are, of course, climatic causes which seriously interfere with attendance in many areas, but after making due allowance for these we are convinced that the figure representing the average attendance in many districts, and in the Colony as a whole, can be greatly increased by putting the existing law into general operation, and by strengthening it in certain directions. We recommend, therefore :—

- (a) that all circulars tending to discriminate between East Indians and other races be withdrawn ; and
- (b) that the operation of Ordinance No. 3 of 1876 be strengthened towards
 - (i) defining "efficient elementary instruction" as attendance at every elementary school session ;
 - (ii) increasing the pecuniary penalties for non-attendance ; and
 - (iii) making proof of the cause or causes for the absence of a child from school lie on the person alleging the same.

18. These amendments would leave untouched the present age limits for compulsory attendance (6 to 14 years in Georgetown and New Amsterdam, and 6 to 12 elsewhere). We are, however, of opinion that as soon as practicable the age for compulsory attendance at school should be fixed by law at from 6 to 14 years for all parts of the colony. If this is not done, the children of all areas except Georgetown and New Amsterdam, will be withdrawn from school at the very age when they are most likely to benefit from the contemplated changes in the curriculum.

19. It has been brought to our notice that in Georgetown a large number of children are educated in private schools. Many of these schools are loosely described as "secondary" schools although they exist for the purpose of giving primary education to children whose parents do not desire them to attend the state-aided primary schools. In the interests of parents and children alike, we consider that the time has come to bring private schools under some supervision, and we therefore recommend :—

- (a) that it be the duty of the secretary of the Governing Body, or, if there is no Governing Body, of the head teacher, of every school not in receipt of grants from public funds, to furnish to the Commissioner of Education such particulars concerning the school as may from time to time be deemed necessary by the Commissioner ;
- (b) that, in respect of schools existing if and when a regulation to the above effect comes into force, the required particulars be furnished within three months thereafter ;
- (c) that, in respect of schools that may be opened thereafter, the required particulars be furnished not less than three months before they are opened ;
- (d) that the Commissioner of Education, or the Surgeon General, or officers of their Departments, be empowered to inspect these schools from time to time and to report thereon ; and
- (e) that, as a result of the reports, the Department of Education publish annually a list of private schools which have been certified as efficient during the previous year.

(In addition to the private schools giving general education of a primary or secondary type, we consider that the same principles should be applied to schools giving instruction in Typewriting and Shorthand).

20. During our sittings we have been asked to express an opinion on the proposal to establish an Industrial Home for Girls. We recommend that the report, dated 24th June, 1924, of the Committee which dealt with this subject be approved, subject to provision being made for the general control of the Home by a Governing Body of three members, nominated by His Excellency the Governor. We consider also that an orphanage or similar institution is required, which, by housing and educating homeless children, will bring them under beneficial influences and so prevent their becoming subject to legal penalties of any kind.

II.

HIGHER EDUCATION—SECONDARY AND TECHNICAL.

1. The first question which arises in connection with higher education is the future of Queen's College. There is an obvious need for the development of higher education on the technical side, and we have had to consider whether the present organisation of Queen's College should be so radically altered as to make the College the centre of technical, as well as of secondary education. Our opinion is that it would be well to continue in the colony an institution which provides for boys a sound general education of a definitely secondary type. There should be some revision of the present curriculum in order that it may conform more closely to modern requirements, particularly in regard to the teaching of Modern Languages and Drawing. We also consider that the courses in Science might very well be revised. With these objects in view we recommend :—

- (a) that Queen's College continue as a Government Institution as at present organised ; the number of places open to pupils from primary schools, entitled to free tuition, to be not less than five nor more than eight in any one year ;
- (b) that, in order that the Principal may have ample time for supervision, an additional master be appointed, qualified to teach at least one foreign language ;
- (c) that provision also be made for the teaching of Drawing to the lower forms ; and
- (d) that class-room accommodation and the vote for the upkeep of grounds, at present inadequate, be increased.

2. To meet new requirements, it will be necessary to strengthen the staff, and we therefore recommend :—

- (a) that there be (i) five assistant masters qualified to take higher work in either Classics, Modern Studies, Mathematics or Science, of whom, if proved efficient, three shall receive £450 per annum for two years, rising after that by annual increments of £25 to £600, and two £450 per annum for two years, rising by annual increments of £25 to £550 ; and (ii) three assistant masters, one of whom shall be qualified to give oral instruction in at least one foreign language, and one qualified to teach Drawing—at a salary of £300 per annum for two years, rising after that by increments of £15 to £350, if proved efficient ; and
- (b) that the post of Deputy-Principal be abolished, and the Principal be empowered to nominate one of the senior masters to act as Principal during his absence.

3. Our attention has been drawn to the question of making arrangements at the College to accommodate boarders from the country. We consider that this is a matter for the Department concerned. The emoluments of the Principal of Queen's College and the question of the provision of free quarters for that officer came under our notice during debate and were the subject, in the circumstances, of a separate communication to Your Excellency from our Chairman. It seems unnecessary, therefore, to make further reference to those matters, other than to reiterate the statement that the Commission as a whole is of opinion that the emoluments of the Principal should be substantially increased, one element in increase being entire freedom from payment of rent for his quarters.

4. In 1922 a committee recommended that a Government Secondary School for Girls should be established in Georgetown. In view of the recommendations which we make below with reference to the grants to the girls' secondary schools already in existence, and to the establishment of a technical school, we do not think it necessary to endorse that recommendation. Should, however, our recommendations not be acted upon, then it will be absolutely necessary to establish

a Government Secondary School for Girls. In any event, the present method of giving grants-in-aid to the girls' secondary schools and the mixed schools which already exist should be re-considered. It is not based on any system, and should at once be made definite and uniform. Our proposals will be found in Chapter V.—'Finance.'

5. With reference to the curriculum of schools receiving grants in aid of higher education, we are of opinion that most of them adhere too strictly to the secondary type, the course consisting normally of English Language and Literature, Geography and History, Mathematics, and at least one language other than English. We consider that our system of higher education, to suit the needs of the colony, should emphasise the practical side at the expense of the literary side, *e.g.*, all schools should teach Science (including Hygiene) and Physical Training. The curriculum for girls should include a course of domestic subjects such as Cookery, Laundry, Needlework and Housekeeping, and the course for boys, manual training in wood or metal.

6. There remains the question of technical education. Practically no provision exists at present, although it is generally recognised, that so far as the interests of the colony are concerned, technical education is as important as, if not more important than, higher education of the purely literary type. To meet this urgent need we recommend that there be established forthwith in Georgetown a Technical School which, in addition to providing instruction in English and Mathematics, shall cater for the special need of boys and girls who will enter skilled trades (including agriculture) either as apprentices or otherwise; and shall provide suitable and adequate training for boys and girls who intend to adopt a commercial career, and for girls, training which will fit them to discharge domestic duties.

7. The school we have in mind is what is generally known as a "junior" technical school, which trains pupils between the ages of 12 and 15. It may be possible in the future to build on this foundation a senior technical school for older and more advanced pupils, who will undertake courses similar to those given in the technical colleges of Great Britain. The work of the local school would fall into four main departments:—

(i) a general course (consisting of English, Mathematics, Physical Training and Hygiene) which would be taken by all pupils; (ii) an agricultural course, in which the main subjects would be Natural Science and Agriculture, Manual Work and Book-keeping; (iii) an industrial course in which the main subjects would be Manual Work (in wood and metal) Physical Science (chiefly Mechanics and Electricity), Building Construction and Book-keeping; and (iv) a commercial course in which the main subjects would be Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping, Geography and a modern language. All girls would receive instruction in Domestic Subjects, and in addition, there would be a more intensive course in these subjects for girls intending to become housekeepers, sick nurses, or qualified nurses of children.

8. From these courses more advanced and specialised ones would, no doubt, branch out as occasion arose, especially in the direction of Agriculture, Engineering and other forms of applied science, but it is essential, in the interest of efficiency and economy, to establish a certain number of full-time day courses on a firm basis before attempting too ambitious a programme.

9. The same limitation would not necessarily apply to evening continuation classes for adolescents and adults already engaged in industry. A wider field could be covered in these courses, both in general and in vocational training. The staff of the day school would, where necessary, be augmented by part-time teachers actually engaged in the occupation concerned.

10. In regard to technical education outside Georgetown the first step is to establish the advanced divisions of the colonial schools referred to in Chapter 1. paragraph 15. Along with these should be inaugurated a system of evening

continuation classes, providing, together with the necessary general education in English and Arithmetic, practical instruction in various occupations suitable for the district. These advanced divisions and evening classes would form the nuclei of the rural technical schools suggested by Mr. Thorne in his memorandum.*

11. The question of agricultural training is so important in this colony that it calls for special mention. In framing our recommendations under this head we have been guided largely by the evidence of Sir John Harrison.* In the primary schools, agriculture must be approached through Nature Study and School Gardening. An essential preliminary to success is a supply of interested teachers trained on sound lines. The experience of the past shows that any attempt to make school gardens universal without full preparation in this important respect is doomed to failure. We recommend therefore :—

- (a) that in all courses of training for teachers due attention be given to Nature Study, and that as soon as qualified teachers are available, the subject be taught as an integral part of the curriculum in all state-aided primary schools ;
- (b) that selected teachers (men or women) who show special aptitude receive a course in practical gardening suitable to the Colony and be placed in charge of gardens, which shall be accessible to groups of schools in districts which are not served by the existing district gardens ; and
- (c) that school gardens may, with the approval of the Commissioner of Education, be established in connection with isolated schools if a qualified teacher and other requirements are available.

12. We consider that the science taught in the secondary schools should be mainly Natural Science. The general intention is to train the pupils in habits of observation and accuracy, and in scientific method in relation to phenomena which are part of their environment. With this in view, we recommend that in secondary schools the science course for boys and girls should include the study of plant and animal life, together with such instruction in Botany, Chemistry and Physics as is necessary thereto, to be followed (where required) by a specialised course in one or more of those subjects.

13. In the Technical School there should be a more definite approach to Agricultural Science, but it must be remembered that the pupils are still between the ages of 12 and 15, and that their education in other subjects is being continued on the lines indicated in paragraph 7 of this chapter. We recommend, therefore, in respect of the Technical School :—

- (a) that the science course for pupils who propose to take up agricultural pursuits, consist of a general course on lines similar to that in the secondary schools, with greater attention to the agricultural or horticultural application of the scientific principles taught ; and
- (b) that technical instruction be given in the following occupations :—
Poultry farming, dairying, pig-rearing, bee-keeping.

14. We have been asked to express an opinion on the subject of the education of medical students, with reference to the proposal to establish a Medical College at Jamaica. (See Appendix E.) We concur in the views of the Surgeon-General, and recommend that no subsidy be paid to the proposed Medical College at Jamaica, but that, in order to meet the needs of intending students of Medicine and Science, there be, in at least one institution in the Colony, courses in Physics and Chemistry up to the standard of the Higher Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board, and that in addition, provision be made for a course in elementary Biology, which shall be recognised by one or more of the bodies in Great Britain which license medical practitioners.

* Not printed.

15. In addition to maintaining, wholly or in part, the institutions for higher education, the Government has in the past encouraged higher education by means of scholarships. We consider that this system should continue, subject to the general proviso that the number of examinations for scholarships be reduced to a minimum, and that in both primary schools and secondary schools, the preparation of candidates for scholarships be not allowed to prejudice in any way the general training of the majority of pupils.

16. We have already recommended that, from the pupils of the primary schools, there should be selected the children between the ages of 11 and 12 who are considered likely to benefit by a course of higher education. The means of selection should, if possible, be the general written tests in English and Arithmetic, (referred to in paragraph 13 of chapter I.), supplemented by an oral test. If the holding of this oral test is not practicable on account of numbers, there should at least be an interview of the candidates who have qualified in the written test. On the results of these tests, the Blair Scholarship and the Government Primary Scholarships should be awarded.*

17. The number of Government Primary Scholarships appears to be sufficient to meet present requirements. Five are provided for Demerara, four for Berbice and three for Essequibo—twelve in all. For these there qualified in 1924, two boys and three girls in Demerara, only one girl in Essequibo and no boy or girl in Berbice—a total of six. We hope that when it has become possible, by means of a training college, to supply qualified teachers for the primary schools the number of pupils who reach the scholarship standard will be considerably increased.

18. Although it appears from the figures quoted that no increase in the total number of these scholarships is required at present, the scholarships for which there is no qualified candidate in the county concerned should become available for a qualified candidate in another part of the colony, who should, of course, be allowed to attend a recognised school in his own county. The need of this is illustrated by the fact that in 1923 there were seven qualified candidates in Demerara who received no scholarship, although in the same year three scholarships lapsed in Berbice. No scholarship had at that time been established for Essequibo.

19. As soon as the Technical School is established any Government Scholarship should be tenable there. As the school will be providing a form of education which is new in the colony, the advantages of which may not be generally recognised for some time, we recommend that up to 60 free places (30 for boys and 30 for girls) be awarded annually to candidates who qualify at the primary school test. Fee-paying pupils should also be admitted, subject, of course, to their satisfying the headmaster that they are sufficiently advanced to benefit by the course they desire to take.

20. To meet the needs of pupils who have already begun a course of higher education the Government Junior Scholarship has been established. We recommend that the Mitchell Scholarships, which occupy an ambiguous position at present, should be definitely placed in the same category by awarding them on the results of the same examination. As candidates will in course of time be forthcoming from the Technical School as well as the secondary schools, we recommend:—

- I. (a) that the Mitchell and Government Junior Scholarships be awarded on the results of an examination in English, History (or Geography), Mathematics, and at least two additional subjects selected from the following:—Latin, French, Greek, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Drawing, General Science, Manual Work, Domestic Science, Book-Keeping, and Shorthand with Typing—the standard to be that of the papers for lower forms set by the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board (No. 4); and

* The holders of Government Primary Scholarships receive free secondary education and a maintenance allow-

(b) that entries be restricted to candidates who satisfy the Commissioner of Education that they have been undergoing an approved course of higher education.

21. There already exists another form of state aid to technical education—the apprenticeship schemes under the Board of Industrial Training and the Agricultural Department respectively. These should be consolidated with a view to their being more successful in the future than they have been in the past. We recommend, that when the Technical School has been established, as many as possible of the apprentices be recruited from it, and that they be required to attend the school as part-time students during the period of their apprenticeship.

22. The need for apprentices in the building trades is particularly urgent, in order that a supply of craftsmen with a reasonable standard of skill may be maintained in the Colony. We recommend that the arrangements for the training of apprentices in an approved works under the supervision of the Director of Public Works, be made similar to those in force for the training of agricultural apprentices under the Director of Science and Agriculture. The chief difference at present between the two schemes is that the Department of Agriculture arranges for the housing and general supervision of the apprentices. We recommend that this method be adopted in respect of industrial apprentices also. We do not, however, consider that the apprentices under either scheme should be confined to Government Departments. Some should be placed with private employers who are willing to accept them, and who have the necessary staff and equipment to give them a thorough training in their trade.

23. Neither of the existing schemes provides for the training of young women. The number of skilled callings open to women is at present very small, being practically limited to the dressmaking trades. We anticipate, however, that it will be increased in the comparatively near future by the employment of more women in such occupations as tailoring, printing, book-binding and dispensing, in which large numbers are employed in other countries. There are also certain employments in agriculture for which women are eminently suited, *e.g.*, the cultivation of fruit and vegetables. We recommend that a scheme for the training of girls in suitable occupations be instituted on lines similar to those in force for the training of boys as agricultural and industrial apprentices. During the initial and experimental stage the scheme should be as elastic as possible, and should cover the widest possible range of skilled occupations.

24. Both the existing schemes compel the apprentice to save a part of his pay. We consider that this should be continued and encouraged. As Sir John Harrison has pointed out, however, the total amount which even the most thrifty apprentice can save is very small. We recommend, therefore, that agricultural and industrial apprentices (including girls) who satisfactorily complete their course of training, be given a grant in money or in kind, equal in value to the sum they have saved during their apprenticeship, for the purpose of enabling them to take up, within the Colony, any agricultural or industrial pursuit approved by the authority administering the scheme under which they have been trained.

25. We have considered the question of revising the regulations which at present govern the award of the Guiana Scholarship. The regulations have been criticised, chiefly on the following grounds:—

- (a) that they do not sufficiently encourage the study of applied sciences, especially Agriculture; and
- (b) that girls, although nominally eligible, have in fact, little or no chance of winning the scholarship.

We are of opinion that these defects, although serious, are not sufficient to justify the abolition of the scholarship or any radical alteration in the present regulations. There is nothing in them to prevent a candidate who wins the scholarship on

account of his attainments in Mathematics or Science from taking up the study of applied Science. We feel, however, that Agriculture and other sciences are so closely linked up with the welfare of the Colony, that this fact should be definitely recognised in the scholarship system, and we recommend :—

- (a) that a scholarship be established for the purpose of enabling one boy or girl, between the ages of 16 and 20, to undergo a course of study in Agriculture, or any other branch of applied science, at an institution of university rank within the British Empire, the successful candidate to be selected by a committee appointed for the purpose by His Excellency the Governor, and the proposed course and the institution selected to be approved by His Excellency ; and
- (b) that a sum be voted annually, to defray the cost of the student's fees for the approved course and other necessary expenses.

26. We are satisfied that at present girls are very seriously handicapped in competing with boys for the Guiana Scholarship. There is no organised teaching of girls beyond the school certificate, and there is no school for girls providing a course in Science (one of the branches in which the scholarship may be awarded) even up to the standard of this certificate. We hope that in due course these defects will be remedied, but so long as they exist we consider that there should be a university scholarship open to girls only. We recommend therefore :—

- (a) that a scholarship be established which shall be open to public competition, under regulations to be made later, for the purpose of enabling one girl, between the ages of 16 and 19, to undergo a course of study at an institution of University rank within the British Empire, the proposed course and the institution selected to be approved by His Excellency the Governor ; and
- (b) that a sum be voted annually, to defray the cost of the student's fees for the approved course and other necessary expenses.

27. In regard to the Guiana Scholarship itself, we consider one minor change necessary in order to prevent frivolous entries. Entries should be restricted to candidates undergoing a course of higher education approved by the Consultative Council.

III.

THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

1. The problem of providing a supply of adequately trained teachers is so important that we have decided to deal with it in a separate chapter, instead of including it under Higher Education, the division of the subject to which it naturally belongs. It is probably not realised by the Government or the community that the primary schools are at present staffed almost entirely by teachers who have not been trained for their work. Out of a total of 1219 teachers in the colony, only 64 have attended a Training College for Teachers. There are also 281 other certificated teachers who have qualified for their certificates of competency by examination, but without training of any kind beyond the pupil teacher stage. The rest are uncertificated teachers, who have not been trained and have passed no examination, and young pupil teachers. Whatever merits the pupil teacher system may possess as part of an organised system of training, it is thoroughly unsatisfactory when it stands alone, depending as it does, solely upon the knowledge and skill of the individual head teacher under whom the pupil teacher happens to serve. When these head teachers have themselves had no general education beyond what is provided in an elementary school, it is clear that the standard of education among teachers will tend to fall very rapidly. It is essential, therefore, that we should encourage in every possible way the employment of trained and certificated teachers.

2. Our general aims are to provide the pupil teachers with a better general education, and to establish a central institution in which the future teachers of the

Colony will undergo an organised course of training which will fit them for their work. We recommend therefore:—

- (a) that in order to obtain entrants of suitable type for the teaching profession, every effort be made to recruit as many pupil teachers as possible from the secondary schools, or from the technical school when established; or, if a sufficient number be not forthcoming from these sources, that, between the ages of 14 and 16, all pupil teachers in Georgetown, New Amsterdam, (and any other area in which arrangements can be made) receive full-time education of a secondary or technical type in an approved central institution;
- (b) that, between the ages of 16 and 18, all pupil teachers in the areas mentioned in paragraph (a), receive part-time education of a similar type, the rest of their time being spent in teaching practice in selected primary schools; and
- (c) that, between the ages of 18 and 20, all candidates who intend to become teachers attend a full time course of instruction in the central training college (attached to, and forming a separate and advanced branch of, the proposed technical school) which shall provide an appropriate course of training, both academic and professional, for all candidates who have satisfied the Commissioner of Education of their personal fitness in every respect.

3. It is unfortunately true that these arrangements will not completely solve the problem, especially in rural districts, the source from which every country of the world draws a large proportion of the most successful teachers. We hope, however, that it may be found possible to collect the rural pupil teachers at convenient centres for corporate instruction during at least a part of each year.

4. Closely connected with the question of training is the question of teachers' certificates. Three grades are issued at present—First, Second, and Third Class. A teacher may gain a First Class Certificate at the very outset of his career, before any one in authority has had a reasonable opportunity to gauge his true value. In practice the three grades do not correspond to any real difference in efficiency. To remedy these defects we propose to reduce the number of grades to two, and to attach greater importance to practical skill in teaching, in awarding certificates and eventually in appointing head teachers. We recommend therefore:—

- (a) that after 1st January, 1930, there be issued only two classes of teachers' certificates, to be called the Lower Certificate and the Higher Certificate, respectively;
- (b) that the Lower Certificate be issued to candidates who satisfactorily complete a course of training, or, until a Training Institute is in full working order, pass an examination in general and professional subjects, including a practical test in teaching, and that this certificate (or an equivalent approved by the Commissioner of Education) be one of the qualifications required for employment as a certificated assistant teacher in a state-aided primary school in the colony;
- (c) that the Higher Certificate be issued to certificated teachers who—
 - (i) have satisfactorily completed at least seven years' service in a primary school in the colony, or produce evidence of having completed a similar period in such other schools or countries as the Commissioner of Education shall consider equivalent thereto; and
 - (ii) pass a test in professional subjects, in which credit will be given for proficiency in one general subject on a higher standard than that required for the Lower Certificate; and
- (d) that, as soon as practicable, the Higher Certificate be made an essential qualification for appointment as head teacher in a state-aided primary school in the colony.

5. If these regulations come into force, it will be necessary for the Commissioner of Education to frame a scale of equivalents, in accordance with which the teachers already employed will be granted complete or partial exemption from the examination for the new certificates, according to the class of certificate they hold at present and the length of their service.

6. The examination of teachers for certificates of proficiency raises the question of the method of conducting public examinations in general. We are satisfied that the number of qualified examiners in the Colony is too small to meet requirements. Moreover, in the past, the duties of an examiner, never attractive, have been made less so by the very small fees paid—the figures for 1924 giving an average of 6 cents per paper for the Pupil Teachers' Examination, and 15 cents for the Teachers' Certificate Examination. An increase in fees will certainly have to be made, but it will not solve the question of the supply. The area of choice must be widened, either by co-operation with the West Indies, or by appointing examiners in Great Britain. We strongly favour the first solution, and recommend that steps be taken by the Governments of the Colonies concerned, to establish an inter-colonial Board of Examiners which will undertake this and similar examinations.

IV.

ADMINISTRATION.

1. When a definite policy has been adopted in each branch of education, its success or failure will depend to a large extent upon the administration which directs and controls it. It is probably not generally realised that, in addition to the two officers who are occupied solely with educational duties—the Commissioner of Education and the Principal of Queen's College—several other departments deal with educational matters. The Colonial Secretary is responsible for the conduct of the London Matriculation Examination. Underneering is a separate department, except that the farm comes under the Director of Science and Agriculture. A Board of Industrial Training (which has no connection with either of the existing Education Departments) is responsible for the training of industrial apprentices. The Surgeon General controls a small vote for education in matters of Public Health. We are of opinion that there would be a great gain in efficiency if all the educational activities of the State were directed by one department. We recommend, therefore:—

- (a) that all educational administration be henceforth undertaken by, and concentrated in, the Department of Education; and
- (b) that the Commissioner of Education be the chief executive officer for all types of education in the colony, except in respect of Queen's College during the tenure of office of the present Principal.

2. With reference to the relationship between the Board of Education and the Commissioner of Education, we consider that the present position is ambiguous and unsatisfactory. Opinion is divided as to whether the Board is executive or advisory, and it is difficult, if not impossible, to fix responsibility on either party. We accept the conclusions of Mr. Wynn-Williams, who has treated this subject at length, and we consider that the Board should be advisory both in name and character.* We recommend, therefore, that as part of the re-organised Department of Education, there be nominated by His Excellency the Governor, a Consultative Council whose function will be to consider, and to advise the Commissioner of Education upon:—

- (a) the needs of the Education Department and the preparation of the Education estimates;

* We have made an exception in the matters of the dismissal of teachers, and the cancellation of their certificates. (See paragraph 7 of this chapter.)

- (b) the expenditure of all public moneys voted for educational purposes by the Combined Court, and all the necessary audits relating thereto;
- (c) any legal difficulties that may arise in connection with the supply of new schools, or the removal of any school from the annual grant list;
- (d) any alterations that may from time to time be found desirable in the code for primary schools, and the regulations for secondary, technical, agricultural schools or institutions, and for the training of teachers, before they are submitted to the Government for legal confirmation;
- (e) the conditions under which scholarships of all kinds are awarded, the need for, or desirability of holding, any external examinations, the kind of examination that would appear to be most suitable and appropriate the general conduct and result of such examinations, and their effect upon educational policy; and
- (f) any questions, educational or otherwise, upon which the Commissioner may wish to seek advice.

3. We recommend also that the Commissioner of Education be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Council, that the Surgeon General be *ex-officio* a member, that two members be members of the Combined Court, and that in selecting the remaining members due regard be paid to their experience of, and their interest in, education.

4. The strengthening of the inspecting staff must be an essential part of any scheme of educational reform which is to prove effective. It will be the task of these officials to disseminate new ideas, as well as to carry out the work of inspection in the strict sense. We consider that the distribution of the inspectorate on a county basis will establish a definite tie between the schools and the inspectorate, which will emphasise the constructive side of the inspector's duties, and lead to the raising of the general standard of efficiency. We recommend therefore:—

- (a) that four competent and qualified inspectors (of whom one shall be a woman with qualifications in Domestic Economy and Hygiene), be appointed to the permanent Civil Service with as little delay as possible, —one to be resident in each county area—who, in addition to performing all the duties connected with the inspection of primary schools, shall be competent to inspect at least one branch of secondary or technical education, and shall be at the service of the Commissioner to discharge any other function, administrative or otherwise, that he may consider necessary; * and
- (b) that in the case of secondary, technical, agricultural schools or any other institution where higher or specialised education is given, the Commissioner be empowered, where no officer of the department has the necessary qualifications, to enrol a panel of inspectors who are qualified to perform the duties connected with the inspection of such schools.

In view of the very great importance of securing suitable inspectors from the outset, we consider that it would be a great advantage, if the services of Mr. Wynn-Williams could be utilised for the purpose of interviewing likely candidates who offer themselves in Great Britain.

5. At present, the duties of the inspectorate and the duties of the clerical staff overlap in respect of two posts—

- (i) the Assistant Inspector of Schools and Secretary, Education Board; and
- (ii) the Assistant Inspector of Schools and District Educational Officer.

* The distribution of personnel is a matter for the Department, but the following is suggested:—
 Senior Inspector, resident in Georgetown, responsible for Demerara;
 Second Inspector, resident in New Amsterdam, responsible for Berbice;
 Third Inspector, resident in, and responsible for, Essequibo;
 Fourth Inspector, (woman), resident in Georgetown, to assist where required.

When the four inspectors have been appointed, assistant inspectors will be no longer required, and the two part-time posts of Secretary, Education Board, and District Educational Officer, should be merged into one, that of "Administrative Officer." This officer would act as Secretary of the Consultative Council and as District Educational Officer, and be responsible to the Commissioner of Education for other duties of the same kind, which, although necessary and important, do not require the personal attention of an officer of high educational qualifications and long experience, *e.g.*, the secretarial work in connection with examinations, the custody of teachers' records, and the assessment of pay and pensions. This would have the great advantage of allowing the Commissioner of Education and the inspectors to devote most of their time and energy to the task which will occupy them fully for many years to come—improving the efficiency of the educational system. We recommend, therefore, that, in addition to the Commissioner and the inspectors, the permanent establishment of the Department of Education consist of the following:—

- 1 administrative officer (2nd class).
- 1 financial and statistical clerk (2nd class).
- 1 of each of the following grades:—
 - 4th class clerk.
 - 5th class clerk.
 - 6th class clerk.
- 3 school attendance officers.

6. The establishment of clerks and attendance officers indicated above already exists in the Department. It may have to be increased as the clerical work of the Department grows, but we consider that this question can be more satisfactorily dealt with by the Commissioner of Education, after the duties of the inspectorate and of the clerical staff have been separated as suggested in the foregoing paragraphs, and the Department has been running under the new conditions for some time.

7. The experience of the past has shown that it is necessary to define the powers of the Governing Bodies and of the Education Department, in respect of the appointment and control of teachers and pupil teachers in state-aided primary schools. At present, the powers of the Governing Bodies, who are the legal employers, are not subject to any real control by the Department. We recommend that the powers of the Commissioner of Education be strengthened in the following directions:—

- (a) that the appointment and promotion of all teachers and pupil teachers in state-aided primary schools be subject to the approval of the Commissioner;
- (b) that the Commissioner be empowered to require the Governing Body concerned to suspend from duty any teacher or pupil teacher, and to investigate any complaint made against him or her;
- (c) that the decision of the Governing Body in respect of any complaint against any uncertificated teacher or pupil teacher be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Education, who may modify at his discretion the penalty proposed. Should the Commissioner require the dismissal of the uncertificated teacher or pupil teacher, and the Governing Body (or a majority thereof) not concur in this penalty, the Governing Body may appeal to the Consultative Council, whose decision will be final;
- (d) that the decision of the Governing Body in respect of any complaint against a certificated teacher be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Education, who may modify at his discretion the penalty proposed. Should either the Governing Body or the Commissioner be of opinion that the certificated teacher should be dismissed, or that his or her certificate should be cancelled, the matter will be investigated by the Consultative Council, whose decision will be final; and

(e) that any decision of the Consultative Council under paragraph (c) or (d) be an executive act of the whole Council, and not of the Commissioner alone.

8. We consider that the present method of disciplining teachers by fines has proved ineffective. It is impossible to measure in terms of money the harm which some offences do to the efficiency of the school, and to the reputation of the teachers as a whole. We recommend, therefore :—

- (a) that the practice of fining teachers be discontinued ;
- (b) that for minor breaches of the regulations, teachers be reprimanded and the offence recorded on the teacher's certificate or record of service ; and
- (c) that repeated or serious offences be punished by dismissal, or by the cancellation of the teacher's certificate.

V.

FINANCE.

1. An important problem of financial administration is the method of making grants to primary schools. The present method of giving a number of small grants to each school under separate heads is very cumbrous, and carries with it no guarantee of efficiency even in respect of the particular services for which grants are given.

We recommend :—

- (a) that the present system of giving separate grants for salaries, latrines, etc., be abolished ; and
- (b) that in future, block grants be made to primary schools fulfilling the conditions of the Code in force for the time being, special importance being attached to—
 - (i) the maintenance of an efficient standard of education ;
 - (ii) the payment of an approved scale of salaries for teachers ;
 - (iii) the supply and maintenance of adequate and sanitary buildings, and suitable furniture and apparatus ; and
 - (iv) the keeping of accurate accounts and records.

2. We consider it desirable that the Department should be in a position to reward financially schools which rise above the general level of efficiency in one or more respects. We recommend therefore :—

- (a) that in addition to the block grants made to all schools which reach a "satisfactory" standard of efficiency, an additional grant be made to schools which the officers of the Education Department consider "excellent" or "good" ; and
- (b) that the purposes to which this grant is applied by the managers of the schools be specially approved by the Commissioner of Education.

3. As the primary schools exist for the purpose of giving primary education, they do not usually possess the staff or the equipment which would enable them to undertake successfully any branch of higher education. An attempt is frequently made to do so for the benefit of a few pupils, with the result that the instruction given to the majority of the children suffers, as it is, naturally the most highly qualified and most experienced members of the staff who undertake the higher work. We recommend, therefore, that schools receiving grants in aid of primary education be not allowed to undertake higher education, unless they are specially recognised by the Commissioner of Education for that purpose.

4. We do not intend this to apply to instruction in Hindustani, the use of which should, we think, be encouraged among the East Indian population. The grants made in the past for this purpose have been negligible in amount, and there has been little or no vitality in the instruction given. For some time to come there will continue to be difficulties (owing to the lack of qualified instructors), unless the East

Indians bestir themselves in the matter. There are only 43 East Indian teachers and pupil teachers among the total of 1,219 teachers and pupil teachers employed in our primary schools, and the number of teachers of other races who qualify in an Indian language is necessarily small.

We recommend that an increased grant be made to primary schools in which regular and efficient instruction in one of the vernacular languages of India, is given to not less than 50 per cent. of the pupils in average attendance.

We consider also that instruction in Hindustani might very well be given in evening classes, in districts where East Indians are numerous. One of the practical difficulties of teaching it in the primary schools, is that the pupils are trying to learn two new languages at the same time—English and Hindustani—an undertaking which is beyond the powers of most children under 11 years. Another is that the East Indian children attend school very irregularly, and frequently leave before making any real progress in either language. These difficulties would not be so acute among voluntary students in evening classes, who would presumably have a desire to learn the language.

5. We have already pointed out (Chapter II. paragraph 3) the need for method and order in the grant-in-aid system as applied to schools providing higher education. We recommend:—

- (a) that all grants in aid of higher education be administered by the Education Department, and calculated as a capitation grant for each pupil over the age of ten attending an approved course of higher education, a bonus being given to the school in respect of each pupil satisfactorily completing a four years' course, and an increased grant to schools carrying out an approved course beyond that stage;
- (b) that, wherever the number of pupils is less than 50, a block grant, not exceeding the maximum capitation grant for 50, be given to schools where a qualified staff and adequate buildings have been provided; and
- (c) that it be one of the conditions on which a grant is given in aid of higher education, that every school so aided shall reserve a proportion of places for pupils selected by the Education Department, whose fees shall be paid, wholly or in part, from public funds.

6. We have considered the present method of calculating the salaries of teachers in primary schools. It is lacking in simplicity and certainty, the rate depending very largely upon a variable factor—the average attendance of the school. We have already stated (in Chapter III.) that we consider it essential to encourage in every way the employment of trained and certificated teachers, and this policy must be reflected in the method of payment. On the other hand, so long as the State permits the schools to employ unqualified teachers and pupil teachers in large numbers (at present they number about 70% of the whole personnel) it is clearly the duty of the State to ensure that a living wage is provided for those employed under its auspices. We recommend, therefore:—

- (a) that pupil teachers of ages 14 to 18 receive an allowance, in respect of which only one increase shall be granted (on passing an appropriate test about the age of 16);
- (b) that teachers in training, of ages 18 to 20, be granted a fixed allowance, returnable by those who do not carry out their undertaking to teach in a primary school in the colony for at least two years immediately after the period of training; and
- (c) that uncertificated teachers be paid at fixed rates (not subject to annual increment) calculated with general reference to the current cost of living.

7. Teachers who have qualified for certificates of competency by undergoing a course of training or by examination, must be placed in a different category from those referred to above. Certificated teachers have definitely taken up their life's

work, and it is desirable to reward financially the increased efficiency which we expect from those of higher qualifications and longer experience. We recommend therefore :—

- (a) that an adequate initial salary be fixed for the lowest grade of certificated assistant teacher without experience, and annual increments up to 15 in all be granted, the first accruing after two years efficient service ; and
- (b) that an additional sum be granted to—
 - (i) the holder of a higher grade of certificate, or other special qualification ;*
 - (ii) the first assistant in a school in which the Commissioner is satisfied that an appointment of this kind is necessary ; and
 - (iii) the holder of any other post which, in the opinion of the Consultative Council, involves special responsibility ; e.g., the instructor of pupil teachers in an area where there is no pupil teachers' centre.

8. In regard to the salaries of head teachers, we have considered the teachers' recommendation that no part of the head teacher's salary should depend in any way on the average attendance. While fully sympathising with the intention of that recommendation, we cannot see any equitable means of eliminating this factor altogether. We agree that there should be no mechanical connection between the number of pupils in a school and the head master's salary, but some regard must be paid to the increased responsibility attached to the headship of a large school. We recommend, therefore, that the salaries of head teachers be paid according to an approved scale, in which the rates shall rise by fifteen annual increments granted for efficient service, and which shall take into account the class of certificate held by the teacher (Lower or Higher), and the grade of the school.

The Commissioner of Education would, every three years, place each school in one of three grades, the average attendance, the authorised accommodation, and the number of teachers employed, being three of the factors to be taken into consideration by him.

9. We have considered the representations of the teachers regarding their disabilities under the Teachers' Pension Ordinance, and recommend that the present limit of 50% of last salary drawn (imposed by section 3 (e) of the Ordinance) be cancelled, and the pension calculated according to length of service and class of certificate.

10. It will have been observed that we have not at any stage of this report indicated the probable cost of introducing our proposals. We have not considered it our duty to do so, as the first step, we submit, is for the Government to determine an educational policy and then to consider its cost. We realise, of course, that financial conditions will prevent the simultaneous introduction of all the necessary reforms. Like Mr. Wynn-Williams, we anticipate that the changes will necessarily be spread over a considerable period which, we hope, will not exceed four years.

11. It is difficult to make a choice on grounds of urgency among so many necessary reforms, but radical changes in primary education are clearly dependent upon attracting suitable teachers by improved pay and prospects, and upon training them properly for their duties ; and the maintenance of reasonable sanitary conditions in the schools is dependent on the provision of suitable buildings and out-houses in the first instance. In higher education the most obvious gap is the lack of a technical school, and in general, it is clear that the State must assume more direct responsibility for the education of its future citizens than it has done at any period in the past.

12. In conclusion, we wish to draw attention to the necessity of awakening the public conscience to the importance of a sound system of education, and to represent as strongly as lies in our power the need for "root and branch" reform. The

* A proposal that the existing trained teachers should be considered as having a special qualification within the meaning of para. 7 (b) (i) was discussed, and approved by a majority of votes.

chief lesson of the past is that half-hearted measures are useless, and mean waste of both money and energy. We recommend to the special attention of the Government and the community the following passage in Mr. Wynn-Williams' memorandum :—
 "No tinkering with the present machine can possibly be effective; reconstruction alone will serve the very necessary purpose of bringing the Colony abreast of modern conditions and development."

* (Signed) CHARLES MAJOR, Chairman.
 R. E. BRASSINGTON.
 EUSTACE G. WOOLFORD.
 PHILIP N. BROWNE.
 A. B. BROWN.
 JOSEPH A. LUCKHOO.
 W. BAIN GRAY, Major.
 E. R. D. MOULDER.
 EDGAR BECKETT.
 O. HAYDOCK WILSON.
 B. KILLION.
 R. H. CARR.
 LOUISA B. HAMPDEN KING.
 EMILY J. BASKETT.
 A. A. THORNE.

1st May, 1925.

*This report contains the opinions of the Commission as a whole, which, in a number of instances, have been arrived at by a vote of the members present. The signatures of members have therefore been appended subject to the reservations regarding particular points which are contained in the following notes.

1.

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

We, the undersigned, members of the Education Commission recently appointed, conversant with school problems after many years of experience, while approving of the greater number of recommendations mentioned in the report, wish to record our disapproval :—

- (a) of the proposal to destroy the denominational system altogether, as being unjust to a large number of parents who desire their children to be educated under certain religious influences.
- (b) of the proposal to erect Colonial Schools in large numbers which it will be difficult to conduct in fair competition with the Denominational Schools. The expense for sites, materials, and labour will be enormous, and we think unjustifiable in the present impoverished state of the Colony. A fraction of the cost, spent upon the Schools already in existence, will render them efficient for years to come.

We may mention that in Trinidad, these Colonial Schools, if we are rightly informed, have not justified their existence in competition with the Denominational Schools.

- (c) of the proposal to reduce the Governing Body of the Denominational Schools to a cipher.

We suggest the erection of ONE Colonial School to be put *in fair competition* with the Schools already existing, with equal scale of salaries for teachers, same hours, etc., before embarking on a costly venture which we cannot at present afford.

We heartily favour all that can be done for the training of teachers, and for the trade and technical schools contemplated.

A. B. BROWN.
O. HAYDOCK WILSON.
B. KILLION.
EMILY J. BASKETT.

28th April, 1925.

2.

THE CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL.

(A)

I dissent from the report of the Commission on the subject of the Consultative Council which is to replace the existing Board of Education. (*Vide* Chapter IV, paragraphs 2 and 3 *et passim*.)

1. It is really the same body under another name—the advisory nature of its functions being illusory. There is a long and formidable list of matters which the Commissioner of Education is bound to refer to the Consultative Council, and concerning which, in practice, he will be bound to accept their opinion, unless he is prepared to be continually making appeals to higher authority.

2. In my opinion, the function of a strictly “Consultative” Council should be to consider, and advise the Commissioner of Education upon, any question, educational or otherwise, concerning which he may wish to seek their advice. The personnel of such a Committee should consist of not more than seven members. No member of the Combined Court should be included in that capacity, as new Codes, and other documents requiring legislation, would come before the Court in the ordinary course. It should contain representatives of agriculture, of other industries, of the school managers, and of the teachers, but not officers of the Education Department, nor Heads of Departments whom the Commissioner can consult in the usual course of his official

duties. It is clearly unnecessary to set up a Consultative Council to ensure that the head of the Education Department will consult the Director of Public Works when a new school is to be built, or on any other occasion when the latter has special knowledge of the problem in hand. If, as proposed in the report, the Council is to direct the policy of the Education Department and deal with administrative matters, such as the dismissal of teachers, the Commissioner of Education becomes definitely subordinated to the heads of other Departments—a situation bristling with difficulties for the Commissioner, and highly undesirable from the point of view of the others.

3. I wish, however, to make it clear that I consider it quite unnecessary to create a committee of any kind to direct the Education Department. The Education Code for primary schools, and any similar general regulations affecting higher education, should receive the sanction of the Legislature, not merely of an Education Board. The estimates of the Department are subject to approval in the ordinary way, its accounts are subject to the usual audits, and the Commissioner of Education is not less responsible to the Combined Court than is the head of any other Department.

4. Any impartial person who reads the history of Education Boards in British Guiana, as set forth in Mr. Wynn-Williams' memorandum or elsewhere, must realise that the record of these Boards is not a happy one. The attempt, in the present report, to compromise between an executive and an advisory Board is open to all the objections which have arisen in the past. Boards and Committees have been the home of cross-grained conservatism and *laissez-faire*. Either of these policies (if they can be so called) would be equally fatal at the present juncture.

5. I suggest to the Government and the community that the time has come to show more imagination in their administrative arrangements, to cease playing for safety, and to take a little risk for the sake of a greater gain. The Commissioner of Education should be given a free hand (subject to the normal safeguards which apply to all Departments) for at least five years, while the system is being reorganised. If he is to be called upon to convince a Consultative Council (in addition to the Government and the Combined Court) of the wisdom of every step he takes, then two Commissioners will be required, one to do the propaganda, and one to do the constructive work of the Department. No doubt a Commissioner entrusted with full powers would make mistakes, but I am convinced that at least something would be done, and that his mistakes would not be more numerous or more serious than those of a committee, however well intentioned. It does not require the gift of prophecy to foretell that to continue the Board of Education under any name whatsoever, is to ensure, as far as is humanly possible, that in 1945 the educational system of the Colony will be where it is in 1925.

W. BAIN GRAY, Major.

30th April, 1925.

(B)

We are of opinion that the Consultative Council should be executive and not advisory. Advisory boards had been tried in the past; they were most unsatisfactory and proved failures in the end. Members of a board should see questions at different angles and after discussion if the majority came to a decision it should be given effect to. It is the only conceivable way in my opinion any Board or Council will work with any success. I think some high Official as the Colonial Secretary, or one of the Judges of the Supreme Court or the Attorney General should be appointed Chairman of the Council.

Mr. Wynn-Williams discussed this question with his usual ability and energy in his report, and he came to the decision which he did with some hesitation, viz. :—
That the Consultative Council should be advisory.

He says an Administrator is born, nevertheless he recommends the Commissioner to be Chairman of this Advisory Council forgetting that a Legislature never legislates for a born Administrator but for ordinary individuals possessed of ordinary intelligence.

It should be borne in mind that Advisory Boards failed in the past where they had to deal with one branch of education only, and it is now sought to bring into correlation all the various branches of education so that they should co-operate and harmonise as a whole, such a Council would require men of long experience, intelligence, and sound judgment to take part in its deliberations, and such men would not be willing to take part in the deliberations of an Advisory Council.

A. B. BROWN.
JOSEPH A. LUCKHOO.

29th April, 1925.

(C)

I do not agree that there should be a Consultative Council, whose functions would be to advise the Commissioner of Education. I consider the Commissioner should be unfettered—without any Board or Council whatever; advisory or consultative—in the same manner in which the Hon. the Surgeon General, the Inspector General of Police, and other Heads of Departments are responsible to no Boards or Councils, but direct to His Excellency and the Honourable the Colonial Secretary. So too, the Commissioner of Education should owe his responsibility direct to the Government. In the past, the Head of the Education Department was the Inspector of Schools, not, as at present, Commissioner of Education.

EDGAR BECKETT.

28th May, 1925.

3.

TRAINED AND UNTRAINED TEACHERS.

With reference to Chapter V, paragraph 7 (b) (i) and footnote, we dissent from the view of the majority of the Commission, that teachers now in employment, who have gained their certificates after a course of training in Jamaica or Barbados, should be regarded as holding a higher qualification than those who have gained their certificates by local examination.

1. Like our colleagues, we hold that in future, every possible means should be taken to train our teachers properly, and to differentiate in salary between trained and untrained teachers. In the past, however, the State has made very inadequate provision for the training of teachers (by sending a very small number each year to colleges in Jamaica and Barbados), and there is, in our opinion, no justification for putting such a high premium on a teacher's certificate gained after a course of training, at a period when the normal method of obtaining one was by examination. To make this distinction after the State has for many years recognised the main body of teachers as certificated teachers for all purposes, appears to us a piece of retrospective legislation of a very undesirable kind. It would benefit a small number of teachers, (64 certificated teachers have been trained, and 281 have not been trained) without raising the general standard of efficiency; on the contrary, by creating an invidious distinction and dividing the ranks of the teachers, it would tend to lessen the efficiency of the whole body.

2. We consider, therefore, that the certificated teachers who have been trained, and desire to obtain higher status and salary under the new arrangements, should qualify for them in exactly the same way as teachers of the same service, who hold certificates of the same class.

JOSEPH A. LUCKHOO.
W. BAIN GRAY, Major.

29th April, 1925.

4.

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE.

If any change is made in the age-limits of compulsory attendance at school, the upper limit should not exceed 13 years, except in Georgetown or New Amsterdam.

R. H. CARR.

1st May, 1925.

5.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

I see a danger that the Technical School may place too great a stress upon the scientific side of training rather than the practical. In short, at the present time, a Technical School is required to train boys as well-equipped workmen. To accomplish this, we should have to import certain master-workmen from abroad.

The point to be emphasised is, that a boy or girl can 'make' or 'create,' something, rather than possess a mere rabble of words. Girls could be taught watch-repairing, printing, book-binding, the keeping of bees, house-keeping, nursing the sick, the qualifications for a nurse for children, the making of plain and useful clothes, making of panama and other hats, basket-making, dispensing of medicine.

We should aim at turning out boys as skilled carpenters, plumbers, engine-drivers, blacksmiths, saddlers, electricians, etc.

The particularly clever boy, who is going to be something higher, will soon climb the "topmost rung," and if he can use his hands at any trade, or any 'gentle manufacture,' he will prove all the more valuable whatever his profession may be.

Paragraph 21.—With respect to the apprenticeship scheme for industrial training, I should like to see a vigorous and rigorous system of apprenticeship (somewhat on the lines of the old apprenticeship system in England) in this Colony, not only in connexion with the Public Works Department, but also with private employers.

Paragraph 23.—In addition to the cultivation of fruit and vegetables, I would include poultry raising.

6.

ADMINISTRATION.

I consider that all educational matters should be administered by the Commissioner of Education. All matters connected with agricultural education should, however, be under the control of the Director of Science and Agriculture.

I see no reason at all why Queen's College should be exempted during the tenure of office of the present Principal. If the principle is correct, it should be adhered to, irrespective of individuals.

7.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS.

As to the proposal to establish an Industrial Home for Girls I am of opinion, that the whole control of such a Home, should be entirely in the hands of the Government.

EDGAR BECKETT.

28th May, 1925.

APPENDIX A.

EDUCATION COMMISSION.

Dates of Meetings and Attendance of Members.

APPENDIX A.

DATES OF MEETINGS.

1924.	
November.	17th, 18th, 21st, 24th, and 25th to the 28th (both inclusive)
December.	8th, 10th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 19th, 23rd, 30th, and 31st.
1925.	
February.	23rd to the 26th (both inclusive).
March.	4th, 11th, 12th, and 18th.
April.	15th, 16th, and 17th.

ATTENDANCE OF MEMBERS.

	No. of meetings	...	28	No. of attendances
Sir Charles Major, Kt., Chief Justice	...			28
The Hon. R. E. Brassington	...			11
The Hon. E. G. Woolford	...			17
The Hon. P. N. Browne, K.C.	...			11
The Hon. A. B. Brown	...			15
Mr. J. A. Luckhoo, K.C., F.R.	...			22
Major W. Bain Gray, Commissioner of Education	...			28
Mr. E. Wynn-Williams, His Majesty's Inspector of Schools (left the Colony on 8th January, 1925)	...			17
The Principal of Queen's College	...			28
Mr. E. Beckett, Superintendent, Onderneeming Industrial School	...			14
The Rev. Canon O. Haydock Wilson	...			23
The Rev. Father B. F. Killion	...			24
Mr. R. H. Carr. (left the Colony on 22nd March, 1925)	...			17
Mr. G. R. Reid. (" " 24th February, 1925)	...			11
Miss L. B. Hampden King	...			28
Miss E. J. Baskett, Principal, Girls' High School	...			24
Mr. A. A. Thorne	...			20

EDUCATION COMMISSION.

Minutes of Meetings.

MINUTES of the First Meeting of the Education Commission held at the Court of Policy Hall on the 17th November, 1924, at 9.30 a.m.

PRESENT :

Sir CHARLES MAJOR, K.T., Chairman.
The Honourable R. E. BRASSINGTON.
The Honourable E. G. WOOLFORD, K.C.
The Honourable P. N. BROWNE, K.C.
The Honourable A. B. BROWN.
Mr. J. A. LUCKHOO, K.C., F.R.
Major W. B. GRAY, Commissioner of Education.
Mr. E. WYNN-WILLIAMS, His Majesty's Inspector of Schools.
Mr. E. R. D. MOULDER, Principal, Queen's College.
Mr. E. BECKETT, Superintendent, Onderneeming Industrial School.
The Reverend Canon O. HAYDOCK WILSON.
The Reverend Father B. F. KILLION, S.J.
Mr. R. H. CARR.
Mr. G. R. REID.
Miss L. B. HAMPDEN KING.
Miss E. J. BASKETT, Principal, Bishop's High School for Girls.

I.—The Commission.

The appointment of the Commission was read as gazetted "Official Gazette" No. 20 dated 15th November, 1924.)

II.—Documents.

The following documents were handed to every Commissioner :—

- (1) A Memorandum by the late Commissioner of Education dated 5/5/24 with a list of matters suggested for consideration.
- (2) Annual Report, Education Department, for the year 1923.
- (3) The draft of a Press Notice for invitation of witnesses from the Public.
- (4) A draft list of special witnesses.
- (5) Copy of Education Code as amended to date.
- (6) Diagram showing the Roadside and Riverside Schools of the Colony.

III.—Special List of Witnesses.

The Chairman inquired whether in view of the very definite instructions which the Commission had received from the Governor to proceed with and to conclude its deliberations as expeditiously as possible in view of the forthcoming Session of the Combined Court, and so as to permit of Mr. Wynn-Williams returning to England shortly, the Commission would add or take away from the list of suggested witnesses.

It was decided to add to the list the Surgeon General or a responsible officer of his department; Mr. M. L. R. Andrade, as suggested by Mr. Woolford; Mr. F. O.

Low, President of the Chinese Association, as suggested by Mr. Luckhoo; Rev. Haas, as suggested by Mr. Moulder; Rev. A. M. Hale, M.A., as suggested by Mr. Woolford.

It was further decided to defer the question of selecting a witness from the East Indian Association.

Removed from the list—Principal, Berbice High School.

As regards the Commission it was agreed on the suggestion of the Honourable P. N. Browne to ask His Excellency to add Mr. A. A. Thorne, M.A., to the Commission. Later the Chairman intimated that His Excellency had consented to do so.

IV.—Opening of the Commission by the Governor.

His Excellency Sir Graeme Thomson, K.C.B., then made his appearance and opened the Commission speaking as follows:—

“Mr. Chairman: In opening this Commission I desire to say how much we welcome in our midst the new Commissioner of Education who is a gentleman of high scholastic education, and Mr. Wynn-Williams who, as one of His Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, has been specially selected to assist the Commission in its deliberations. I thank also most heartily the very busy gentlemen who have consented to serve on this Commission. I make no apology in asking them to join in our deliberations because the question of education is of such great importance.

At the outset I may say that there is no purpose in the colony for which it is easier to get funds than for education. The Combined Court never grudges money for this purpose. I think that everybody in the colony who has devoted any attention to this subject has the conviction that the money has not been spent to the best advantage. Even assuming that the curriculum is as perfect as it can be, the results are not satisfactory. Take this year for instance, in the last Primary Scholarship Examination less than 10% secured a bare pass in what can only be described as a very simple examination. At the moment our record is not more encouraging in the Secondary School. I am not imputing blame to anybody, but we have not found a single scholar even from Queen's College closely approximating to scholarship standard.

In the result we have not been able to award the Guiana Scholarship and several Primary Scholarships have lapsed. I do not think the colony can be proud of that record. I am convinced, and my colleagues also, that the curriculum is not what it should be. We have to remember that this is primarily an agricultural colony, and that some 90% of the boys and girls have to work with the hands and that very little is done to educate the youth of the colony for the future. On the contrary; I have found when speaking to parents that their ambition is to turn their children into lawyers, doctors, or Civil servants. These professions are already overcrowded. I have in mind what has happened in India or the East where education is too bookish and scholastic in form. The result is that a great many semi-educated and highly educated youths are being turned out in India, Ceylon, and other colonies without prospect of employment in their chosen line. The only alternative is emigration or a thoroughly discontented class who develop into political agitators, which is very undesirable in this colony.

I do not pose as an educational expert, but I think we must concentrate our efforts more on what boys and girls will have to do in the future. In the Primary Schools nothing is done to encourage agricultural pursuits. When I came here I found the school gardens abandoned and grants had to be withdrawn. Take the case of the girls. Apart from fancy work and embroidery, there is urgent need for progress in plain needlework. We offered exhibitions for this branch, but because of the bad results no awards could be made and the Exhibitions are withdrawn. The results were so bad that it seemed to us we were wasting money. On the industrial side, no industries exist. Basket-making and hat-making are carried on, but it is easy to import foreign hats of far superior workmanship to any done here at less than a third of the local price, and this is not due so much to the enormous cost of the labour as to lack of proper instruction.

Mr. Howard Humphreys remarked to me that he had never been to a place where there was less adequate skilled labour than here. Some form of industrial training is absolutely necessary.

Commercial education should not be entirely neglected. Some provision should be made for teaching shorthand writing and type writing. I do not say that some of these matters are not dealt with, but some prominence should be given to them in the Code.

In addressing educational meetings at which parents were present, those parents showed their appreciation when praise was given for such subjects as music, elocution, etc., but not for anything agricultural or industrial. We have been concentrating in the wrong direction for years. In short, I think our teaching in the schools has been too academic and too little practical. You have now a new Commissioner of Education who should be quite up-to-date, and His Majesty's Inspector of Schools, and by the result of your deliberations it should be possible to lay down a foundation which will have beneficial effect on the future prosperity of the colony, and if you are able to do that you will earn our undying gratitude."

(Mr. Brown observed to be absent from the meeting).

V.—The way of business.

The Chairman presented two modes of procedure to be adopted, one to carry their deliberations to a conclusion by 1st December and send in an interim report, or leave Mr. Wynn-Williams to pursue his investigations and defer a report for a later date.

VI.—Method of securing evidence.

Mr. Carr suggested that a short precis of evidence should be sent in writing by each witness, to be supplemented if necessary, by oral evidence.

The Chairman was in favour of a series of questions to be supplemented, if necessary, by oral evidence.

VII.—A draft Agenda drawn up by the Commissioner of Education was then brought up and discussion of it was deferred until to-morrow so as to give the members the opportunity of considering and revising, if necessary, the business indicated thereon.

VIII.—Adjournment.

The Chairman decided to adjourn the meeting until to-morrow at 8.30 a.m. 8.30—12 was agreed to as the most suitable period for future meetings.

Confirmed—18.11.24.

Signed—21.11.24.

CHARLES MAJOR,
Chairman.

EDUCATION COMMISSION.—MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

SECOND DAY.

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER, 1924.

In the Court of Policy Hall, Guiana Public Buildings at 8.30 a.m.

With the exception of Mr. Brown who regretted his absence in writing all the members of the Commission were present.

I.—Minutes.

Paragraph 2 of the Minutes of yesterday's meeting was amended as follows :—

On page 2 item 3, after the words "as expeditiously as possible" the following words were added "in view of the forthcoming Session of the Combined Court," and on page 6 item VI, after the words "each witness" were added the words "to be supplemented, if necessary, by oral evidence."

The Minutes as amended were then confirmed.

On the suggestion of Mr. Carr it was then ordered that in future every Commissioner shall be sent a typed copy of the day's Minutes before the sitting of the next meeting.

II.—Verbatim Reports.

With a view of obtaining a verbatim report of the proceedings and deliberations of the Commission, Messrs. P. N. Browne and J. A. Luckhoo suggested that it was desirable to requisition the services of Mr. McDougall, the official Shorthand Reporter, as the Secretary of the Commission, Mr. Mathews, would be fully engaged in performing the duties of a secretary and should not be expected to report verbatim at the same time.

The Chairman expressed the opinion that the Secretary had given evidence of good reporting work in his report of the Governor's opening address to the Commission, yet he would in all the circumstances apply for the services of Mr. McDougall after first speaking with that gentleman.

III.—Mode of Addressing the Chair.

The Chairman intimated that the Commission should conduct their deliberations and make their remarks sitting.

IV.—The Draft Agenda.

The Chairman suggested that as the question of administration 1 (a) was governed largely by the question of Policy involving controversial matters regarding the status of the Education Board in its relationship to the Commissioner of Education, it should be deferred. The second and third paragraphs of (b) and (c) should also be deferred.

The Chairman after suggesting the consideration of Head II "Future Policy," said that the best method would be to proceed by way of resolution, so as to expedite matters. He then enquired whether anyone desired to offer any observations and make suggestions under this head.

Mr. Woolford then said that he was prepared to move a resolution as to 2 (a) but thought that some of the members would prefer deferring the resolution until evidence was taken from the witnesses who were to come before the Commission. To proceed now with a resolution would be equivalent to putting the cart before the horse.

The Chairman expressed his appreciation of Mr. Woolford's view and suggested that a series of questions be drawn up to be sent to members who would supplement their evidence also in writing. The Chairman also suggested the appointment of sub-committees for the purpose of settling the form of questions; and in answer to Mr. Carr replied that each witness would not necessarily have the same set of questions to answer.

Consideration of the Agenda still proceeding, Mr. Wynn-Williams pointed to an ambiguity in paragraph 2 as referring partly to supply and partly to policy. "At present", Mr. Wynn-Williams said "one does not know whether you are referring to questions of supply or dealing purely with educational policy."

After remarks and suggestions by Messrs. Moulder and Browne it was further proposed from the Chair that :—

(1) Two Sub-Committees be formed, one for the purpose of considering the question of actual detailed statements in each head of the agenda and to frame questions for the witnesses.

(2) A second Sub-Committee to deal with the rest of the agenda paper.

In reply to a question by Mr. Browne, the Chairman stated that the form only of the agenda and the series of proposed questions to witnesses would be dealt with by the Sub-Committees.

Mr. Moulder then said that if there were to be sub-committees the Commission should separate Primary and Secondary, and Technical Education, as you might get a member who was able in Secondary or Technical subjects, but whose time would be wasted on matters relating to Primary Education and the Training of teachers.

Mr. Wynn-Williams here expressed his opinion that Primary Education should be dealt with from two points of view—supply and aim.

On the matter of supply such definite questions as the following should be fully weighed and considered :—

(1) Is the supply in the Primary Schools of the Colony sufficient to meet present needs or in excess of it, or suitable?

(2) Is it desirable in the interests of Primary Education that Colonial schools should be established?

(3) Is the Denominational system a satisfactory solution of the problem of Primary Education?

At this stage Mr. Thorne entered the meeting and apologised for being unavoidably late.

V.—Appointment of Sub-Committees.

Sub-Committee 1.

To deal with Primary Education—including (a) training of teachers (b) the Inspectorate, together with the suggestions from Mr. Wynn-Williams.

Mr. Woolford, Commissioner of Education, Messrs. Brassington and Wynn-Williams and Canon Wilson.

Committee 2.

Secondary Education and Technical Education Mr. Moulder, Miss Baskett, Mr. Carr, Mr. Beckett and Miss King.

Committee 3.

To deal with the matter named in (a) and to discuss the co-ordination of all educational bodies receiving grants from public funds. Public Examinations in all grades, and salaries of teachers.

Messrs. Thorne, Moulder, Browne, Luckhoo, and Father Killion.

The terms of reference to the above Sub-Committee were given as follows :—

Settling the terms of the Agenda paper and for preparing the series of questions previously referred to; the first named member on each of the Committees to act as Chairman.

The Chairman having pointed to the need for urgency each Committee engaged to have its report ready for Friday next.

VI.—Adjournment.

Next meeting Friday 21st instant at 8.30 a.m. at the Court of Policy Hall.

Confirmed—21.11.24.

CHARLES MAJOR,
Chairman.

EDUCATION COMMISSION.—MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

THIRD DAY.

FRIDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER, 1924.

In the Court of Policy Hall, Guiana Public Buildings at 8.30 a.m.

With the exception of Mr. R. E. Brassington all the Commissioners were present.

I.—Confirmation of Minutes.

The Minutes of the two previous meetings of the 17th and 18th instant respectively, were signed after circulation to the Commission.

II.—A. Questionnaire.

A list of questions to witnesses to be invited to give evidence was received and approved from each of the sub-committees appointed at the last meeting to prepare them.

Question 10 under the sub-head of Technical Education to be transferred to head "Training of Teachers."

It was decided to add to head 3—Administration—the following—

"What modification, if any, do you suggest of the method of assessing and paying Grants-in-aid to Primary and Secondary Schools?"

III.—Second Draft Agenda.

On this new Agenda the last head "Teachers' Salaries" was amended to read "Emoluments of Teachers in all grades of Schools."

IV.—Draft Letter of Invitation to Witnesses.

The above draft letter was then read and the following paragraph added thereto—

"Should you however desire to give oral evidence in place of written answers, will you be good enough to inform me of the fact not later than Monday next at noon and you will be notified when your presence is required."

Messrs. Carr, Reid and Canon Wilson were not in favour of oral evidence being taken in addition to written evidence, unless the Commission asked for oral evidence.

V.—Policy.

Mr. Wynn-Williams outlined a scheme of policy to be submitted as a special memorandum which he undertook to prepare and circulate to the Commission.

The Chairman on behalf of the Commission thanked Mr. Wynn-Williams for the highly valuable views he had expressed.

VI.—Distribution of Questions.

It was agreed to send the questionnaire to all the persons named on the list of witnesses, including Mr. E. O. Pilgrim, B.Sc., a Master of Queen's College; Mr. Pilgrim to appear before the Commissioners at any time chosen by the Principal of the College. The persons addressed were asked to reply within the next 48 hours.

VII.—Coming Evidence.

It was agreed that evidence shall be taken on Monday next from the members of the Commission who were also requested to give evidence.

VIII.—Adjournment.

The Chairman then adjourned the meeting till Monday next, 24th instant, at 8.30 a.m.

Confirmed—24.21.24.

CHARLES MAJOR,
Chairman.

EDUCATION COMMISSION.—MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

FOURTH DAY.

MONDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER, 1924.

In the Court of Policy Hall, Guiana Public Buildings, at 8.30 a.m.

With the exception of Messrs. R. E. Brassington and A. A. Thorne all the members of the Commission were present.

I.—Confirmation of Minutes.

The minutes of the previous meeting of the 21st instant were confirmed and signed after circulation to the Commission.

II.—Mr. Wynn-Williams' Speech.

Slight verbal amendments were made in the typed copy of the abstract of the speech which Mr. Wynn-Williams had previously delivered to the Commission.

III.—Evidence begun.

Mr. E. R. D. Moulder, one of the Commissioners and Principal of Queen's College then gave evidence up to head "Training of Teachers"—(a) Pupil Teachers—Georgetown, on the matters contained in the questionnaire which the Commissioners had previously drawn up and issued to all witnesses: Mr. Moulder to resume giving his evidence to-morrow morning.

IV.—Adjournment.

The Chairman adjourned the meeting till 8.30 a.m. to-morrow.

Confirmed—25.11.24.

CHARLES MAJOR,
Chairman.

EDUCATION COMMISSION.—MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

FIFTH DAY.

TUESDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER, 1924.

In the Court of Policy Hall, Guiana Public Buildings at 8.30 a.m.

With the exception of the Hon. P. N. Browne, K.C., and Mr. R. H. Carr all the Commissioners were present.

I.—Confirmation of Minutes.

The Minutes of the previous meeting of the 24th instant were confirmed and signed after circulation to the Commission.

II.—Procedure for expediting Business.

The Chairman called attention to the fact that the evidence of Mr. Moulder had already taken up more than three hours. In order to regulate the proceedings and expedite matters he proposed when a written question was answered to enquire of each individual member of the Commission whether he desired to ask anything further.

The examination of Mr. Moulder was then resumed and also concluded.

The next witness, Miss E. J. Baskett, Principal of the Bishop's High School for Girls, was then examined.

The third witness of the day was Mr. E. Beckett, the Superintendent of Onderneeming Industrial School, whose evidence was also concluded.

III.—The Agenda.

On the suggestion of Mr. Luckhoo it was decided to place "Agriculture" under a separate head for specific treatment in view of its importance, but in the meantime to proceed with getting the evidence to witnesses on the lines of the questionnaire.

IV. It was decided to proceed with the evidence of Mr. Thorne and Canon Wilson to-morrow.

V.—Witnesses.

Towards the close of the meeting printed copies of a memorandum on Primary Education were received from Mr. G. H. A. Bunyan, Secretary of the B.G. Teachers' Association.

Answers were received from—

The Surgeon General, who would also give oral evidence.

The Revd. J. A. Scrimgeour and Mr. O. E. Pilgrim replied "that they were willing to appear before the Committee to give oral evidence."

VI.—Adjournment.

The Chairman adjourned the meeting till 8.30 a.m. to-morrow.

Confirmed and Signed.

CHARLES MAJOR,
Chairman.

EDUCATION COMMISSION.—MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

SIXTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY 26TH NOVEMBER, 1924.

In the Court of Policy Hall, Guiana Public Buildings, at 8.30 a.m.
With the exception of the Honourable P. N. Browne, Messrs. R. H. Carr and G. R. Reid, all the members of the commission were present.

I.—Confirmation of Minutes.

The minutes of the previous day, 25th inst., were confirmed and signed after circulation to the Commission.

II.—Taking Evidence.

Mr. A. A. Thorne, M.A., one of the Commissioners, was examined in terms of the questionnaire.

At the request of Mr. Wynn-Williams, Mr. Thorne promised to hand in during next week an abstract of his views on rural Technical Schools to the Commissioner of Education.

III.—Witnesses for Next Day.

The Secretary was instructed to write as follows in order to secure evidence:—

- (i) The secretary, B. G. Teachers' Association—not more than two of the Association to come forward at 8.30 o'clock to-morrow morning.
- (ii) Sir John Harrison, C.M.G., to come forward at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

IV.—Adjournment.

The Chairman then adjourned the meeting till 8.30 a.m. to-morrow.

Confirmed—27.11.24

Signed—28.11.24.

CHARLES MAJOR,
Chairman.

EDUCATION COMMISSION.--MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

SEVENTH DAY.

THURSDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER, 1924.

In the Court of Policy Hall, Guiana Public Buildings at 8.30 a.m.

With the exception of the Hons. R. L. Brassington and Mr. P. N. Browne, K.O., and Mr. G. H. Carr, all the Commissioners were present.

I.—Confirmation of Minutes.

The Minutes of yesterday's session were amended as follows and then confirmed :—

In paragraph II. the words "on rural technical schools" were inserted after the word "views," in the last line, and paragraph III. and IV. were struck out, the V. and VI. paragraphs becoming the third and fourth respectively.

II.—Taking Evidence.

Messrs. W. A. Arno and G. H. A. Bunyan, President and Secretary, respectively, of the B.G. Teachers' Association, gave oral evidence supplementary to the memorandum which they had sent in to the Commission.

At 10 o'clock the Chairman asked Messrs. Arno and Bunyan to defer their evidence, keeping within the precincts of the building until they were again required.

Sir John Harrison then came in and was examined.

Sir John Harrison having concluded his evidence, retired.

Messrs. Arno and Bunyan were called in to resume their evidence which will be continued at 9.15 a.m. to-morrow.

III.—Witnesses for next Day.

It was then decided to ask Mr. E. O. Pilgrim, B.Sc., to give his evidence at 8.30 to-morrow (Friday).

IV.—Adjournment.

The Chairman then adjourned the meeting till 8.30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

CHARLES MAJOR,
Chairman.

EDUCATION COMMISSION.—MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

EIGHTH DAY.

FRIDAY, THE 28TH OF NOVEMBER, 1924.

In the Court of Policy Hall, Guiana Public Buildings at 8.30 a.m.

Present: All the Commissioners with the exception of Messrs. Brassington, Woolford and Brown.

- 1. The Minutes of yesterday's meeting were confirmed.**
- 2. Evidence: Messrs. Arno and Bunyan concluded their evidence. Mr. E. O. Pilgrim, B.Sc., and the Revd. A. M. Hale gave evidence. Mr. Hale desired to refer the Commissioners to a memorandum prepared by the Governing Bodies of the schools of the Church of England, the Church of Scotland, Wesleyan and Moravian Churches, and submitted to the Education Board in 1923, as containing his views on salaries of school teachers.**
- 3. The Commission adjourned till Monday, the 8th December.**

Approved and Signed—8.12.24.

CHARLES MAJOR,
Chairman.

EDUCATION COMMISSION.—MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

NINTH DAY.

MONDAY, 8TH DECEMBER, 1924.

In the Court of Policy Hall, Guiana Public Buildings, at 8.30 a.m.

PRESENT :

SIR CHARLES MAJOR, Kt., Chief Justice of British Guiana, Chairman.

MR. J. A. LUCKHOO, K.C., F.R.

MAJOR W. BAIN GRAY, Commissioner of Education,

MR. E. WYNN-WILLIAMS, His Majesty's Inspector of Schools.

MR. E. R. D. MOULDER M.A., Principal, Queen's College.

MR. E. BECKETT, Supt., Onderneeming Industrial School.

The Revd. CANON O. HAYDOCK WILSON,

„ „ **FATHER B. F. KILLION,**

MISS L. B. HAMPDEN KING.

MISS E. J. BASKET, Principal, The Bishop's High School.

1. The Minutes of the meeting of the 28th November as circulated were taken as read and were confirmed.

2. Evidence : Dr. P. James Kelly, Surgeon General, gave evidence.

3. It was decided to invite the Revd. James Persaud, the President of the Chamber of Commerce or other representative of that Body and a member of the Planters' Association, to give evidence at the next meeting.

4. The Commission adjourned till Wednesday next, 10th December, at 8.30 a.m.

Approved and signed—10.12.24.

CHARLES MAJOR,
Chairman.

EDUCATION COMMISSION—MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

TENTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH DECEMBER, 1924.

In the Court of Policy Hall, Guiana Public Buildings, at 8.30 a.m.

Present: All the Commissioners with the exception of Messrs. A. B. Brown, P. N. Brown, E. G. Woolford, R. H. Carr and G. R. Reid were present.

2. Minutes of the 8th December as circulated were taken as read and were confirmed.

3. A reply from Mr. Sherlock, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, to the Commissioners' request to give evidence on subjects included in questionnaire was read.

4. Evidence: The Rev. J. Persaud, representing the East Indian community in the Colony, gave evidence.

5. The Commission adjourned till Thursday the 11th instant at 8.30 a.m., for the evidence of the Director of Public Works.

Approved and signed—11.12.24.

CHARLES MAJOR,
Chairman.

EDUCATION COMMISSION.—MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

ELEVENTH DAY.

THURSDAY, 11TH DECEMBER, 1924.

In the Court of Policy Hall, Guiana Public Buildings, at 8.30 a.m.

Present: All the Commissioners with the exception of Messrs. Brassington, P. N. Browne, A. B. Brown, Woolford, Luckhoo, Carr, Reid and Thorne.

2. The minutes of yesterday's proceedings as circulated were taken as read and were confirmed.

3. Evidence: Mr. Pudsey, Director of Public Works, gave evidence.

4. The Commission adjourned till Monday the 15th instant at 8.30 a.m. Education Department, for the evidence of the President of the Planters' Association, and to discuss first draft recommendations.

Approved—15.12.24.

CHARLES MAJOR.

Chairman.

EDUCATION COMMISSION.—MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

TWELFTH DAY.

MONDAY, 15TH DECEMBER, 1924.

In the Court of Policy Hall, Guiana Public Buildings, at 8.30 a.m.

Present: All the Commissioners with the exception of Messrs. A. B. Brown and Carr were present.

2. The minutes of the proceedings of the 11th instant as circulated were taken as read and were confirmed.

3. Evidence: Mr. W. Speed, nominated by Mr. G. E. Anderson, President of the Planters' Association, gave evidence.

4. Recommendations: Of the four draft recommendations circulated to the Commissioners the first, third and fourth were then discussed and passed unanimously after the following amendments:

In the first, for the words "that they will benefit from such a course," were substituted the words "of their personal fitness to become teachers."

In the third, for the words "by almost unanimous consent" were substituted the words "in several respects" and for the words "it be our instruction" in the fourth line of the words "than be more" in the sixth line were substituted the words "in future all syllabuses and courses of study shall be so framed as to be."

In the fourth, after the word "schools" in third line the following words "receiving grants from public funds."

The Commission adjourned to Thursday the 18th instant at 8.30 a.m. (either in the Court of Policy Hall or the Education Department) for the evidence of Mr. Robert R. Strang of Plantation Uitvlugt and further discussion.

Approved and signed.—18.12.24.

CHARLES MAJOR,
Chairman.

EDUCATION COMMISSION.—MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

THURSDAY 18TH DECEMBER, 1924.

In the Court of Policy Hall, Guiana Public Buildings, at 8.30 a.m.

Present: All the Commissioners with the exception of Messrs. Brassington P. N. Browne, A. B. Brown, Luckhoo, Beckett and Thorne were present.

2. The minutes of the proceedings of the 18th instant as circulated were taken as read and were confirmed.

3. Evidence: Mr. R. R. Strang, Manager of Plantation Uitvlugt, gave evidence.

On a suggestion from Mr. Carr it was decided to ask Dr. Kelly to give in writing by way of supplementary evidence his views on the mass treatment of Hook-worm disease, which Mr. Carr had observed to be highly successful.

4. Adjournment: The Commission adjourned till Friday the 19th instant at ten o'clock at the Education Department for the evidence of Mr. Carr accompanied by Mr. W. A. Walker and of two witnesses from the East Indian Association, preferably a Hindoo and a Mohammedan.

Approved and Signed—13.12.24.

CHARLES MAJOR,
Chairman.

EDUCATION COMMISSION.—MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

FRIDAY, 19TH DECEMBER, 1924.

In the Court of Policy Hall, Guiana Public Buildings, at 10 a.m.

Present: All the Commissioners with the exception of Messrs. Brassington, P. N. Browne, A. B. Brown, Luckhoo, Thorne, Beckett and Miss Baskett were present.

2. The minutes of yesterday's proceedings as circulated were taken as read and were confirmed.

3. Evidence: Mr. R. H. Carr accompanied by Mr. W. A. Walker gave evidence.

4. Adjournment: The Commission adjourned till Tuesday, the 23rd instant at ten o'clock.

Confirmed—23.12.24.

CHARLES MAJOR,
Chairman.

EDUCATION COMMISSION.—MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

TUESDAY, 23RD DECEMBER, 1924.

In the Court of Policy Hall, Guiana Public Buildings, at 10 a.m.

Present: All the Commissioners with the exception of Messrs. Brassington, Woolford, P. N. Browne, A. B. Brown, G. R. Reid and Rev. Canon O. Haydock Wilson.

2. The minutes of the proceedings of the 19th instant as circulated were taken as read and were confirmed.

3. Evidence: Messrs. Edan of Plantation Windsor Forest, and Mudholall Bose of Georgetown gave evidence as representing the views of the Mohammedan and Hindoo sections of the community, respectively.

4. Adjournment: The Commission adjourned till Tuesday the 30th instant at 8.30 a.m. in the Court of Policy Hall.

29.12.24.

CHARLES MAJOR,
Chairman.

EDUCATION COMMISSION.—MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

SIXTEENTH DAY.

TUESDAY, 30TH DECEMBER, 1924.

In the Court of Policy Hall, Guiana Public Buildings, at 8.30 a.m.

Present: All the Commissioners with the exception of Messrs. P. N. Browne, A. B. Brown, E. Beckett and G. R. Reid.

2. The Minutes of the proceedings of the 23rd instant, as circulated were taken as read and were confirmed.

Discussion: Resolution No. 2 of the first series of proposals drawn up by the Commissioner of Education was considered and voted upon in three separate clauses.

Moved by Mr. Luckhoo—the following amendment: That after the word "Colony" in the third line, for the words "that three colonial schools" in the third and fourth lines down to "for girls of the same ages" in the ninth and tenth lines, the following words be substituted: "(i) three colonial primary schools (to be used as demonstration schools for teachers in training) be established forthwith in Georgetown, to be followed by one central school for boys who have attained the age of 12 years, and one central school for girls of the same age."

Carried by 8 votes to 4.

Moved by Mr. Luckhoo—the following amendment: That for the words "two colonial schools" in the tenth line down to "public funds" in the fifteenth line, the following words be substituted: "(ii) that one colonial primary school be established forthwith in New Amsterdam and in the village district of Buxton and Friendship."—

Negatived by 11 votes to 2.

Moved by Mr. Carr—the following further amendment: That for the same words as mentioned in the last proposed amendment there be substituted the following words: "(ii) that two colonial primary schools of similar type be established forthwith in New Amsterdam and also in the village of Buxton and Friendship."

Carried by 11 votes to 2.

It was agreed for the words "all areas and villages" in the seventeenth line to substitute the words "in urban and rural districts," and for the words "schedule of such places" in the eighteenth line to substitute the words "schedule of those districts."

4. The Reverend Father Killion asked that it be recorded that, in view of the strong position of Roman Catholicism in the life of the community, he appealed on behalf of the Catholic communion for special consideration if their schools should be closed upon the establishment of Government schools in view of the fact that the Roman Catholic denomination would have to pay very largely for school buildings that were not used.

Canon Wilson, on behalf of the Anglican and other churches, joined in the appeal.

5. The following clause (iv) of the recommendation was put to the vote and adopted: "(iv) that no grants in aid be given to denominational schools in districts adequately served by colonial schools."

Adjournment: The Commission adjourned till Wednesday, the 31st instant, at 8.30 a.m. in the Court of Policy Hall.

24.2.25.

CHARLES MAJOR,
Chairman.

EDUCATION COMMISSION.—MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, 31ST DECEMBER, 1924.

In the Court of Policy Hall, Guiana Public Buildings, at 10 a.m.

Present: All the Commissioners with the exception of Messrs. A. B. Brown, P. N. Browne and E. Beckett.

2. The Commissioner of Education proposed and explained the following recommendation which was unanimously adopted and numbered 5.

“That the permanent establishment of the Department of Education shall, in addition to the Commissioner and the Inspectorate, consist of:—

1 administrative officer (2nd class)

1 financial and statistical clerk (2nd class)

1 of each of the following grades:—

4th class clerk.

5th class clerk.

6th class clerk.

3 School Attendance Officers.

3. Mr. Wynn-Williams introduced and explained the following recommendation numbered 6:—

(a) That all educational administration be henceforth undertaken by, and concentrated in, the Department of Education;

(b) that the Commissioner of Education be the responsible officer for all types of Education in the Colony.

4. The Principal of Queen's College desired record of his protest against the form and matter of the recommendation, upon which he had not been consulted.

Upon Clause (a) being put to the vote, Mr. Carr, Canon Wilson, Miss King, Mr. Luckhoo, Mr. Brassington, Mr. Wynn-Williams, Major Gray and the Chairman voted for it.

Mr. Moulder, Mr. Woolford and Father Killion voted against it.

The clause, therefore, was adopted by 8 votes to 3.

(Miss Basket did not vote).

Clause (b) was then discussed:—

Mr. Carr suggested that the word “executive” be substituted for the word “responsible”; the Principal of Queen's College, he said, must be the absolute head of the College.

After debate, consideration of the recommendation was deferred until discussion of a recommendation regarding the constitution of an Education Board or Council.

Mr. Carr then gave notice of his intention at the next meeting to move the adoption of a recommendation for the abolition of the present Education Board and the formation of a consultative Council in its place. The terms of the recommendation would be circulated.

Mr. Wynn-Williams having stated that his mission to the Colony was ended and that that was the last time he would act on the Commission, the Chairman (followed by Mr. Woolford) on behalf of all the members of the Commission thanked Mr. Wynn-Williams for the valuable assistance he, as their expert adviser, had rendered to the Commissioners, desiring to express their high appreciation of his efforts towards the solution of the many problems connected with administration of local education.

The Chairman informed the meeting that for many reasons they could not contemplate another sitting for some weeks, and at his suggestion the Commission adjourned *sine die*.

24.2.25.

CHARLES MAJOR,
Chairman.

EDUCATION COMMISSION.—MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

EIGHTEENTH DAY.

MONDAY, 23rd FEBRUARY, 1925.

In the Court of Policy Hall, Guiana Public Buildings, at 9.30 a.m.

Present : All the Commissioners with the exception of Messrs. P. N. Browne, Brassington, Woolford, Beckett and Reid.

Since the last meeting Mr. Wynn-Williams' report to the Government of his inspection of the schools and of the results of his survey of the educational system of the colony, had been confidentially circulated to the members of the Commission, who agreed that its contents ought to be utilized in its entirety as the main part of the Commission's report.

The Commission then proceeded to consideration of a series of recommendations drafted by the Commissioner of Education in consultation with the Chairman and other members, based on Mr. Wynn-Williams' report.

Compulsory Education : The following recommendation was adopted :—

“That all circulars tending to discrimination between East Indians and other races, be withdrawn, and that the operation of Ordinance No. 3 of 1876 be strengthened towards (a) “efficient elementary instruction” being attendance at every elementary school session ; (b) increase of pecuniary penalties for non-attendance ; and (c) making proof of cause or causes for absence of a child from school lie on the person alleging the same.

Secondary Education : The following recommendations were adopted :—

- I.—(a) That Queen's College continue as a Government Institution as at present organised ; the number of places open to pupils from primary schools entitled to free tuition to be not less than five nor more than eight in any one year.
- (b) That in order that the Principal may have ample time for supervision, an additional master be provided qualified to teach at least one foreign language.
- (c) That provision also be made for the teaching of drawing to the lower forms.
- (d) That class-room accommodation and the vote for the upkeep of grounds, at present inadequate, be increased.
- II. (a) That all grants in aid of secondary education be administered by the Education Department and calculated as a capitation grant for each pupil over the age of ten attending an approved course of secondary education,* a bonus being given to the school in respect of each pupil satisfactorily completing a four years' course, with power to make an increased grant to schools carrying out an approved course of higher education.
- III. That, wherever the number of pupils is less than 50, a block grant, not exceeding the maximum capitation grant for 50, be given to schools where a qualified staff and adequate buildings have been provided.
- IV. That it be one of the conditions on which a grant is given in aid of secondary education that every school so aided shall reserve a proportion of places for pupils selected by the Education Department, whose fees shall be paid, wholly or in part, from public funds.
- V. That schools receiving grants in aid of primary education be not allowed to undertake secondary education unless they are specially recognised by the Commissioner of Education for that purpose.
- VI. That the Blair Scholarship be awarded on the results of the examination for, and under the conditions of, the Government primary scholarship, so far as they are applicable.

NOTE.*—An approved course of secondary education consists normally of English Language and Literature, Geography and History, Mathematics, Science—

(including Hygiene), Physical Training and at least one language other than English. The curriculum for girls should include a course of domestic subjects, such as cookery, laundry, needlework and housekeeping.

Agricultural Education : The following recommendations were adopted :

- (I.) (a) That in all courses for training of teachers due attention be given to Nature Study and that as soon as qualified teachers are available that subject be taught as an integral part of the curriculum in all State-aided primary schools ;
 - (b) that selected teachers (men or women) who show special aptitude receive a course in practical gardening suitable to the colony and be placed in charge of gardens, which shall be accessible to groups of schools in districts which are not served by the existing district gardens ;
 - (c) that isolated schools may, with the approval of the Commissioner of Education, establish a school garden if a qualified teacher and other requirements are available.
- II. That in secondary schools the science course shall include the study of plant and animal life, together with such instruction in botany, chemistry, and physics as is necessary thereto, to be followed (where necessary) by a specialised course in one or more of those subjects.
 - III. That in the technical school the science course for pupils who propose to take up agricultural pursuits consist of a general course on similar lines, with greater attention to the agricultural or horticultural application of the biological, chemical or physical principles taught ; and that technical instruction be given in one of the following subjects—poultry farming, dairying, or bee-keeping.

(NOTE.—The pupils taking this course would be from 12 to 15 years of age. The other subjects of the course would be English, Mathematics, (especially Mensuration) Manual Work, Book-keeping, Hygiene and Sanitation, Physical Training).

Mr. Carr, referring to the notice of intention to move the adoption of a recommendation as to the constitution and powers of an Education Consultative Council, asked to withdraw it in favour of that contained in Mr. Wynn-Williams' report, at page 42 of that report as confidentially circulated.

Adjournment : The Commission then adjourned till to-morrow at 9.30 a.m., in the Court of Policy Hall.

25.2.24.

CHARLES MAJOR,
Chairman.

EDUCATION COMMISSION.—MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

NINETEENTH DAY.

TUESDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1925.

(In the Court of Policy Hall, Guiana Public Buildings, at 9 a.m.)

Present: All the Commissioners with the exception of Messrs. E. G. Woolford, A. B. Brown, P. N. Browne, G. R. Reid, R. E. Brassington and E. Beckett.

2. The minutes of the sixteenth and seventeenth days' proceedings as circulated were taken as read and were confirmed, the latter being slightly amended.

3. The following recommendations relating to training of teachers were after discussion adopted:—

I. (a) That in order to obtain entrants of suitable type for the teaching profession, every effort be made to recruit as many pupil teachers as possible from the secondary schools or from technical schools when established, or, if a sufficient number be not forthcoming from those sources, that, between the ages of 14 and 16, all pupil teachers in Georgetown, New Amsterdam (and any other area in which arrangements can be made), receive full-time education of a secondary or technical type in an approved central institution.

(b) That, between the ages of 16 and 18, all pupil teachers in the areas mentioned in paragraph (a), receive part-time education of a similar type, the rest of their time being spent in teaching practice in selected primary schools.

(c) That, between the ages of 18 and 20, all teachers in training attend a full-time course of instruction in a central institution.

II. (a) That after 1st January, 1930, there be issued only two classes of teachers' certificates, to be called Certificate 'A' and Certificate 'B.'

(b) That Certificate 'A' be issued to candidates who satisfactorily complete a course of training, or, until a Training Institute is in full working order, pass an examination in general and professional subjects including a practical test in teaching and that Certificate 'A' be one of the qualifications required for employment as a certificated assistant teacher in a State-aided primary school in the colony.

(c) That Certificate 'B' be issued to teachers who—

(i) have satisfactorily completed at least seven years' service in a primary school in the colony or produce evidence of having completed a similar period in such other schools or countries as the Commissioner of Education shall consider equivalent thereto, and

(ii) pass a test in professional subjects in which credit will be given for proficiency in one general subject on a higher standard than that required for Certificate 'A.'

(d) That as soon as practicable Certificate 'B' be made an essential qualification for appointment as head teacher in a State-aided primary school in the colony.

4. A recommendation for the separation of the sexes was then considered and adopted as follows:—

That in all schemes for the establishment of colonial schools or the re-organisation of existing schools, every effort be made to provide separate premises (or at least separate departments) for boys and girls beyond the infant school stage.

5. On consideration of a recommendation that an intercolonial Board of Examiners be created, it was decided to report that the Commission heartily affirmed the principle and recommended that steps be taken by the Governments of the colonies concerned to establish an institution of the kind.

6. Relating to building and other skilled trades, the following amendment was adopted :—

That, in order to increase and improve the facilities for selected boys to learn one of the building trades (or other skilled trade) arrangements be made for the training of apprentices in an approved works under the supervision of the Director of Public Works similar to those in force for agricultural apprentices under the Director of Science and Agriculture.

Adjournment: The Commission adjourned till to-morrow (Wednesday) at 2 p.m., in the Court of Policy Hall.

25.2.24.

CHARLES MAJOR,
Chairman.

EDUCATION COMMISSION.—MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

TWENTIETH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY, 1925.

In the Court of Policy Hall, Guiana Public Buildings at 2 p.m.

Present: All the Commissioners with the exception of Messrs. Woolford, Beckett, Canon Wilson and Reid, the last named Commissioner having left the Colony.

2. The minutes of the eighteenth and nineteenth days' proceedings as circulated were taken as read and were confirmed.

3. The following recommendations, were, after discussion, adopted:—
Secondary and Technical Education:

- I. (a) That the Mitchell and Government Junior Scholarships be awarded on the results of an examination in English, History or Geography, Mathematics, and at least two additional subjects selected from the following list:—Latin, French, Greek, German, Spanish and Portuguese, Drawing, General Science, Manual Work, Domestic Science, Book-keeping, Shorthand and Typing—the standard to be that of the papers for lower forms set by the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board (No. 4), and
- (b) that only those candidates be accepted who satisfy the Commissioner of Education that they have been undergoing an approved course of higher education.
- II. (a) That funds be placed each year at the disposal of His Excellency the Governor for the purpose of nominating the boy or girl, selected by a committee appointed by the Governor for the purpose, best qualified to undergo a course of study in agriculture or any other branch of Applied Science at an institution of university rank within the British Empire; the proposed course and the institution selected to be approved by His Excellency.

(At this stage Mr. Brassington left the meeting).

Registration of Schools: That—

- (a) It shall be the duty of the secretary of the governing body, or, if there is no governing body, of the head teacher, of every school not in receipt of grants from public funds, to furnish to the Commissioner of Education such particulars concerning the school as may from time to time be deemed necessary by the Commissioner;
- (b) in respect of schools existing if and when a regulation to the above effect comes into force, those particulars shall be furnished within three months thereafter;
- (c) in respect of schools that may be opened thereafter, the particulars shall be furnished not less than three months before they are opened; and
- (d) the Commissioner of Education, or the Surgeon General, or officers of their departments be empowered from time to time to inspect those schools and report thereon.

Queen's College: The following recommendations relative to the staff of Queen's College were considered and adopted:—

- (1) That there should be five assistant masters qualified to take higher work in either Classics, Modern Studies, Mathematics, or Science, of whom two shall receive £450 per annum for three years rising after that by increments of £25 to £600, and three £400 per annum for three years, rising after that by increments of £25 to £550, if proved efficient.
- (2) Three assistant masters, of whom one shall be qualified to give oral instruction in a foreign language, and one qualified to teach drawing,—at

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a salary of £250 for three years rising after that by increments of £15 to £300, if proved efficient.

4. Adjournment: The meeting was then adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow (Thursday) in the same hall.

Confirmed—4.2.25.

CHARLES MAJOR,
Chairman.

EDUCATION COMMISSION.—MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

THURSDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY, 1925.

In the Court of Policy Hall, Guiana Public Buildings at 9 a.m.

Present: All the Commissioners with the exception of Messrs. Woolford, Brassington, Beckett, and Canon Wilson.

2. At the request of the Principal of Queen's College the recommendation relating to the staff of the College, approved yesterday, was reconsidered and adopted in the following amended form:—

(Mr. Brown and Mr. Luckhoo, while expressing agreement with the reduction of the probationary period from three years to two, not voting on the increase of salaries.)

- (1) That there be five assistant masters qualified to take higher work in either Classics, Modern Studies, Mathematics or Science, of whom, if proved efficient, three shall receive £450 per annum for two years, rising after that by annual increments of £25 to £600, and two £450 per annum for two years, rising by annual increments of £25 to £550.
- (2) Three assistant masters, one of whom shall be qualified to give oral instruction in one foreign language, and one qualified to teach drawing—at a salary of £300 per annum for two years, rising after that by increments of £15 to £350, if proved efficient.
3. Grants-in-aid: After reasons given by the Commissioner of Education for the introduction of a system of block grants in place of the present system of specific payments, the following recommendations were adopted:—
 - I. That the present system of giving separate grants for salaries, buildings, latrines, etc., be abolished, and, in future, block grants be made to primary schools fulfilling the conditions of the Code in force for the time being special importance being attached to—
 - (a) the maintenance of an efficient standard of education;
 - (b) the payment of an approved scale of salaries for teachers;
 - (c) the supply and maintenance of adequate and sanitary buildings, suitable furniture and apparatus; and
 - (d) the keeping of accurate accounts and records.
 - II. That an increased grant be made to primary schools in which regular and efficient instruction is one of the vernacular languages of India is given to not less than 50 per cent. of the pupils in average attendance.

In connection with grants-in-aid the Commissioner undertook to submit a recommendation for the classification of schools as indicated by Mr. Wynn-Williams at pages 55 *et seq.* of his report.

4. Teachers' Salaries: After considerable discussion the following recommendations by the Commissioner of Education were adopted:—

- I. That the salaries of certificated teachers in state-aided primary schools be calculated in accordance with the following principles:—
 - A.—An adequate initial salary should be fixed for the lowest grade of certificated teacher without experience, and an annual increment, up to 15 years in all, the first to be granted after two years' efficient service.
 - B.—That an additional sum should be granted to—
 - (a) the holder of a higher grade of certificate or other special qualification;
 - (b) the first assistant in a school in which the Commissioner is satisfied that the appointment of this kind is necessary;
 - (c) the holder of any other post which, in the opinion of the consultative committee involves special responsibility; e.g., the instructor of pupil teachers in an area where there is no pupil teachers' centre.

xxx.

II. That the salaries of uncertificated teachers be at a fixed rate (not subject to increment) calculated with general reference to the current cost of living.

III. That pupil teachers of ages 14 to 18 receive an allowance in respect of which only one increase be granted, on passing appropriate tests about the age of 16.

VI. That teachers in training of ages 18 to 20 be granted a fixed allowance, returnable by those not carrying out their undertaking to teach in a primary school in the Colony for at least two years immediately after the period of training.

Trained as against untrained teachers: A proposal that existing trained teachers should be considered as having the special qualification within the meaning of B (a) above as discussed, and approved by a majority of votes.

5. The principle of giving free books for the use of children attending school was not accepted.

6. Adjournment: The Commission then adjourned till Wednesday, 4th March next, at 2 p.m., in the same hall.

Confirmed.—11.3.25.

CHARLES MAJOR,
Chairman.

EDUCATION COMMISSION.—MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH MARCH, 1925.

In the Court of Policy Hall, Guiana Public Buildings, at 2 p.m.

Present: All the Commissioners with the exception of Messrs. Woolford, Brassington, Beckett and Luckhoo.

2. The minutes of the meetings of the twentieth and twenty-first days were amended and confirmed.

3. Compulsory Attendance: The Chairman directed that the following additional recommendation should be circulated:—

That, as soon as practicable, the age for compulsory attendance at school be fixed by law at from 6 to 14 years for all parts of the Colony.

4. Scholarships: The Principal of Queen's College suggested that unqualified candidates should not be allowed to enter for the Guiana Scholarship.

No decision was arrived at.

5. Finance.—Salaries of teachers.

Under this head the following additional recommendation was unanimously adopted:—

That the salaries of head teachers be paid according to an approved scale in which the rates shall rise by fifteen annual increments granted for efficient service, and which shall take into account the class of certificate held by the teacher (A. or B.) and the grade of the school.

(The Commissioner of Education would, every three years, place each school in one of three grades, the average attendance, the number of pupils that can be accommodated in a school according to the existing regulations, and the number of teachers employed being three of the factors to be taken into consideration by him).

6. Education Board: In a paper circulated to the Commissioners, the Commissioner of Education had advocated that the functions of the proposed Consultative Council should be purely advisory. Mr. Carr moved that the specific proposals contained in paragraphs 46-47 of Mr. Wynn-Williams report be adopted.

The Chairman thereupon drew attention to the appendix of the report in which mention is made of a consultative council or committee of seven persons, to be nominated by the Governor.

During discussion Mr. Carr moved, and Mr. Moulder seconded, that the proposals in Mr. Wynn-Williams' report be amended to read as follows:—

To consider and advise the Commissioner of Education on—

- (a) the needs of the Education Department and the preparation of the Education Estimates;
- (b) the expenditure of all public moneys voted for educational purposes by the Combined Court, and all the necessary audits relating thereto;
- (c) any legal difficulties that may arise in connection with the supply of new schools, or the removal of any school from the Annual Grant List;
- (d) any alterations that may from time to time be found desirable in the Code for primary schools and the regulations for secondary, technical, agricultural schools or institutions, and for the training of teachers before they are submitted to the Government for legal confirmation;
- (e) the conditions under which scholarships of all kinds are awarded, the need for, or desirability of, holding any external examinations, and the kind of examination that would appear to be most suitable and appropriate, the general conduct and result of such examinations and their effect upon educational policy;
- (f) any question, educational or otherwise, upon which the Commissioner may wish to seek advice.

After discussion, Mr. Carr's principal motion was also agreed to, Mr. A. B. Brown and Mr. Thorne dissenting on the ground that the Council should be executive and not advisory.

(In the meantime Mr. Carr had left the meeting, after recording his vote in favour of his own motion.)

Mr. P. N. Browne moved that in the event of the creation of the consultative Council above referred to, the dismissal of a certificated teacher, or the cancellation of his or her certificate should be an executive act of the whole body and not of the Commissioner of Education alone.

This was agreed to.

Personnel: It was decided to recommend in the report that the Commissioner of Education should be ex-officio Chairman of the Council, that the Surgeon General should be ex-officio a member of the Council, and two members should be members of the Combined Court, and that the remaining members should be selected on account of their interest in education.

Adjournment: The Chairman adjourned the meeting till Wednesday, 11th instant, at 2 p.m., in the same hall.

Confirmed—4.3.25.

CHARLES MAJOR,
Chairman.

EDUCATION COMMISSION.—MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH MARCH, 1925.

In the Court of Policy Hall, Guiana Public Buildings, at 2 p.m.

Present: All the Commissioners were present with the exception of Messrs. Brassington, Beckett, P. N. Browne and Father Killion.

2. Confirmation of minutes: The minutes of the proceedings of the twenty-second day as circulated were taken as read and were confirmed.

3. The Guiana Scholarship: The following recommendation by Mr. Moulder was adopted; Mr. Woolford alone not voting.

That the entries for the Guiana Scholarship be restricted to candidates undergoing a course of higher education approved by the consultative Council.

4. The Inspectorate: The Commissioner of Education having stated that the proposals before the Commission had been drafted by Mr. Wynn-Williams and himself, offered explanations thereon.

An amendment was moved by Mr. Moulder that the words "possessing degrees (or their equivalent) of some recognised university of the United Kingdom, or the Dominions," be struck out.

Mr. Thorne moved an amendment that the following words be added—"had, in addition, five or six years' experience as a teacher."

Mr. Moulder's amendment was carried by six votes to five.

Mr. Thorne withdrew his amendment.

The resolution as proposed by the Commissioner of Education was therefore carried in the following form:—

(a) That four competent and qualified inspectors be appointed to the permanent Civil Service with as little delay as possible, one to be resident in each county area, who in addition to performing all the duties connected with the inspection of primary schools, shall be competent to inspect at least one branch of secondary or technical education and shall be at the service of the Commissioner to discharge any other functions, administrative or otherwise, that he may consider necessary; and

(b) that in the case of secondary, technical, agricultural schools or any other institutions, where higher or specialised education is given, the Commissioner be empowered, where no officer of the department has the necessary qualifications to enrol a panel of inspectors who are qualified to perform the duties connected with the inspection of such schools.

During the discussion Mr. Browne asked that the question of appointing teachers to the inspectorate (which was raised in the teachers' memorandum) should be considered.

The Chairman said that it was no part of the duty of the Commission to recommend individuals for appointments. The Commission might, however, in their report, draw attention to the suggestion of the teachers as being worthy of notice.

Mr. Carr then moved that the suggestion of Mr. Wynn-Williams as regards the inspectorate be adopted, and that the words "of whom one shall be a woman with qualifications in domestic economy and hygiene," be inserted after the word "inspectors" in the second line.

This was unanimously adopted.

It was also decided to suggest that Mr. Wynn-Williams be asked to assist in the matter of obtaining suitable inspectors.

5. Teachers' Pensions: The Commissioner of Education having introduced and explained his proposals, which are as follows:

(a) That the 'Teachers' Pension Ordinance be amended in the following respects :

- (1) That the present limit of 50% of last salary drawn be cancelled and pension calculated according to length of service and class of Certificate.
- (2.) that 2 years' salary be granted to each teacher retiring on pension.

Mr. Moulder, Canon Wilson and Mr. Woolford spoke against the proposals contained in section (2). The sense of the meeting having been clearly indicated against this section of the recommendation the Commissioner did not press it.

Mr. Luckhoo moved that the first clause of the recommendation be adopted.

This was carried by six votes against five.

6. Finance :—Grants in aid of primary education—

The following recommendation was unanimously agreed to :—

- (a) That in addition to the block grants made to all schools which reach a satisfactory standard of efficiency, an additional grant be made to schools which are reported by the officers of the Education Department as being 'excellent' or 'good' ;
- (b) that the purpose to which this grant is applied by the managers of the schools be specially approved by the Commissioner of Education.

7. Compulsory attendance : After discussion the Commissioner of Education put forward the following recommendation—

That, as soon as practicable, the age for compulsory attendance at school be fixed by law at from 6 to 14 years for all parts of the colony.

Mr. Carr moved :—That the law be left as it stands.

The Chairman then put the question to the vote.

The recommendation was carried by eight votes to three.

8. Queen's College :—The members of the Commission thought that a recommendation as to free quarters for the Principal should form a part of the general recommendations in connection with Queen's College.

In connection with the above matter the Commissioners agreed to mention in their recommendations regarding Queen's College the following suggestion by Mr. Thorne :—

That arrangements be made at Queen's College to accommodate boarders from the Country.

9. Adjournment : The meeting was then adjourned till 2 p.m. to-morrow, in the same hall.

18.3.25.

CHARLES MAJOR,
Chairman

EDUCATION COMMISSION.—MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

THURSDAY 12TH MARCH, 1925.

In the Court of Policy Hall, Guiana Public Buildings at 2 p.m.

Present: All the Commissioners with the exception of Messrs. Brassington, Luckhoo, P. N. Browne and Thorne, and Father Killion.

2. The minutes of the proceedings of the previous day were confirmed subject to the following amendment:—

That in item No. 8—Queen's College—the words commencing from "Salary of the Principal" down to the word "candidate" at the bottom of the page be expunged and the following substituted therefor.—

The members of the Commission thought a recommendation as to free quarters for the Principal should form a part of the general recommendations regarding Queen's College."

3. Secondary and Technical Education—A Girl's Scholarship—The Commissioner of Education then put forward the following recommendations.—

(a) That His Excellency the Governor be requested to nominate each year one girl between the ages of 16 and 19 selected by a committee to be appointed for the purpose as best qualified to undergo a course of study at an institution of university rank within the British Empire, the proposed course and the institution selected to be approved by His Excellency; and

(b) that a sum be voted annually to defray the cost of the student's fees for the approved course and other necessary expenses.

Mr. Moulder and Mr. Woolford spoke against the proposal as it stood, and suggested amendments.

The Commissioner of Education moved that the general principle of establishing this scholarship be affirmed. This was carried.

The Commissioner of Education then moved that the principle of selection by a committee appointed by the Governor for the purpose be affirmed. This was negatived by a majority of votes.

(The Principal of Queen's College did not vote.)

After other suggestions had been made, the Commissioner of Education, seconded by Mr. Moulder, moved for the insertion of the words "which shall be open to public competition", to which Mr. Woolford suggested the addition of the words "under regulations to be made later."

Subject to these amendments and the necessary verbal alterations, clauses (a) and (b) of the recommendation were then unanimously approved.

4. Miscellaneous: The following items were then introduced by the Commissioner of Education:—

(a) That no action be taken in the matter of establishing a Government Secondary School for girls.

(b) That a scheme for the training of girls in suitable occupations be instituted on lines similar to those in force for the training of boys as agricultural and industrial apprentices.

(c) That the report of the special committee on the Industrial home for girls be approved, subject to provision being made for the general control of the home by a governing body of 3 members, nominated by His Excellency the Governor.

(d) That agricultural and industrial apprentices (including girls) who satisfactorily complete their course of training, be given a grant in money or kind, equal in value to the sum they have saved during their apprenticeship, for the purpose of enabling them to take up within the colony any

agricultural or industrial pursuit approved by the authority administering the scheme under which they have been trained.

On the suggestion of the Chairman it was agreed that (d) should be discussed after (b).

With reference to clause (a) Mr. Woolford stated that in his opinion a Government Secondary School for girls was a necessity. He pointed out that the subventions to existing schools were liable to be reduced at any time, or even to be cut off altogether.

It was therefore agreed to make it clear in the report that if the recommendations regarding the girls' department at the Technical School, and the grants to the existing secondary schools are not carried out, then steps should be taken immediately to establish a Government secondary school for girls.

(b).—The principle of this clause was then agreed to.

(d) was then approved, and ordered to be included after (b).

The Chairman then said that suggestions had been made by a magistrate that girl offenders should be sent to an institution similar to Onderneeming.

After discussion (c) was then approved.

It was pointed out by Mr. A. B. Brown that the recommendation did not meet the need for a home for young girls who had no responsible persons to look after them. After discussion it was agreed to include in the report a recommendation that an orphanage or similar institution appeared to be required as well as the industrial home.

5. Educational administration: The Chairman drew attention to the minutes of the seventeenth day's proceedings, dated 31st December. Mr. Wynn-Williams had introduced a recommendation (numbered 6 (b)):

That the Commissioner of Education be the responsible officer for all types of education in the colony. Mr. Carr had proposed the following amendment.

That the word "executive" be substituted for the word "responsible."

Further consideration of this question having been deferred till the relations of the Commissioner of Education and the Board of Education had been settled, it was now brought forward for decision.

Considerable discussion followed, during which Mr. Carr entered the meeting. (Time 3.40 p.m.)

Mr. Woolford stated that, in his opinion, the Commissioner should be a member of the governing body of Queen's College.

The Chairman put the question as follows.—

That the Commissioner of Education be the chief executive officer for all types of education in the colony; to which as an amendment, it was proposed to add the following words.—

"except in respect of Queen's College,"

The amendment was put and was lost by 5 votes against 4. A second vote was taken on the question of the following words being added to the motion:—

"except in respect of Queen's College during the tenure of office of the present Principal."

The addition was approved by 5 votes against 1. (The Commissioner of Education, the Principal of Queen's College and Miss Baskett, did not vote.)

6. Adjournment: The Chairman then adjourned the meeting till Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., in the Court of Policy Hall.

Approved and signed
(18th March, 1925).

CHARLES MAJOR,
Chairman

EDUCATION COMMISSION.—MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH MARCH, 1925.

In the Court of Policy Hall, Guiana Public Buildings, 2 p.m.

Present: All the Commissioners with the exception of Messrs. P. N. Browne, A. B. Brown, Thorne, Carr, Beckett and Lückhoo.

2. Confirmation of minutes: The minutes of the meeting of the twenty-fourth day were taken as read and were confirmed.

3. The following recommendations, as amended, relating to the appointment, promotion, suspension and dismissal, etc., of teachers were unanimously adopted:—

I. That the powers of the Commissioner of Education in connection with the appointment, promotion and dismissal of teachers and pupil teachers in State-aided primary schools be strengthened in the following directions:—

(a) that the appointment and promotion of all teachers and pupil teachers in State-aided primary schools be subject to his approval;

(b) that he be empowered to require the governing body concerned to suspend from duty any pupil teacher or uncertificated teacher, and to investigate any complaint made against him or her;

(c) that decision of the governing body in respect of an uncertificated teacher or pupil teacher be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Education, who may modify at his discretion the penalty proposed. Should the Commissioner of Education require the dismissal of the uncertificated teacher or pupil teacher, and the governing body (or a majority thereof) not concur in this penalty, the governing body may appeal to the Consultative Council whose decision will be final;

(d) that he be empowered to require the governing body concerned to suspend any certificated teacher pending the decision of the Consultative Council as to the dismissal of the teacher or the cancellation of his or her certificate.

II. (a) that the practice of fining teachers be discontinued;

(b) that minor breaches of the regulations be recorded on the teacher's certificate or record of service; and

(c) that repeated or serious offences be punished by dismissal or the cancellation of the teacher's certificate.

4. The following recommendation relating to school buildings, etc., was also in like manner, unanimously adopted:—

That increased funds be provided in 1926 (and subsequent years, if necessary) for the purpose of putting into a reasonable state of repair (especially in respect of cleanliness and sanitation) the buildings, out-houses, surroundings and equipment of State-aided primary schools, which, in the opinion of the governing body concerned and of the Commissioner of Education, will necessarily be used as schools for at least five years thereafter. Should the governing body and the Commissioner of Education fail to agree as to the eligibility of any school to receive a portion of this grant the matter will be referred to the Consultative Council, whose decision will be final.

5. Agricultural Scholarship—age limit: It was decided to recommend:—

That the age limit for the proposed scholarship in agriculture (or other branch of applied science) be from 16 to 20 years.

6. Proposed Medical College at Jamaica:—It was further unanimously agreed to make the following recommendations relative to intending students of Medicine and Science:—

That no subsidy be paid to the proposed Medical College at Jamaica, but that, in order to meet the needs of the intending students of Medicine and Science, there should be in at least one institution in the Colony courses in Physics and Chemistry up to the standard of the Higher Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board, and that in addition, provision be made for a course in elementary Biology which will be recognised by one or more of the bodies in Great Britain which licence medical practitioners.

7. Continuation schools : The Commissioner of Education pointed out that he proposed to include in the draft report proposals that evening continuation classes shall be carried on at the Colonial Schools, especially the proposed Technical School, and elsewhere. This was agreed to.

8. Adjournment : The Commission then adjournment *sine die*.

CHARLES MAJOR,
Chairman.

EDUCATION COMMISSION.—MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH APRIL, 1926.

In the Court of Policy Hall, Guiana Public Buildings, at 2 p.m.

Present : All the Commissioners with the exception of Canon Wilson, Miss Baskett, Captain Beckett, and Mr. Brassington. Mr. Carr left the colony on the 22nd March.

Confirmation of Minutes : The minutes of the proceedings of the twenty-fifth day, as circulated, were taken as read and were confirmed.

Draft Report : The Secretary then read out the draft report prepared by the Commissioner of Education, down to the end of paragraph 12, page 18. Certain amendments, mostly verbal, were consequently made therein.

Adjournment : The Commission then adjourned until 2 p.m. on the following day (Thursday).

CHARLES MAJOR,
Chairman.

EDUCATION COMMISSION.—MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.

THURSDAY, 16TH APRIL, 1925.

In the Court of Policy Hall, Guiana Public Buildings, at 2 p.m.

Present: All the Commissioners with the exception of Canon Wilson, Miss Baskett, Captain Beckett and Father Killion.

Confirmation of Minutes: The minutes of the proceedings of the twenty-sixth day, as circulated, were taken as read and were confirmed.

Draft Report: The reading of the draft report prepared by the Commissioner of Education was resumed, and continued down to the end of the chapter—Administration, during which reading certain verbal amendments were made.

Adjournment: The Commission then adjourned until 2 p.m. on the following day (Friday, 17th April).

CHARLES MAJOR,
Chairman.

EDUCATION COMMISSION,—MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

TWENTY-EIGHT DAY.

FRIDAY 17TH APRIL, 1925.

In the Court of Policy Hall, Guiana Public Buildings, at 2 p.m.

Present: All the Commissioners with the exception of Messrs. Browne, Woolford and Brassington, the Rev. Father Killion, Miss Baskett and Captain Beckett.

2. The minutes of the proceedings of the twenty-seventh day, as circulated, were taken as read and were confirmed, with one amendment.

3. The confirmation of the report drafted by the Commissioner of Education was then resumed. With reference to Chapter V., paragraph 9, the Commissioner drew attention to the alternative proposals contained in the last two paragraphs of the Teachers' Memorandum. After discussion it was decided that the previous decision of the Commission, as embodied in this paragraph of the report, covered all the points raised in the Memorandum.

The Chairman thereupon intimated that the report, as amended, would be circulated to the Commissioners for their signatures thereto.

4. The Chairman then said that on behalf of himself and the other members of the Commission he desired to record grateful thanks to the Secretary, Mr. H. A. Mathews, late Assistant Inspector of Schools, for his arduous and untiring efforts, and that, personally, he desired to express his thanks to the Commissioner of Education, who had undertaken, and ably and successfully carried out, the work of drafting the report.

5. The Commission then proceeded, Mr. Mathews withdrawing, to discuss the remuneration of the Secretary. It was decided to recommend that the following honoraria be paid:—

To the Secretary	...	75 guineas.
At the disposal of the Commissioner of Education for typing, etc.	... ...	25 guineas.
The proceedings of the Commission then terminated.		

CHARLES MAJOR,
Chairman.

APPENDIX D.

MEMORANDUM.

Report on Education in British Guiana.

BY

MR. E. WYNN-WILLIAMS, H.M.I. OF S.

MEMORANDUM.

REPORT ON EDUCATION IN BRITISH GUIANA BY MR. E. WYNN-WILLIAMS, H.M.I. OF S.

INTRODUCTORY.

1. Whatever may be said on behalf of the Educational system in the Colony of British Guiana no plea can be established in favour either of statesmanlike policy or of effective administration. It is true that from time to time efforts have been made to systematise Primary Education by the introduction of Codes and Regulations, but these have been little more than pale and shadowy attempts to transplant the Regulations of the English Education Department of the Privy Council, and later of the Board of Education, to a Colony where their suitability was open to grave doubt and where, owing to the lack of trained teachers and other circumstances not less important, it was impossible to carry them out with any hope of success. Educational policy has in fact followed the line of least resistance.

NO ATTEMPT TO THINK OUT A POLICY SUITABLE TO THE COLONY.

2. No attempt appears to have been made to consider, far less to meet, the special needs of the Colony. It has in the past been thought sufficient for the needs of this distant outpost of Empire slavishly to adopt the principles and methods which were found suitable in England but which could under no circumstances be applicable in their entirety to a Colony where no traditions existed, where Commerce, Industry and Agriculture were in their infancy, and where difficulties have been immeasurably increased by the fact that a mixed population existed. The results of this unwillingness to think out an educational scheme, which can only be described as an intellectual lethargy, by those who are responsible for marking out the course (as it were) of Education, are very apparent to-day; and the very frequent criticisms that are made to the effect that the teaching in the schools bears little or no relation to the realities of life are by no means without foundation.

ADMINISTRATIVE FAILURE.

3. Administratively the plight of the Colony is even worse. The history of administrative and executive control would be ludicrous, if it were not pathetic in its failure. Indecisiveness, constant instability, complete lack of continuity of policy are the cardinal features. The history of administrative changes (so far as it can be disentangled) affords ample illustration. Briefly it is as follows :—

THE HISTORY OF EDUCATION IN OUTLINE.

4. In 1830 the Colonial Exchequer made a small contribution to encourage the efforts and supplement the resources of Missionary Schools. Twenty years later as the result of a public enquiry the first Board of Education was established with the object of carrying into effect certain recommendations made by the Commission and of administering grants of money made for the purpose of erecting new school-houses and making some contribution towards the salaries paid to schoolmasters. Attached to these grants were certain conditions which were unacceptable to the Clergy; the Board became unpopular, and after one brief year of life it was swept out of existence. The entire control was then placed in the hands of an Inspector of Schools, and from 1850 to 1862 the distribution of grants and all other administrative functions were carried out, apparently with great success and ability, by one man.

In 1862 a change was again made. The Board of Education was re-established and consisted of five members (all Government Officials) nominated by the Governor.

who was himself President of the Board. The régime lasted from 1862 to 1874 during which time the number of State-aided schools was considerably increased and various changes of system including that known as "payment by results" was introduced. The effectiveness of the work carried out by the Board was nevertheless called in question and at the instance of the Governor of the day, Sir James Longden, another Commission of Enquiry was held, with the result that a third Board of Education was called into existence in 1877.

The new Board consisted of ten members, who were appointed by the Governor and the Court of Policy, and were made responsible directly to the Governor who had full power to alter, nullify, or revoke any order or resolution made by them. For five years this Board which consisted mainly of Ministers of various Denominations held office, but in 1882 the Governor, Sir Henry Irving, commented adversely on its administration and especially upon its financial incompetence and miscalculations and, as a consequence, the existence of the Board was once more terminated.

For a second time the control of Education was vested in the hands of one man—the Inspector of Schools (1882).

Some grounds for dissatisfaction, however, continued to exist, and the question of the best and most suitable form of administration continued to harass the minds of successive Governors. In 1896 a Commission declined to recommend the rehabilitation of the Board and with this recommendation the Governor, Sir Walter Sendall, concurred. In 1902 yet another Commission met and this time reported in favour of the re-establishment of the Board which was to consist of six members, four of whom were to be nominated by the Governor, one by the Managers, and one by the teachers of schools. The Governor, Sir Alexander Swettenham, in a strongly expressed despatch dissented from the view of the Commission and his attitude was confirmed by the Secretary of State.

In 1910 (Ordinance No. 10 of 1910) a Board of Education appeared once more on the scene. This consisted of six representatives of the Combined Court, seven Managers of Schools, two Head Teachers, the Inspector of Schools, with Professor Harrison (Chairman)—the Director of Science and Agriculture. The powers of the Board were limited to giving advice. They had no executive or administrative functions. After four years' experience of this Board Sir Walter Egerton addressed a despatch to the Secretary of State in which he commented adversely on the work done by the Board and upon its general failure to carry out the duties which it was designed to achieve. With this adverse criticism two distinguished Chairmen of the Board (Professor Harrison and Sir Joseph Godfrey) fully concurred, but the Secretary of State (Mr., later Viscount, Harcourt) deprecated the abolition of the Board.

Once again, in 1918, a radical alteration was made in the constitution of the authority responsible for Education. By Ordinance No. 36 of 1918 a new Board was constituted with the Governor himself, Sir Wilfred Collet, as Chairman. To this body was transferred *en bloc* all the powers of the Governor-in-Council and it was composed of not less than 9, and not more than 11 members, of whom not less than 4 had to be elected members of the Combined Court. The powers of the Board under this Ordinance were not merely advisory but executive, and, inasmuch as the Governor was the Chairman, became virtually established as the final authority in the Colony. But, be it noted, the most modern attempt to bring education under effective administration took cognisance of Primary and Secondary Education only. Agricultural and Industrial Education (two Departments of activity and of the very highest importance) were left outside of the purview and control of the Board and no sort of attempt at co-ordinating these branches and bringing them into harmony with the educational organisation of the Colony was made.

Meanwhile the Legislature of the Colony proceeded on its way enacting laws which the Executive had not the ability to enforce and which were in advance of their time. Thus, an Act for making attendance at school between the ages of 6 and 14 compulsory was passed in 1919. It still remains on the Statute Book but remains almost a dead letter. Similarly, conditions laid down with every form and circumstances of impressive legality as necessary conditions of the recognition of schools are openly and flagrantly disregarded—even conditions which affect the health of the children and the community at large. Regulations affecting sanitation for example—a vital pre-requisite to all education—are on the testimony of the Surgeon General himself openly ignored and the Executive Authority of the Colony seems powerless to carry out the legislation of the Court of Policy.

Under circumstances such as these—an educational policy which is a mere copy of English policy and ill-adapted to meet the needs of the Colony, and with an Executive which is paralysed by constant changes—Education has become the sport and plaything of chance or politics. Its present condition, it must be candidly stated, is chaotic. It lacks objective, and control of the Government, if indeed any control can be said to exist, is too limited and too seldom and too inconsistently exercised to be effective.

EARLY PIONEER WORK OF THE CHURCHES.

5. On the other hand it must not be forgotten that the Government has succeeded in evading many of its responsibilities for a very long time. The task of building Primary Schools has been left entirely to religious denominations. These religious bodies have been the pioneers and they continue to be the mainstay of education. For this excellent work they deserve full credit. They have borne and are bearing the heat and burden of the day, and the State has escaped relatively cheaply by making grants to defray the salaries of the Teachers (which have not in the past been excessive) together with some insignificant payments for maintaining the buildings in repair, and for School Gardens and Manual Instruction.

SOME OF THE RESULTS OF THE CONTROL OF EDUCATION BY DENOMINATIONS.

6. This long continued evasion of its responsibilities by the State has had the effect not merely of placing all denominations in a quasi-established position, but has resulted in anomalies which have led to absurd competition between the various denominations, gross wastage of public money, and of the weakening of the teaching force by the necessary employment of a very large corps of unqualified Teachers and Pupil Teachers of immature age. Examples are found at every turn. Let me take one illustration.

Buxton and Friendship form one large village community which on the hypothesis that the percentage of attendance reached 80 could be served by two schools. At the present time the number on the books, according to the most recently published figures, is 1,369 and average attendance 892. For this number there are five separate schools in existence, with a teaching force of 5 Head Teachers, 6 Certificated Teachers, and no less than 29 Teachers and Pupil Teachers with no qualifications at all. Such a state of affairs is clearly the very antithesis of sound educational organisation.

The points that at once invite criticism are (1) the ratio between qualified and unqualified practitioners, (2) the inevitable wastage of public money in the employment of so much unskilled labour and (3) the unsatisfactory results that must inevitably ensue from the point of view of the children.

The absurdity of such a situation is so self-evident that it is only to be stated to be fully appreciated.

For a village community of the size of Buxton and Friendship, where an average attendance of 890 is the case, two schools (one for boys and one for girls) with a staff consisting of 2 Head Teachers, 14 Certificated Teachers and 4 Uncertificated Teachers might conceivably be sufficient: or, if the scale of school attendance rose (as it ought to rise in view of the Ordinance making attendance compulsory) to 80% and there were approximately 1,100 in average attendance, the total staff would consist of 2 Head Teachers, 18 Certificated Teachers and 4 Uncertificated Teachers—an arrangement which would provide for every class being under the direction of a qualified teacher, which would give the Head Teacher, in addition, to doing a certain amount of teaching himself, an opportunity of superintending the work of his staff and still leave him two Uncertificated Teachers to assist at whatever point he thought their services most essential.

The case of Buxton and Friendship is cited not because it stands alone—there are many other examples—but because it serves to show one of the worst effects of this system of competing denominationalism.

Organisation, which is thoroughly indefensible in principle and thoroughly bad in practice, is one of the inevitable consequences. Teachers of immature age and Teachers possessing no qualifications are multiplied notwithstanding the fact that most of the schools consist of one room only. And so the evil goes from bad to worse, the state of confusion increases, and the hope of orderly organisation and sound education steadily diminishes *pari passu*.

A breaking point, however, comes at last, and the zeal of the denominations to take charge of education is confronted by the inexorable and chastening demands of finance. Something has to be sacrificed to the ever-increasing demands that are made upon the Churches. Buildings and school premises generally are the first to suffer. Managers find it impossible to wrestle with wear and tear, to repair the damages made by time and use and weather, to comply with the very necessary demands for improvement and sanitation, to provide a supply of water—in short to keep abreast of the advancing needs of the times. The cry “no funds” is heard at every turn and the Department of Education has to rest content with the prospect of indefinite stagnation. Such is part of the price—and part only—paid by the Government for the system of Education which depends wholly on the efforts of denominationalism.

REFORM A VITAL NECESSITY.

7. No State, however small or remote, can afford in these days of world-competition to pursue in the matter of Education a policy of *laissez faire* or rest content with what was adequate fifty or sixty years ago. And least of all British Guiana, which with all its natural resources appears to be struggling for its very existence in the world of industry and commerce. Reform which has been far too long delayed has to be faced and faced immediately, let the cost be what it may. Not to go forward is to lapse into decay; stagnation means industrial and commercial elimination.

GENERAL STATE OF DISORGANISATION.

8. The general disorganisation of the various educational activities is a matter upon which it is necessary to offer some comments. Primary Schools are under the administration of the Board of Education—*Capax Imperii nisi imperasset*—whose chief Executive officer is known as the Commissioner of Education. What the precise powers of this officer are cannot be definitely ascertained. They are apparently considerably restricted and the responsibilities for defects and mistakes in the administration cannot properly be laid at his door since he acts only as an adviser to the Board.

Secondary Education forms an entirely separate Department and is apparently under the direction of the Principal of Queen's College. There is, so far as I can ascertain, no point of contact between Secondary and Primary Departments, save

that the Commissioner of Education and the Principal of Queen's College have seats on and act as officers of the Board.

Agricultural Education is another separate Department under the direction and control of the chief officer of the Department of Agriculture and Science. Industrial Education, so far as it can be said to exist, is limited to boys, who have been convicted in a Magistrate's Court of some legal offence or misdemeanour, or who are orphans. These boys are sent to a quasi-penal settlement at the residential school at Onderneeming, in the County of Essequibo, which can best be described as a Reformatory. For this institution which is conducted with great skill and success by Captain Beckett the Department of Science and Agriculture is responsible.

The Public Works Department also makes fitful and pathetically unsuccessful attempts to create, and cater for, a supply of skilled apprentices in various ways, and for this educational activity the Head of the Department, acting through and upon the nominal advice of a Committee of Employers, is responsible.

It will thus be seen that the disorganisation of the various educational forces is complete. No co-operation or co-ordination of any kind is in existence; each department proceeds upon its way with a sublime disregard of the work done or attempted by any other department.

Under these circumstances it is impossible to review the state of education as a whole. No system exists. The best that can be done is to review each department briefly and to consider the work accomplished by the several parts.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Buildings.

9. As regards Primary Schools the conditions under which the work is carried out are most unfavourable. All the buildings are of similar design. They consist of one large room in which children of all ages from 6 to 14 are taught together. Here and there, but very rarely, is to be found a class-room which is generally too small to be of much use. The latrines and office accommodation are almost without exception thoroughly bad—so bad that they can only be described as a disgrace to any civilized country; a supply of drinking water is seldom to be found and proper provision for lavatories is almost unknown.

Equipment.

Equipment and the necessary apparatus of a school are equally deficient. Suitable desks for writing purposes are unknown luxury. Such substitutes for these as there are consist of cumbersome and shapeless blocks of wood, fashioned by primitive craftsmen, and constructed without reference to the needs of the children, and not unfairly referred to by the Teachers in their memorandum to the Commission as "instruments of torture." An adequate supply of books does not exist. The former are bought by the children and I seldom saw a class in which each member possessed a Reading Book of his or her own. Slates, most of which are in a broken and dilapidated condition, are used regularly in all classes, and younger children did most of their writing on these, holding them in the crook of the arm and without resting them on a desk.

GENERAL IMPRESSION.

10. Under such conditions it is scarcely to be expected that very satisfactory results can be obtained. It was scarcely possible in the time at my disposal to form a very definite or accurate estimate of the real value of the work done. But my general impression coincided in broad outline with the report of Mr. Lawrence, which, as far as I am able to judge, seems to sum up the position with fairness and accuracy. Discipline is well maintained and in those subjects where the imitative faculties and power

of memorising are primarily essential the results are quite satisfactory. The infants learn to read quickly and the younger children read and spell very well. Arithmetic in all classes appears to be a strong subject, and I saw several classes in which problems were attacked with confidence and were correctly and speedily solved. English is almost universally the weak subject, but for some reason or other the quality of the work falls off as the children grow older.

UNSUITABLE SYLLABUSES.

11. The syllabuses of all schools are practically alike. They are very narrow and restricted in outlook, and in some respects they are ludicrously grotesque. It seems absurd, for example, to find the East Indian and other children seriously giving their concentrated attention to the "Anarchy of Stephen's Reign" or "the religious difficulties of Queen Elizabeth," or, in the case of an English lesson, a class of children who were preparing for the Leaving Certificate, and whose knowledge of English was very imperfect, trying to assimilate the atmosphere and the Cockney humour of Dickens' "Christmas Carol." But when all is said and done, and when the difficulties under which all the teachers work are remembered; when the quality of the staff and the lack of equipment are taken into account, the wonder is not how little but how much has been accomplished. Under better conditions and under better direction it cannot be doubted that the achievements of the children would be greater. The main obstacle, however, in the way of reform is the effort that will be required from the teachers to lay aside the traditions to which they have been accustomed all their lives, and to adjust their teaching to the needs of the Colony in which they live.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

12. Of Secondary Education much that has been said of the Primary system may be repeated *mutatis mutandis*.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

Queen's College, the principal Secondary School of the Colony, though a comparatively new building was not originally built for a school, and is none too large, nor too generously equipped, for its purpose. Its class-room accommodation is limited; the Chemical Laboratory, though good as far it goes, is congested, and its playing field too small.

In character the training which it provides for the 168 boys on the roll is similar and parallel in almost every particular to that given in an old established secondary school in England, and although I have had no opportunity to form an opinion of the quality of the teaching, the results of various Cambridge Local Examinations would appear to indicate that it is at least thoroughly sound as far as it goes, and it is legitimate to infer even from a very brief visit that the tone and discipline are all that might be expected in a well-conducted school of the kind.

ITS EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVE.

13. It is, however, within the limits of fair comment to suggest that the time has come when the object and purpose of the school should be reconsidered in the light of modern requirements. The main objective is to train boys for the professions and the Universities. The course of prescribed studies is severely and exclusively academic, and in this respect (if one may say so without offence) a little behind the times. That this should be the case is not surprising since there is no Secondary School of similar standing within the Colony, the nearest schools of the kind being in Trinidad and Barbados. In a well-meant attempt to preserve the standard of attainment the authorities of Queen's College have encircled the school with a chain of examinations, which appear to me to be unnecessary, and which have served to reduce the initiative, freedom and discretion of the Headmaster to a degree which is little short of bondage.

THE BANE OF EXAMINATIONS.

All the work of the upper forms of the school (from Form III. upwards) is tested by Cambridge Local examinations—first the Preliminary, then the Junior and finally the Senior. The Preliminary is to be, or has already been, abolished, but the evil shadow of impending tests still hangs like a pall over the school, necessarily limiting the teaching to the scope of a syllabus scarcely suitable to the needs of the majority of the boys.

AND THE FETISH OF CERTIFICATES.

14. Meanwhile parents have become accustomed to demand certificates from such bodies as concrete evidence of their boys' progress, and some employers ask for them when engaging clerks in their counting houses. Thus the vicious circle is completed, and the work of the Teacher is bound to the chariot wheels of the Syndics of Cambridge University. The inappropriateness of the syllabus for the purposes of the majority of the pupils at the school may be seen at a glance; they may be suitable for certain types of Secondary Schools in England, but they certainly do appear to be in the highest degree artificial—especially as regards the teaching of Science—for Secondary Schools in the tropics.

One of the consequences of this slavish adherence to external examinations may here be noted. No time can be devoted at any stage in a boy's career to Music, Drawing, or Manual Instruction. It is deplorable that in a school, where higher education is given, no place can be found to encourage and develop the æsthetic and emotional side of a boy's training; but it is almost a scandal that Manual Work should entirely be neglected in the principal school of the Colony, where so much depends upon the industrial life of the community, upon the introduction of a highly skilled element in Agriculture and upon applied Science generally.

THE GUIANA SCHOLARSHIP.

15. Another lion in the path of rational education at Queen's College is the Guiana Scholarship.

This is the highest prize that a boy in the Colony can hope to attain, as it enables him to pursue advanced studies at any approved University in the United Kingdom or the Dominions. The election to this Scholarship is by Ordinance made to depend upon the results of an examination under the Regulations of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examinations Board which, like the Cambridge Local, and other similar examinations, lays no stress upon the special requirements of the Colony. It therefore follows that only a boy brought up on Classical lines, or on pure Mathematics, or academic Natural Science, is eligible. The successful candidate proceeds to a University, usually in Great Britain, adopts some profession, most frequently that of a Doctor or Barrister, and, if he becomes highly proficient in his calling, seldom returns to British Guiana. The present regulations governing the Guiana Scholars, therefore, not only unduly influence the curriculum of the school in favour of academic professions, but, as Sir John Harrison with great cogency has pointed out, provide the surest and best means of encouraging the highest talent of Georgetown to leave the Colony. No sort of encouragement is given to the future captains of Industry, Commerce, or Scientific Agriculture, notwithstanding the fact that it is in these directions that the Colony is in the most pressing need of development. Everything is done—and on a generous scale—to promote the professions, but for the important class of producers less than nothing.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE, 1917.

16. The seriousness and absurdity of the policy adopted by Queen's College has not by any means been overlooked by the Education Authorities in the Colony. In 1917 a special Committee appointed by the Governor to enquire into the system of Secondary Education at Queen's College clearly recognised the anomaly and reported in no uncertain terms upon it, adding recommendations with the majority

of which I entirely concur. The Committee very properly laid it down, *inter alia*, that (1) "the primary object of Queen's College should be the benefit of the Colony and the majority of the scholars rather than that of prospective scholarship winners, and the curriculum should be based on that principle," that (2) "it does not seem advisable to arrange the curriculum of the school for the benefit of the Guiana scholar . . . irrespective of the inclination or capacity of the majority of the boys to follow it," and that (3) "the teaching of Science is not to be purely educational or examinational in its aims, but to have a marked practical bias and to be directed towards utilisation of the Botanical, Agricultural and Mineral resources of the Colony."

The Committee then proceeded to draft in outline a curriculum in Science which seemed to meet their views. In the lowest form this was to consist of Nature Study and elementary experimental Science, to which might be added the Nature Study and cultivating of a School Garden. In the middle forms, general experimental Science, including physical measurements and botanical diagrams, was to be continued on broad lines; in the Upper Division of the School, Forms V. and VI., the curriculum was to include Chemistry, Physics and Botany, both theoretical and practical Agriculture and other allied subjects, elementary entomology and biology, for example for which time might well be found.

This very valuable report was in due course presented to the Governor, but it appears to have been entirely ineffective. The old régime, with its venerable adherence to an out-of-date system of examinations is still maintained, and no attention appears to have been paid to the recommendations of the distinguished men who laboured in vain to adapt the curriculum to modern requirements.

SECONDARY EDUCATION AT NEW AMSTERDAM.

17. At New Amsterdam where two Secondary Schools—one for boys and the other for girls—have been founded under the ægis of the Canadian Mission is to be found a ray of light. At the Boys' School an excellent workshop, suitably and adequately equipped, has been built and some of the boys are taught constructively through their hands as well as their eyes and ears. But unfortunately the examination octopus has spread its all-embracing tentacles here as elsewhere, and pupils are required (probably against the conviction of the Headmaster and the Governing Body) to lay aside their craftsmanship and devote themselves to the Cambridge Local syllabus.

SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

18. At the Girls' School at New Amsterdam, which caters for boarders, great stress is laid upon practical and domestic science in all its various forms, and its effect in producing capable all-round practical citizens is as marked as it is welcome. It is unfortunate that the numbers at this school are so small, but I have no hesitation whatever in saying that the general training provided there is good enough to serve as a model for every Secondary School for girls in the Colony.

In Georgetown there are two schools for girls, the Bishop's High School and the School attached to the Ursuline Convent. Both are obviously well conducted but both are compelled by force of circumstances to subordinate themselves to the examination system. In neither case is any provision made for practical domestic work, and the girls go forth into the counting-house, the shop and the home very meagrely equipped to face the realities of every-day life.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

19. The privilege of receiving industrial training is (as I have already indicated) reserved for orphan boys and boys of the criminal class. This aptly epitomises the view of the Colony of the place that Industrial Education should occupy. The ranks of skilled industry are thus officially recruited from the crimi-

nal or the unfortunate class. Comment is hardly necessary. It is clearly axiomatic that the Colony in its present stage of development requires, above everything else, a concentrated effort to produce from amongst the best of its school population a corps of skilled mechanics and intelligent citizens, and that, so far from limiting its efforts to the lowest stratum of society, everything ought to be done to encourage the best and most gifted boys to undergo a course of training based upon the intellectual and practical requirements of scientific industry.

ONDERNEEMING.

20. The Industrial School at Onderneeming is all that it should be, and is managed by Captain Beckett with the greatest skill. The discipline is strict, but it is admirably tempered by humane considerations from which humour is by no means wanting. The relationships between the boys and the Superintendent appear to be exceedingly pleasant. Both in school and on the estate hard work is expected of the boys, and, as far as I could see, is cheerfully given. The time-table of the School consists of two hours during which the boys devote themselves to Reading, Writing and Arithmetic under the direction of an experienced Schoolmaster, who, though seriously overworked, discharges his duties efficiently and with success. The rest of the time is spent upon the estate, where the boys are introduced to a variety of occupations which attract and hold their interest. The aim of the Institution is to be self-sufficient. One detachment of boys attend at the quartermaster's Store, another work at the baker's shop, another at the rice, corn and coffee mills and at the factory where concentrated lime-juice and oil are manufactured. Other boys work in the gardens, others in the various departments of the farm, tending the cattle, pigs, horses and poultry. Others work in the cocoa and coffee groves: others again tap the rubber trees and cut lumber in the bush. All the food consumed in the School is prepared and cooked by the boys.

Orderly conduct and orderly employment, whether in the schoolroom or on the estate, the cultivation of self-respect, trustworthiness, manly independence and a sense of the dignity of honest toil are the ideals, which the Superintendent sets before the boys, and appearances go to show that he is successful in implanting them. Few boys, after a full course of training at Onderneeming, cast a backward glance upon their past lives, or come again within the clutches of the police; the majority leave the School with characters reformed and strengthened, with a wide knowledge of the arts of tropical husbandry, and plant life and general moral economy, with minds and bodies trained to embark upon some skilled trade. Neither is the social aspect of life neglected. Cricket and football are played, and a band has been formed, which if not very musical is not without its merits; whilst other social enjoyments are provided from time to time for those who have earned them by their work and conduct. Physical health is not forgotten. A dispenser is constantly upon the premises, and his work is under the supervision and direction of the local Medical Officer.

The success of this School, and of the theory upon which the training of the boys is built, can scarcely be open to doubt. Its purpose is very well fulfilled and it is destined to play a still more important part in the corporate life of the Colony. But, if the fullest benefits are to be reaped, the Government should be a little more generous in their support. The present out-buildings are not very suitable—a byre, for example, where the cattle face each other, and breathe into each other's nostrils, a milk store which is close to a pig-stye, a machine house which is too small for its purpose, are the most obvious defects; all of which could be easily remedied if the Public Works Department supplied designs and a few master-craftsmen. All the rest could be done by the boys.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

21. In one other direction besides the Industrial School at Onderneeming which is under the control of the Department of Science and Agriculture, an attempt, feeble though it be, is made to create an appetite for Industrial training. The

Public Works Department makes an effort to organise and carry out a course of instruction for apprentices in various crafts, thus supplying the most urgent need of the Colony. The report of the Head of this Department has been presented to the Court of Policy and published. It makes depressing reading. From it the following points emerge:—(1) that 55 Bursaries for apprentices were awarded by the Government, (2) that of these 17 have been satisfactorily completed, 18 being current, (3) that no less than 20 have either lapsed or been forfeited for misconduct. Such figures do not speak well for the isolated effort on the part of the Department to fill a gap in the Educational machine.

Responsibility for the failure to attract and hold apprentices cannot be said to lie altogether at the door of the Industrial Board. In reply to a Circular addressed to firms suggesting that pressure should be brought to bear on the apprentices by means of a form of indenture, under which they would profit from the technical classes instituted by the Industrial Board, the following reply (extracted from the Official Report) was received from one of the Masters which is described as typical:—

“ We find we get better results from the young men we employ when there is no deed of apprenticeship signed. They seem to think that when they have signed any indenture of apprenticeship their position is secure and they can do just whatever they like, and we can do nothing with them, unless we report them to the Board of Industrial Training; therefore we do not take any more apprentices under any signed deed. We generally employ them as they come to us and ask for work, and when they do not suit us we dispense with their services.”

Such is the lamentable story of the Public Works Department. To such depths has Industrial Education fallen.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

22. Agricultural Education has had a chequered and fleeting history. Various attempts have been made to solve this problem but so far without marked success. The outstanding fact is that no preparatory work is undertaken either at the Secondary or Primary Schools to supply the Department of Science and Agriculture, which is responsible for advanced agricultural training, with recruits. No stimulus has been applied to boys to take up this kind of work and the result is that it is difficult to find apprentices ready to work at the Botanical Gardens. At the present time there are only 14 or 15 boys in training. These are housed in quarters adjacent to Queen's College. A small proportion of their time is spent in the schoolroom where they revive forgotten memories of Arithmetic, English and the elements of general scientific knowledge, the rest is spent in doing practical work, which, as it nears the end of the course, becomes specialised, at the Botanical Gardens or in the laboratories connected with them.

The value of such training which is under the direction of Sir J. Harrison, who is recognised as one of the greatest chemists and geologists in the world, is unquestionable, and the fact that so few students can be induced to take advantage of it is one of the tragedies of the educational system of British Guiana. If the curriculum of the Secondary Schools were more in harmony with the scientific view of the eminent Head of the Department of Science and Agriculture, and if the policy of the Government for the cultivation of the vast tracts of fertile land in the Colony were brought into close relation with the educational work done at the Botanical Gardens a solution of one of the greatest problems of the day would be in a fair way of being solved. As matters stand the rich opportunities which the Botanical Gardens afford are scarcely realised. The scheme is starved by the Secondary Schools, who send no well-educated boys to take advantage of it, by the Government of the Colony who make no attempt to encourage small proprietors, by the great community of sugar-planters who have not yet grasped the opportunities that may arise from employing on the estates young men who have for several

years studied under skilled direction the science of plant-life and geological chemistry.

TWO SUGGESTIONS.

23. A propos of the Agricultural Apprentices two suggestions made by Sir J. Harrison may be alluded to here.

The apprentices are of course paid and part of their payment is withheld, and put to their credit at the Savings Bank, with the idea that when the period of apprenticeship is completed the student should have a fund at his disposal from which he could equip himself when he embarks upon his career. The suggestion is that the Government should reward good work either by doubling the amount saved by the student, or by making a grant of land to a student, who wished to start upon an agricultural career. The cost to the Exchequer would be comparatively small, but it would certainly provide a great stimulus to the young man who was ambitious of starting a small farm or a market garden. I commend such a proposal to the Government for their serious consideration.

The second suggestion is one which might equally well be kept in view for future policy. I have already alluded to the Guiana Scholarship, which is limited to students of proficiency in academic learning. It is suggested that the whole scholarship scheme should be reconsidered and revised in such a way that students, who give promise of being highly proficient in agriculture, geology, sugar chemistry or some cognate science, should be eligible, if not indeed given the preference over all other types of student. The strength of this proposal lies in the fact that agriculture in its scientific aspect, including the cultivation of sugar and rice, is precisely the industry which it is the interest of the Government to develop and subsidise by every means at its disposal.

REFORM.

24. From what has already been said it will be evident that the time has arrived when reforms, and reforms of a drastic and fundamental nature, must be faced and carried into effect. No tinkering with the present machine can possibly be effective; reconstruction alone will serve the very necessary purpose of bringing the Colony abreast of modern conditions and developments.

Broadly speaking reform will fall under two main comprehensive heads—(1) the general reform of educational policy and (2) the reform of administrative control. There are of course other details of extreme importance and necessity, to which allusion will be made but the chief object of this report is to focus the attention of the Government on the fundamental principles which should, in my opinion, govern their future attitude towards education.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

25. The first and most urgent consideration should be that of the health and physical welfare of the children. The sanitary condition of the great majority of the schools which I have seen is simply deplorable and cannot but be a menace to the public health and a great impediment to the efforts made by the Surgeon General's Department to ameliorate the life of the community. Hand in hand with an improvement in sanitation and in the sanitary arrangements of the schools every attention must go to an improvement not only in personal hygiene but in the common decencies of the civilised people. In other words the very greatest importance should be attached by the Government to the cultivation in the schools, and amongst all classes of children, of habits of self-respect and respect for others. Sanitation and the practice of sanitary and decent habits should be regarded as essential to moral and physical efficiency, as one of the conditions upon which grants from public funds should be paid, and as the acid test of civilisation. In the interests of sound education, moral as well as intellectual, every school in the Colony should be required to satisfy the Surgeon General's Department that it is whole-

some from a sanitary point of view, and every scholar attending the schools should be subjected at least once, if not more frequently, during his or her school life to fairly detailed medical inspection. Careful records of these inspections should be kept at the Education Office, and the condition of the schools and of the children should form a very important part in the Surgeon General's report to the Government on the health of the Colony.

HOO-K-WORM.

26. Before leaving the subject of health attention should be drawn to the prevalence of the disease known as "hook-worm" which undermines the moral and physical stamina of those who suffer from it. At the Commission some striking evidence was heard of the ease and completeness with which this disease could be overcome provided only that properly organised mass treatment was made compulsory. The treatment, it is alleged, is simple and not as a rule attended by any sequelae of an unpleasant type, and it is therefore recommended that compulsory treatment should be enforced and carried out by the Surgeon General's Department. There is at least as much to be said in favour of the elimination of this scourge as in the acquisition of the elements of Reading or Arithmetic.

A NEW OBJECTIVE.

27. Next to sanitation must come a reconsideration of the purpose for which a school, whatever its grade, exists. To the familiar question the familiar answer—"to cultivate a good citizen"—still holds good. But to be satisfying to the teacher at his desk, the employer at his counting house, the engineer at his works, the farmer in his fields, the philosopher in his study, and lastly to the man in the street, something more must be added. No boy or girl can be described as educated or even as on the road to education, who has not been taught to use all his faculties, who cannot use hand as well as eye and ear, who cannot apply his intelligence and (if need be) manipulative skill in the world in which he lives.

EDUCATION THROUGH THE HAND.

28. And it is precisely here that the failure of the schools and the training given in them makes itself apparent. Boys and girls, whether in Secondary or Primary Schools, are taught and trained as though life for them consisted of one long span of intellectual leisure. The appeal that is made to them is to memorise and store up (often a very meagre quantity) the elementary facts of History, Geography and Science and not to do or act for themselves. They are taught to prefer sloth, which is speciously intellectual to action, and, when they reach adolescence and manhood, their ambition is to sit upon an office stool and add up figures or check invoices rather than to expend their energy in productive work.

FALSE IDEALISM.

29. For all this the false idealism of the schools cannot but be held to be largely responsible. The curricula both in Primary and Secondary Schools are obviously too academic and too remote from the actual facts of life. Constructive work, the training of the mind through hand and eye, is almost entirely neglected; no serious attempt is made to arouse and cultivate in the children abiding interests in their surroundings; no effort is made to penetrate the secrets of scientific husbandry or to interest the children in the countless wonders of Nature in which the tropics abound, and the attractions of biology, geology and entomology are passed by in favour of the "Anarchy of Stephen's Reign" or "the religious difficulties of Queen Elizabeth."

That the type of Education given in the schools is in urgent need of change, that indeed their whole outlook and perspective demand reform, there can be no shadow of doubt. What is needed is the substitution of a new for a worn-out and moth-eaten idealism. The aim should be to produce and train boys and girls who,

so far from having a distaste for manual industry and occupation, take a pride in their technical skill and whose object in life is to become so proficient as to develop into masters of their craft and masters of their own destiny. The failure to implant these ideals is the measure of the failure of the schools.

In every Primary School of the Colony, where it is possible to do so, provision should be made for some form of manual instruction ; for the boys in rural schools certainly, and possibly for the girls as well, opportunities should be found for doing practical work in school gardens and no inconsiderable amount of the time-table should be devoted to this occupation. For the boys, whether they live in towns or in the country, there should be a compulsory class in simple woodwork and every girl throughout the length and breadth of the Colony, whether she attends a Secondary or Primary School, should be expected to become proficient in needlecraft and cookery. Further, these subjects should not be regarded as by-products and relegated to some unimportant part of the curriculum. They should be regarded as being as important as Arithmetic or Geography or any other academic subject ; they should be taught by masters and mistresses who are as skilled as any other members of the staff and these masters and mistresses should be held in as high respect as their fellows who lead less laborious lives.

SCHOOL GARDENS.

The work in the school gardens should be the natural outcome of Nature lessons in the class-room and the handicraft allied with the drawing of simple designs and specifications.

NEEDLEWORK.

As regards needlecraft every girl or nearly every girl should have been taught to plan, cut out and construct by her own unaided efforts all under-garments commonly used by men, women and children, and when they have acquired this skill they might be promoted to a class where the elements of dressmaking were taught.

The absence of technology, the application of manual skill to abstract knowledge, is the most outstanding and noticeable defect of the educational system of the Colony. No child, unless, as I pointed out, he is an orphan or has graduated by passing through a criminal court, has any opportunity of acquiring an introduction to a skilled trade. Here clearly there is need for constructive reform. A Technical School should be built with as little delay as possible to serve Georgetown and the surrounding districts.

PRACTICAL IDEALISM.

30. The aim and purpose of such a school should be clear and definite—to train boys and girls from an early age to adopt a scientific attitude of mind to the essential industries of the Colony. The beginnings of such a movement will necessarily be slow and in some degree tentative : later experience will no doubt modify the details of the scheme ; and it is certainly to be hoped that additions will be made to it as years go by.

THE NEEDS OF THE COLONY.

31. What then are the primary needs of the Colony ? As far as my own investigations have gone the answer would appear to be—firstly, the development of skilled agriculturists who can bring some scientific knowledge of agricultural chemistry, of agricultural machinery and of entomology to bear upon the vast tracts of land that await cultivation ; of men who have gained some knowledge of forestcraft, surveying, sanitation and even the building and repairing of houses. Secondly, the development of a corps of trained and skilled artizans who can bring scientific knowledge of the elements of Chemistry, Physics and Mechanics to bear upon their work in the engineering shops and in other departments where electrical and mechanical skill is needed. Thirdly, the development of clerks, accountants and

secretaries who can take their place efficiently in the commercial house, who have some knowledge of a foreign language (preferably Spanish) and who have had some training in Shorthand, Typewriting and modern methods of Book-keeping. Fourthly, the development of a large and (it is to be hoped) ever-increasing number of girls who have been trained in the necessary domestic arts which will fit them to become competent housewives and mothers of a future generation of children. For these cookery, needlework, hygiene, the nursing of the sick, the care of infants, would be the staple subjects of training. And lastly,—perhaps the most important of all needs—the development of a new generation of Teachers who can bring to their art new ideas and minds trained to consider the best means by which the education of the young can most profitably be attempted.

A TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

32. If these be in fact the most urgent present needs of the Colony the educational foundations upon which a Technical School should be built become clear. The school would be divided into five different departments—

(1) *Agriculture and Building Construction*, which would include Nature Study (developing later into Botany), the study of growing crops (rice, plantain, cane, rubber, cocoa and cocoanut), insect pests and insecticides, the elements of agricultural chemistry, mensuration and the drawing of plans and specifications, wood and metal work, the clearing of the bush, surveying, levelling, water services and conservancy, foundations and the building of a house, sanitation and other necessary and kindred work. As the school develops in numbers and in power this department might be sub-divided, one part dealing more intensively with agriculture, the other with building.

(2) *Science*—pure and applied—which would include in chemistry, physics and mechanics, mensuration, drawing of specifications, electricity, engineering, the repairing of various motor-engines, carpentry and plumbing—the two latter to be taken in close alliance with practical courses in wood and metal work.

(3) *Commerce* which would include special training in English (and possibly a foreign language) together with commercial geography, shorthand, book-keeping and accountancy, and in the case of older and more advanced pupils elementary economics.

(4) *Domestic Economy* which would include English, arithmetic (keeping of household accounts), hygiene (including sex hygiene), cookery, laundry, the care of infants and young children, first-aid, sicknursing, needlecraft and dressmaking.

(5) *Training of Teachers*. This department would be for every man and woman who had normally reached 18 years of age. For these the course of training would consist of one or more manual occupations, science (especially in its relation to agriculture), advanced English, hygiene, the History of the Empire, and the theory and practice of education. The training of intending Teachers during adolescence and the period of apprenticeship will be alluded to later.

ADMISSION TO THE TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

33. It will be necessary to exercise very great care and much discrimination in selecting the boys and the girls to be admitted to the Technical School. The best method, though it is not suggested that it is altogether a satisfactory one, would appear to be by holding an examination of the children in the Primary Schools who have reached the age of 12 or who have completed a Standard V. curriculum. Those who provide clear evidence that they can read with understanding, that they can write and have mastered the elements of Arithmetic, might be regarded as eligible for admission to the Technical School; the twenty at the head of the examination list being selected as scholars or free-placers and the remainder as fee-paying pupils. In normal circumstances not more than 60 would be selected, but for

the first two years, if the educational condition of the children seemed to warrant it, 100 might be drafted from the Primary Schools to the Technical School.

A THREE YEARS COURSE.

34. The course of instruction would be for three years (12-15) and admission to the Technical School would be conditional upon the parent giving a satisfactory guarantee that his child would not be withdrawn until he had reached the age of 15, or that, in the event of his failing to do so, would guarantee the payment of the normal fees of the school.

PREMISES.

35. Premises of a suitable type will of course be necessary, and here I would enter a caveat against any attempt to convert a disused hospital or lunatic asylum or any other derelict or unwanted public building into a school. The services of an architect who has special experience of building schools of this type should be secured and ample accommodation should be provided for the workshops, laboratories and class-rooms. A good site, within easy reach of the town and close to the Botanical Gardens, where much practical work could be done with the permission of the Director of Science and Agriculture, appears to be available. The land is the property of the Government and is about four acres in extent.

STAFFING.

36. The staffing should be on a generous scale. As Principal a man should be sought who, in addition to possessing high academic qualifications in some branch of Science, has good organising powers and first-hand experience of Technical Schools. A Teacher on the staff with special knowledge of tropical agriculture is essential, and the Governing Body will probably find it wise to seek the advice of the Educational Service of India, or of the authorities of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture at Trinidad in their effort to secure the services of such a man. A highly trained and competent Teacher of Domestic Economy will be less difficult to find. Suitable candidates will probably be forthcoming from many Schools and Colleges of Domestic Training in England. A Normal Master to take charge of the professional side of the training of Teachers will of course be appointed.

TRAINING NOT TO BE ENTIRELY VOCATIONAL.

37. Reference may here be made to one important educational point in connexion with the training to be provided at the Technical School. In view of the fact that the pupils will be very young and in order to avoid the possibility of making the training too limited in scope it is important that opportunities should be provided for carrying on the general education of the boys and girls in English and Mathematics. In the case of the First Year pupils not less than half the time of the time-table should be devoted to these subjects and, in the case of the Second or Third Year pupils, not less than one-third.

It is further suggested in the interests of economy that some arrangements might be made by which some members of the staff of Queen's College could undertake responsibility for part of the programme of the Technical School and *vice versa*. Some such accommodation is not beyond the limits of intelligent organisation. In the Training of Teachers Department and elsewhere the services of some of the Inspectors might also be usefully employed, thus bringing the Training College students into close touch with the actual work that is being done or ought to be done in the Schools.

THE PRINCIPLE OF DIRECT GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY.

38. The establishment by the Government of a Technical School in Georgetown will be the first step in the development of a principle which requires emphasis. It has already been pointed out that in the case of Primary Education

the Colony has depended for the supply of schools upon the voluntary effort of various religious denominations, that the payment of Teachers' salaries and other small contributions represent the measure of the interest of the Colony in education and that no direct control or means of stimulating the work of the schools exist. That the Government should play a greater part in the education of future citizens, that it should exercise greater influence generally and accept direct responsibility are matters which scarcely admit of argument. They are palpable and self-evident. It only remains, therefore, to insist that the principle should be put into operation as soon as may be.

Both in Georgetown and in many of the rural districts there are too many schools, though the accommodation may not exceed the needs, and the result is defective organisation and unsatisfactory staffing. If, and when, the Government accepts full responsibility, these defects can be remedied and more satisfactory returns may be expected from the public money invested in education.

A MODEL PRACTISING SCHOOL FOR GEORGETOWN.

TWO NEW COLONIAL SCHOOLS AT BUXTON.

39. In Georgetown a Model School to be used by the students-in-training for the Teaching profession should be provided and used for demonstration purposes. At Buxton and Friendship, which are at present served by five schools, two Colonial Schools, one for boys and one for girls, should be established catering for the whole population of these villages and officered by a staff of properly qualified Teachers. Here an immediate beginning should be made in the working out of State responsibility. It might be followed gradually in those villages where there were too many schools and where inter-denominational rivalry impedes the progress of education. Of these there were many examples given in the evidence of Mr. Moulder.

CENTRAL OR TRADE SCHOOLS.

40. An interesting problem connected with the proposal to establish a Technical School in Georgetown arises. It will be remembered that it has been proposed to recruit the latter by submitting all children of 12 years of age and all children who have completed Standard V. to tests in English and Arithmetic with the object of selecting the best of them for more advanced training. But what of those who fail to satisfy these tests, who never reach the level of Standard V. proficiency? Clearly something must be done for these, many of whom may, if treated by other processes of education than those commonly in use at the Primary Schools, develop into useful and valuable men and women. For these—the derelicts or misfits of the Primary School system—two schools, one for boys and one for girls, should be provided where an effort would be made to train them not exclusively through eyes and ears but through the use of their hands and manual activities. The main aim of such schools would be to cultivate dexterity of hands and to arouse and stimulate the mind by methods involving practical workmanship.

A FOUR YEARS PROGRAMME.

41. It is not suggested that all these reforms should be put into operation at once. Considerations of public finance forbid that. It is, however, hoped that a four-year programme will be drawn up and submitted to the Combined Court and that in this programme the first item be the building and equipment of a Technical School in Georgetown with a Training Department for Teachers with a Model Practising School attached, the establishment of two Colonial Schools at Buxton and Friendship which would be quickly followed by two Central or Trade Schools for the older boys and girls in Georgetown.

REFORM IN ADMINISTRATION.

42. So much for educational policy. It now remains to consider how best to secure administrative efficiency. The history of previous attempts to devise some machinery for carrying out educational enactments has already been referred to at the

beginning of this report. Boards of Education have been established and demolished; some have been advisory councils; others have possessed executive authority. None have given satisfaction. None have succeeded in gaining the confidence of the public or of the Government. In these respects the existing Board is no better, if it is no worse, than its predecessors. During the sittings of the present Commission example after example was brought to light of its general inefficiency and of its inability or unwillingness to put into operation the laws passed by the Legislative authority. "The Education Board, as at present constituted, does not work satisfactorily" writes the late Commissioner of Education in a memorandum issued in May, 1924, and whatever one who is accustomed to an orderly civil service may think of the propriety of the head of a department allowing such a memorandum to be issued over signature the statement must be acknowledged to be strictly in accordance with the facts and his long experience. One illustration of many may be taken to illustrate the impotence of the Executive authority. The appointment of a Head Teacher and of all the Assistant Teachers of a school rests with the Managers of the school: their salaries are paid by the Government monthly on a requisition from the Commissioner of Education. The conditions on which the salary is payable by the Treasury are (1) that the school has been kept open, (2) that the registers have been accurately kept, and (3) that the Teachers have been *bona fide* employed. Nothing so obvious as a guarantee of efficiency and satisfactory conduct is asked for, and the Commissioner has no power to require Managers to dismiss a Teacher or to terminate his service on grounds of inability to fulfill his duties. All that the Education Department can do when an Inspector finds that a Teacher is incompetent is to keep on reporting the fact to the Managers and to hope that in due course some action will be taken. Meanwhile the Commissioner has to sign the form authorising the payment of the Teacher from the Treasury. By such means is the administrative authority of the Education Department reduced to a sham and a delusion.

It is therefore not difficult to see that some steps must be taken without loss of time to see that law is duly respected and carried out both in the spirit and the letter.

43. Another weakness in the administration of Public Education is to be found in the fact (already noticed) that various bodies are made responsible for various branches of education. For Primary Education the Commissioner is supposed to be responsible; for Secondary Education the Principal of Queen's College is the recognised functionary; whilst Agricultural Education and Industrial Training are under the control of the Director of Science and Agriculture and the Board of Industrial Training respectively. There is no unity and no co-ordination. Each department goes on its own way without reference to, or consultation with its fellows. It would be difficult to invent any machinery which could so successfully create chaos and confusion.

What can be done to restore orderliness and efficiency? Clearly nothing, unless the Court of Policy decides that its Ordinances shall be carried out and provides some machinery which is capable of doing so.

EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY TO BE STRENGTHENED.

The first step to be taken is to strengthen the authority of the Executive, and the second to unify and co-ordinate all forms of education and bring them under one central administrative authority.

ALL FORMS OF EDUCATION TO BE UNIFIED.

As regards unification there can be little room for differences of opinion. It will be unanimously admitted that all forms of education—Primary, Secondary, Technical, Industrial and Agricultural—can best be dealt with by concentrating them at one office, there to be controlled by one officer or by one corporate body.

who will be able to survey the whole field of public education and to link up its component parts into one complete whole. The recognition of this principle—the principle of educational unity—must of necessity be the pre-requisite of efficiency in administration.

WHAT IS TO BE THE AUTHORITY? THREE ALTERNATIVES.

44. And now for the machinery. Of what nature and composition shall it be? Three main alternatives appear to exist—(1) to create a Board of Education with full executive powers; (2) to create a Board of Education which shall be an Advisory body only and shall possess no executive power; (3) to invest the Commissioner of Education with full executive powers and to hold him personally responsible for the conduct of his duties. There are of course other possibilities but all of them save one would involve insuperable difficulties in practical operation.

As to (1), the establishing of a Board with full executive powers, the difficulties in a Colony where geographical considerations are so great, and means of transport so defective, where there is an entire lack of a leisured class interested in and well-informed on the subject of education, makes the proposal almost impossible. A Board that is to be fully responsible to the Government must meet very frequently; if it is to do its work efficiently it must meet not less than once a week; its members must be quasi-civil servants and might logically expect to be paid for their time and services; failure to perform their duties to the satisfaction of the Government would involve no penalties, if the Board were composed of voluntary members only, and their dismissal from office would not provide any guarantee that their successors would fulfil their duties any more efficiently. Responsibility in fact would be entirely wanting since their chief officer—the Commissioner of Education—might with justice shelter himself behind the valid argument that he only acted on the direct instructions of the Board.

To create (2), a Board, which is Advisory and nothing else, is open to the same objections as have already been mentioned. It would be difficult to find a body of men who would be willing to serve on such a Council and in the event of a conflict of opinion between the Commissioner and his Advisory Board occurring a position of extreme difficulty would arise. Stagnation would inevitably follow and problems would be solved in the worst possible way—by the simple process of doing nothing.

The last alternative (3) is the most simple and efficacious way of dealing with the problem of administration. One officer, fully qualified by academic attainments and by experience of similar duties elsewhere, who started upon his duties with the confidence and good-will of the Government and who was well supported and kept well informed by the Inspectorate of all grades, would probably discharge the administrative and executive affairs of the Colony more effectively than any Board however able or representative its members might be. Business would seldom if ever suffer from congestion, cases could be dealt with as they arose speedily and with despatch, decisions and interpretations of the Code and other regulations would be given without undue delay. Above all and transcending all other considerations responsibility would be definitely fixed.

THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION AND A CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL.

45. Difficulties nevertheless arise in connexion with so simple and logical an arrangement. To begin with there is the human element. The administrator is born—*rara avis in terris*—and is seldom recognised at sight. Then there is the natural unwillingness to entrust the management of public affairs to a single man, be he never so efficient. Safety is to be found in a Committee or a Board where responsibility can be shared amongst the members. And so—*ad infinitum*. Even the officer himself may prefer the assistance of a Council. His duties are varied and

numerous. The opportunities which discussion of problems with a Council provide are often of great value and the moral support which a Council can give adds strength to the position of the administrator.

AN EDUCATIONAL CONSTITUTION.

46. The best solution of the problem of administration would appear to lie in a compromise between (2) and (3)—a Commissioner of Education clothed with full responsibility and assisted by a Consultative Council to whom certain clearly defined duties should be assigned. The scope of the duties to be performed by the Consultative Council would be as follows:—

(a) To review the needs of the Education Department and to assist in the preparation of the Education Estimates.

(b) To review the expenditure of all public moneys voted for educational purposes by the Combined Court and to satisfy themselves that all the necessary audits had been properly carried out;

(c) To deal with any legal difficulties that may arise in connexion with the supply of new schools, or the removal of any school from the Annual Grant list, the cancellation of any Teacher's Certificate and the dismissal of any Teacher from his or her office;

(d) To consider any alterations that may from time to time be found desirable in the Code for Primary Schools and the Regulations for Secondary, Technical, Agricultural Schools or Institutions and for the Training of Teachers before they are submitted to the Government for legal confirmation;

(e) To consider the conditions under which scholarships of all kinds are awarded, to advise as to the need for, or desirability of, holding any external examinations and to recommend the kind of examination that would appear to be most suitable and appropriate, to review the general conduct and result of such examinations and to form an estimate of their effect upon educational policy;

(f) To consider any question, educational or otherwise, upon which the Commissioner may wish to seek advice.

RESPONSIBILITY.

47. It should be clearly understood that responsibility for any action taken would fall upon the shoulders of the Commissioner of Education who should be made personally responsible through the Colonial Secretary to the Combined Court. Careful records of the proceedings of the Consultative Council would be kept and any action taken by the Commissioner against the advice of his Council in any case where an explanation of his conduct was required by the Court would necessarily throw upon him a heavy *onus probandi*.

The composition of the Council should be small enough to ensure rapid and workmanlike discharge of business and large enough to be representative of wide interests. The members—eight in number—should be nominated by the Governor and in order to secure reasonable continuity of policy should be required to serve for a period of five years. The Commissioner of Education would be Chairman; and the Surgeon General an *ex officio* member, whilst not less than two members would be chosen from the Elective members of the Combined Court the remaining four members would probably be selected on account of their interest and distinction in education and of their knowledge of the practical needs of the Colony.

THE INSPECTORATE.

48. The best guarantee for efficiency in the schools lies in an intelligent system of inspection. A good many witnesses in giving their evidence to the Commission avowed their faith in the individual examination of children and expressed a desire

to return to the old system of payment by results. The arguments against this have been again and again summed up by the late Commissioner of Education and there seems to be very little doubt that the balance of expert opinion is unmistakably against it. Some efficient means of control must nevertheless be found to replace the old examination system, and some means of providing a stimulus discovered. The present scheme which depends largely upon a body of Emergency Inspectors is unsatisfactory both from the point of view of the Teachers as well as from that of the Administration, and it becomes necessary to face the fact that if the principle of inspection is to be adopted a staff of Inspectors must be appointed, who are qualified academically and by wide experience of different methods of teaching and different types of schools to discharge the difficult work they will be called upon to perform. The best and only the best men will serve this purpose; a third-rate man of restricted vision and strong prejudices will do more harm than good. The kind of officer that is wanted must possess youth and energy, great tact and an abundance of common sense, patience to deal with the Teacher whose mind moves slowly, but who is willing to give his best, and the power to display righteous indignation where there has been neglect of duty or a disposition to shirk effort. In this connexion one of the pleas put forward by the British Guiana Teachers' Association to the Commission is fully endorsed. Inspectors should not merely be destructive critics, they should be men capable of constructive criticism, who are ready and willing to make suggestions for improvement, and who can, if necessary, demonstrate practically how effective their suggestions can be made. Great stress is laid upon the choice of good Inspectors. They are in many respects the most important parts of the administrative machine and upon their success or failure will depend in very large measure the success or failure of education in the Colony.

THREE MEN ONE WOMAN.

49. As to numbers, it is suggested that four, one of whom should be a woman, would be a full complement. Of these, two men would be resident in the Counties of Berbice and Essequibo, and one man and one woman in Georgetown. In addition to discharging the ordinary duties of inspecting Primary Schools their services—particularly those of the two resident in Georgetown—would be utilised in giving lectures or lessons to the students-in-training at the Training College, which it is hoped will be established, thus bringing the theoretical work done there into close touch with the practical work of the schools. They would also be required to take part in the inspection of all schools where higher education was undertaken. It is therefore important that each Inspector should have special academic qualifications and experience in one particular direction, which would entitle him to appraise the value of the work done in these institutions and to give advice to the Teachers concerned. For this reason it will probably be found that at least two of the Inspectors should possess special qualifications in Science (including work in wood and metal and Agricultural Science) whilst one (the woman Inspector) should be equipped with sound credentials in domestic economy and hygiene.

With machinery constructed of such quality and on such lines the confusion in administration which now exists could in a very short time be dispelled. The cost of the present Inspectorate is returned at £1,659—the estimated initial cost of the suggested Inspectorate would be £1,800. The difference between the two amounts in terms of cash is relatively impalpable—in terms of value and efficiency (and without efficiency all expenditure is waste) the increased expenditure would represent the best possible investment.

EDUCATION COMMISSION.

50. Owing to the fact that the greater part of the time of the Commission has been taken up with the hearing of witnesses and also to the fact that many members of the Commission itself have been unable to attend regularly, because the Com-

lined Court was in session, it has been impossible to review the present situation and future policy as fully as could have been wished. Certain important resolutions have been carried notably (1) the need for the medical inspection of all schools, (2) the need for reconsideration and reconstruction of the curricula in Secondary and Primary Schools and (3) the need for the establishment of a Technical School, which shall include a Training College for Teachers, but definite recommendations on vital points connected with educational policy and administration are not likely to be made before I leave the Colony. On these important issues I have already given my personal views. It now remains for me to allude to certain points which have been brought to my notice during the course of my stay and during the hearing of the evidence and to offer some comments upon them.

(1)—THE EVIDENCE.

51. The number of witnesses who gave evidence was considerable and they may be regarded as fairly representative of the interests of the Colony. The Managers were by far the most numerous and the majority of these were Clergy, representing denominational schools and interests. The views of the teaching profession were put forward by the Principal and Vice-Principal of Queen's College, the Head Mistress of the Bishop's School for Girls and by a Deputation of the British Guiana Teachers' Association. Four witnesses illustrated the points of view of the employers of labour. Sir John Harrison, the Director of Science and Agriculture, provided from the ample store of his scholarship and detailed knowledge of the Colony testimony to which serious consideration cannot fail to be given. The Surgeon General dealt with educational problems from the point of view of health and sanitation, whilst one or two other witnesses elaborated their views on particular aspects of the problems to be solved by the Commission.

MANAGERS.

52. The attitude of the Managers generally may be summed up as one of rigid conservatism—save perhaps as regards the curriculum where many thought some improvements were possible. The general condition of the schools in their opinion was not seriously unsatisfactory, and, where an unsatisfactory state of affairs did exist, the remedy lay with the Government whose grants-in-aid were insufficient. Difficulties in connexion with premises and equipment were to be met by further payments from the Public Exchequer. As to the establishment of Colonial Schools the Managers as a body, where they were not openly hostile—one witness described them roundly as “the abomination of desolation”—were clearly apprehensive of the results that might ensue. All mildly supported the provision of a Technical School in Georgetown but, apart from this, no constructive suggestions were forthcoming.

PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

53. The Primary School Teachers, as represented by the Deputation of the British Guiana Teachers' Association, displayed a similar conservatism. The greater part of their evidence was designed as a defence of their position and their work. They proceeded to demonstrate that education had greatly improved of recent years and then provided the Commission with an account of the circumstances which accounted for its inferiority. They very properly alluded to the obvious defects in the schools, such as lack of proper equipment and inadequate staffing. They commented severely, not apparently without justice, upon the methods of inspection and expressed their dissatisfaction with the examinations as at present conducted. Their constructive suggestions were limited to (1) increased salaries, and (2) the appointment of an experienced Teacher as an Inspector of Schools. The abolition of average attendance as the basis for estimating grants was suggested.

SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

54. The professional evidence given on behalf of Higher Education reached the high-water mark of conservatism. The existing *status quo* was defended with vigour and single-minded conviction. No radical reform in the aim and objective

of Secondary Schools was necessary and even the tyranny of the examinations was regarded with feelings amounting almost to religious fervour. Suggestions for reform—even reform in detail—were looked upon with deep suspicion and ill-disguised disfavour.

EMPLOYERS.

55. The criticisms of the Employers (Business men and Planters) were as caustic as they were clearly defined. The Head of one of the State Departments commented upon the dearth of apprentices and the apathy of such apprentices as there were; the Manager of a large sugar estate urged the need of training children to recognise the dignity of labour, whilst a third, a Director of a highly-organised industry, in a very statesmanlike review of the whole educational machine pointed out the defects which existed in vivid and lurid lights. The Employers alone, and particularly the Employer to whom reference was last made, contributed constructive suggestions of value. These embraced the whole field of educational activity from the Primary School upwards and included advice on such important matters as sanitation and hygiene, the possibility of encouraging craftsmanship, the relation of the schools to industry in general, and to the vital necessity of cultivating the power to learn, the necessity of setting a standard in efficiency, of establishing an interest in Nature, of cultivating thrift, good manners, a sense of loyalty to King and Empire, and a pride in the Colony. There was no evidence advanced by the Employers which suggested a desire to economise in education: on the contrary they all applauded the proposal to found a Technical School and more than one agreed that the gradual establishment of Colonial Schools would have the effect of raising the general efficiency of denominational schools. Practical common sense, tinged with high idealism, was their contribution to the evidence.

SIR JOHN HARRISON.

56. Reference has already been made to some of the evidence given by Sir John Harrison. The prime importance of scientific agriculture was the core of his address. Land existed in plenty and the human material to cultivate it was at hand. All that was needed was skilful training. Expenditure of thought and money was well worth while, as previous experience tended to show. School and District Gardens, worked on an economic basis, supplied the key of the problem and schools of all grades, not excluding Secondary Schools, could play their part in this common enterprise. A speech full of suggestions, all of which were practical, concluded with a strong recommendation to reconsider the aims of Secondary Education and the whole Scholarship system, especially the conditions which governed the Guiana Scholarship.

THE SURGEON GENERAL.

57. The last evidence to which reference need be made was that of the Surgeon General. Dr. Kelly left the Commission in no doubt as to his views on the lack of sanitation in the schools and lastly of his opinion as to the need for a strict and a regular medical inspection of all school premises and school children.

(2) —THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

58. The method by which recruits for the teaching profession are obtained are by no means satisfactory. Boys and girls are appointed by the Managers of Schools. They are eligible at any time between the ages of 14 and 16, and the intellectual test which they are required to undergo to prove their fitness is that known as the Primary School Leaving Certificate.

PUPIL TEACHERS.

The Code lays down certain regulations for the training of Pupil Teachers and prescribes annual examinations to test their progress. But as far as I am able to ascertain, nothing is done to prevent the

exploitation of these young apprentices, who appear to work as Teachers throughout the school time-table and to work as students before or after these labours are undertaken. A further point which has not escaped my observation is that in the case of girls the instruction is invariably given by a man, and no precautions are taken to avoid circumstances that may compromise both teacher and pupil. Whether all the regulations of the Code governing their instruction and training are fulfilled or not is at least open to doubt. But upon two points there can be no doubt whatever—(1) that the principles, upon which the teaching profession is recruited, are open at more points than one to strong adverse criticism, and (2) that the professional in-breeding that obtains, under which a Head Master trains pupil teacher after pupil teacher year after year, cannot but be highly detrimental to a race of young teachers.

In Rural Districts, where schools are very remote from one another, the present Pupil Teacher system must necessarily be continued, but in districts, where the schools are within reasonable distance of each other, some attempts should be made to collect the Pupil Teachers two or three times a week at a common centre, and to give them corporate instruction on lines approximating as nearly as possible to those of a Secondary School. In Georgetown and New Amsterdam all candidates for Pupil Teachership should be required to attend either a Secondary or a Technical School full time, until they are 16 years of age, and half time from that age to the completion of their apprenticeship, the remaining half being spent at selected Primary Schools. By such means only is it possible to hope for a new generation of Teachers which will be superior to the present. Mere instruction and the acquisition of a little text-book knowledge at the hands of the Head Master of a Primary School is not enough. If a young Pupil Teacher is to develop into a competent certificated Teacher he must in his early life be subjected to the broadening influences of a Secondary School and be brought into contact with a type of Teacher whose professional career is not circumscribed by experience gained at a Primary School.

STUDENTS-IN-TRAINING.

59. One word as to the course that should be adopted at the Training College which it is hoped will soon be established. The very greatest care should be taken to avoid making it too academic on the one hand or too pedagogic on the other. Literary studies there must be; the study of history is indispensable, physical training, music and mathematics will not be neglected, and special care will be devoted to the theory of education. But Natural Science in some shape or form, whether it be biology, geology, the study of animal, insect or plant life, or agricultural chemistry, ought to be the predominating feature of the College. And with this study should go some training in manual dexterity, some exercises in craftsmanship, some application of theoretical science to raw material, and, in the case of women, special courses in hygiene and needlecraft. Under such conditions only can future generations of Teachers be brought into sympathy with creative and industrial work, and to recognise to the full the real meaning and force of hand and eye training for the young.

(3)—SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

60. This is a problem which is essentially local and upon which experience outside the West Indies would be of little assistance. The British Guiana Teachers' Association has already incorporated a plea for better pay in their memorial to the Commission, and doubtless the case which they have presented will receive due consideration from the proper authority. All will agree that the Teacher, who discharges his duties conscientiously and well, is worthy of something more than a living wage, that "a disgruntled Teacher is a social danger," that the teaching profession ought to be made attractive to men and women of intellect and initiative. The difficulty arises when an attempt is made to equate so large a class of practitioners with any other class in the Colony who are occupied in other skilled trades or professions.

Within the ranks of the profession itself the problem is more easily solved. Head Teachers obviously should be paid more highly than Certificated Assistant Teachers even though they be in charge of small rural schools. Teachers who have been through a course of training may reasonably claim to be paid on a higher scale than those who have not been trained. For Assistant Teachers the class of certificate may usefully be taken as the basis of their scale, whilst for Head Teachers it is difficult to see how the average attendance at a school can be avoided as one of the considerations governing their rate of pay. To be Head Master of a large town school is one of the legitimate ambitions of all Teachers and it can scarcely be denied that the efficient discharge of the increased responsibilities of directing a large staff and dealing with a large number of children ought to be rewarded by a higher salary than that which can be earned by the Head Teacher of a small school.

INCREMENTS.

61. It is recommended that no increments be given to Certificated Teachers until four years after they have received their certificates. After this period of probation the increments should be automatic and annual, but subject to refusal if a report is received from the Managers or an Inspector seriously reflecting on the diligence, conduct or efficiency of the Teacher, but no deduction should be made from any Teacher's salary without at least six months' notice being given and issued on the direct authority of the Commissioner.

FINES AND DEDUCTIONS.

62. No interim fines or deductions of any kind should be made from the monthly salary of any Teacher. The present system of imposing monetary penalties upon Teachers for negligence or misconduct should be abolished forthwith, since it conveys the suggestion that gross carelessness, dereliction of duty, and even misconduct can be condoned by a money payment. The principle lying at the root of this system of fines is faulty and indefensible, and is moreover degrading to the profession as a whole. In cases of serious moral misconduct, such as the deliberate falsification of registers or other school documents, the Teacher should be discharged from the public service and his certificate cancelled, but in cases where mistakes have arisen through oversight, error of judgment or some other excusable cause the Teacher should be warned that if similar complaints are established his annual increment will be stopped. It is of course understood that any Teacher who is discharged from his office may appeal direct to the Consultative Council and, if necessary, from that body to the Governor, or that he may, if he thinks fit, proceed against the Managers or Commissioner for wrongful dismissal in the ordinary way through the Law Courts.

The salaries of Teachers who possess no recognised qualifications should be at two flat rates—one covering the first ten years of service, the other on a considerably increased scale for any period of service above and beyond ten years. Teachers of this class should not be eligible for pension.

(4)—GRANTS.

63. The present policy of awarding grants might well be reconsidered. Under existing regulations grants are made (1) to defray the salaries of Teachers; (2) for the purpose of providing and maintaining suitable buildings, books and apparatus; (3) for the supply of stationery; (4) for School Gardens; (5) for manual instruction. This plan would appear to be cumbrous and unsatisfactory. It is suggested that in future careful estimates should be made of conducting each school in a way that would yield results satisfactory to the Education Department and that block grants be included in the annual Education Budget to be presented to the Combined Court.

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOOLS.

64. In the preparation of the Budget the estimated average attendance should be taken as the basis of computation, but, in order to encourage efforts in the direction of increased efficiency, some margin should be allowed to enable Managers and Schools to benefit financially as the result of superior work. For this purpose every school would be classified by the Commissioner, acting on the advice of the Inspectorate, under three heads (a) those where really excellent work was accomplished, (b) those where the work might legitimately be described as good, and (c) those which were satisfactory.

"EXCELLENT."

In coming to a decision as to the category in which a particular school should be placed the Inspector should have regard to the general quality and effectiveness, not only of the teaching given, the way in which all the conditions laid down in the Code had been fulfilled, the nature and extent of the agricultural or manual instruction, but to the general atmosphere of the school from a broader educational point of view, especially as regards cleanliness and good conduct, and the efforts that had been made to encourage moral qualities, such as truthfulness, thrift and the right kind of *esprit de corps*. No school which failed to provoke unhesitating enthusiasm, where the academic work was not of a really high standard or where the moral training in its widest sense was not particularly striking would be recommended for the "excellent" grant.

"GOOD."

A school might qualify for a "good" grant where obviously successful efforts had been made to train the children in the moral virtues but where the academic work was, here and there, open to adverse criticism, where marked excellence in one or two directions distinguished the school from the general mass, and where after carefully balancing the weak and the good features of the school, the Inspector was able to report that the net result justified a grant in excess of the normal grant.

"SATISFACTORY."

A "satisfactory" school would represent the normal standard of attainments and accomplishments.

It is of course understood that any school which did not reach the minimum in respect of academic work, and did not satisfy all the conditions of the Code, particularly as regards sanitation, would not in any circumstances be eligible for a grant.

It will not have escaped observation that such a classification of schools will have some effect upon the scale of salaries for Teachers. It will enable Managers to reward those Teachers, who have shown special diligence and attention to duty, and those who have shown that they possess exceptional skill in their profession or, alternatively, to make provision for a better and more generous supply of books or other desirable apparatus for the benefit of the children.

It is of course recognised that a differentiation of this kind between one school and another may place the Head Teacher at the mercy of the verdict of a single Inspector. It is therefore suggested that in each case where a school is recommended for the "excellent" or the "good" grant the estimate of the Inspector should be confirmed by another officer of the Department, or, preferably, by an inspection conducted by the Commissioner himself and that a similar confirmation be required before any school previously in receipt of one of these higher grants is reduced to a lower plane.

No grants should in future be paid to Managers for the purpose of building new schools except possibly in the case of schools in very remote and inaccessible

places (Art. 80) and all grants paid to Managers in respect of premises should be limited to "tenants' repairs" and not to repairs of the fabric which are, in accordance with the custom of the Colony, discharged by landlords.

(5)—EXAMINATIONS.

65. The thralldom of examinations under which Secondary Schools labour has already been commented upon in the hope that some speedy reform will be made in all directions and especially as regards the conditions under which the Guiana Scholarship is in future to be awarded. Similar reform is (in less degree perhaps) necessary in the Primary system.

In the case of both the Blair and Mitchell Scholarships the test applied is that of the Cambridge Preliminary Examination, the effect of which is to disturb the natural development of the Primary School, and to encourage Head Masters of teach Latin and French to children who may become candidates for the scholarship.

The School-Leaving Certificate may have its uses in encouraging boys and girls to stay at school longer than they otherwise would, and its continuance may be justified if no central or trade schools are established. But the kind of examination that would best suit the needs of the Primary School would be one taken by all scholars at 12 years and equivalent in scope to a Standard V. test. On the results of such an examination the elections to the Blair and Mitchell Scholarships and the twelve Government Scholarships might be made, together with the selection of pupils for the Technical School. An examination carefully and wisely conducted would have the advantage of supplementing the ordinary work of inspection and of maintaining an even standard of work in English and Arithmetic as between school and school.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

66. But in order to carry out this and other examinations there must be adequate and competent machinery.

The Commissioner as Head of the Education Department should undertake full responsibility for the scope, form and reliability of all examinations and to assist him he should form a panel of examiners, whose Question papers and assessments should be scrutinised by him and who should be under his complete control. For the purpose of carrying out all such examinations the Commissioner should be fully empowered to utilise the services of any master or mistress employed at any school whether Technical, Secondary or Primary in receipt of grants from the Treasury.

AN INTERCOLONIAL EXAMINATION BOARD.

67. Allusion may here be made to another point put forward by the British Guiana Teachers' Association. Their recommendation that every effort should be made to give effect to the Resolution of the Trinidad Conference, 1921, that an Inter-colonial Board of Examiners be instituted is fully endorsed especially for the purpose of dealing with the issue of Teachers' certificates. Such a scheme would serve a useful purpose by preserving a high standard and avoiding in the Higher Examinations any parochialism which might subconsciously creep in. On such an Inter-colonial Board the Commissioner would presumably have a seat together with one or more other representatives.

THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT AND THE MANAGERS.

68. The relations between the Education Department and the Managers require to be very clearly defined and regularised. All appointments of Teachers, Head Teachers, Assistants and Pupil Teachers after they have been made by the Managers must be approved and confirmed by the Commissioner who shall not, however, refuse approval and confirmation except on educational grounds. It is also essential that Managers shall carry out any directions issued to them by the Commissioner which are in conformity with the Code or the Regulations for Secondary or Technical Schools or any cir-

cular or instruction legally enacted. It should also be recognised that failure on the part of the Managers to carry out such directions may involve a deduction from the annual grant or even the elimination of the school from the Annual Grant List; Under no circumstances will the Commissioner of Education interfere with the religious instruction which is given at a denominational school, or with any religious exercise, provided that such religious instruction is given during the time specified on the official time-table which has been approved by an authorised officer of the Education Department.

On questions only involving details of school management the Manager of each individual school should be easily accessible to the Commissioner and *vice versa*. Questions, however, involving large issues of policy should be referred to the Commissioner through the medium of the Governing Body of each denomination. It would greatly promote harmony and would tend to the avoidance of misunderstanding if an annual conference between the Commissioner and each Governing Body could be arranged. The exchange of views and the discussion of problems between the education authority and the representatives of the Diocese, Synod or other bodies representative of varying denominations has been tried in various parts of England with great benefit and success. The machinery for such conferences already exists in British Guiana and it is sincerely hoped that full use will be made of it.

(7)—HIGHER EDUCATION.

69. In a similar way it is hoped that no effort on the part of the Education Department will be spared to bring those who are responsible for any form of Higher Education, including those who are actually employed in teaching, into close touch with those who are actively engaged in directing industry and agriculture. The value of such an interchange is incalculable. On the one hand those who teach find that by such conferences their work is prevented by the criticisms of practical men of business from becoming too academic and detached; on the other hand it has been found by experience that employers of labour, even of unskilled labour, can be induced to appreciate more fully the work that is going on in the schools, the efforts that are being made to assist commerce and industry by the kind of education that is being given to recruits, and that a closer bond of sympathy and mutual understanding is ultimately established.

As far as the members of the teaching profession itself are concerned the need for a constant exchange of views is absolutely essential for many reasons. The solidarity of the profession is emphasised, the overlapping of curricula is avoided, an interchange of teachers is made possible, and reforms in detail can be outlined and put into practice by a very simple process and without arousing the susceptibilities of individual schools.

(8)—COMPULSARY EDUCATION.

70. Some divergence of opinion on this point was evident amongst the witnesses who appeared before the Commission. On the whole the balance of opinion was in favour of retaining the present law, that is to say of keeping the children compulsory at school in urban areas until they were 14, and in rural areas until they were 12 years of age. There was, however, a considerable minority who dissented from that view on the grounds that in both town and country there was a large demand for light labour, that this form of work served as a useful introduction to industry and that there were very many boys and girls of 12 who would never develop satisfactorily under the existing form of Primary Education. The latter point was heavily pressed and there can be no doubt that relatively less progress is made at the top end of the schools than elsewhere and that the complete absence of any attempt to teach children through their hands and by other devices than the ordinary academic methods accounts for this unsatisfactory state of things.

The remedy for that not inconsiderable class of children who do not respond or respond indifferently to the present methods of instruction appears to lie not in allowing them to leave school at a very immature age but in changing the nature of the training by the introduction of manual instruction, which may arouse the interests and activities of those children to whom the ordinary processes of education fail to make an appeal. The raising of the age to 14 may, from the point of view of policy, have been premature, and the schools may find it difficult to cater for the needs of many of the older scholars, but to reduce the age in either town or country cannot be regarded with any degree of satisfaction.

The worst solution of all is to ignore the law. Nevertheless this is precisely what has taken place, and is taking place. Whether this is due to weakness on the part of the Executive or to a general tacit admission that compulsory attendance cannot as is probably the case be enforced, the fact remains that the percentage of average attendance for last year, 1923, is officially returned at the astounding figure of 64. In any case it is incumbent upon the Government, either to amend the law governing attendance at school, if the present law is unworkable, or, alternatively, to insist upon the existing law being carried into effect. It is quite obvious that no Government can allow the law of the Colony to be openly disregarded and still retain either its own respect or that of the community at large.

(9)—HALF-TIME.

71. Certain members of the Commission put in a strong plea for a half-time system as an alternative to compulsory education. Whether they meant by this that children above a certain age should attend school in the mornings and be allowed to work in the afternoons, or that they should attend school one whole day and work in the sugar plantations the whole of the following day, was not very clear. But the points upon which they insisted, besides the general unsuitability of the subjects at present taught in the schools, were (1) that certain operations in the cultivation of the canes (such as manuring and weeding) being light occupations were eminently suitable for young children, (2) that intimate knowledge of the methods employed in growing sugar under the direction of overseers was the best introduction that could be given to the kind of work in which they would subsequently be employed, (3) that the wages, which they would there earn, would alleviate the financial distress from which parents not infrequently suffer, and (4) that especially amongst East Indians the family and not the individual was the economic unit—that is to say that it is the custom of this part of the community to encourage children from a very early age to contribute to the family exchequer—a habit which assumes a rather different aspect in the eyes of Western civilization.

It is very difficult for one who has known intimately the meaning of the half-time system in Lancashire to approach this proposal with a detached and unbiassed mind. Nevertheless one very important difference between half-time in British Guiana and half-time in Lancashire must be admitted. In the latter case the children worked in mills under physical conditions, which were wholly inimical to health and development, and their work was associated with machinery. In the former the work is in the open plantations; it is not exhausting and the children work in groups—"creole gangs" as they are known—and can associate with each other as they work. Short rests and intervals of childish play do not greatly impede the work as a whole; there is no necessity for any intense concentration of mind as was the case in the Lancashire mills where any withdrawal of attention involved the loss of a finger or the stopping of machinery. Notwithstanding the advantages of the sugar plantation or the rice field over the cotton mill, it is difficult to believe that much would be gained from any point of view by withdrawing the children from school at 10 and allowing them to work half-time from 10 to 12 years of age. It is surely early enough for children to begin to face the realities of life at 12

and to begin to play their part in the financial responsibilities of family life. In the case of East Indians, it must be remembered, many centuries of tradition approve the custom and in the cultivation of their own plots of land even younger children are to be found working side by side with their parents before or after school hours. The whole question is worthy of further consideration in the light of more intimate knowledge. But this warning may well be given—that it is an easy matter to introduce a half-time system but an exceedingly difficult matter to eradicate it if and when the occasion should arise, and further that it is by no means an easy matter to organise and control a school where the practice of half-time attendance is in vogue.

(10)—THE EAST INDIAN POPULATION. ✓

72. An interesting problem arises here. There are roughly 10,500 East Indian children taught in the schools. The majority of the East Indian community came to the Colony under the Immigration Laws which have now been abrogated by the Government of India. The East Indian Association, which represented Hindus and Moslems, brought to the notice of the Commission two matters of importance to which reference is necessary. These concerned (1) sex and (2) language.

The Sex Difficulty.

Strong exception was taken on the grounds of national tradition, which had almost the sanction of religion, to girls who had reached or were approaching the age of puberty being taught by men. This would appear to be corroborated by the figures in the attendance registers, where it is observed that children above ten years of age seldom attend school or attend with great irregularity and evident reluctance. The representatives urged that the sexes should be taught separately from a fairly early age and that adolescent girls—and adolescence in this oriental people is very rapid—should be taught by women preferably by Indian women. The theoretical plea for some concession in this direction to meet national susceptibilities would have been overwhelming, if the evidence of the witnesses had not disclosed the fact that nearly all East Indian girls voluntarily undertook work in creole gangs which were directed and superintended by male overseers. Despite this anomalous attitude of the East Indians, national traditions have some claim for recognition and it is recommended that, where the numbers make it possible, schools should be divided on the lines of sex, and that, where this cannot be done, a mistress should be detailed to teach the older girls.

Language.

As regards language the Association adopted the attitude of nationalism. They pointed out that the children of East Indians, who came to British Guiana under the late Immigration Laws, by mingling with other nationalities lost or were in danger of losing their national language and acquired a patois which was neither English nor Indian. This was to be deplored for many reasons but especially on grounds of patriotism and the Association accordingly pressed for instruction in Hindi or Urdu in the schools; and they were prepared to agree that this instruction might be given out of school by qualified teachers, provided that their services were recognised, and paid for, by a grant from the Government.

The solution of the language difficulty is, however, likely to be solved in the near future. Under the new arrangements with the Government of India which are, I am told, awaiting confirmation a stipulation is included under which pundits who will teach Hindi or Urdu will accompany future immigrations.

(11)—RIVER-SIDE AND ART. 80—SCHOOLS.

73. Both these types of schools are *sui generis*, and beyond the range of my experience. The former represent the river-side dwellers, whose life is amphibious and many of whose children come and go to school in canoes; the majority of this

people are bovianders and Aboriginal Indians. Art. 80—Schools similarly are composed of Aborigines and are in very remote and inaccessible parts of the Colony, and are organised and worked by missionary societies. To these the Government makes a grant in recognition of the pioneer work—a grant which would appear from every point of view to be thoroughly justifiable and wise. As to the type of education which should be attempted it is difficult to do more than make negative recommendations. Anything like an attempt to teach on traditional lines is to be deprecated. The course to be adopted would appear to be entirely different. Health and sanitation, here as elsewhere, are the two main objectives in secular training; then should follow craftsmanship on lines suggested by the needs of the community; then (in the case of the river schools) all the devices of river craft, the management, possibly the construction and repairing, of the canoe together with sound and direct moral instruction. When all this has been done a start might be made with Reading and Writing and calculations in their very simplest form. Compulsory education is of course out of the question. For the Psychologist and the student of educational science these types of schools will provide wonderful opportunities for studying the bases of education under very exceptional conditions.

(12)—Books.

74. The poverty of the equipment, in the Primary Schools has already been referred to and in no respect is there greater need of improvement than in the supply of suitable books for the children, especially the older children, to read. In all directions reform is most desirable. At the present time the "readers" in use are those which were in common use in England thirty or forty or more years ago and, though many of them are not without merit, the subject matter strikes me as being singularly alien in thought and atmosphere to the needs of the children in the Colony. The time-honoured stories of King Alfred have no doubt their own place in an English or even an Imperial scheme, but there are others, equally romantic and much more authenticated, which might be substituted for them. Similarly for small children graphic accounts of Napoleon and Spüngen seem a trifle unreal for tropical schools. Much, too, is inappropriate in the text-books of Arithmetic. Money sums are apparently in terms of pounds, shillings, and pence, notwithstanding the fact that the currency of the market-place and the shop is in dollars and bits and cents. The inference to be drawn is that a supply of books suitable to the special needs of British Guiana, and more or less common to the West Indies, is much to be desired. Books of general interest could without much difficulty be compiled out of the ample store of local material, especially on the inexhaustible subject of Nature and natural phenomena. A text-book on Geography, dealing with a regional survey of the West Indies and South America, would be more useful and attractive than the old-fashioned political geographies, whilst a History dealing with the early romance of British subjects in the Indies and finishing with some account of the growth, development and unity of the Empire would be preferable to one dealing with early English History and such unattractive and relatively unimportant details as the Wars of the Roses. There must be in British Guiana and the West Indies men and women, who are fully qualified to produce books of the types which have been suggested, and the Government might well consider the advisability of commissioning some of them to attempt to satisfy local needs and at the same time to provide in broad outline books in which the unity of the Empire, its common interests and its common history, were emphasised.

75. In so short a time and with so limited an acquaintance with the schools it has been impossible to do more than survey the general principles that govern the education of the Colony and the way in which these principles are carried into effect. The results of such investigations as I have been able to make are, it must be candidly confessed, entirely unfavourable. It is difficult to believe that any other Colony is in a more backward and unsatisfactory condition, and the doubts which His Excellency expressed as to the efficiency of education would appear to be fully

justified. The importance and practical value of a sound system of public education do not appear to have been fully realised, nor has it been sufficiently recognised that the progress of this Colony, no less than that of every other State in the world, depends, primarily and ultimately, upon the qualities of its industrial manhood—their capacity to use to the full the gifts with which Nature has endowed the land, their skill in the use of tools and machinery, their ability to adapt their minds to enterprise, their power to exercise habits of thrift and perseverance. And it is precisely in failing to provide these vital forces that the education of the Colony is deficient and it is precisely here that the first step towards reform must be taken—a reform in aim and outlook and in the conception of educational values.

And next to this comes reform in execution—in the carrying out of reformed ideas. Good raw material in the shape of boys and girls, young men and young women, are here in plenty, the intentions and wisdom of the Government may be of the highest and the best, but, if the old slipshod habits of the Executive continue to live and thrive, the last state will be no better than the first. The plain fact is that the present machinery is outworn and fit only for the scrap-heap. An occasion now presents itself to re-shape and reconstruct the engine and then to drive it fearlessly and resolutely upon its way. The occasion will, it is hoped, produce the man, endowed with vigour and understanding, who will see to it that British Guiana does not lag far behind in the wake of other British Colonies.

E. WYNN-WILLIAMS,
His Majesty's Inspector of Schools.

7th January, 1925.

APPENDIX.

It is recommended that the undermentioned reforms and improvements be undertaken without delay :—

A.—POLICY.

(1) That conditions affecting the health of children and the sanitation of schools be rigorously enforced, and that schools of all grades be medically inspected as a condition of receiving grants.

(2) That the syllabuses of all schools be reconsidered with the object of making the instruction more suitable in character and more in accord with the needs of the Colony. That manual instruction and hygiene be included in the curriculum of all schools whatever their grade.

(3) That a Technical School be provided in Georgetown and that such a School be properly housed, staffed and equipped. That special provision be made for the scientific training of boys and girls in agriculture, building construction, elementary engineering, commerce and domestic economy.

(4) That a Training College for Teachers be attached and form part of the Technical School.

(5) That a Model School in Georgetown be provided for demonstration purposes in connexion with the Training College.

(6) That two Central or Trade Schools be established in Georgetown for certain children over 12 years of age who are unable to benefit from the kind of education that is given in Primary Schools.

(7) That two New Schools at Buxton and Friendship be built to take the places of the five existing Denominational Schools.

B.—ADMINISTRATION.

(1) That the general powers of the Executive be greatly strengthened.

(2) That the Commissioner of Education be made the responsible officer for all forms of education in the Colony.

(3) That a Consultative Council of seven members, nominated by the Governor be established and that it be their duty to assist the Commissioner with their advice on certain specified matters.

(4) That the Inspectorate consist of three men, one to be resident in each of the three Counties, and one woman, to be resident in Demerara.

APPENDIX E.

EDUCATION COMMISSION.

**Correspondence Relating to the Establishment of a
Medical College at Jamaica.**

APPENDIX E.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MEDICAL COLLEGE AT JAMAICA,

(1) *Extract of despatch from Secretary of State dated 26th September, 1924, together with minute thereon by the Surgeon General, forwarded to the Chairman, Education Commission, by the Colonial Secretary:—*

Extract from Despatch from Secretary of State for the Colonies.

SIR,

3. The Colonial Advisory Medical and Sanitary Committee were inclined to view with favour the suggestion for the establishment of a West Indian Medical College, e.g., in Jamaica. It would be for consideration whether an Institution of the kind should provide a short Medical Course, which should be completed in the United Kingdom, or a full course, beginning and ending in the Colony. It was recalled that the Ceylon Medical College gives a complete course and grants a diploma which is recognised by the British Medical Association. The Committee would welcome the establishment of an Institution on similar lines in the West Indies, if practicable, and I should be glad to receive your Government's views on the proposal.

I suggest that the matter might be fully discussed at the next Conference. It will be important to frame an estimate of the probable number of students if such an institution were established.

I have, etc.,

(for the Secretary of State)

(Signed) ARNOLD.

Copy of a minute by the Surgeon General—dated 1st December, 1924.

HONOURABLE COLONIAL SECRETARY,

I consider that such a school of medicine as contemplated in paragraph 3 of the despatch would be a distinct advance and would benefit the West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras generally.

2. Jamaica would probably be the best centre for its establishment. I am in favour of a school providing the full course as in Ceylon, though the question of providing accommodation with properly equipped laboratories and lecture rooms is a big one entailing heavy expenditure. There is further the question of obtaining a properly qualified lecturing staff—full and part time. At present I am doubtful if Jamaica can furnish this staff, though there is no reason why such could not be provided for, if the school could justify its existence.

3. In Ceylon, with its high standard of secondary education and a population of over 4½ millions, the Medical College founded in 1870 has been a thorough success and the cost to the Government is proportionally insignificant when compared with the advantages secured to the Colony.

4. The course of study provided in Ceylon is considerably cheaper than in the United Kingdom and the Diploma, L.M.S., (Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery) is recognised for registration purposes by the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom, and, moreover, other concessions are given by various English, Scotch, and Irish examining bodies as regard the recognition, for examination purposes, of various courses of lectures and practical classes conducted in Ceylon.

5. Further, a Licentiate of Ceylon (L.M.S.) is granted exemption from the First Professional of the London Conjoint Board, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., and from th

First and Second Professionals of the Scotch and Irish Conjoint Boards, so that the locally qualified candidate may, after qualifying proceed to the United Kingdom and obtain British qualifications in about two years instead of the minimum prescribed period of five.

6. As regards the particular case of British Guiana, this must be judged on the basis of population and secondary education, the latter especially. And as things stand secondary education is distinctly backward and it is doubtful whether, for some years to come, any material number of candidates would be forthcoming.

7. My own opinion is that rather than offer a subsidy to Jamaica (unless the amount is to be small) it would be better to develop secondary education and provide in British Guiana the mechanism for obtaining exemption from a Preliminary Scientific portion of British Medical Degrees and Diplomas.

8. In the United Kingdom the General Medical Council recognises for this purpose the lectures and examinations conducted at various Public Schools such as Epsom, Tunbridge, Dulwich, etc.

9. The conditions for obtaining this concession from the General Medical Council are the providing of properly equipped laboratories and teaching staff for the conduction of lectures and practical classes in Chemistry, Physics and Biology.

10. There is no reason why Queen's College should not obtain this concession so that students who have passed the Preliminary Scientific examination in Medicine here would be exempted from this portion when taking this British qualifications, and would be able to qualify for British degrees and diplomas in four instead of five years. There are, moreover, with the proper equipment of a scientific side at Queen's College, other advantages, such as the training of students for the various British Science degrees such as the B.Sc. (Bachelor of Science).

11. On the whole, therefore, and taking everything into consideration, I am inclined to favour the establishment in British Guiana of facilities for obtaining locally the Preliminary Scientific training and qualification for Medical Degrees and Diplomas, and I intend to raise this point with the Education Commission at present sitting. If such small units as English and Scotch Public Schools can provide facilities for the Preliminary Scientific courses of Medicine and obtain the recognition of the General Medical Council, there is no reason why this Colony should not be able to do likewise.

(Signed) P. JAMES KELLY.

Reply by the Chairman, Education Commission, to Colonial Secretary, dated 2nd January, 1925.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Webber's letter No. 6200/20 of the 31st ultimo, transmitting extract from a despatch of the Secretary of State on the subject therein mentioned, together with the Surgeon General's minute thereon.

2. I observe that the Surgeon General will himself bring the matter before the Education Commission, and I await with interest that desirable step. Meanwhile the Documents transmitted will be circulated to the Commissioners.

3. The next meeting of the Commission will be in the latter part of the present month. Of its date the Surgeon General shall receive timely notice.

(Sgd.) CHARLES MAJOR.

C.S.O. No. 468/35.



British Guiana.

REPORT
OF THE
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
ON THE WORK OF THE
ESSEQUIBO DISTRICT,
FOR THE YEAR

1934.

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Printed by the Authority of His Excellency the Governor.

GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA :

"THE ARGOSY" COMPANY, LIMITED, PRINTERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH GUIANA.

1935.

No. 16,459.

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U.S.O. 468/35.

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
ONDERNEEMING, ESSEQUIBO,
British Guiana,
26th February, 1935.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Essequibo District for the year ending 31st December, 1934.

2. Following a rainfall of 16.30 inches in November and 28.30 inches in December, 1933, heavy rains during the first week in January culminating in a fall of eight inches at Affiance, 10 inches at Anna Regina, 12 inches at Hampton Court on Sunday, 7th January, 1934, the whole district was practically flooded.

3. The Pomeroon River rose to such an extent that the floor of the Post Office at Charity was 3 ft. 6 ins. under water. The floors of all houses less than 2 feet from the ground were under water and the occupants were housed in the schools and churches throughout the district.

4. Food Depôts were opened at Supenaam, Onderneeming, Queenstown, Anna Regina and Charity; and Committees appointed for the distribution of relief. Funds were obtained from Public Subscription.

5. The Floods abated on the 22nd January, 1934, the loss suffered by the villages in crops and stock accounts for the reduction in Revenue collected.

6. Grants-in-aid were made to the undermentioned Districts from Flood Relief and Unemployment Relief Funds for the improvement of drainage :—

Districts.	Amount.
Aurora Country District ...	...\$ 100 00
Bush Lot Country District ...	... 200 00
Danielstown Village District ...	... 300 00
Huis t'Dieren Country District ...	... 1,000 00
Henrietta and Richmond Country District ...	... 400 00
Queenstown Village District ...	... 1,348 18

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

Village Districts.

7. The following Table No. I gives the total Revenue and Expenditure. The mean percentage of collection was 59.1% a decrease of 6.8% on the previous year. The Expenditure was for ordinary services and does not include the repayment of loans :—

8.

TABLE No. I.

Districts.	Estimate.	Collected.	Per cent.	Per cent. 1933.	Total Revenue.	Total Expenditure.
Danielstown ...	\$ 1,841 50	\$ 676 40	80	92.3	\$ 1,189 96	\$ 1,165 17
Queenstown ...	1,573 44	752 53	47.8	63.4	1,695 64	1,571 18
	\$ 2,414 91	\$ 1,428 93	59.1	...	\$ 2,885 60	\$ 2,736 98

PARATE EXECUTION FOR RECOVERY OF RATES.

9. The number of proceedings lodged during the year amounted to twenty-one. Five were withdrawn before sale, the Rates and Law Costs connected therewith having been paid.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

10. The following Table II. shews the Revenue and Expenditure of the Country Districts:—

TABLE II.

Districts.	Estimate.	Collected.	Per cent.	Per cent. 1933.	Total Revenue.	Total Expenditure.
Adventure	\$ 114 13	\$ 104 37	91.4	92	\$ 349 74	\$ 260 08
Aurora	...	...	...	...	304 88	208 87
Bush Lot	291 40	195 89	67.2	84.8	443 18	507 52
Henrietta and Richmond	740 11	616 78	83.3	88.5	1,006 57	891 41
Huis t'Dieren	852 92	552 61	64.7	78.1	1,296 59	1,060 92
Suddie	433 86	390 15	89.9	85.2	1,623 50	1,073 83
RURAL SANITARY DISTRICTS—						
Golden Fleece Front Lands	...	...	...	...	126 73	26 46
	\$ 2,432 42	\$ 1,859 80	76.4	..	\$ 5,151 19	\$ 4,033 59

11. The average percentage of collection was 76.4 per cent. compared with 76.6 per cent. for 1933. The expenditure included the repayment of loans in addition to ordinary current expenditure.

12. From 1st January, 1934, the administration of the Wakenaam Districts was included in the West Demerara Administrative district.

13. During the year Government decided to wind up the Local Government Board Investment Account and distribute the amount at Credit of the Account amongst the districts. The following amounts were received by the various districts as shewn below:—

Aurora	...	...	\$ 48 32
Adventure	...	...	193 33
Bush Lot	...	...	5 21
Danielstown	...	...	248 49
Huis t'Dieren	...	...	461 84
Henrietta and Richmond	...	...	74 83
Johanna-Cecelia	...	...	136 42
Golden Fleece Rural Sanitary District	...	...	109 60
Queenstown	...	...	398 63
			<u>\$ 2,264 83</u>

14. This amount has been used in paying off Government loans as far as possible and improvement of drainage.

15. Danielstown was the only district indebted to Government on Loan Account at 31st December, 1934. The final instalment of \$150 remaining unpaid. (This has since been paid off).

16. No Government Loans were made to the Districts in 1934. The sum of \$452 was due by all classes of districts at 31st December, 1934 on account of Loans from other sources as shewn in Table III.

TABLE III.

Districts.	Amount of Loan.	Year.	Amount paid exclusive of Interest.	Balance.	Year of termination.	Annual Instalments.
Bush Lot	\$ 630 00	1930	\$ 378 00	\$ 252 00	1935	\$ 126 00
Queenstown	200 00	1933	...	200 00	...	...
	\$ 830 00	...	\$ 378 00	\$ 452 00	...	\$ 126 00

II.—COLLECTION OF COLONY REVENUE.

17. The total Revenue collected in this district amounted to \$13,617.52; a decrease of \$3,358.63 compared with 1933. Of this decrease \$1,800 is due to Wakenaam being transferred from this district to the West Demerara District on 1st January, 1934.

18. The sum of \$934 is accounted for by the fact that no rum duty was collected in this district during the year, as all retail spirit shop owners purchased their supplies and paid the duty in Georgetown.

19. The remainder of the decrease is due to two Retail Spirit Shops and thirty-five (35) Shops Rural not renewing their licences for 1935.

20. No cases for breaches of the Tax Ordinance were heard during the year. Cases were dealt with by the Commissary and fines ranging from fifty cents to one Dollar have been collected.

III.—INSPECTION VISITS.

21. All Villages and Country Districts were visited and the books and accounts audited and inspected. In several cases two audits were made during the year and numerous visits were made to inspect work and advise on Village matters.

22. The relations between District Administration and the Districts were distinctly cordial during the year; there were no petitions.

23. All Schools on the Coast and in the Indian Reservations were visited and the Registers checked and inspected. In several cases two visits were made and reports on the prescribed form submitted to the Director of Education.

24. All Post Offices and Postal Agencies were audited once a quarter. Report on the prescribed form were sent to the Postmaster-General on each occasion.

25. All other shops in the District were visited and their scales and weights tested and licences examined.

26. All Retail Spirit Shops were also visited and rum tested and stock compared.

27. All Public Works, Sea Defences and Unemployment Relief Works were supervised.

IV.—IMMIGRATION.

28. The total East Indian population in this district is approximately 11,000 (figures taken from 1931 census returns) and is distributed as follows:—

ESSEQUIBO COAST.			
Males	...	...	5,624
Females	...	...	4,887
POMEROON.			
Males	...	...	237
Females	...	...	153

29. Owing to the depression existing on this Coast about 25% of these people have emigrated to other sugar estates temporarily, for employment.

30. During the year 1,397 Pauper Certificates were issued to East Indians for Medical attendance at Suddie Hospital. Other work done for East Indians is as under :—

- 41 Wills were drawn up.
- 60 Promissory Notes made.
- 30 Applications for marriages were dealt with.
- 132 Birth Certificates were issued.
- 96 complaints by wives against husbands and *vice versa* were heard and determined as far as possible.
- 150 petty complaints were also heard and dealt with as above.

V.—POOR RELIEF.

31. The number of Paupers receiving permanent relief on the beginning of the year was 211 compared with 286 in 1933, and 267 in 1932, besides those receiving temporary relief.

32. During the first half-year 25 paupers died, three sent to the Alms House, four struck off and two transferred to other districts.

33. During the second half-year the number remaining on the Schedule was 238 compared with 264 for the same period last year. There were eleven in receipt of temporary relief.

34. The amount paid out for the year under review under the undermentioned heads were as follows :—

Permanent Doles	...	...	\$ 2,149 68
Temporary Relief	...	...	98 16
Medicines	...	...	26 40
Other payments including burials, passages, etc.	...	...	108 68
Enquirers' Salaries	...	...	190 00
			<hr/>
			\$ 2,572 92

compared with \$3,123.14 during the same period in 1933.

35. The amount was shared amongst the three districts as under :—

North Essequibo	...	...	\$ 1,077 46
South Essequibo	...	...	1,249 42
Pomeroon	...	...	246 04
			<hr/>
			\$ 2,572 92

VI.—CROWN LANDS.

36. The Revenue collected under this heading from all sources amounted to \$1,560.34 compared with \$2,303.52 in 1933. This amount was paid into the Office of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines. The decrease is due to the Flood; many of the Pomeroon Farmers on leased Crown Lands having lost all their crops, were unable to pay their rents.

VII.—LAND SETTLEMENT.

37. The block of land in the rear of Plns. Fairfield and Makeshift which was laid out by the Lands and Mines into 96 lots of 20 acres each are still in the same condition since my last report.

38. The occupiers are Members and Officers of the Universal Negro Improvement and African Communities League and have been allowed to occupy the land

on a free permission for two years and this concession expired on 31st December, 1934. I propose to hold a meeting of these people and decide the question of rent and re-allocation of the land.

SUDDIE OLD GAOL FARM.

39. The Suddie Old Gaol Farm which has been leased to sundry persons is at present partly abandoned, owing to the poor crops obtained by the farmers.

40. The sum of \$60.50 has been collected as rent for 1934 and paid into the Office of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines.

VIII.—ABORIGINAL INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

41. A school and house for the teacher was erected by the Aboriginal Indians in the Iteribisci Indian Reservation. The School was opened on 1st February, 1934. A school mistress was appointed and the salary paid by the Commissioner of Lands and Mines from the Aboriginal Indian Funds.

42. Furniture and books were supplied by the Education Department. The highest number of pupils was 14 and the lowest 7.

IX.—DISTILLERY SUPERVISION.

43. The only distillery in this district is at Pln. Hampton Court which was visited regularly during distilling operations and until all rum was removed from the Spirit Store:

44. A strict account was kept of all rum made and delivered, stock was balanced once a week.

45. All spirit pipes, fittings, receivers, etc., were regularly examined.

46. The quantity of rum made at Hampton Court during the year 1934 was 10,898½ bulk gallons equal 16,693.8 proof gallons. This has been removed to the Colonial Bonded Warehouse.

X.—LABOUR AND WAGES.

47. The average number of persons employed at Hampton Court monthly were :—

			1933
			Figures.
Shovelmen	...	208	367
Male Weeders	...	165	194
Female Weeders	...	60	54
Creoles	...	151	391

and the daily wages paid were :—

Shovelmen	...	35-37 cents per diem.
Male Weeders	...	32-36 cents per diem.
Female Weeders	...	22-27 cents per diem.
Creoles	...	14-16 cents per diem.

RICE ESTATES.

48. The people are financed during the crop by the proprietors and when accounts were made up at the end of the crop about 40% received a small margin.

49. Between the crops the people were engaged on Flood and Unemployment Relief Works. These works proved a great assistance to the people between the planting and reaping of the crops.

XI.—DRAINAGE BOARDS.

50. I continued in my capacity as District Commissioner to be Chairman of the Essequibo Drainage Boards.

51. The Johanna-Cecelia to Annandale Drainage Board made its usual assessment for the carrying out of maintenance works and I am pleased to place on record the amicable manner in which the work has been carried out by the proprietors. There were no complaints about improper drainage and in each instance proprietors were allowed to carry out all works on their estates and paid for from the Advances from the Director of Public Works under Chapter 165, section (14), sub-section (2) of the Drainage Ordinance.

52. The Zorg-en-Vlygt to Aberdeen Drainage Board made an Assessment for the maintenance works in 1934 and the proprietors were allowed similar concessions as the Johanna-Cecelia to Annandale Area and have carried out their works satisfactorily.

53. The Three Friends to Walton Hall Drainage Board decided that the proprietors carry out their maintenance works as heretofore and consequently no assessment for 1934 was passed. The works are still being carried out in a perfunctory manner.

54. The Drainage of the first two districts was good and all koker channels were open at the end of the year.

55. With the exception of the Anna Regina Estates and the proprietor of Sections C., D. and E., Plu. Reliance, no proprietor has paid anything on account of their arrears of Interest and Sinking Fund Charges and arrears of Maintenance Charges. Some definite action should be taken to settle the mode of payment if not, I am afraid they are getting deeper and deeper into the mire.

56. A sum of \$1,373.90 Drainage Rates was collected from 252 sundry Proprietors in the three declared Drainage Areas in this District and was paid into the office of the Director of Public Works.

XII.—SEA DEFENCES.

57. With the Sea Defence Ordinance of 1933 coming into force, the District Commissioner is now responsible for the collection of all Sea Defence Rates.

58. During the year 1934 a sum of \$989.55 Sea Defence Rates was collected from 96 Proprietors and paid into the office of the Sea Defence Board.

XIII.—STAFF.

59. The Staff in this District comprised of the undermentioned personnel:—

Mr. L. M. Nightingale, District Commissioner and Engineer.
 Mr. R. L. Thomson, Class II. Clerk.
 Mr. Harbin Elias, Probationer.
 Mr. V. Naidu, Interpreter.

60. Mr. R. Thomson, Class II. Officer, was granted six months leave of absence from the date of his arrival in England. Mr. Thomson left the Colony on 16th May, 1934, and returned to Essequibo and resumed duties on 14th December, 1934.

61. During the absence of Mr. Thomson the work of the district was carried on without additional staff.

62. I desire to place on record my appreciation of the manner in which the staff worked throughout the year.

XIV.—FLOOD AND UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF WORKS.

63. An Investigation Committee consisting of the Honourable Colonial Secretary as Chairman, the Director of Public Works, Hon. R. E. Brassington and the Director of Agriculture visited the district shortly after the Floods in connection with Flood Prevention Works. A meeting was held at Colony House, Suddie, and the undermentioned works were approved, and carried out:—

- (a) Digging, widening and straightening Oena Creek for a distance of 200 roods.
- (b) Digging relief canal from Capoey Lake aback of Queenstown to L'Union.
- (c) Making up of the south side line dam of Dartmouth and continuing dam to McNabb.
- (d) New green heart sea koker at Queenstown.
- (e) Making up cuts in McNabb.
- (f) Replacing original dam at Tapacooma Lake and dismantling existing weir.

XV.—COST OF ADMINISTRATION.

64. The amount voted for the cost of administration in this district for the year 1934 was \$7,858 : a reduction of eighty dollars compared with 1933.

65. The amount expended amounted to \$7,368.73 a saving of \$309.27 from the original estimate.

XVI.—VISITS.

66. His Excellency the Governor visited on 2nd February, 1934.
 The Colonial Secretary, the Director of Public Works and Director of Agriculture visited on 21st February, 1934.
 On 17th March—Mr. Justice Savary and H. C. Humphrys, Esq.
 On 7th May, 1934—Messrs. G. O. Case and J. P. Bruen, Sea Defence Engineers.
 On 25th April, 1934—Messrs. R. R. Follet-Smith and Dunlop.
 On 12th May, 1934—The Director of Public Works.
 On 8th June, 1934—The Postmaster-General.
 On 1st August, 1934—The Colonial Auditor.
 On 16th August, 1934—The Acting Director of Public Works.
 On 17th October, 1934—The Officer Administering the Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

L. M. NIGHTINGALE,
 District Commissioner,
 Essequibo.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,
 Georgetown.

C.S.O. No. 805/35.



British Guiana.

REPORT

OF THE

COLONIAL TREASURER,

FOR THE YEAR

1934.

X7,79172,
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Printed by the Authority of His Excellency the Governor.

GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA :

"THE ARGOSY" COMPANY, LIMITED, PRINTERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH GUIANA.

1935.

No. 16,353

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**TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA,
27th April, 1935.**

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my Report on the accounts and finances of the Government of the Colony of British Guiana for the year 1934, together with the following Statements annexed hereto as Appendices:—

- I. Annual Abstract Account.
 - IA. Statement of Revenue under Sub-heads compared with the Estimates.
 - IB. Statement of Expenditure under Sub-heads compared with the Estimates.
- II.—(1) Statement of Assets and Liabilities.
(2) Surplus and Deficit Account.
(3) Public Debt and Sinking Fund Balances.
- III. Statement of Deposits.
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- VI. Statement of Investments.
- VII. Statement of the Expenditure on Works and other payments charged to Loan Account.
- VIIA. Statement of the Loans made by Government from Loan Funds to Local Authorities.
- VIII. Balance Sheet Immigration Accounts.
- IX. Abstract of the Immigration Accounts.
- X. Colonization Fund Account.

I.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

2. The Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1934 as shown by the Annual Abstract Account amounted to \$6,105,607 and \$5,786,047 respectively.

3. Considerable analysis of the foregoing totals is, however, necessary in order to elucidate the financial results of the year. The analysis must deal separately with:—

- (i) The ordinary Revenue and Expenditure.
- (ii) The amounts brought to account as Extraordinary General Revenue.
- (iii) The Receipts and Expenditure in respect of Works financed from the Colonial Development Fund.
- (iv) The Receipts and Expenditure in respect of Unemployment and Flood Relief Works financed from Imperial Grant and Loan-in-aid.

4. The ordinary Revenue and Expenditure as originally estimated and the actual totals for the year were as follows:—

	Estimate Totals.	Actual Totals.	Excess.
Expenditure	\$ 5,181,983	\$ 5,188,147	\$ 6,164
Revenue	4,792,181	5,079,019	286,838
Excess of Expenditure	\$ 389,802	\$ 109,128	

It will be observed that Expenditure exceeded the original approved Estimate by \$6,164 but that Revenue also was greater than estimated by \$286,838, the budget deficiency of \$389,802 being thereby reduced to \$109,128.

5. Expenditure would actually have amounted to \$5,145,959 and been *less* than the Estimate by \$36,024 but for the necessity to include in the year's accounts a charge of \$42,188 representing the Railway Permanent Annuities and interest on Perpetual Stock which fell due on 31st December, 1933, but payment of which was not effected by the Crown Agents until January, 1934, the due date having fallen on a Sunday. From these figures it can be deduced that the normal revenue and expenditure transactions of 1934 resulted in a deficit of \$66,940, which, however, was more than covered by the extraordinary revenue receipts of the year amounting to \$90,206—See item (a) of paragraph 6 below.

6. The amounts brought to account in 1934 as Extraordinary General Revenue comprise the following items:—

(a) Appreciation in value and gains on sales of Investments held on behalf of the Post Office Savings Bank	...	\$ 90,206
(b) The amount held on deposit at 31st December, 1933, representing the proceeds of various realised Reserve Funds, subject to certain adjustments	... ..	338,481
		<u>\$ 428,687</u>

Regarding (a) these gains are fortuitous but are properly appropriated in accordance with authorised procedure although there is entailed a corresponding contingent liability on Revenue to make good future losses should the market values of the securities subsequently fall.

Regarding (b) these Reserve Funds, realised in keeping with the policy adopted with the object of reducing as far as possible the Colony's dependence upon Imperial assistance for balancing its ordinary budgets, have now been finally transferred to Revenue.

7. With the inclusion of the foregoing total of \$428,687 in Revenue, the deficiency of \$109,128 referred to in paragraph 4 was transformed into a surplus of \$319,559, thereby increasing the balance at credit of the Surplus and Deficit account from \$87,038; the figure brought forward from 1933, to \$406,597. This balance is available for appropriation towards the deficit in the approved budget of the current year.

8. Under local accounting procedure the Receipts and Expenditure in respect of Works financed by loans and grants from the Colonial Development Fund and Unemployment and Flood Relief Works financed by Imperial Grant and Loan-in-aid are self-balancing accounts, the sums appropriated annually to Revenue being the precise equivalent of the amounts expended so as not to disturb either way the balance on Surplus and Deficit Account.

9. There was expended during the year on "Colonial Development Fund Schemes" a sum of \$254,024 of which \$223,774 was received as Loans and the remaining \$30,250 as Grants.

10. Under the Head "Unemployment and Flood Relief Works" there was expended during the year a sum of \$343,876 of which \$34,619 represents the unexpended balance of Grants received in respect of the previous year and \$309,257 Loan-in-aid appropriations.

11. The above analysis does not, of course, include expenditure to be met by public loans. It may be stated here, however, that during 1934 there was also expended as advances to the Sea Defence Board to defray the cost of permanent construction works on the Sea Defences a sum of \$498,613 which has been met

partly by loan and partly by advances from the Crown Agents pending the raising of a further loan.

12. The financial results of 1934 may therefore be briefly summarised thus:—

- (a) Expenditure amounting to \$5,145,959 chargeable against Revenue (excluding a special charge of \$42,188 carried over from 1933) was fully met from Ordinary Revenue amounting to \$5,079,019 augmented by Extraordinary Receipts of \$90,206, leaving a surplus of \$23,266;
- (b) with the addition of this surplus (and after providing for the special charge carried over from 1933) the balance of \$87,038 at credit of Surplus and Deficit Account brought forward from 1933 was increased by the transfer of \$338,481, the proceeds of realised reserves, to \$406,597;
- (c) expenditure on special works amounting to \$597,900 was incurred which was met to the extent of \$64,569 by Imperial Grants and to the extent of \$533,031 by Imperial Loans; and,
- (d) expenditure of \$498,613 on sea defence works is to be covered by public loans.

13. It will be apparent from (c) and (d) above that concurrently with the normal budget expenditure, additional public expenditure of well over \$1,000,000, was incurred during the year on repair, reconstruction, and development works from funds provided from external sources. Considerable private expenditure on repair and reconstruction also proceeded simultaneously. And, while, to the extent that these disbursements are the cost of rehabilitating assets destroyed by sea or flood they represent an economic loss, the unemployment situation has been relieved thereby and the enhanced circulation of money so brought about has reacted favourably on the collection of Government revenues.

14. The Revenue of 1934—apart from Extraordinary Receipts—exceeded that of 1933 by \$119,069, the receipts under all the main subdivisions save two only, viz., "Internal Revenue" and "Rents" having been higher than in 1933. This result is all the more satisfactory because the conditions created by the severe losses to the Colony's agricultural industries occasioned by the floods and the subsequent inadequate rainfall aggravated by the extremely low prices prevailing for the principal exportable products at first gave ground for the belief that the revenue estimates would not be realised. It is at least gratifying that the economic reverses from which the Colony suffered were so little reflected in the collection of Government revenues.

DETAILS OF REVENUE.

15. The following tables show the comparison of the Revenue receipts of 1934 under main heads (1) with the Estimate and (2) with the Revenue receipts of the previous year:—

(1)

HEAD.	Estimate 1934.	Actual Receipts 1934.	Excess.	Shortage
I. Customs—				
1. Ad Valorem Duties ...	\$ 570,000	\$ 639,525	\$ 69,525	...
2. Specific Duties (excluding wines, etc.) ...	1,420,000	1,459,879	79,879	...
3. Specific Duties (wines, etc.) ...	160,000	181,131	21,131	...
4. Bonded Warehouses ...	18,000	18,387	387	...
5. Miscellaneous ...	35,000	36,295	1,295	...
6. Export Tax ...	45,000	41,080	...	\$ 3,920
7. Bill of Entry Tax ...	210,000	212,511	2,511	...
II. Excise and Licences ...	975,420	987,533	12,113	...
III. Internal Revenue (not otherwise classified) ...	397,830	447,249	49,419	...
IV. Fees of Court or Office, etc. ...	181,602	198,457	16,855	...
V. Post Office, Telegraphs and Telephones ...	189,402	213,204	23,802	...
V. (a) Wireless ...	48,100	38,760	...	9,340
VII. Forests, Lands and Mines ...	111,360	146,577	34,517	...
VIII. Interest ...	261,000	260,424	...	5,072
IX. Refunds of Loans made by the Colony ...	38,560	34,064	...	...
X. Miscellaneous ...	54,202	59,500	5,298	...
XI. Sale of Crown lands ...	1,400	3,447	2,047	...
XII. Sale of Colony lands ...	300	310	10	...
XIII. Premiums on Grants, Leases, etc. ...	5	427	422	...
XIV. Salary Abatements ...	75,000	60,859	...	14,041
Extraordinary General Revenue Receipts ...	406,238	428,688	22,400	...

HEAD.	Receipts 1933.	Receipts 1934.	Increase.	Decrease.
I. Customs	\$ 2,547,029 34	\$ 2,628,808 04	\$ 81,773 70	...
II. Excise and Licences	966,506 31	987,532 94	21,026 13	...
III. Internal Revenue (not otherwise classified)	478,888 21	447,249 30	...	\$ 31,638 91
IV. Fees of Court or Office, etc.	179,018 22	198,456 83	19,438 61	...
V. Post Office, Telegraphs, Telephones, &c.	187,991 47	209,960 14	16,183 94	...
V (a) Wireless	9,028 80	3,244 07	...	...
VI. Rents	43,774 89	38,769 84	...	5,015 05
VII. Forests, Lands and Mines	125,640 69	145,876 68	20,235 99	...
VIII. Interest	255,849 73	260,424 10	...	...
IX. Refunds of Loans made by the Colony	36,808 05	34,063 88	1,830 20	...
X. Miscellaneous	48,961 03	59,499 87	10,538 84	...
Total Ordinary Revenue	\$ 4,879,497 24	\$ 5,013,875 69	171,032 41	36,653 96
XI. Sale of Crown Lands	1,672 16	3,447 36	1,775 20	...
XII. Sale of Colony Lands	386 02	309 55	...	76 47
XIII. Premiums on Grants, Leases, &c.	632 03	427 00	...	205 03
XIV. Salary Abatements	77,763 03	60,959 49	...	16,803 54
Deduct Decrease	\$ 4,959,950 48	\$ 5,079,019 09	172,807 61	\$ 53,739 00
Net Increase ... ..	...	...	119,068 61	...
Extraordinary General Revenue Receipts	168,887 05	428,687 55	...	...
Totals	\$ 5,128,837 53	\$ 5,507,706 64	...	...

16. The following brief comments on the details of the revenue collected under the more important sub-heads have been compiled mainly from reports furnished by the responsible collecting departments and should be read with Appendix 1A.

17. *I.—Customs.—Import Duties.*—The Customs' returns show that the value of imports in 1934 was \$8,190,268 or \$173,859 less than that of the preceding year. The revenue from Import Duties, however, amounted to \$2,375,217 exceeding the estimate by \$172,217 and the revenue of 1933 by \$90,842. It is not possible to explain these results within the compass of a short paragraph as all relevant factors must be taken into account including the effect of the quota restrictions introduced during the year on the importation of foreign textiles. Reference is invited to the Report of the Comptroller of Customs.

18. *I.—Customs.—Export Duty and Bill of Entry Tax.*—The receipts under these sub-heads fell short of the collections for 1933 by approximately \$4,000 and \$5,000 respectively. In explanation of these decreases, the Comptroller of Customs reports as follows: "The decrease in revenue received from export duty is attributable to the further very considerable decline in the exports of diamonds, while the decrease under the sub-head "Bill of Entry Tax" is due mainly to the decline in values occasioned by the operation of the monetary exchanges of several countries which, even in early November, 1933, were still at a premium, whereas they have since been at a discount. At mid-year 1933 the American rate was 13½ per cent. and the Canadian 4½ per cent. premium."

19. *II.—Excise and Licences.*—The total sum collected under this Head amounted to \$987,532 as compared with the estimate of \$975,420 originally budgetted for. Nearly \$470,000 of this total sum was collected as Rum Duty on rum withdrawn from bond, the estimate under this sub-head being exceeded at the end of the year by \$4,845.

20. Excesses worthy of note also occurred under the following sub-heads:—

Sub-head.	Excess.
2. Distillery tax on rum ...	\$ 2,731 53
8. Licences various ...	12,363 03
11. Sugar Duty ...	13,861 38

The excess Revenue collected by the Commissaries' Department under the first of these sub-heads is attributable to an increase in production following on an

increase of over 40 per cent. in the quantity of rum exported to the United Kingdom, while the shortage reported in 1933 in the receipts under "Licences various," due to the more extensive use of motor cars of lower horse power, was more than made good in 1934 by an appreciable increase in the number of motor vehicle and bicycle licences issued during the year.

21. The revenue from the Excise Duty on Sugar proved as shown above to have been under-estimated by nearly \$14,000. This excess helped to offset the short-fall in the yield of the new excise tax on edible oils manufactured locally, which realised little more than one-third of the estimate of \$36,000 included for this item. In spite of steps taken later in the year to amend the Ordinance so as to bring the total local manufacture of edible oils within its scope, the yield from the tax continued to be disappointing.

22. *III.—Internal Revenue.*—The total sum collected under this Head exceeded the estimate of \$397,830 by \$49,419 due principally to an increased collection of "Estate duty" as the result of a windfall from one estate of extraordinarily high value declared during the year. The other estimates under this Head were generally realised, the collections for Income Tax, which provides the bulk of the revenue collected under this Head, having fallen short of the estimate of \$300,000 by only \$4,332. This short-fall was almost completely offset by an increase of \$3,427 collected as "Entertainment Tax," the year's return under this sub-head exceeding the record collection of 1933 by over \$1,800. The erection within the year of an additional cinema just outside of the city is stated to account for the excess, from which it seems safe to conclude that the incidence of this tax continues to have no adverse effect on the recreations of the general public.

23. *IV.—Fees of Court or Office, etc.*—An increase of \$16,855 is reflected in the total revenue collected under this Head, the principal excesses occurring under the following sub-heads:—

Sub-head.	Excess.
1. Fines and Seizures ...	\$ 6,014
7. Registrar ...	7,190
12. Crown Costs recovered ...	3,348
17. Agricultural Department ...	2,311
22. Public Works Department ...	8,491

These excesses are severally explained as being due to a higher percentage of recovery of fines imposed by Magistrates and of Crown costs in such cases, an under-estimate by the Registrar, and abnormal sales of livestock and citrus fruit by the Department of Agriculture during the year.

As regards the excess shown under sub-head 22, the revenue credited to the Public Works Department under this sub-head is earned principally by its transport service which was engaged for a considerable part of the year in transporting stone and cement for the emergency Sea Defence Works on the East Coast, Demerara. The reimbursement to the Department for this service is stated by the Director of Public Works to have resulted in the estimate for the year being almost doubled, the actual receipts totalling nearly \$20,000.

24. On the other hand there were appreciable decreases under the following sub-heads:—

Sub-head.	Decrease.
14. Hospitals, Asylums and Dispensaries ...	\$ 6,515
25. Rice grading fees ...	3,118
30. Tolls, Rupununi Cattle Trail ...	3,324
34. Boundary Commission ...	2,066

The decreases under sub-heads 14, 25 and 30 are respectively explained as being due to fewer paying patients applying for treatment at the Georgetown Public Hospital during 1934, to a considerable drop in rice exports, and, to tolls due but remaining uncollected at the close of the year. Under sub-head 34 are credited the reimbursements made to the Colony for the substitute officers employed to replace the officers seconded for service with the Commission. The shortage indicated is, however, more apparent than real, the salary of the Government Medical Officer seconded for service with the Boundary Commission having been credited instead to the appropriate expenditure vote of the Medical Department.

25. *V.—Postal Revenue.*—The total Revenue collected during the year for sales of stamps, etc., totalled \$176,467 allocated as under in the accounts :—

Head III—Internal Revenue—		
	I. Stamp duties ...	... \$ 35,593
Head V.—Post Office, &c.—		
	I. Postal ...	... 140,874

These receipts exceeded the total estimate for the year by \$20,460, the new stamp issue for 1934 being mainly responsible for this excess. Of this amount it is worth while placing on record that sales by the Crown Agents in the United Kingdom realised £3,404, approximately \$16,340.

26. *V. (a).—Wireless.*—The Government Wireless service was discontinued as from 1st February, 1934, with completion of the arrangements for transfer of the plant to the Cables and Wireless, Ltd. The decrease of \$4,755 in the Revenue takings for the year is however counterbalanced by a saving in Expenditure under Head XXXII.

27. *VI.—Rents.*—The Revenue collections under this Head fell considerably short of expectations, the total sum collected being no less than \$9,340 under the estimate. This shortage is principally due to the depressed state of the rice industry, there being a drop of nearly \$7,000 in the rental receipts by the Department of Lands and Mines for Crown and Colony Lands, as compared with the Estimate.

28. *VII.—Forests Lands and Mines.*—The Forest and Mining Industries continued to make progress during the year, the revenue collections by the Department of Lands and Mines showing an excess of \$34,517 on the estimate for the total Head collected principally from these industries.

In respect of the first of these, continued activity in the timber industry and the recovery during the year of outstanding arrears occasioned an excess of over \$7,000 under "Royalty—Timber," while unexpected shipments of Balata from the Rupununi District are reported to have contributed to the excess of \$3,854 collected during the year as royalty on this forest product. The estimate for Balata Licences failed however to be realised to the extent of \$1,770, rents outstanding at the close of the year accounting for the shortage.

In regard to the mining industry, the high price of gold which reached the remarkable figure of 141/- per fine ounce on the London Market at the close of the year continued to attract prospectors to the Gold Fields; the revenue collections for Prospecting Licences issued during the year showing an increase of \$1,655 on the Estimate. This evidence of the upward trend of the Gold industry was also reflected in the following further excesses under this Head :—

Sub-Head.	Excess.
1. Fees ...	...\$ 1,760
3. Licences—Claim (gold) ...	... 3,755
5. Mining Privileges ...	... 13,662
9. Royalties, Gold ...	... 2,8 2

29. *VIII.—Interest, IX.—Refunds of Loans*—The estimate of \$11,800 for interest under Sub-head I. "General," was more than doubly realised, due principally to the payment by the Mayor and Town Council, Georgetown, of a substantial amount as interest on the overdue instalments for 1934 of the Annual Loan Charges payable in respect of the Georgetown Improvement Works, and to the maintenance on deposit at interest during the year of large cash balances for the reason explained in paragraph 52 of this report.

Interest outstanding at the close of the year on loans recoverable from Drainage Areas, the Canals Polder Authority, and from the Sea Defence Board resulted in a short-collection of \$23,160 under sub-head 2, "Loans to Corporations." In addition, loan instalments totalling \$4,496 collectible from the Drainage Areas and Canals Polder Authority remained outstanding at the close of the year, explaining the deficit under Head IX.

The estimate under sub-head 3, "Post Office Savings Bank" to which is credited the dividends accruing during the year on the Investments of the Post Office Savings Bank was exceeded by approximately \$10,000, increased investments having been made by the bank during the year as a result of its net receipts from depositors having risen within the year from \$1,743,297 to over \$2,000,000.

30. *X.—Miscellaneous*.—The total revenue under this head includes a sum of \$12,996.86 held on deposit in 1933 as a grant from the Carnegie Corporation and transferred in 1934 to adjust the charge made in 1933 against Colony funds in respect of the erection of the Carnegie Trade Centre for Women.

31. *XI.—Sales of Crown Lands : XII.—Premiums on Grants, Leases, &c.*—The excesses under these Heads are reported by the Commissioner of Lands and Mines to be the result of the sale during the year of large areas of Crown Lands on the East Coast, Demerara, and of a quarry site at Kallacoon, Essequibo river.

32. *XIV.—Salary Abatements*.—The variation which became operative as from 1st July, 1934, in the rate of the abatements made from the salaries of Civil Servants resulted in a reduction of \$14,000 in the revenue collected under this Head. This levy on Civil Servants' salaries ceased at 31st December, 1934, and has accordingly been excluded from the budget for 1935.

33. *Extraordinary General Revenue Receipts*.—The receipts under this head have already been commented on in paragraph 6. The amount on deposit at 31st December, 1933, representing the proceeds of realised reserves was transferred to Revenue after deduction of the sum necessary to restore the 5% Loan Stamp Duty Account. The reasons for this course are fully explained in paragraph 63.

The approved estimate of Extraordinary Receipts included a sum of \$161,300 representing the amount which it was anticipated could be released from the Sinking Fund under Loan Ordinance No. 6 of 1916 on the redemption of the unconverted 6% Bonds of the 16th and 18th issues. It was subsequently decided, however, to employ this withdrawal to reduce the amount of the new loan which was required for the purpose.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE.

34. The Expenditure of the year after adjustment in respect of the deferred charge of \$42,188 referred to in paragraphs 5 and 12 was \$61,989 higher than that of 1933. It is noteworthy that the Expenditure of 1934 was nevertheless some \$260,000 less than that of the year 1929.

35. There were no variations of any importance between the actual expenditure and the original approved departmental estimates. The following comments which should be read with Appendix 1B. may, however, be of interest.

36. The largest saving, viz., \$12,941 occurred under the head *Public Debt Charges*. This was principally due to the fact that the new loans raised during the year were secured on more advantageous terms than had been anticipated when the estimate was framed.

37. Under *Wireless Telegraphs* there was a saving of \$8,610 which was due to the transfer of the service to the Cables and Wireless, Ltd., to which reference has already been made in paragraph 26.

38. Under *Pensions and Gratuities* there was a saving of \$9,842 on the appropriation for the year. The following table shows the additions made to the permanent pension list during the year:—

Classification.	No. of Officers.	Annual Pension.	Lump Sum Gratuity.
Public Officers	16	\$ 9,283	\$ 32,824*
Teachers	16	3,472	...
Police	12	2,377	9,838
Militia	1	97	...
Total	45	\$ 15,229	\$ 42,662

* In addition to this amount, lump sum payments totalling \$8,200 were made to the personal representatives of deceased public officers, of whom three died during the year.

On the other hand 27 pensioners in receipt of a total annual pension of \$13,870 died during the year, the net result at the close of the year being an increase of \$1,359 in the required annual appropriation under these classifications.

39. The only large excess—\$47,968—occurred under the head *Transport and Harbours Department*. This was principally due to the deferred capital charge of \$42,188 from 1933. The report of the Department which has already been issued deals fully with the variations in its revenue and expenditure and the effect on its net receipts.

40. The variations between the actual expenditure and the estimates under the Heads *Colonial Development Fund Schemes* and *Unemployment and Flood Relief Works* are shown as excesses but should not be regarded as such, all expenditure having been kept within the authorised provision. In the case of works financed from the Colonial Development Fund, the precise requirements in respect of approved schemes were not known when the Annual Estimate was prepared and in the case of Unemployment and Flood Relief Works considerable increases and variations were introduced during the year as a result of the floods.

41. The provision for unemployment relief works in the 1934 estimates was shown under two Heads:—

LI.—Imperial Grant—Unemployment Relief Works \$32,017.

LII.—Imperial Loan-in-Aid—Unemployment Relief Works \$130,000.

42. Head LI. related to the estimated unexpended balance of the grant of £36,000—\$172,800 made by the Imperial Government for unemployment relief works in respect of the United Kingdom financial year 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934. The actual balance was \$34,619 and this was fully expended during the year.

43. Head LII. represented the estimate for unemployment relief works for the remainder of the year 1934, i.e., 1st April to 31st December, 1934. In view of the position created by the floods the estimate under this Head was increased from \$130,000 to \$307,200 (£64,000)—an increase of \$177,200, i.e., the balance of the Vote of \$480,000 (£100,000) which had been provided in the United Kingdom esti-

mates for 1933-34 as financial assistance for British Guiana and which was still available.

44. Head LII was replaced in the estimate by a new Head styled "Imperial Loan-in-Aid—Unemployment and Flood Relief Works," the total provision of \$307,200 being allocated in terms of Legislative Council Resolution No. VIII. of 26th April, 1934.

45. Later in the year, the Secretary of State approved of a request by Government that the unappropriated balance of approximately \$21,400 remaining on deposit from loan-in-aid receipts from the Imperial Government to equate the Colony's budget to the end of 1932 should also be made available for the purpose.

46. The total actual expenditure on these works during 1934 amounted to \$309,257. In view of the very wide area over which this expenditure was spread it has been considered necessary to prepare for permanent record a complete detailed statement of the expenditure which will be published as a Legislative Council Paper.

II.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

BALANCE SHEET.

47. Analysis of the Balance Sheet (Appendix II Statement (1)) discloses the following position at the close of the year:—

<i>Balance held on Loan Account</i> ...		\$ 37,815	
<i>Surplus and Reserves—</i>			
Balance on Surplus and Deficit Account			406,597
<i>Borrowings—</i>			
Imperial Government—Advance for Fixed Working Capital ...	\$ 480,000		
Crown Agents' Joint Colonial Fund ...	609,600		1,089,600
			<hr/>
			\$ 1,534,012
<i>Disposal—</i>			
Cash Balances ...	\$ 498,113		
Barclays Bank—deposit against Loan interest payments due on 1st January, 1935 ...	132,462		
Unallocated Stores ...	215,171		
Advances pending the raising of a loan ...	471,400		
Advances in excess of Cash Deposits ...	216,866		\$ 1,534,012
			<hr/>

48. The balance of \$37,815 appearing under the Head "Loan Account" will be referred to later in this Report under "Public Debt."

49. The balance on Surplus and Deficit Account has already been explained earlier in this report. As stated, it is held for appropriation towards the deficit in the approved budget of the current year.

50. The fixed advance of \$480,000 from the Imperial Government provides the working capital necessary to finance requirements in the form of current cash and unallocated stores balances and outstanding advances due to Government.

51. The indebtedness to the Crown Agents represents borrowings pending the raising of a loan to cover advances to the Sea Defence Board against expenditure in progress on sea defence construction works. The expenditure incurred and immediately in prospect at the close of the year amounted to \$652,400 as approved by Legislative Council Resolution No. XIII. of 31st January, 1935.

52. Of the amount of \$498,113 shown in the table above under "Cash Balances" a sum of \$200,000 was held on special interest-earning deposit with the local banks. This comparatively large accumulation of cash in the Colony is, of course, explained by the necessity for funds to be promptly available to cover the cost of the urgent sea defence works in progress referred to in the preceding paragraph.

53. The item "Unallocated Stores" appears at an unusually high figure. This is due to advance purchases of cement and other material for the sea defence works and of rails, fittings, etc., in connection with renewals and new works to be undertaken by the Transport and Harbours Department.

54. The item "Advances pending the raising of a loan" comprises \$446,428, being the amount actually advanced to the Sea Defence Board at 31st December, 1934, and a balance of \$24,972 brought forward on this account from 1932 representing a portion of the redemption of 6% bonds effected in that year that could not be met from loan funds owing to the exhaustion of the loan raised under Ordinance No. 11 of 1929. The disposal of this balance is explained in paragraph 83 under "Public Debt."

SPECIAL COLONY FUNDS.

55. The following special Colony Funds are included in the Balance Sheet under "Deposits for Investment":—

Immigration Fund	...	...	\$ 455,134
Colonization Fund	...	...	873,681
5% Loan Stamp Duty Account	...	...	109,278

56. *Immigration Fund.*—This Fund is held for the purpose of meeting the cost of repatriation to India of those immigrants who are entitled to free or assisted back passages at the expense of the Colony. Details of the transactions of the Fund are recorded in Appendices VIII. and IX.

57. At the commencement of the year the balance at credit of the Fund was \$430,163.91. Receipts during the year totalled \$27,546.40 including sums of \$693.54 and \$10,174.39 representing respectively, gains on sales of investments and appreciation in the market value of investments on 31st December, 1934. Expenditure for the same period amounted to \$2,576.15.

58. Of the balance of \$455,134.16 at credit of the Fund at the close of the year, \$441,839.20 was held in investments, the remainder being held in cash. A sum of \$9,600 was invested in January, 1935.

59. No Return Ship to India was despatched during 1934.

60. *Colonization Fund.*—This Fund is free from liability but its application is limited by law to the financing of unindentured immigration into the Colony. The transactions of the Fund are recorded in Appendix X.

61. At the commencement of the year the balance at credit of the Fund was \$813,673. Receipts credited during the year totalled \$61,175. There was withdrawn from the Fund a sum of \$1,167 being the excess of payments over receipts in respect of the Bush Lot Land Settlement Scheme and Essequibo properties.

62. Of the balance of \$873,681 at credit of the Fund at the close of the year \$856,889 was held in investments and the remainder in cash.

63. The 5% *Loan Stamp Duty Account* is a fund established in 1929 by an appropriation from the proceeds of the loan raised under Loan Ordinance No. 11 of 1929. Its object is to provide for United Kingdom stamp duty charges on transfers of the stocks issued in respect of this loan. The Fund had, however, been earmarked for realisation in accordance with the decision to appropriate all general

funds in order to reduce borrowing from the Imperial Government to cover budget deficits and, in 1933, a partial realisation was effected to the extent of \$78,952 which sum was retained on deposit pending transfer to Revenue in 1934. The matter was subsequently reconsidered and a decision taken that having regard to the source of the fund the proposed appropriation to Revenue was unsuitable. The account has accordingly been reinstated and is to be maintained for its original purpose. The re-transfer of the sum withdrawn in 1933 was made on the closing of the accounts in December, 1934, and the fund consequently appears in the Balance Sheet as under-invested by this amount. Adjustment will be effected in the current year by the purchase of the required investments.

IMPERIAL ASSISTANCE.

64. Apart from Colonial Development Fund loans and grants there have been received from the Imperial Government between 1931 and 1934 sums totalling \$3,436,178. Of this amount \$1,256,978 represents free grants for Unemployment Relief Works appropriated to Revenue for this purpose during 1931-1934. The remaining \$2,179,200 has been issued as loan-in-aid, granted on terms to be prescribed by the Imperial Treasury. Of the loan-in-aid receipts \$1,370,600 was appropriated to revenue during 1931-1932 in liquidation of budget deficits and \$309,257 for Unemployment and Flood Relief Works in 1934; \$480,000 is held as an advance for fixed working capital and, as already explained, is shown as a liability in the Balance Sheet represented by current assets. The balance of \$19,343 is included under the Head "Deposits" and is held against expenditure which is being incurred during the current year on the completion of Unemployment and Flood Relief Works authorised during 1934 but which were still in progress at the close of the year.

DEPOSITS.

65. Details of the Deposit Accounts will be found in Appendices III. and III.A.

66. The Special Colony Funds have already been commented on. The following new accounts opened during the year are of interest:—

67. *Carnegie Corporation Grant*, \$19,370.—This amount is the unexpended balance of a grant of \$25,616 (the equivalent of \$27,000 U.S.A. currency) received from the Carnegie Corporation to cover the cost of reconstruction of the wings of the Carnegie Free Library Building to enable the Museum of the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society to be housed on the upper floor. The work is in progress and the fund is kept invested pending its utilization.

68. *Museum Association Grant*, \$2,400.—This amount is a grant by the Museum Association to be used in paying for the services of a trained Curator for the local Museum for one year and for providing new apparatus.

69. The largest item under "Deposits for Investment" is the account of the Post Office Savings Bank representing the total of the balances at credit of depositors in the Bank. It is noteworthy that this account has increased from \$1,652,356 at 31st December, 1929, to \$2,067,267 at the close of 1934.

ADVANCES.

70. The details of Advances are shown in Appendix IV. The principal items are commented upon below.

71. *Advances to Local Authorities through the Local Government Board*.—The amount outstanding on this account at 31st December, 1933, was \$54,689 due by 34 Authorities. One advance was made during the year, namely, a loan of \$1,125 to Bush Lot Country District for improvement of internal drainage and fencing of cultivation areas. Repayments totalled \$8,463 leaving outstanding at the close of the

year a balance of \$47,351 of which instalments amounting to \$18,290 were overdue. The Authorities in default of instalment repayments number twenty-two.

72. *Funded Loans: Villages.*—These loans represent a consolidation of the liabilities to Government of the Villages concerned including arrears in connection with the Coastal Drainage Schemes. The balance outstanding at 31st December, 1933, was \$60,725. Repayments during the year totalled \$9,097 leaving \$51,628 outstanding at the close of the year. The repayment instalments and interest due during 1934 in respect of these loans were duly met with but two exceptions, namely, Buxton and Friendship—\$1,010 and Victoria—\$643.

73. *Drainage Areas—Annual Charges (Maintenance Expenses)*—The balance outstanding on this account at 31st December, 1933, was \$56,122. Advances during the year totalled \$24,288 while recoveries amounted to \$27,122 leaving a balance of \$53,288 outstanding at the close of the year. Considerable difficulty is being experienced by the Director of Public Works, through whom these advances are made, in effecting recoveries and it is recognized that in the case of certain areas complete recovery will prove to be impossible. The position is being investigated.

74. Recoveries from Local Authorities during 1934 were assisted by the liquidation of the "Local Government Board Investment Account"—a fund established by the Board some years ago to secure suitable investment of dormant cash balances. The accumulated interest earned by the fund amounted to \$16,589 which was distributed among 111 Local Authorities. Of this sum \$8,943 was utilised in reduction of liabilities due to Government.

75. *Advances to Co-operative Credit Banks.*—The outstanding loans at 31st December, 1934, amounted to \$26,246. The amount advanced to these Banks was \$69,178 of which \$42,932 has already been repaid. Overdue instalments at the close of the year amounted to \$416 of which \$317 has since been paid.

76. The position of these advances is regarded as satisfactory except as regards the Mahaica-Supply and Eldorado banks. These two Banks are in a moribund condition and it is proposed to seek authority to write off the balances due by them amounting to \$3,394.

77. *Personal Advances to Public Officers.*—These advances are made to assist Public Officers to take vacation leave out of the Colony. The conditions governing repayment were revised during the year and now provide for recovery by instalments within two years from the date of the officer's return from leave.

78. *Advance made on the security of Mortgage on land \$3,000.*—No payment was made during the year in respect of the debt due by R. Bacchus which is secured by Mortgage on Pln. Taymouth Manor. The matter is in the hands of the Crown Solicitor.

79. *Colonial Development Fund.*—\$120,172—This balance represents the excess of actual expenditure incurred during the year on works in progress financed by the Colonial Development Fund over the sums received from the Fund. The amount was covered by an issue made in January, 1935.

PUBLIC DEBT AND LOAN ACCOUNTS.

80. The Public Debt, Loan Expenditure, and Sinking Fund balances are summarized in Statement (3) Appendix II. Details are contained in Appendices V., VI., VII. and VII.A.

81. At 31st December, 1933, the Colony's Funded Debt amounted to \$22,187,537. During the year the following redemptions were effected:—

<i>Loan Ordinance No. 6 of 1916—</i>			
1st January, 1934. 6% Bonds	...	\$ 963,600	
<i>Loan Ordinance No. 6 of 1886—</i>			
1st February, 1934.—3% Stock	...	1,200,000	\$ 2,163,600
			<hr/>
and the following Loans raised:—			\$20,023,937
<i>Under Loan Ordinance No. 11 of 1929—</i>			
2nd May, 1934	...	841,920	
£175,400 3% Stock at £96 per cent. was issued by the Crown Agents for the Colonies in London for a term of 35 years with the option of redemption at par on or after 1st May, 1959. The net proceeds after meeting expenses of issue amounted to \$804,465.			
<i>Under Loan Ordinance No. 8 of 1934—</i>			
1st April, 1934	...	216,068	
£45,014. 1s. 9d. 3% Stock at par was issued by the Crown Agents for the Colonies in London on 3rd April, 1934, for a term of 11 years. The net proceeds after meeting the expenses of issue amounted to \$215,527			
			<hr/>
making a total Funded Debt outstanding of			\$21,081,925
<i>Add</i> Loans from the Colonial Development Fund amounting to \$569,505 (of which \$223,773 was received during the year)		...	569,505
			<hr/>
making a total Public Debt liability at 31st December, 1934, of ...		...	\$21,651,430
exclusive of the liability in respect of the outstanding Railway Permanent Annuities and Perpetual Stock involving an annual charge of \$84,378.			

82. The Sinking Funds for the redemption of the Public Debt totalled \$2,973,642, the investments held having a mean market value of \$3,223,999 at 31st December, 1934.

83. The \$963,600 6% Bonds redeemed on 1st January, 1934, were those of the 16th and 18th issues under Ordinance No. 6 of 1916, the holders of which had not accepted the offer of conversion to 4% made during 1933 when notice was given that the option to redeem would be exercised. A sum of \$159,287 being the proportion of the Sinking Fund applicable to these bonds was withdrawn therefrom and used for the redemption, the balance of \$804,313 being met from the proceeds of the 3% loan of £175,400 at 96 raised on 2nd May, 1934. It is proposed to raise by the sale of additional 3% stock a further sum of \$14,972 to cover the outstanding advance of \$24,972 in respect of the 1932 redemption—less \$10,000 withdrawn from the sinking fund and held on deposit.—See paragraph 54.

84. The \$1,200,000 3% Stock redeemed on 1st February, 1934, comprised two loans of £150,000 and £100,000 raised in 1898 and 1901 respectively and due to mature in 1945, with the right of optional redemption from 1923. The sum available in the appropriate Sinking Fund was \$984,473 and the deficiency of \$215,527 was met from the proceeds of the 3% loan of £45,014 raised at par on 1st April, 1934.

85. The proportion of the Public Debt representing loans made by the Central Government to Local Authorities which is recoverable from such bodies amounts to \$4,128,684. These loans comprise the recoverable proportion of the expenditure on the Georgetown Sewerage and Water Supply Schemes, the Coastal Drainage Schemes, and the Canals Polder Drainage Scheme, together with loans to the Vlissingen Proprietors (Georgetown) and to the Sea Defence Board.

86. The cost of construction of the sea defence works of a permanent character executed and in progress since 1933 is charged as an advance to the Sea Defence Board in terms of section 17 (2) of the Sea Defence Ordinance, 1933. From the loan of \$120,000 raised in 1933 an advance of \$30,000 was made to the Board in that year. A further sum of \$52,185 was advanced in 1934 leaving a balance in hand of \$37,815 on this loan. The advances to the Board to defray the cost of the extensive emergency and reconstruction works necessitated by the serious breaches which occurred during the year are being met, as already explained, by temporary borrowing from the Crown Agents' Joint Colonial Fund pending the raising of a further loan. It is proposed to raise one loan in London to meet all the extraordinary expenditure on sea defence and on other public works recommended by the Floods Investigation Committee.

87. Up to the close of 1934 there had been charged to the Colonial Development Fund for the financing of approved schemes a sum of \$708,017 of which \$138,512 is in the form of free grants and \$569,505 in the form of loans. Further loans from the Fund amounting to \$287,914 are receivable in respect of authorised works in progress at 31st December, 1934.

88. In the Report for the year 1933 special emphasis was laid on the burden of the considerable portion of the public debt represented by the £1,000,000 1942-72 5½% Loan and the £2,090,000 1949-69 5% Loan on which rates of interest exceeding the current cost of money are payable. It was pointed out that it is unfortunate that by reason of the terms of the loans Government is precluded for some years to come from taking any action having for its object the reduction of the relatively high interest charges payable on these loans raised in the United Kingdom. The matter is mentioned here again because during the year it was the subject of discussion in the Legislative Council, and was ventilated in the newspapers, and many novel but ineffectual suggestions were put forward as a means of securing the much desired relief. No financial operation can, of course, be devised which would achieve this result and at the same time maintain inviolate the conditions on which the loans were raised. British Guiana is not singular in the Empire in this respect and it is possible that the subject may be approached from a wider Imperial angle. In the meantime, however, no independent action by this Colony is possible.

III.

DEPARTMENTAL.

89. The Colonial Treasurer, Hon. T. Millard, C.M.G., acted as Colonial Secretary from 8th May to 10th June, and was absent on vacation and special leave during the remainder of the year. The selection of Mr. Millard for appointment as Colonial Secretary as successor to Sir Crawford Douglas-Jones has since been announced. While the Treasury staff regret that his promotion will result in the loss of his services to the Treasury, it is particularly gratifying to them that his services in his higher sphere of office are to be retained in the Colony.

90. Mr. M. K. Khan, Class II Clerk was promoted during the year to be a Class I Clerk in the Official Receiver's Office. The vacant Class II post was transferred to the Department of Lands and Mines in order to enable an officer of that Depart-

ment to receive promotion without transfer, and a new Class III post was substituted in the Treasury to which Mr. E. A. Jack, Probationer, was appointed. Mr. Jack's post has been filled by the appointment of Mr. C. H. Da Silva.

91. During the year two Treasury officers were seconded for special duty in other Departments—Mr. C. A. Lashley, Class III Clerk to act as Accounting Officer of the Department of Agriculture and Mr. A. A. Learmond, Probationer, to act in the Secretariat.

92. Apart from the Colonial Treasurer, one officer was on vacation leave during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

E. F. McDAVID,
Colonial Treasurer (Acting).

The Honourable
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

APPENDICES.

1934.

APPENDIX
BRITISH GUIANA ANNUAL
Statement showing the total Receipts

RECEIPTS.	Amount Estimated.	Actual Receipts.	More than Estimated.	Less than Estimated
HEADS OF REVENUE.				
Balance at 31st December, 1933	...	\$ 946,949 78		
I. Customs	\$ 2,458,000	\$ 2,628,808 04	\$ 170,808 04	...
II. Excise and Licences	975,420	987,532 94	12,112 94	...
III. Internal Revenue	397,830	447,249 30	49,419 30	...
IV. Fees of Court or Office, etc.	181,602	198,456 83	16,854 83	...
V. Post Office, Telegraphs and Telephones	181,402	209,960 14	28,558 14	...
VA. Wireless	8,000	3,244 07	...	\$ 4,755 93
VI. Rents	48,100	38,759 84	...	9,340 16
VII. Forests, Lands and Mines	111,360	145,876 68	34,516 68	...
VIII. Interest	261,000	260,424 10	...	575 90
IX. Refunds of Loans made by the Colony	38,560	34,063 88	...	4,496 12
X. Miscellaneous	54,202	59,499 87	5,297 87	...
	\$ 4,715,476	\$ 5,013,875 69	\$ 317,567 80	\$ 19,168 11
XI. Sale of Crown Lands	1,400	3,447 36	2,047 36	...
XII. Sale of Colony Lands	300	300 55	9 55	...
XIII. Premiums on Grants, Leases, &c.	5	427 00	422 00	...
XIV. Salary Abatements	75,000	60,959 49	...	14,040 51
Extraordinary General Revenue Receipts	404,288	428,687 65	22,399 55	...
Total Colony Revenue	\$ 5,198,469	\$ 5,507,706 64	\$ 342,446 26	\$ 33,208 62
Colonial Development Fund	116,067	\$ 254,024 34	137,957 34	...
Imperial Grant—Unemployment Relief Works	32,017	31,618 63	2,601 63	...
Imperial Loan-in-aid—Unemployment and Flood Relief Works	130,000	309,257 37	179,257 37	...
Grand Total Revenue	\$ 5,476,553	\$ 6,105,606 98	\$ 662,262 60	\$ 33,208 62
OTHER MATTERS OF ACCOUNT.				
Advances	\$ 1,781,870 58			
Advances pending the raising of a Loan	2,450,411 61			
Imprests	48,457 39			
Deposits	4,905,949 74			
Deposits for Investment	1,527,030 84			
Deposits Invested	878,377 50			
Public Debt Funded:—				
Stockholders	\$ 841,920 00			
Loan Expenditure	439,841 29			
Sinking Fund	415,092 92			
Sinking Fund—Investment Account 1,†	33,188 65			
Redemption of Bonds	963,600 00			
Redemption of Inscribed Stock	1 200,000 00	5,793,642 86		
Remittances	3,599,189 72			
Advances by Crown Agents from Joint Colonial Fund	1,718,400 00			
Trustees of Sinking Funds	2 457,045 94			
Unallocated Stores Account—				
Colonial Transport Service	1 038 43			
Public Works Department	194,085 55			
General Account—Investments for Realization	10,500 00	25,366,000 16		
Balance brought down	...	946,949 78		
Total	...	\$ 32,418,556 92	...	...

I.

ABSTRACT ACCOUNT, 1934.
and Payments in the Year 1934.

PAYMENTS.		Amount Appropriated.	Actual Payments.	Excesses.	Savings.
HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.					
I.	Governor	\$ 29,656 00	\$ 29,635 89	...	\$ 20 11
II.	Legislature	4,526 00	5,714 29	\$ 1,188 29	...
III.	Colonial Secretary	34,427 00	29,768 12	...	4,658 88
III (a).	Archives and Stationery	6,360 00	6,106 61	...	253 39
III (b).	District Administration Headquarters	7,094 00	6,276 44	...	817 56
IV.	District Administration	88,604 00	86,485 06	...	2,115 94
V.	Audit Office	25,632 00	26,044 34	412 34	...
VI.	Treasury	39,074 00	37,852 22	...	1,191 78
VI (a).	Income Tax Office	9,790 00	9,650 01	...	139 99
VI (b).	Currency Commissioners' Office	5,432 00	6,834 75	1,402 75	...
VII.	Customs	81,965 00	81,613 00	...	337 00
VIII.	Lands and Mines	60,471 00	58,614 62	...	1,856 48
VIII (a).	B.G.-Brazil Boundary Commission	10,944 00	10,254 97	...	689 03
IX.	Forest Department	29,610 00	30,358 65	748 65	...
X.	Transport and Harbours Department	130,907 00	178,875 79	47,968 79	...
XI.	Registration of Births, etc.	8,780 00	8,766 43	...	13 57
XI (a).	Immigration and Repatriation	6,098 00	5,767 22	...	330 78
XII.	Supreme Court	47,802 00	53,015 92	5,213 92	...
XIII.	Law Officers	16,357 00	16,891 94	534 94	...
XIV.	Magistrates	55,566 00	67,199 07	1,643 07	...
XV.	Official Receiver's Office	11,670 00	11,768 79	98 79	...
XVI.	Police	418,811 00	418,334 62	23 62	...
XVII.	Fire Protection	56,784 00	55,282 15	...	1,501 85
XVIII.	Prisons	52,328 00	53,773 39	1,445 39	...
XIX.	Ministers of Religion	17,832 00	17,331 64	...	36
XX.	Poor	111,400 00	110,065 08	...	1,344 92
XXI.	Medical	139,534 00	139,228 42	...	305 58
XXII.	Bacteriological	7,768 00	7,560 78	...	207 22
XXIII.	X-Ray	6,292 00	5,902 48	...	389 52
XXIV.	Hospitals and Dispensaries	333,931 00	336,253 04	2,322 04	...
XXV.	Government Public Health	49,891 00	46,844 70	...	3,046 30
XXVI.	Education Department	377,550 00	377,549 87	...	13
XXVII.	Queen's College	33,286 00	29,789 01	...	3,496 99
XXVIII.	Industrial School	16,355 00	14,033 74	...	2,321 26
XXIX.	Post Office	154,197 00	146,647 34	...	7,649 66
XXX.	Telephones and Telegraphs	69,201 00	68,362 18	...	838 82
XXXI.	Government Electrical Inspectors Department	5,613 00	5,486 89	...	126 11
XXXII.	Wireless Telegraphs	26,025 00	17,414 49	...	8,610 51
XXXIII.	Savings Bank Branch	13,332 00	13,373 96	41 96	...
XXXIV.	Department of Agriculture	115,492 00	113,811 33	...	1,680 67
XXXV.	Government Analyst's Department	9,107 00	9,093 01	...	13 99
XXXVI.	Militia	25,193 00	23,704 34	...	1,488 66
XXXVII.	Pensions and Gratuities	439,642 00	429,799 95	...	9,842 05
XXXVIII.	Subventions—Municipal	99,204 00	97,114 46	...	2,089 54
XXXIX.	Subventions other than Municipal	84,956 00	85,422 02	466 02	...
XL.	Miscellaneous	130,797 00	133,077 87	2,280 87	...
XL I.	Public Debt Charges	1,179,627 00	1,166,685 80	...	12,941 20
XL II.	Director of Public Works and Sea Defences	79,102 00	79,160 48	58 48	...
XL II (a).	Pure Water Supply Scheme	34,500 00	33,999 19	4,499 19	...
XL II I.	Public Works—Annually Recurrent	62,295 00	64,699 06	2,494 06	...
XL IV.	Roads, Rivers, Creeks and Portages	168,800 00	172,137 74	3,337 74	...
XL V.	Sea Defences	56,113 00	56,113 00	...	...
		\$ 5,085,113 00	\$ 5,090,974 06	\$ 76,130 91	\$ 70,319 85
XL VI.	Roads—Extraordinary	43,010 00	41,970 22	...	1,039 78
XL VII.	Public Works—Extraordinary	42,635 00	44,519 14	1,884 14	...
XL VIII.	Telegraphs and Telephones—Extraordinary	2,250 00	2,108 64	...	141 36
XL IX.	The War	8,975 00	8,674 82	...	400 18
	Total Colony Expenditure	\$ 5,181,983 00	\$ 5,188,146 88	\$ 78,065 05	\$ 71,901 17
L.	Colonial Development Fund Schemes	116,067 00	254,024 34	137,957 34	...
L I.	Imperial Grant—Unemployment Relief Works	32,017 00	34,618 63	2,601 63	...
L II.	Imperial Loan in Aid—Unemployment and Flood Relief Works	130,000 00	309,257 37	179,257 37	...
	Grand Total Expenditure	\$ 5,460,067 00	\$ 5,786,047 22	\$ 397,881 39	\$ 71,901 17
OTHER MATTERS OF ACCOUNT.					
	Advances	\$ 1,864,850 10			
	Advances pending the raising of a Loan	2,896,840 50			
	Imprests	57,735 76			
	Deposits	5,466,911 59			
	Deposits for Investment	1,011,785 43			
	Deposits Invested	1,315,042 45			
	Public Debt Funded:—				
	Bondholders	\$ 963,600 00			
	Stockholders	1,200,000 00			
	Loan Expenditure	1,333,946 29			
	Sinking Fund	1,008,368 93			
	Sinking Fund Investment Account	1,337,181 26	5,843,096 48		
	Remittances		3,600,903 90		
	Advances by Crown Agents from Joint Colonial Fund		1,430,400 00		
	Trustees of Sinking Funds		2,459,777 32		
	Unallocated Stores Accounts—				
	Colonial Transport Service	2,314 24			
	Public Works Departments	216,004 81			
	General Account—Investments for realization		26,165,662 58		
	Balance at 31st December, 1934		466,847 12		
	Total		\$ 32,418,556 92		

E. F. McDAVID,
Colonial Treasurer (Acting).

STATEMENT OF DISTRIBUTION OF BALANCES AT 31st DECEMBER, 1934.

	Dr.	Cr.
BARCLAYS BANK—		
Balance at Bank	\$ 72,987 99	
Cheques outstanding		\$ 3,490 63
Amounts brought to account by Treasury and not by Bank	28 00	
Amounts brought to account by Bank and not by Treasury		
ROYAL BANK OF CANADA—		
Balance at Bank	145,284 61	
Cheques outstanding		15,336 12
Amounts brought to account by Treasury and not by Bank	94 85	
Amounts brought to account by Bank and not by Treasury		44 84
TREASURY CASH	29,744 30	
POSTMASTER GENERAL—		
Barclays Bank—Balance at Bank	12,177 50	
Amounts brought to account by Post Office and not by Bank		
Cheques outstanding		1,715 91
Cash—District Offices	\$ 10,297 33	
Cash—General Post Office	3,986 28	
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS AND SEA DEFENCES—		
Barclays Bank—Balance at Bank	28,433 39	
Cheques outstanding		23,868 14
Cash in hands of District Engineers, &c.	7,502 89	
NORTH WESTERN DISTRICT—		
Royal Bank of Canada—Balance at Bank	17 84	
Cheques outstanding		
Cash	3,137 22	
CROWN AGENTS—		
Balance in Hand		2,389 44
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—		
Barclays Bank	100,000 00	
Royal Bank of Canada	100,000 00	
Balance on Colonial Treasurer's Account		466,847 12
	\$ 513,692 20	\$ 513,692 20

E. F. McDAVID,
Colonial Treasurer (Acting).

APPENDIX I (A).

Statement of Revenue in the year 1934, under Sub-heads as compared with the Estimates.

	Estimated Revenue, 1934.	Actual Revenue.	Over the Estimate.	Under the Estimate.
I. CUSTOMS—				
1. <i>Ad Valorem</i> Duties ...	\$ 570,000 00	\$ 639,524 83	\$ 69,524 83	...
2. Specific Duties (excluding Wines, Spirits and Malts) ...	1,420,000 00	1,499,878 93	79,878 93	...
3. Specific Duties (Wines, Spirits Malts) ...	160,000 00	181,130 87	21,130 87	...
4. Bonded Warehouses ...	18,000 00	18,387 27	387 27	...
5. Miscellaneous (also Collected by Customs)	35,000 00	36,294 66	1,294 66	...
6. Export Tax ...	45,000 00	41,079 95	...	\$ 3,920 05
7. Bill of Entry Tax ...	210,000 00	212,511 58	2,511 58	...
	\$ 2,458,000 00	\$ 2,628,808 04	\$ 174,728 09	\$ 3,920 05
Deduct under the Estimate ...	...	...	3,920 05	...
Net over the Estimate ...	...	...	\$ 170,808 04	...
II. EXCISE AND LICENCES—				
1. Rum Duty ...	\$ 465,000 00	\$ 469,845 54	\$ 4,845 54	...
2. Distillery Tax on Rum ...	4,000 00	6,731 53	2,731 53	...
3. Retail Spirit Shop Licences ...	52,410 00	51,733 43	...	\$ 676 57
4. Bitters and Cordials ...	14,800 00	15,766 37	966 37	...
5. Licences, Hotel and Tavern ...	4,380 00	3,856 00	...	474 00
6. Licences, Liquor Store ...	1,700 00	1,750 00	50 00	...
7. Licences, Auctioneers ...	430 00	230 00	...	200 00
8. Licences, Various ...	219,200 00	231,563 03	12,363 03	...
9. Matches ...	20,000 00	21,061 25	1,061 25	...
10. Commissaries' Fees ...	7,400 00	7,759 94	359 94	...
11. Sugar Duty ...	150,000 00	163,861 38	13,861 38	...
12. Licences, Wireless Receiving Sets ...	150 00	140 00	...	10 00
Licences, Copra Products Ordinance, 1933 ...	...	90 00	90 00	...
13. Edible Oils ...	36,000 00	12,959 47	...	23,040 53
Licences, Rice Factory ...	...	185 00	185 00	...
	\$ 975,420 00	\$ 987,532 94	\$ 36,514 04	\$ 24,401 10
Deduct under the Estimate ...	...	...	24,401 10	...
Net over the Estimate ...	...	...	\$ 12,112 94	...
III. INTERNAL REVENUE—(NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED)—				
1. Stamp Duties ...	\$ 40,000 00	\$ 35,592 94	...	\$ 4,407 06
2. Estate Duty ...	14,000 00	67,967 70	53,967 70	...
3. Auction Duty ...	1,200 00	1,897 68	697 68	...
4. Money-Lenders' Ordinance ...	130 00	155 00	25 00	...
5. Acreeage Tax ...	18,900 00	18,787 85	...	112 15
6. Entertainment Tax ...	13,600 00	17,027 63	3,427 63	...
7. Duty on Transports and Mortgages ...	10,000 00	10,153 43	153 43	...
8. Income Tax ...	300,000 00	295,667 07	...	4,332 93
	\$ 397,830 00	\$ 447,249 30	\$ 58,271 44	\$ 8,852 14
Deduct under the Estimate ...	...	...	8,852 14	...
Net over the Estimate ...	...	...	\$ 49,419 30	...
IV. FEES OF COURT OR OFFICE, ETC.—				
1. Fines and Seizures ...	\$ 25,000 00	\$ 31,014 70	\$ 6,014 70	...
2. Bailiffs' Commission ...	120 00	117 91	...	2 09
3. Canje Bridge ...	750 00	1,149 00	399 00	...
4. Registration of Births & Deaths ...	400 00	448 54	48 54	...
5. Boat Regulations ...	20 00	25 00	5 00	...
6. Official Receiver ...	9,000 00	7,810 56	...	1,189 44
7. Registrar ...	35,000 00	42,190 96	7,190 96	...
8. Government Laboratory ...	250 00	678 60	428 60	...
9. Queen's College ...	6,850 00	7,964 00	1,304 00	...
10. Registration of Motor Cars ...	2,000 00	2,343 90	343 90	...
11. Affidavit Fees ...	1,000 00	1,000 50	50	...
12. Crown Costs Recovered ...	1,800 00	5,148 66	3,348 66	...
13. Prisons ...	200 00	357 51	157 51	...
14. Hospitals, Asylums and Dispensaries ...	40,000 00	33,484 64	...	6,515 36
15. Industrial School ...	2,000 00	1,734 74	...	265 26
16. Alms House ...	500 00	620 34	120 34	...
17. Agricultural Department ...	1,400 00	3,711 55	2,311 55	...
18. Botanic Gardens ...	500 00	493 09	...	6 91
19. Sale of Quinine ...	1,400 00	1,347 94	...	52 06
20. Police ...	6,280 00	6,593 91	313 91	...
21. Militia ...	130 00	67 53	...	62 47
22. Public Works Department ...	10,000 00	18,491 32	8,491 32	...
23. Sale of Official Publications ...	2,900 00	2,598 18	...	301 82
24. Fire Brigade ...	580 00	560 00	...	...
25. Rice Grading Fees ...	6,000 00	2,881 37	...	3,118 63
26. Sundry Reimbursements ...	8,000 00	8,974 53	974 53	...
27. Local Government Board ...	530 00	514 90	...	15 10
28. Audit Fees ...	1,670 00	1,839 61	169 61	...
29. Visiting Fees, Port Health Officer ...	200 00	256 50	56 50	...
30. Tolls, Kupununi Cattle Trail ...	5,000 00	1,675 30	...	3,324 70
Carried forward ...	\$ 169,260 00	\$ 186,085 29	\$ 31,679 13	\$ 14,853 84

APPENDIX I (A).—(CONTINUED).

	Estimated Revenue, 1934.	Actual Revenue.	Over the Estimate.	Under the Estimate.
Brought forward ...	\$ 169,260 00	\$ 186,085 29	\$ 31,679 13	\$ 14,853 84
IV. FEES OF COURT OR OFFICE, ETC.—(CONTD.)—				
32. Education Department ...	150 00	834 87	684 87	...
31. Kilmarnock-Springlands Empolder (Tolls) ...	...	98 08	98 08	...
33. Rice Bond, Springlands ...	100 00	10 57	...	89 43
34. Boundary Commission ...	6,660 00	4,693 27	...	2,066 73
35. Commissioners of Currency ...	5,432 00	6,834 75	1,402 75	...
	\$ 181,602 00	\$ 198,456 83	\$ 33,861 83	\$ 17,010 00
Deduct under the Estimate ...	...	...	17,010 00	...
Net over the Estimate ...	...	...	\$ 16,854 83	...
V. POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES—				
1. Postal ...	\$ 116,000 00	\$ 140,874 14	\$ 24,874 14	...
2. Telegraphs ...	7,500 00	7,355 71	...	144 29
3. Telephones ...	54,000 00	55,587 70	1,587 70	...
4. Sale of Imperial Reply Coupons ...	2 00	3 25	1 25	...
5. Electric Inspections ...	900 00	1,270 80	370 80	...
6. Miscellaneous ...	3,000 00	4,868 54	1,868 54	...
	\$ 181,402 00	\$ 209,960 14	\$ 28,702 43	\$ 144 29
Deduct under the Estimate ...	...	...	144 29	...
Net over the Estimate ...	...	...	\$ 28,558 14	...
V. (a) WIRELESS ...	\$ 8,000 00	\$ 3,244 07	...	\$ 4,755 93
Net under the Estimate ...	...	...	...	\$ 4,755 93
VI. RENTS—				
1. Houses ...	\$ 10,000 00	\$ 7,496 79	...	\$ 2,503 21
2. Colony Lands ...	14,600 00	11,675 76	...	2,924 24
3. Crown Lands ...	23,500 00	19,587 29	...	3,912 71
	\$ 48,100 00	\$ 38,759 84	...	\$ 9,340 16
Net under the Estimate ...	...	...	...	\$ 9,340 16
VII. FORESTS, LANDS AND MINES—				
(a) FORESTS—				
1. Fees ...	\$ 1,500 00	\$ 1,234 60	...	\$ 265 40
2. Licences—Balata, Rubber, &c. ...	7,750 00	5,980 55	...	1,769 45
3. Do. Wood-cutting ...	4,000 00	4,671 50	671 50	...
4. Permissions ...	200 00	430 00	230 00	...
5. Royalty—Timber ...	26,000 00	33,169 51	7,169 51	...
6. Do. Balata, &c. ...	2,500 00	6,354 54	3,854 54	...
7. Do. Miscellaneous ...	70 00	71 97	1 97	...
8. Registration of Balata Labourers ...	400 00	422 88	22 88	...
(b) LANDS—				
1. Fees ...	6,500 00	6,962 01	462 01	...
2. Permissions ...	3,400 00	3,643 34	243 34	...
3. Registration of Labour ...	20 00	1 44	...	18 56
4. Miscellaneous ...	20 00	16 28	...	3 72
(c) MINES—				
1. Fees ...	1,000 00	2,760 77	1,760 77	...
2. Licences—Prospecting ...	4,000 00	5,655 00	1,655 00	...
3. Do. Claim (Gold) ...	4,500 00	8,275 00	3,775 00	...
4. Do. Do. (Precious Stones) ...	5,000 00	5,422 00	422 00	...
5. Mining Privileges ...	1,000 00	1,279 68	279 68	...
6. Exclusive Permissions ...	1,200 00	14,862 20	13,662 20	...
7. Concessions, Mining ...	2,200 00	2,092 74	...	107 26
8. Do. Dredging ...	225 00	141 88	...	83 12
9. Royalties, Gold ...	11,000 00	13,852 45	2,852 45	...
10. Miscellaneous ...	1,050 00	270 00	...	780 00
11. Registration of Mining Labourers ...	500 00	674 40	174 40	...
12. Royalty, Bauxite ...	6,300 00	6,386 12	86 12	...
13. Sale of Forfeited Claims ...	25 00	31 50	6 50	...
14. Royalty, Precious Stones ...	21,000 00	21,214 32	214 32	...
	\$ 111,360 00	\$ 145,876 68	\$ 37,544 19	\$ 3,027 51
Deduct under the Estimate ...	...	...	3,027 51	...
Net over the Estimate ...	...	...	\$ 34,516 68	...
VIII. INTEREST—				
1. General ...	\$ 11,800 00	\$ 24,541 89	\$ 12,741 89	...
2. Loans to Corporations ...	187,200 00	164,039 93	...	23,160 07
3. Post Office Savings Bank ...	62,000 00	71,842 28	9,842 28	...
	\$ 261,000 00	\$ 260,424 10	\$ 22,584 17	\$ 23,160 07
Deduct over the Estimate ...	...	...	...	22,584 17
Net under the Estimate ...	...	...	...	\$ 575 90

APPENDIX I (A).—(CONTINUED).

	Estimated Revenue 1934.	Actual Revenue.	Over the Estimate.	Under the Estimate.
IX. REFUNDS OF LOANS MADE BY THE COLONY ...	\$ 38,560 00	\$ 34,063 88	...	4,496 12
Net under the Estimate ...	...	...	...	\$ 4,496 12
X. MISCELLANEOUS—				
1. Private Surveys ...	5 00	6 67	1 67	...
2. Sundries ...	20,000 00	27,335 35	7,335 35	...
3. Currency Notes ...	8,860 00	7,845 99	...	1,014 01
4. Moiety to be paid by the Mayor and Town Council, Georgetown, towards fire protection ...	25,305 00	24,252 94	...	1,052 06
5. Sale of Savings Bank Pass Books ...	20 00	41 52	21 52	...
6. Fees in connection with telegraphic withdrawals from Post Office Savings Bank ...	12 00	17 40	5 40	...
	\$ 54,202 00	\$ 59,499 87	\$ 7,363 94	\$ 2,066 07
Deduct under the Estimate ...	...	...	\$ 2,066 07	...
Net over the Estimate ...	...	...	\$ 5,297 87	...
XI. SALE OF CROWN LANDS ...	\$ 1,400 00	\$ 3,447 36	\$ 2,047 36	...
Net over the Estimate ...	...	...	\$ 2,047 36	...
XII. SALE OF COLONY LANDS ...	\$ 300 00	\$ 309 55	\$ 9 55	...
Net over the Estimate ...	...	...	9 55	...
XIII. PREMIUMS ON GRANTS, LEASES, &c. ...	\$ 5 00	\$ 427 00	422 00	...
Net over the Estimate ...	...	...	\$ 422 00	...
XIV. SALARY ABATEMENTS ...	\$ 75,000 00	\$ 60,959 49	...	\$ 14,040 51
Net under the Estimate ...	...	...	...	\$ 14,040 51
EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL REVENUE RECEIPTS—				
1. Realised Reserves on Deposit at 31.12.33. \$ 417,119 17				
Additional Receipts in 1934—				
Colonial Steamers Replacement Fund ... \$ 15 00				
Post Office Savings Bank Depreciation Fund ... 300 00				315 00
	\$ 417,434 17			
Deduct Amount restored to 5% Loan Stamp Duty Account...	78,952 86			
	\$ 338,481 31			
Post Office Savings Bank Appreciation of Investments ... \$87,427 45				
Post Office Savings Bank—Gain on sale of Investments ... 2,778 79	90,206 24	244,988 00	428,687 55	183,699 55
	\$ 428,687 55			
2. Release from Sinking Fund—Loan Ord. 6 of 1916—on redemption of unconverted 6% Bonds, (16th and 18th Issues) ...	161,300 00	...	...	\$ 161,300 00
	\$ 406,288 00	\$ 428,687 55	\$ 183,699 55	\$ 161,300 00
Deduct under the Estimate ...	...	...	161,300 00	...
Net over the Estimate ...	...	...	21,399 55	...
TOTAL REVENUE ...	\$ 5,107,707 00	\$ 5,507,706 64	...	...
ESTIMATED REVENUE ...	5,198,469 00	...	...	...
Over the Estimate ...	\$ 309,238 00	...	...	...
COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND SCHEMES ...	\$ 116,067 00	254,024 34	137,957 34	...
IMPERIAL GRANT—UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF WORKS ...	32,017 00	34,618 63	2,601 63	...
IMPERIAL LOAN-IN-AID—UNEMPLOYMENT AND FLOOD RELIEF WORKS ...	130,000 00	309,257 37	179,257 37	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	\$ 6,105,606 98	...	...

APPENDIX I (B).

Statement of Expenditure in the Year 1934, under Sub-heads as compared with the Estimates.

(Uncovered Excesses marked * will be included in Final Supplementary Statement).

	Amount Appropriated, 1934.	Actual Expenditure.	Excesses.	Savings.	Supplementary Estimates, 1st, 2nd & 3rd
I. THE GOVERNOR—					
1. a-c Fixed Personal Emoluments ...	\$ 17,952 00	\$ 17,963 99	\$ 11 99	...	...
1. d-g Unfixed Personal Emoluments ...	9,594 00	9,931 69	...	\$ 472 31	\$ 80 00
OTHER CHARGES.					
2. Upkeep of Furniture, Plate, Linen, &c. ...	950 00	1,134 07	* 184 07	...	...
3. Transport on Official Visits ...	900 00	1,197 84	* 297 84	...	...
4. Stationery and Miscellaneous ...	350 00	297 30	...	52 70	...
5. Overtime of Clerical Staff ...	...	11 00	* 11 00	...	8 00
	\$ 29,656 00	\$ 29,635 89	\$ 504 90	\$ 525 01	\$ 88 00
Deduct over the Estimate ...	...	...	...	504 90	...
Net under the Estimate ...	...	...	...	\$ 20 11	...
II. LEGISLATURE—					
1. a-b Fixed Personal Emoluments ...	\$ 2,472 00	\$ 2,270 20	...	\$ 201 80	...
1. c Unfixed Personal Emoluments ...	230 00	685 13	\$ 455 13	...	\$ 486 30
OTHER CHARGES.					
2. Registration and Election Expenses ...	300 00	1,346 09	* 1,046 09	...	800 00
3. Debates, Reporting, Printing, Binding, &c. ...	1,000 00	1,000 00	...	...	...
4. Miscellaneous ...	100 00	90 84	...	9 16	...
5. Travelling Expenses and Subsistence Allowance of Elected Members of the Councils, etc. ...	400 00	298 03	...	101 97	...
6. Bicycle Allowance to Messenger ...	24 00	21 00	...	...	...
	\$ 4,526 00	\$ 5,714 29	\$ 1,501 29	\$ 312 93	\$ 1,286 30
Deduct under the Estimate ...	...	...	312 93	...	...
Net over the Estimate ...	...	...	\$ 1,188 29	...	...
III. COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE—					
1. a-g Fixed Personal Emoluments ...	\$ 26,640 00	\$ 25,164 80	...	\$ 1,475 20	...
1. h-k Unfixed Personal Emoluments ...	6,519 00	3,421 88	...	3,097 12	...
OTHER CHARGES.					
2. Miscellaneous ...	350 00	324 04	...	25 96	...
3. Library and Records ...	500 00	416 76	...	83 24	...
4. Uniform for Messengers ...	80 00	70 39	...	9 61	...
5. Travelling Expenses and Subsistence Allowance, Colonial Secretary ...	50 00	82 25	\$ 32 25	...	\$ 50 00
6. Bicycle allowances to 2 Messengers ...	48 00	48 00	...	...	...
Special Expenditure—					
7. Typewriters (2) ...	240 00	240 00	...	...	...
	\$ 34,427 00	\$ 29,768 12	\$ 32 25	\$ 4,691 13	\$ 50 00
Deduct over the Estimate ...	...	...	...	32 25	...
Net under the Estimate ...	...	...	...	\$ 4,658 88	...
III (a) ARCHIVES AND STATIONERY—					
1. a-b Unfixed Personal Emoluments ...	\$ 960 00	\$ 550 00	...	\$ 410 00	...
OTHER CHARGES.					
2. Stationery ...	4,700 00	4,947 63	\$ *247 63	...	\$ 15 00
3. Freight and Insurances ...	450 00	543 19	93 19	...	200 00
4. Miscellaneous ...	250 00	65 79	...	\$ 184 21	...
	\$ 6,360 00	\$ 6,106 61	\$ 340 82	\$ 594 21	\$ 215 00
Deduct over the Estimate ...	...	...	...	340 82	...
Net under the Estimate ...	...	...	...	\$ 253 39	...
III. (b) DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION HEADQUARTERS—					
1. a-b Fixed Personal Emoluments ...	\$ 4,200 00	\$ 4,036 44	...	\$ 163 56	...
1. c-f Unfixed Personal Emoluments ...	2,004 30	1,424 84	...	579 10	...
Carried forward ...	\$ 6,204 00	\$ 5,461 28	...	\$ 742 72	...

APPENDIX I (B).—(CONTINUED).

	Amount Appropriated, 1934.	Actual Expenditure.	Excesses.	Savings.	Supplemen- tary Estimates, 1st, 2nd & 3rd.
III. (b) DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION HEADQUARTERS—					
(CONTD.)—					
Brought forward	\$ 6,204 00	\$ 5,461 28	...	\$ 742 72	
OTHER CHARGES.					
2. Travelling expenses and Subsistence Allowance ...	80 00	17 40	...	62 60	
3. Books for all Districts ...	400 00	232 89	...	167 11	
4. Revenue Protection Expenses ...	350 00	501 90	\$ * 151 90	...	
5. Miscellaneous ...	40 00	43 39	* 3 39	...	
6. Uniform for Messenger ...	20 00	19 58	...	42	
	\$ 7,094 00	\$ 6,276 44	\$ 155 29	\$ 972 85	
Deduct over the Estimate ...	...	...	...	155 29	
Net under the Estimate ...	...	...	...	\$ 817 56	
IV. DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION—					
BERBICE DISTRICT—					
1. a-d Fixed Personal Emoluments ...	\$ 9,144 00	\$ 7,041 92	...	\$ 2,102 08	\$ 89 33
1. e-i Unfixed ,, ,, ...	3,756 00	3,843 43	\$ 87 48	...	
OTHER CHARGES.					
2. Travelling Expenses and Subsistence Allowances ...	2,190 00	2,666 40	* 476 40	...	
3. House Rent ...	300 00	300 00	...	...
4. Miscellaneous ...	200 00	307 80	* 107 80	...	
5. Upkeep and Running Expenses of Launch, etc. ...	500 00	158 85	...	341 15	
6. Uniform for Launch Crew ...	50 00	45 34	...	3 66	
7. Expenses for adjusting Scales and Weights	370 00	347 70	...	22 30	
Maintenance expenditure — Kilmarnock-Springlands Empolder ... ..	...	901 35	901 35	...	1,234 00
	\$ 16,510 00	\$ 15,613 84	\$ 1,573 03	\$ 2,469 19	\$ 1,323 33
Deduct over the Estimate ...	...	...	...	1,573 03	
Net under the Estimate ...	...	...	...	\$ 896 16	
EAST COAST DEMERARA DISTRICT—					
8. a-d Fixed Personal Emoluments ...	\$ 7,781 00	\$ 7,771 33	...	\$ 9 67	
8. e-g Unfixed ,, ,, ...	1,161 00	1,160 40	...	60	
OTHER CHARGES.					
9. Travelling Expenses and Subsistence Allowances ...	2,120 00	1,719 68	...	400 32	
10. Miscellaneous ...	119 00	109 60	...	40	
11. Uniform for Messenger ...	20 00	18 48	...	1 52	
12. Bicycle Allowance for Messenger ...	24 00	24 00	...	...
13. Bicycle Allowances for Clerks ...	72 00	72 00	...	...
14. Expenses for adjusting Scales and Weights ...	200 00	174 04	...	25 96	
	\$ 11,488 00	\$ 11,049 53	...	\$ 438 47	
Net under the Estimate ...	...	...	...	\$ 438 47	
GEORGETOWN AND EAST BANK, DEMERARA, DISTRICT—					
15. a-d Fixed Personal Emoluments ...	\$ 8,262 00	\$ 8,261 94	...	\$ 06	
15. e-f Unfixed ,, ,, ...	870 00	870 00	...	...
OTHER CHARGES.					
16. Travelling Expenses and Subsistence Allowances ...	900 00	986 97	\$ * 86 97	...	\$ 75 00
17. Miscellaneous ...	100 00	92 32	...	7 68	
18. Uniform for Messenger (Georgetown) ...	24 00	19 36	...	4 64	
19. Bicycle Allowance (Georgetown) ...	24 00	24 00	...	...
20. Furniture ...	20 00	19 19	...	81	
21. Purchase of Cycle Licence Labels (whole Colony) ...	800 00	1,337 48	537 48	...	580 00
22. Expenses for Adjustment of Scales and Weights ...	580 00	506 68	...	73 32	
23. Assessment for Water Supply Mocha ...	15 00	9 68	...	5 32	
24. Overtime Allowances Collection Entertainment Tax ...	100 00	114 03	14 03	...	70 00
25. Purchase of Typewriter ...	125 00	125 00	...	...
	\$ 11,820 00	\$ 12,367 25	\$ 638 48	\$ 91 23	\$ 725 00
Deduct under the Estimate ...	...	...	91 23	...	
Net over the Estimate ...	...	...	\$ 547 25	...	
WEST COAST, DEMERARA, DISTRICT—					
26. a-f Fixed Personal Emoluments ...	\$ 8,908 00	\$ 8,489 35	...	\$ 418 65	
26. g-i Unfixed ,, ,, ...	1,578 00	1,578 00	...	...
Carried forward ...	\$ 10,486 00	\$ 10,067 35	...	\$ 418 65	

APPENDIX I (B).—(CONTINUED).

	Amount Appropriated, 1934.	Actual Expenditure.	Excesses.	Savings.	Supplemen- tary Estimates, 1st, 2nd & 3rd.
IV. DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION—(CONTD.)					
WEST COAST, DEMERARA, DISTRICT—(Contd.)					
Brought forward ...	\$ 10,486 00	\$ 10,067 35	...	\$ 418 65	
OTHER CHARGES.					
27. Expenses for adjusting Scales and Weights ...	130 00	132 92	\$ * 2 92	...	
28. Travelling Expenses and Subsistence Allowances ...	2,037 00	2,005 55	...	31 45	
29. Charges on Colony Lands ...	12,409 00	12,562 74	* 143 74	...	
30. Miscellaneous ...	115 00	138 27	* 23 27	...	
31. Furniture ...	30 00	25 30	...	4 70	
32. House Rent ...	420 00	30 00	...	390 00	
33. Upkeep of Boat ...	45 00	6 24	...	38 76	
34. Uniform for Messenger ...	20 00	19 92	...	08	
	\$ 25,692 00	\$ 24,978 29	\$ 169 93	\$ 833 64	
Deduct over the Estimate ...	...	...	...	169 93	
Net under the Estimate ...	...	...	...	\$ 713 71	
ESSEQUEBO DISTRICT—					
35. a-c Fixed Personal Emoluments ...	\$ 5,769 09	\$ 5,760 02	\$ 02	...	
35. d-e Unfixed " " ...	564 00	540 00	...	\$ 24 00	
OTHER CHARGES.					
36. Travelling Expenses and Subsistence Allowances ...	1,340 00	1,137 30	...	202 70	
37. Miscellaneous ...	100 00	34 79	...	65 21	
38. Uniform for Messenger ...	20 00	15 55	...	4 45	
39. Bicycle Allowance for Messenger ...	24 00	24 00	...	...
40. Expenses for adjusting Scales and Weights ...	50 00	36 09	...	13 91	
	\$ 7,858 00	\$ 7,547 76	\$ 02	\$ 310 27	
Deduct over the Estimate ...	...	...	...	02	
Net under the Estimate ...	...	...	...	\$ 310 25	
NORTH WESTERN DISTRICT—					
41. a-b Fixed Personal Emoluments ...	\$ 3,576 00	\$ 3,901 05	\$ * 325 05	...	
41. c-g Unfixed " " ...	2,952 00	2,959 09	* 7 00	...	
OTHER CHARGES.					
42. Travelling and Subsistence Allowances ...	660 00	466 58	...	\$ 193 42	
43. Upkeep and purchase of Boats, Motors and Lorry ...	255 00	247 36	...	7 64	
44. Fuel for Motors, Launch and Lorry ...	300 00	148 39	...	151 61	
45. Books and Miscellaneous ...	40 00	30 85	...	9 15	
46. Freight, Insurance, etc. ...	70 00	32 68	...	37 32	
47. Casual Interpreting Fees and Expenses ...	24 00	6 00	...	18 00	
48. Furniture ...	20 00	...	...	20 00	
	\$ 7,897 00	\$ 7,791 91	\$ 332 05	\$ 437 14	
Deduct over the Estimate ...	...	...	...	332 05	
Net under the Estimate ...	...	...	...	\$ 105 09	
RUPUNUNI DISTRICT—					
49. a-c Unfixed Personal Emoluments ...	\$ 4,854 00	\$ 4,851 22	...	\$ 2 78	
OTHER CHARGES.					
50. Commuted Field, Travelling and Horse Allowance to Commissioner ...	960 00	960 00	...	...
51. Horse Allowance to Ranger ...	120 00	120 00	...	...
52. Travelling Expenses and Subsistence Allowances ...	330 00	247 88	...	82 17	
53. Ration Allowance to Temporary Boat Crew ...	350 00	347 93	...	2 07	
54. Maintenance and Running Expenses of Boats and Motors ...	650 00	539 93	...	110 07	
55. Uniforms for R. C. Boatmen ...	50 00	47 58	...	2 42	
56. Miscellaneous ...	25 00	25 00	...	...
	\$ 7,339 00	\$ 7,139 49	...	\$ 199 51	
Net under the Estimate ...	...	...	...	\$ 199 51	

APPENDIX I (B).—(CONTINUED).

	Amount Appropriated, 1934.	Actual Expenditure.	Excesses.	Savings.	Supplemen- tary Estimates 1st, 2nd and 3rd.
V. AUDIT OFFICE—					
1. <i>a-f</i> Fixed Personal Emoluments	\$ 23,074 00	\$ 22,885 02	...	\$ 188 98	
1. <i>g-h</i> Unfixed Personal Emoluments	720 00	1,084 80	\$ * 364 80	...	
OTHER CHARGES.					
2. Travelling Expenses and Subsistence Allowances	740 00	1,027 06	* 287 06	...	\$ 260 00
3. Miscellaneous, Books, etc.	94 00	93 62	...	38	
4. Messenger's Uniform	20 00	17 84	...	2 16	
5. Bicycle allowance to Messenger	24 00	24 00	...	...
6. Contribution to Establishment of Director of Colonial Audit	960 00	912 00	...	48 00	
	\$ 25,632 00	\$ 26,044 34	\$ 661 86	\$ 239 52	\$ 260 00
Deduct under the Estimate	...	...	239 52	...	
Net over the Estimate	...	...	\$ 412 34	...	
VI. TREASURY—					
1. <i>a-h</i> Fixed Personal Emoluments	\$ 34,873 00	\$ 33,854 97	...	\$ 1,018 03	
1. <i>i-k</i> Unfixed Personal Emoluments	2,873 00	3,132 48	\$ 259 48	...	
OTHER CHARGES.					
2. Books of Account, etc.	800 00	460 58	...	339 42	
3. Uniforms and Boots for Messengers	60 00	59 36	...	64	
4. Freight and Insurance	60 00	70 26	* 10 26	...	
5. Bicycle Allowance to 2 Messengers	48 00	44 00	...	4 00	
6. Travelling Expenses	150 00	9 36	...	140 64	
7. Furniture	50 00	99 87	49 87	...	\$ 50 00
8. Miscellaneous	160 00	151 34	...	8 66	
	\$ 39,074 00	\$ 37,882 22	\$ 319 61	\$ 1,511 39	\$ 50 00
Deduct over the Estimate	...	...	...	319 61	
Net under the Estimate	...	...	...	\$ 1,191 78	
VI (a). TREASURY—INCOME TAX OFFICE—					
1. <i>a-d</i> Fixed Personal Emoluments	\$ 9,330 00	\$ 9,226 14	...	\$ 103 86	
1. <i>e</i> Unfixed Personal Emoluments	120 00	120 00	...	...
OTHER CHARGES.					
2. Books, Printing, etc.	300 00	264 43	...	35 57	
3. Miscellaneous	40 00	39 44	...	56	
	\$ 9,790 00	\$ 9,650 01	...	\$ 139 99	
Net under the Estimate	...	...	...	\$ 139 99	
VI (b). TREASURY—COMMISSIONERS OF CURRENCY OFFICE—					
1. <i>a</i> Fixed Personal Emoluments	\$ 1,302 00	\$ 1,302 00	...	...
1. <i>b-d</i> Unfixed Personal Emoluments	1,480 00	1,474 90	...	\$ 5 10	
OTHER CHARGES.					
2. Miscellaneous, working expenses	150 00	141 47	...	8 53	
3. Renewal of Currency Notes	2,500 00	3,916 38	\$ * 1,416 38	...	\$ 700 00
	\$ 5,432 00	\$ 6,834 75	\$ 1,416 38	\$ 13 63	\$ 700 00
Deduct under the Estimate	...	...	13 63	...	
Net over the Estimate	...	...	\$ 1,462 75	...	
VII. CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT—					
1. <i>a-g</i> Fixed Personal Emoluments	\$ 62,049 00	\$ 62,148 95	\$ * 99 95	...	
1. <i>h-p</i> Unfixed Personal Emoluments	17,083 00	17,142 26	* 59 26	...	
OTHER CHARGES.					
2. Casual Clerical Assistance	75 00	60 00	...	15 00	
3. Motor Launches—Georgetown	850 00	849 14	...	86	
4. Uniform and Clothing	220 00	176 28	...	43 72	
5. Books, Periodicals, etc.	245 00	241 47	...	3 53	
6. Miscellaneous	305 00	282 53	...	12 47	
7. Travelling Expenses, etc.	100 00	85 04	...	13 96	
8. Freight, Insurance, &c.	50 00	17 20	...	32 80	
9. Repairs to Hydrometers, &c.	135 00	111 90	...	23 10	
10. Cycle Allowances to 3 Messengers	168 00	167 00	...	1 00	
11. Lighting of Colonial Bonded Warehouse	200 00	145 19	...	54 81	
12. Furniture	50 00	49 66	...	34	
13. Expert valuation of Precious Stones	75 00	15 00	...	60 00	
14. Revenue Protection Expenses	350 00	115 38	...	234 62	
	\$ 81,955 00	\$ 81,618 00	\$ 159 21	\$ 496 21	
Deduct over the Estimate	...	...	...	159 21	
Net under the Estimate	...	...	...	\$ 337 00	

APPENDIX I (B).—(CONTINUED).

	Amount Appropriated, 1934.	Actual Expenditure.	Excesses.	Savings.	Supplemen- tary Estimates, 1st, 2nd and 3rd.
VIII. DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND MINES—					
1. (1-12) Fixed Personal Emoluments ...	\$ 33,069 00	\$ 32,600 66	...	\$ 468 34	
1. (13-25) Unfixed Personal Emoluments ...	15,361 00	14,828 39	...	532 61	
OTHER CHARGES.					
2. Upkeep and Purchase of Boats ...	450 00	444 51	...	5 49	
3. Uniforms for Indian Captains and Messengers, etc. ...	68 00	43 43	...	24 57	
4. Freight, Insurance, etc. ...	300 00	291 39	...	8 61	
5. Furniture ...	75 00	73 28	...	1 72	
6. Miscellaneous and Publications ...	350 00	334 00	...	16 00	
7. Bicycle Allowances ...	48 00	44 00	...	4 00	
8. Revenue Protection Expenses ...	300 00	149 51	...	150 49	
LANDS SECTION—					
9. Travelling, Labour—Equipment ...	1,500 00	1,232 88	...	267 12	
MINING SECTION—					
10. Travelling, Labour and equipment ...	1,450 00	1,494 46	\$ * 44 46	...	
11. Conveying Sick Persons in Mazaruni to Hospital ...	100 00	...	...	100 00	
LAND SURVEY SECTION—					
12. Travelling, Labour and Materials for Surveys ...	7,000 00	6,379 11	...	620 89	
13. Instruments and Drawing Materials ...	400 00	356 18	...	43 82	
Passages Supt., of Surveys and Wife ...	...	342 72	* 342 72	...	
	\$ 60,471 00	\$ 58,614 52	\$ 387 18	\$ 2,243 66	
Deduct over the Estimate ...	...	...	...	\$ 387 18	
Net under the Estimate ...	...	...	...	\$ 1 856 48	
VIII (a). B.G.—BRAZIL BOUNDARY COMMISSION—					
1. (1-3) Fixed Personal Emoluments ...	\$ 10,944 00	\$ 10,254 97	...	\$ 689 03	
IX. FOREST DEPARTMENT—					
1. a-d Fixed Personal Emoluments ...	\$ 17,856 00	\$ 18,468 66	\$ 612 66	...	\$ 643 00
1. e-f Unfixed Personal Emoluments ...	504 00	648 00	144 00	...	144 00
OTHER CHARGES.					
2. Travelling, labour and materials for surveys and subsistence allowance ...	4,000 00	3,993 83	...	6 17	
3. Upkeep and purchase of Boats ...	350 00	347 77	...	2 23	
4. Instruments and Drawing materials ...	50 00	...	...	50 00	
5. Miscellaneous ...	100 00	87 26	...	12 74	
6. Experiments and Research ...	3,000 00	2,671 86	...	328 14	
7. Furniture ...	50 00	48 03	...	1 97	
8. Upkeep of Buildings and Grounds ...	1,500 00	1,995 61	495 61	...	500 00
9. Nurseries, plantations and cultural operations ...	2,000 00	1,897 64	...	102 36	
10. Herbarium ...	200 00	199 99	...	01	
	\$ 29,610 00	\$ 30,358 65	\$ 1,252 27	\$ 603 62	\$ 1,287 00
Deduct under the Estimate ...	...	...	\$ 503 62	...	
Net over the Estimate ...	...	...	748 65	...	
X. TRANSPORT AND HARBOURS—					
1. Net Deficiency ...	\$ 85,657 00	\$ 132,642 52	\$ *46,985 52	...	
2. Extraordinary expenditure on renewals and replacements ...	35,800 00	32,640 62	...	\$ 3,159 38	
3. Further expenditure on Capital Account ...	9,450 00	13,592 65	* 4,142 65	...	\$ 2,800 00
	\$ 130,907 00	\$ 178,875 79	\$ 51,128 17	\$ 3,159 38	\$ 2,800 00
Deduct under the Estimate ...	...	...	3,159 38	...	
Net over the Estimate ...	...	...	\$ 47,968 79	...	
XI. REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS & MARRIAGES—					
1. a-b Fixed Personal Emoluments ...	\$ 3,295 00	\$ 3,456 00	* 161 00	...	
1. c-f Unfixed Personal Emoluments ...	504 00	504 00	...	...
OTHER CHARGES.					
2. Fees, District Registrars, Marriage Officers and Superintendent Registrars ...	4,700 00	4,549 39	...	\$ 150 61	
3. Travelling Expenses, etc. ...	25 00	4 00	...	21 00	
4. Books, Binding, etc. ...	236 00	235 72	...	28	
5. Freight, Insurance, &c. ...	10 00	7 34	...	2 66	
6. Furniture ...	10 00	9 98	...	02	
	\$ 8,780 00	\$ 8,766 43	\$ 161 00	\$ 174 57	
Deduct over the Estimate ...	...	...	...	161 00	
Net under the Estimate ...	...	...	...	\$ 13 57	

APPENDIX I (B).—(CONTINUED).

	Amount Appropriated, 1934.	Actual Expenditure.	Excesses.	Savings.	Supplemen- tary Estimates, 1st, 2nd and 3rd.
XI (a) IMMIGRATION AND REPATRIATION—					
1. a-c Fixed Personal Emoluments	\$ 5,064 00	\$ 5,064 00	...	...
1. d-g Unfixed Personal Emoluments	794 00	529 80	...	\$ 264 20	
OTHER CHARGES.					
2. Miscellaneous	150 00	131 71	...	18 29	
3. Binding and repairing Registers	75 00	41 71	...	33 29	
4. Furniture	15 00	...	...	15 00	
	\$ 6,098 00	\$ 5,767 22	...	\$ 330 78	
Net under the Estimate	...	...	...	\$ 330 78	
XII. SUPREME COURT—					
1. a-f Fixed Personal Emoluments	\$ 36,159 00	\$ 37,251 37	\$ 1,092 37	...	\$ 2,537 62
1. g-m Unfixed Personal Emoluments	1,835 00	2,099 12	264 12	...	230 00
OTHER CHARGES.					
2. Uniforms for 4 Messengers	60 00	58 20	...	\$ 1 80	
3. Books and Binding of Records	550 00	548 22	...	1 78	
4. Travelling Expenses and Subsistence Allowances	450 00	537 58	* 87 58	...	
5. Travelling of Court	750 00	900 74	* 150 74	...	
6. Expenses of Jurors	2,200 00	4,792 52	* 2,592 52	...	1,562 88
7. Witnesses Expenses	3,200 00	3,964 67	* 764 67	...	432 48
8. Interpreting and Translating	20 00	46 27	26 27	...	28 27
9. Fees to Counsel, Murder Cases	400 00	895 00	* 495 00	...	445 00
10. Law Library	480 00	480 00	...	...
11. Miscellaneous	200 00	248 50	* 48 50	...	
12. Expenses in connection with the West Indian Court of Appeal	850 00	252 54	...	597 46	
13. Furniture	500 00	498 69	...	1 31	
14. Bicycle Allowance—2 Messengers	43 00	43 00	...	...
15. Travelling and Subsistence Allowance, Interpreter Passage of Chief Justice to the Colony	100 00	83 94	...	16 06	
	\$ 47,802 00	\$ 53,015 92	\$ 5,832 33	\$ 618 41	\$ 5,407 61
Deduct under the Estimate	...	...	618 41	...	
Net over the Estimate	...	...	\$ 5,213 92	...	
XIII. LAW OFFICERS—					
1. a-f Fixed Personal Emoluments	\$ 13,652 00	\$ 12,511 09	...	\$ 1,140 91	
1. g Unfixed ,,	1,156 00	2,599 44	\$ 1,443 44	...	\$ 615 00
OTHER CHARGES.					
2. Fees to Counsel for prosecuting at Criminal Sessions	1,200 00	1,620 00	* 420 00	...	
3. Miscellaneous	125 00	105 82	...	19 18	
4. Uniform and Boot Allowance	20 00	19 63	...	37	
5. Bicycle allowance	24 00	23 00	...	1 00	
6. Furniture	20 00	9 60	...	10 40	
7. Travelling Expenses, etc., Attorney General	60 00	3 36	...	56 64	
8. Legal Practitioners Regulation	100 00	...	...	100 00	
	\$ 16,357 00	\$ 16,891 94	\$ 1,863 44	\$ 1,328 50	\$ 615 00
Deduct under the Estimate	...	...	1,328 50	...	
Net over the Estimate	...	...	\$ 534 94	...	
XIV. MAGISTRATES—					
1. a-g Fixed Personal Emoluments	\$ 38,563 00	\$ 36,773 52	...	\$ 1,789 48	
1. h-j Unfixed Personal Emoluments	8,300 00	10,441 00	\$ * 2,141 00	...	
OTHER CHARGES.					
2. Travelling Expenses, etc.	3,823 00	3,777 18	...	45 82	
3. Miscellaneous	313 00	292 75	...	20 25	
4. Uniform and Boots for Messenger and Bailiffs	30 00	20 28	...	9 72	
5. Rent of Court Rooms	20 00	20 00	...	...
6. Bicycle Allowances, Bailiffs and Messengers	96 00	96 00	...	...
7. Inquests	25 00	5 00	...	20 00	
8. Casual Interpreting Fees and expenses	55 00	24 48	...	30 52	\$ 10 00
9. Furniture	105 00	96 33	...	8 67	
10. Crown Witnesses Expenses	3,500 00	5,498 06	* 1,998 06	...	1,616 00
11. Costs awarded by Magistrates	30 00	2 84	...	27 16	
12. Miscellaneous—Removal Expenses, Magistrates Expenses in connection with Licensing Boards	350 00	151 63	...	198 37	
13. Passage to Colony of Magistrate Mr. P. F. Steward and family	346 00	...	...	346 00	
	\$ 55,556 00	\$ 57,199 07	\$ 4,139 06	\$ 2,495 99	\$ 1,626 00
Deduct under the Estimate	...	...	2,495 99	...	
Net over the Estimate	...	...	\$ 1,643 07	...	

APPENDIX I (B).—(CONTINUED).

	Amount Appropriated, 1934.	Actual Expenditure.	Excesses.	Savings.	Supplemen- tary Estimates, 1st, 2nd & 3rd
XV. OFFICIAL RECEIVER'S OFFICE—					
1. <i>a-d</i> Fixed Personal Emoluments ...	\$ 10,648 00	\$ 10,758 38	110 38	...	\$ 1,402 00
1. <i>e-g</i> Unfixed Personal Emoluments ...	720 00	720 00	...	...
OTHER CHARGES.					
2. Petty Expenses ...	80 00	63 74	...	\$ 16 26	
3. Uniform for Messenger ...	18 00	17 19	...	81	
4. Bicycle allowance to Messenger ...	24 00	24 00	...	...
5. Furniture and Books ...	40 00	45 48	* 5 48	...	
6. Rent of Safety Deposit Boxes ...	15 00	15 00	...	...
7. Purchase of Typewriter ...	125 00	125 00	...	...
	\$ 11,670 00	\$ 11,768 79	\$ 115 86	\$ 17 07	\$ 1,402 00
Deduct under the Estimate ...	...	...	17 07	...	
Net over the Estimate ...	...	...	\$ 98 79	...	
XVI. POLICE—					
1. <i>a-k</i> Fixed Personal Emoluments ...	\$ 41,402 00	\$ 40,902 85	...	\$ 499 15	
1. <i>l-x</i> Unfixed Personal Emoluments ...	315,182 00	313,630 33	...	1,551 67	
OTHER CHARGES.					
2. Purchase of and repairs to Bicycles ...	400 00	347 25	...	52 75	
3. Travelling expenses and subsistence allowances ...	10,600 00	12,311 53	\$ *1,711 53	...	
4. Purchase of and Repairs to Boats ...	800 00	693 04	...	106 96	
5. Ammunition ...	1,000 00	967 96	...	32 10	
6. Equipment, Arms and Accoutrements ...	1,170 00	1,187 96	* 17 96	...	
7. Uniforms, N.C.Os. and Men ...	15,000 00	15,293 67	* 293 67	...	
8. Furniture, Cots and Bedding for Barracks ...	1,750 00	1,722 69	...	27 41	
9. Lighting Barracks and Stations ...	1,800 00	1,777 81	...	22 19	
0. Hospital Expenses and Medicines ...	550 00	447 29	...	102 71	
1. Funerals ...	100 00	78 00	...	22 00	
2. Prisoners' Rations ...	600 00	497 46	...	102 54	
3. Sanitation ...	600 00	414 13	...	185 87	
4. Labourers' Tools ...	130 00	124 55	...	5 45	
5. Books ...	500 00	498 67	...	1 33	
6. Contribution to Imperial Government towards Superannuation and National Health Insurance contribution of Officers and N.C.Os. seconded for service with Force ...	665 00	1,318 26	653 26	...	\$ 750 00
7. Miscellaneous ...	400 00	452 04	* 52 04	...	
8. Forage and Fodder ...	7,650 00	6,777 25	...	872 75	
9. Veterinary and Medicines, &c. ...	150 00	142 72	...	7 28	
0. Shoeing, Maintenance Saddlery and stable appointments, ...	1,300 00	825 13	...	474 87	
1. Passages ...	800 00	689 28	...	110 72	
2. Conveyance of Prisoners, Lepers, etc. ...	1,500 00	991 12	...	508 88	
3. French Criminals ...	150 00	76 42	...	73 58	
4. Prosecution Expenses, Prevention and Detection of Crime, and Costs in Appeal Cases awarded by the Court ...	3,000 00	3,175 20	* 175 20	...	
5. Rural Constables ...	500 00	471 79	...	28 21	
6. Musketry Prizes ...	250 00	250 00	...	...
7. Lighting Bridges—Mahaica, Mahaicony and Abary ...	20 00	19 92	...	08	
8. Freight, Insurance, &c. ...	2,400 00	1,513 32	...	886 68	
9. Refreshments for N.C. Officers and Constables attending early Parades ...	350 00	227 18	...	122 82	
0. Retaining fee to Dental Surgeon for treatment to Warrant Officers and their families ...	97 00	97 00	...	...
1. Fees and Expenses of Senior Police Officers' Course at New Scotland Yard ...	140 00	...	...	140 00	
2. Purchase of Instruments and upkeep of Drum and Fife Band ...	50 00	41 57	...	8 43	
3. Motor Launches and Outboard Motors—Maintenance and running expenses ...	1,400 00	1,576 73	* 176 73	...	
4. Passports ...	150 00	140 17	...	9 83	
5. Rent of Quarters ...	720 00	746 50	* 26 50	...	26 00
6. Maintenance and Running Expenses of Ambulance, etc. ...	1,600 00	1,334 27	...	265 73	
7. Equipment First Aid to the Injured ...	200 00	164 42	...	35 58	
8. Class and Examination Fees for First Aid ...	400 00	399 44	...	56	
9. Revenue Protection Expenses ...	1,200 00	\$ 519 06	* 2,319 06	...	1,000 00
ocial Expenditure—					
10. Purchase of Typewriter ...	135 00	135 00	...	...
11. Purchase of Motor Cycles ...	1,500 00	1,356 80	...	144 20	
12. Purchase of a Police Patrol Van ...	...	1,000 00	1,000 00	...	1,000 00
	\$ 418,311 00	\$ 418,334 62	\$ 6,425 95	\$ 6,402 33	\$ 2,776 00
Deduct over the Estimate ...	...	...	6,402 33	...	
Net under the Estimate ...	...	...	\$ 23 62	...	

APPENDIX I (B).—(CONTINUED).

	Amount Appropriated, 1934.	Actual Expenditure.	Excesses.	Savings.	Supplemen- tary Estimates, 1st, 2nd & 3rd.
XVII. FIRE PROTECTION—					
1-2l. Do. —Georgetown ..	\$ 50,610 00	\$ 49,459 77	...	\$ 1,150 23	\$ 5 00
1-7. Do. —New Amsterdam ..	4,774 00	4,683 13	...	190 87	
1-2. Do. —Public Institutions ..	1,400 00	1,239 25	...	160 75	
	\$ 56,784 00	\$ 55,282 15	...	\$ 1,501 85	\$ 5 00
Net under the Estimate ..	...	...	...	\$ 1,501 85	
XVIII. PRISONS—					
1. a-h Fixed Personal Emoluments ...	\$ 22,476 00	\$ 22,472 14	...	\$ 3 86	
1. i-m Unfixed Personal Emoluments ...	7,314 00	8,339 29	\$ 1,025 29	...	\$ 1,140 00
OTHER CHARGES.					
2. Dietary ..	6,000 00	6,664 21	* 664 21	...	
3. Clothing and Bedding ...	1,300 00	1,293 18	...	6 82	
4. Sanitary, Fuel and Lighting ...	1,150 00	1,143 82	...	1 18	
5. Drugs and Medical Appliances ...	390 00	349 95	...	40 05	
6. Tools and Appliances ...	120 00	95 35	...	26 65	
7. Uniforms for Officers and Warders ...	850 00	891 41	* 41 41	...	
8. Books, Binding, etc. ...	180 00	162 19	...	17 81	
9. Travelling Expenses ...	500 00	452 50	...	47 50	
10. Bakery Georgetown Prison ...	10,000 00	9,634 34	...	365 66	
11. Farm—New Amsterdam ...	100 00	73 94	...	26 06	
12. Photographing Criminals ...	516 00	516 00	...	...
13. Executioner's Fees ...	150 00	150 00	...	...
14. Miscellaneous ...	800 00	1,109 51	* 309 51	...	240 00
15. Freight, Insurance, &c. ...	250 00	218 44	...	31 56	
16. Furniture ...	20 00	9 80	...	10 20	
17. Purchase of tools and seed ...	30 00	12 32	...	17 68	
18. Purchase of 2 Sewing Machines ...	182 00	182 00	...	...
	\$ 52,328 00	\$ 53,773 39	\$ 2,040 42	\$ 595 03	\$ 1,380 00
Deduct under the Estimate ...	...	...	595 03	...	
Net over the Estimate ...	...	...	\$ 1,445 39	...	
XIX. MINISTERS OF RELIGION—					
1. Payment to Church of England ...	\$ 7,173 00	\$ 7,173 00	...	...
2. Payment to Church of Scotland ...	1,795 00	1,795 00	...	...
3. Payment to the Church of Rome ...	1,603 00	1,603 00	...	...
✓ 4. Allowance to Bishop of Guiana for Missionary purposes among Immigrants from the East ...	613 00	612 96	...	\$ 04	
4(a). Additional on condition of an equal sum being provided from private sources ...	613 00	612 96	...	04	
5. Allowance to Bishop of Guiana for Missionary purposes to Pomeroon Indians ...	817 00	816 96	...	04	
6. Allowance for resident Missionary Clergy in Upper Essequibo River ...	817 00	816 96	...	04	
7. Allowance for resident Missionary Clergy in North Western District ...	817 00	816 96	...	04	
8. Grant-in-aid of Potaro Mission to Bishop of Guiana ...	410 00	409 92	...	08	
9. Grant-in-aid of Supenaam Mission ...	690 00	690 00	...	...
10. Allowance to Bishop, Roman Catholic Church for Mis- sionary purposes, North Western District ...	817 00	817 00	...	...
11. Grant-in-aid of the Mission conducted in the Rupununi District ...	817 00	816 96	...	04	
12. Allowance to Wesleyan Methodist Society ...	850 00	849 96	...	04	
	\$ 17,832 00	\$ 17,831 64	...	\$ 36	
Net under the Estimate ...	...	...	...	\$ 36	
XX. POOR—					
1. a-f Fixed Personal Emoluments ...	\$ 5,267 00	\$ 5,266 11	...	\$ 89	
1. g-l Unfixed Personal Emoluments ...	19,607 00	19,359 21	...	247 79	
OTHER CHARGES.					
2. Uniforms for 3 enquirers, Poor Law Commissioners' Office	60 00	55 59	...	4 41	
3. Miscellaneous do. ...	48 00	45 92	...	2 08	
4. Passages, distressed persons ...	200 00	196 41	...	3 59	
5. Freight, Insurance, etc. ...	15 00	...	...	15 00	
6. Bicycle Allowances to Officers, Poor Law Commis. Offices..	72 00	72 00	...	...
ALMS HOUSE—					
7. Dietary ...	23,000 00	23,979 65	* 979 65	...	
8. Refreshments for Nurses on night duty...	165 00	138 26	...	27 74	
9. Clothing and Bedding ...	3,500 00	2,611 11	...	888 89	
10. Uniforms for Nurses and Servants ...	800 00	662 11	...	137 89	
11. Fuel and Light ...	1,150 00	942 37	...	207 63	
12. Washing and Sanitary Appliances ...	850 00	660 37	...	189 63	
13. Furniture and Utensils... ..	300 00	299 14	...	86	
Carried forward ...	\$ 55,035 00	\$ 54,288 25	\$ 979 65	\$ 1,726 40	

APPENDIX I. (B).—(CONTINUED).

	Amount Appropriated, 1934.	Actual Expenditure.	Excesses.	Savings.	Supplemen- tary Estimates, 1st, 2nd and 3rd
XX. POOR—(Contd.)—					
Brought forward ...	\$ 55,035 00	\$ 54,288 25	\$ 979 65	\$ 1,726 40	
OTHER CHARGES.—(Contd.)					
14. Funeral Expenses ...	1,000 00	1,020 90	* 20 90	...	
15. Books ...	20 00	20 00	...	...
16. Medicines and Medical Appliances ...	1,400 00	1,287 92	...	112 08	
17. Tools and Appliances ...	50 00	48 42	...	1 58	
18. Forage and Fodder ...	60 00	55 43	...	4 57	
19. Miscellaneous ...	120 00	118 19	...	1 81	
OUT-DOOR POOR—					
20. For the support of the Poor in the city of Georgetown, including Maintenance of Orphans, Discharged Lepers and Funeral Expenses ...	30,490 00	30,414 22	...	75 78	
21. Demerara ...	11,200 00	11,041 34	...	158 66	
22. Essequibo ...	4,200 00	3,995 69	...	204 31	
23. Berbice ...	6,400 00	6,286 89	...	113 11	
24. Grant to Ursuline Convent (for Orphanage) ...	700 00	700 00	...	...
25. Conveyance of Mental Patients ...	725 00	777 83	* 52 83	...	
	\$ 111,400 00	\$ 110,055 08	\$ 1,053 38	\$ 2,398 30	...
Deduct over the Estimate ...	...	...	...	1,053 38	
Net under the Estimate ...	...	...	...	\$ 1,344 92	
XXI. MEDICAL—					
1. a-k Fixed Personal Emoluments ...	\$ 112,928 00	\$ 112,903 54	...	\$ 24 46	
1. l-w Unfixed Personal Emoluments ...	12,376 00	12,025 72	...	350 28	
OTHER CHARGES.					
2. Travelling Expenses and Subsistence Allowances ...	1,750 00	2,866 28	\$ * 1,116 28	...	\$ 800 00
3. Travelling Allowance to Surgeon General ...	588 00	396 72	...	191 28	
4. Commuted Travelling Allowances to Medical Officers in Districts ...	4,560 00	4,599 36	* 39 36	...	
5. Travelling Allowances, Medical Officer, Leprosy Hospital, and Medical Officer, Alms House ...	924 00	886 70	...	37 30	
6. Record Books, Ledgers, etc. ...	100 00	86 26	...	13 74	
7. Miscellaneous ...	240 00	253 00	* 13 00	...	
8. Vaccination Fees ...	750 00	663 24	...	86 76	
9. Vaccine Lymph ...	450 00	384 28	...	65 72	
10. Post Mortem Examinations ...	1,300 00	1,342 00	42 00	...	336 00
11. Notification of Infectious Diseases ...	50 00	48 00	...	2 00	
12. Freight, Insurance ...	145 00	39 88	...	105 62	
13. Uniform for Messenger... ..	20 00	18 47	...	1 53	
14. Bicycle Allowance to Messenger ...	24 00	23 81	...	19	
15. Medical Board ...	100 00	109 20	* 9 20	...	
16. Passage of newly appointed G.M.O. ...	384 00	414 70	30 70	...	30 70
17. Fees for approved Courses of Study (Medical Officers) ...	240 00	216 72	...	23 28	
18. Maintenance and running expenses of boat and boat- hands for Government Medical Officer N.W. District ...	500 00	488 07	...	11 93	
19. Expenses for Boat Hire G.M.O., Bartica and Lower Max- aruni ...	120 00	...	...	120 00	
20. Allowances to Medical Officers undergoing courses of study in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene ...	500 00	...	...	500 00	
21. Furniture ...	300 00	284 69	...	15 31	
22. Books for Library ...	100 00	93 30	...	6 70	
23. Purchase of Typewriter ...	125 00	125 00	...	...
24. Dental treatment of School Children ...	960 00	959 98	...	...
	\$ 139,584 00	\$ 139,228 42	\$ 1,250 54	\$ 1,556 12	\$ 1,166 70
Deduct over the Estimate ...	...	...	...	1,250 54	
Net under the Estimate ...	...	...	...	\$ 305 58	
XXII. BACTERIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT—					
1. a-c Fixed Personal Emoluments ...	4,944 00	\$ 4,944 00	...	...
1. d-f Unfixed Personal Emoluments ...	1,282 00	1,302 67	\$ 20 67	...	\$ 21 60
OTHER CHARGES.					
2. Instruments, Supplies, &c. ...	750 00	705 50	...	\$ 44 50	
3. Electric Current ...	530 00	437 59	...	92 41	
4. Miscellaneous ...	35 00	23 13	...	11 87	
5. Freight, Insurance, &c. ...	87 00	41 53	...	45 47	
6. Record Books, Ledgers, etc. ...	15 00	6 36	...	8 64	
7. Purchase of Typewriter ...	125 00	100 00	...	25 00	
	\$ 7,768 00	\$ 7,560 78	\$ 20 67	\$ 227 89	\$ 21 60
Deduct over the Estimate ...	...	...	...	20 67	
Net under the Estimate ...	...	...	...	\$ 207 22	

APPENDIX I (B).—(CONTINUED).

	Amount Appropriated, 1934.	Actual Expenditure.	Excesses.	Savings.	Supplemen- tary Estimates, 1st, 2nd and 3rd.
XXIII. X-RAY DEPARTMENT—					
1. a-b. Fixed Personal Emoluments ...	\$ 3,315 00	\$ 3,314 23	...	\$ 77	
1. c-d. Unfixed Personal Emoluments ...	720 00	518 71	...	201 29	
OTHER CHARGES.					
2. Working and Maintenance of Electric Plant ...	150 00	124 28	...	25 72	
3. Miscellaneous ...	50 00	41 99	...	8 01	
4. Freight, Insurance, etc. ...	152 00	89 44	...	62 56	
5. X-Ray Supplies ...	1,900 00	1,813 83	...	86 17	
6. Record Books, Ledgers, etc. ...	5 00	...	...	5 00	
	\$ 6,282 00	\$ 5,902 48	...	\$ 389 52	
Net under the Estimate ...	...	...	...	\$ 389 52	
XXIV. HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—					
1. (1-17) Fixed Personal Emoluments ...	\$ 32,252 00	\$ 32,054 13	...	\$ 197 87	
1. (18-32) Unfixed Personal Emoluments ...	147,150 00	145,732 40	...	1,417 60	
OTHER CHARGES.					
2. Travelling Allowances ...	3,274 00	3,138 99	...	135 01	
3. Dietary ...	72,000 00	75,588 74	\$ * 3,588 74	...	\$ 2,000 00
4. Tobacco and Extras ...	1,900 00	2,165 51	265 51	...	300 00
5. Furniture ...	3,800 00	3,372 29	...	427 71	
6. Clothing and Bedding ...	13,800 00	13,477 23	...	322 77	
7. Drugs and Medical Appliances ...	16,500 00	13,022 92	* 1,522 92	...	
8. Sanitary, Fuel and Light ...	11,350 00	11,444 91	* 94 91	...	
9. Funerals ...	3,690 00	4,012 55	322 55	...	1 200 00
10. Record Books, Ledgers, etc. ...	317 00	302 18	...	14 82	
11. Animals, Fodder and Harness ...	6,825 00	4,134 87	...	2,690 13	
12. Amusements ...	500 00	540 11	* 40 11	...	
13. Miscellaneous ...	626 00	646 91	* 20 91	...	
14. Bakery ...	6,500 00	7,283 69	* 783 69	...	
15. Upkeep of Grounds and Drainage ...	570 00	475 38	...	94 62	
16. Freight, Insurance, etc. ...	4,040 00	5,283 37	* 1,243 37	...	1,000 00
17. Purchase and maintenance of Boats of Institutions and Dispensaries ...	500 00	413 82	...	86 18	
18. Bicycle Allowances ...	144 00	116 97	...	27 03	
19. Research Work, Leprosy Hospital ...	480 00	476 98	...	3 02	
20. Passages ...	384 00	345 60	...	38 40	
21. Equipment for Dental Surgeon, Public Hospital ...	75 00	82 34	* 7 34	...	
22. Maintenance of Medical Establishments, Mazaruni ...	3,500 00	2,925 41	...	574 59	
23. Maintenance and running Expenses, Motor Ambulance, Eswequebo ...	500 00	589 64	89 64	...	100 00
24. Maintenance and running expenses Motor Ambulance, Morawhanna ...	300 00	255 64	...	44 36	
25. Maintenance Expenses—Mara Hospital and Dispensary ...	750 00	651 91	...	98 09	
26. Purchase of Ophthalmic Instruments for use at Public Hospitals ...	60 00	60 48	* 48	...	
27. Maintenance Expenses—Wakenaam Hospital and Dis- pensary ...	500 00	418 32	...	81 68	
28. Maintenance Expenses—Anna Regina Dispensary ...	450 00	423 59	...	26 41	
29. Maintenance and Running Expenses of Motor Lorries ...	450 00	378 12	...	71 88	
30. Rent of building—No. 1 Dispensary ...	264 00	242 00	...	22 00	
<i>Special Expenditure—</i>					
31. Repairs, etc. of Surgical Instruments and Appliances ...	480 00	423 36	...	56 64	
32. Battery for Lighting Plant—Leprosy Hospital ...	...	767 68	* 767 68	...	
	\$ 333,931 00	\$ 336,253 04	\$ 8,752 85	\$ 6,430 81	4,600 00
Deduct under the Estimate ...	...	...	6,430 81	...	
Net over the Estimate ...	...	...	\$ 2,322 04	...	
XXV. GOVERNMENT PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT—					
1. a-f. Fixed Personal Emoluments ...	\$ 20,621 00	\$ 20,288 90	...	\$ 332 10	
1. g-l. Unfixed Personal Emoluments ...	20,920 00	20,305 50	...	614 50	
OTHER CHARGES.					
2. Travelling Allowances... ...	1,719 00	1,280 82	...	438 18	
3. Miscellaneous ...	235 00	221 70	...	13 30	
4. Supplies, etc. ...	600 00	150 47	...	449 53	
5. Books and Journals for Library ...	40 00	34 24	...	5 76	
6. Travelling Expenses, and Subsistence Allowance ...	700 00	663 33	...	36 67	
7. Approved Sanitary Works ...	1,000 00	955 80	...	44 20	
Carried forward ...	\$ 45,835 00	\$ 43,900 76	...	\$ 1,934 24	

APPENDIX I (B).—(CONTINUED).

	Amount Appropriated 1934.	Actual Expenditure.	Excesses.	Savings.	Supplementary Estimates, 1st, 2nd and 3rd.
XXV.—GOVERNMENT PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT—(CONTD.)—					
Brought forward ...	\$ 45,835 00	\$ 43,900 76	...	\$ 1,934 24	
OTHER CHARGES—(CONTD.)					
8. Government Lands and Compounds in Georgetown—Sanitary Improvements ...	1,300 00	1,295 65	...	4 35	
9. Equipment ...	500 00	320 46	...	179 54	
10. Education propaganda and Health Campaigns ...	800 00	20 21	...	779 79	
11. Bicycle Allowances ...	1,056 00	990 12	...	65 88	
12. Milk and Food Sampling ...	409 00	317 60	...	82 50	
	\$ 49,891 00	\$ 46,844 70	...	\$ 3,046 30	
Net under the Estimate ...	...	...	...	\$ 3,046 30	
XXVI. EDUCATION DEPARTMENT—					
1. (1-9) Fixed Personal Emoluments: Education Department ...	\$ 20,782 00	\$ 20,158 24	...	\$ 623 76	
1. (10-13) Unfixed Personal Emoluments: Education Department ...	1,584 00	1,568 63	...	15 37	
1. (14-15) Unfixed Teachers' Training Centre ...	3,570 00	3,792 85	\$ 222 85	...	
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.—					
2. Grants to Schools ...	325,680 00	325,986 21	* 306 21	...	
3. Instruction in special Subjects ...	3,360 00	3,342 45	...	17 55	
4. Upkeep of Recreation Ground ...	350 00	338 96	...	11 04	
AIDED SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—					
5. Grant to Berbice High School for Boys ...	1,500 00	1,500 00	...	...
6. Grant to Berbice High School for Girls ...	750 00	750 00	...	...
7. Grant to St. Joseph's Intermediate School ...	360 00	240 00	...	120 00	
8. Grant to Bishop's High School for Girls ...	1,500 00	1,500 00	...	...
9. Maintenance Allowance of 30 Students ...	3,000 00	2,967 40	...	43 00	
10. Rent of Premises ...	180 00	180 00	...	...
11. Provision and Maintenance of furniture, equipment and materials for Practical Work ...	430 00	429 71	...	29	
12. Books and Educational Supplies ...	400 00	394 25	...	5 75	
13. Students' Outfit Allowances ...	278 00	274 52	...	3 48	
14. Education Department Library ...	100 00	99 07	...	93	
15. Guiana Scholarships ...	4,871 00	4,005 84	...	865 16	
16. Primary and Government Junior Scholarships ...	4,048 00	4,328 69	* 280 69	...	
17. Agricultural Scholarship ...	720 00	635 32	...	84 68	\$ 236 00
18. Travelling Expenses and Subsistence Allowances ...	2,000 00	2,371 49	* 371 49	...	
19. Examinations ...	900 00	1,393 37	* 493 37	...	
20. Books and Miscellaneous ...	175 00	174 88	...	12	
21. Freight and Insurance ...	48 00	43 33	...	4 67	
22. Lighting ...	100 00	89 29	...	10 71	
23. Furniture ...	25 00	8 24	...	16 76	
24. Expenses, Education Committee ...	64 00	62 40	...	1 60	
25. Uniforms ...	103 00	94 78	...	8 22	
26. Bicycle allowance to Attendance Officers ...	72 00	70 00	...	2 00	
27. Breakfast Centre ...	600 00	600 00	...	...
Grant in Aid to provide Bursary to Taskegee Institute ...	...	160 35	160 35	...	160 35
	\$ 377,550 00	\$ 377,549 87	\$ 1,834 96	\$ 1,835 09	\$ 396 35
Deduct over the Estimate ...	...	...	...	1,834 96	
Net under the Estimate ...	...	...	...	\$ 13	
XXVII.—QUEEN'S COLLEGE—					
1. a-f Fixed Personal Emoluments ...	\$ 27,647 00	\$ 24,398 30	...	\$ 3,248 70	
1. g-j Unfixed Personal Emoluments ...	2,460 00	2,460 00	...	...
OTHER CHARGES.					
2. Prizes ...	62 00	60 60	...	1 50	
3. Educational Supplies, and Miscellaneous ...	596 00	595 35	...	65	
4. School Library ...	99 00	97 69	...	1 41	
5. Equipment, Apparatus and Books of Reference ...	544 00	553 17	\$ * 9 17	...	
6. Maintenance of Grounds ...	740 00	711 86	...	28 14	
7. Furniture ...	100 00	98 17	...	1 83	
8. Queen's College Scholarships ...	220 00	186 33	...	33 67	
9. Freight and Insurance ...	75 00	80 82	* 5 82	...	
10. Uniform for Janitor ...	17 00	15 66	...	1 44	
11. Clerical Assistance ...	360 00	360 00	...	...
Special Expenditure—					
12. Passages of two Assistant Masters, and families ...	366 00	171 36	...	194 64	
	\$ 33,286 00	\$ 29,789 01	\$ 14 99	\$ 3,511 98	
Deduct over the Estimate ...	...	...	...	14 99	
Net under the Estimate ...	...	...	...	\$ 3,496 99	

APPENDIX I (B).¹—(CONTINUED).

	Amount Appropriated 1933.	Actual Expenditure.	Excesses.	Savings.	Supplemen- tary Estimates, 1st, 2nd and 3rd.
XXVIII. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—					
1. a-c Fixed Personal Emoluments ...	\$ 2,916 00	\$ 2,912 02	...	\$ 3 98	
1. d-h Unfixed Personal Emoluments ...	4,224 00	4,224 00	...	...
OTHER CHARGES.					
2. Travelling Expenses ...	50 00	4 70	...	45 30	
3. Dietary ...	1,600 00	1,343 21	...	256 79	
4. Fuel and Lights ...	120 00	197 75	\$ 77 75	...	\$ 100 00
5. Drugs and Medical Appliances ...	80 00	43 01	...	36 99	
6. Clothing and Bedding ...	560 00	348 13	...	151 87	
7. Books ...	60 00	67 89	...	2 11	
8. Tools and Appliances ...	300 00	175 89	...	124 11	
9. Clothing for Officers and Staff ...	270 00	247 41	...	22 59	
10. Miscellaneous ...	300 00	237 22	...	62 78	
11. Gratuities to boys on discharge ...	240 00	231 38	...	8 62	
12. Bakery ...	2,300 00	1,374 46	...	925 54	
13. Sanitation and Drainage ...	350 00	124 82	...	225 18	
14. Freight, Insurance, &c. ...	135 00	153 77	* 23 77	...	
15. Furniture ...	20 00	11 52	...	8 48	
16. Arable Farm upkeep ...	750 00	544 20	...	205 80	
17. Maintenance of Live Stock ...	500 00	421 45	...	78 55	
18. Purchase of Raw Materials for Factory and Carpenters Shop ...	850 00	846 83	...	3 17	
19. Working Expenses of Factory ...	790 00	529 08	...	260 92	
	\$ 16,355 00	\$ 14,033 74	\$ 101 52	\$ 2,422 78	\$ 100 00
Deduct over the Estimate ...	...	...	...	101 52	
Net under the Estimate ...	...	...	...	\$ 2,321 26	
XXIX. POST OFFICE—					
1. (1-27) Fixed Personal Emoluments ...	\$ 79,462 00	\$ 78,438 49	...	\$ 1,023 51	
1. (28-44) Unfixed Personal Emoluments ...	37,086 00	35,879 58	...	1,206 42	
OTHER CHARGES.					
2. Bicycle Allowances ...	852 00	840 00	...	12 00	
3. Uniforms ...	1,900 00	1,636 80	...	263 20	
4. Travelling Expenses and Subsistence Allowance ...	1,000 00	978 59	...	21 41	
5. Miscellaneous ...	2,300 00	1,935 07	...	364 93	
6. Rent, Branch Offices ...	1,560 00	1,560 00	...	...
7. Office Apparatus ...	200 00	100 96	...	99 04	
8. Conveyance of Mails—Foreign and Inland ...	20,500 00	15,412 32	...	5,087 68	
9. Conveyance of Mails—Mazaruni ...	1,200 00	1,200 00	...	...
10. Foreign Mail Bags ...	100 00	16 01	...	83 99	
11. Commission to Stamp Vendors ...	350 00	260 12	...	89 88	
12. Freight, Insurance, etc. ...	400 00	161 35	...	238 65	
13. Furniture ...	350 00	349 01	...	99	
14. Redemption of Imperial Reply Coupons ...	12 00	1 50	...	10 50	
15. Cost of printing Inland Postal Orders ...	300 00	822 22	* 522 22	...	
16. Cost of Supplying Stamps ...	5,500 00	5,773 16	* 273 16	...	
17. Cost of Remittances, Money Order Accounts, etc. ...	500 00	538 88	* 38 88	...	
SPECIAL EXPENDITURE—					
18. Purchase of Electrical Stamp Cancelling Machine G.P.O. ...	500 00	449 23	...	50 72	
19. Purchase, 3 Automatic Stamp Vending Machines ...	125 00	144 00	19 00	...	\$ 130 00
	\$ 154,197 00	\$ 146,547 34	\$ 853 26	\$ 8,502 92	\$ 30 00
Deduct over the Estimate ...	...	...	...	853 26	
Net under the Estimate ...	...	...	...	\$ 7,649 66	
XXX. ENGINEERING BRANCH—					
TELEPHONES AND TELEGRAPHS—					
1. a-j Fixed Personal Emoluments ...	\$ 13,800 00	\$ 12,849 20	...	\$ 950 80	
1. j-z Unfixed Personal Emoluments ...	40,325 00	38,592 91	...	1,732 09	
OTHER CHARGES.					
2. Bicycle Allowances ...	336 00	335 00	...	1 00	
3. Travelling Expenses and Subsistence Allowance ...	950 00	718 17	...	231 83	
4. Upkeep Motor Transport ...	700 00	547 51	...	152 49	
5. Maintenance, Telegraph Services ...	2,105 00	1,889 27	...	222 73	
6. " Telephone Services ...	8,395 00	10,600 09	2,205 09	...	\$ 2,500 00
7. Maintenance, Submarine Cables ...	500 00	283 03	...	216 97	
8. Freight, Insurance, etc. ...	550 00	516 27	...	33 73	
9. Upkeep of Bicycles for Telegraph Messengers ...	500 00	316 97	...	183 03	
10. Uniform and Boots to Night Watchman and protective clothing to Linesmen ...	30 00	29 21	...	79	
11. Telephone Boxes—Coin losses ...	10 00	6 28	...	3 72	
12. Lighting Cleaning and Sanitation ...	700 00	762 28	* 62 28	...	60 00
Carried forward ...	\$ 68,961 00	\$ 67,439 19	\$ 2,267 37	\$ 3,729 18	\$ 2,560 00

APPENDIX I (B).—(CONTINUED).

	Amount Appropriated, 1934.	Actual Expenditure.	Excesses.	Savings.	Supplementary Estimates, 1st, 2nd and 3rd.
XXX. ENGINEERING BRANCH—(Contd.)—					
OTHER CHARGES—(Contd.)					
Brought forward	\$ 68,901 00	\$ 67,439 19	\$ 2,267 37	\$ 3,729 18	\$ 2,560 00
13. Telephones and Telegraphs—Miscellaneous .. .	300 00	322 99	22 99	...	40 00
Lump Sum Gratuity to Mr. Freemantle, Senior Telephone Inspector, as an award for invention and installation of a telegraph repeater system at Central Telegraph Office .. .	...	600 00	600 00	...	600 00
	\$ 69,201 00	\$ 68,362 18	\$ 2,590 36	\$ 3,729 18	\$ 3,200 00
Deduct over the Estimate .. .. .	...	...	...	2,890 36	
Net under the Estimate .. .. .	...	...	...	\$ 838 82	
XXXI. GOVERNMENT ELECTRICAL INSPECTOR'S—DEPARTMENT—					
1. <i>a-f</i> Unfixed Personal Emoluments	\$ 5,093 00	\$ 5,079 26	...	\$ 13 74	
2. Upkeep of Car	200 00	100 95	...	99 05	
3. Subsistence and Travelling Allowance	220 00	207 03	...	12 97	
4. Maintenance	100 00	99 65	...	35	
	\$ 5,613 00	\$ 5,486 89	...	\$ 126 11	
Net under the Estimate .. .. .	...	...	...	\$ 126 11	
XXXII. ENGINEERING BRANCH—WIRELESS SECTION—GROGGTOWN STATION—					
1. <i>a-c</i> Fixed Personal Emoluments	\$ 7,883 00	\$ 5,244 03	...	\$ 2,639 97	
1. <i>d-l</i> Unfixed Personal Emoluments	10,154 00	6,873 63	...	3,280 37	
OTHER CHARGES.					
2. Fuel and Maintenance	2,300 00	595 10	...	1,704 90	
3. Labour	150 00	12 38	...	137 62	
4. Miscellaneous	295 00	249 86	...	45 14	
5. Travelling and Subsistence Allowance	500 00	837 19	\$ * 337 19	...	\$ 200 00'
6. Lighting	400 00	40 00	...	360 00	
7. Purchase of Typewriter	163 00	160 00	...	3 00	
DISTRICT WIRELESS STATIONS—					
8. <i>a-d</i> Unfixed Personal Emoluments	1,930 00	2,056 04	* 76 04	...	
OTHER CHARGES.					
9. General Maintenance	2,200 00	1,346 26	...	853 74	
	\$ 26,025 00	\$ 17,414 49	\$ 413 23	\$ 9,023 74	\$ 200 00
Deduct over the Estimate .. .. .	...	...	...	413 23	
Net under the Estimate .. .. .	...	...	...	\$ 8,610 51	
XXXIII. SAVINGS BANK BRANCH—					
1. <i>a-d</i> Fixed Personal Emoluments	\$ 11,602 00	\$ 11,656 13	\$ * 54 13	...	
1. <i>e-g</i> Unfixed Personal Emoluments	1,608 00	1,605 20	...	\$ 2 80	
2. Miscellaneous	122 00	112 63	...	9 37	
	\$ 13,332 00	\$ 13,373 96	\$ 54 13	\$ 12 17	
Deduct under the Estimate .. .. .	...	...	12 17	...	
Net over the Estimate .. .. .	...	...	\$ 41 96	...	
XXXIV. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—					
1. (1-19) Fixed Personal Emoluments	\$ 55,056 00	\$ 54,041 82	...	\$ 1,014 18	
1. (20-33) Unfixed Personal Emoluments	13,957 01	13,248 40	...	708 60	
OTHER CHARGES.					
2. Allowance for upkeep of Bicycles (12 Officers) .. .	288 00	306 00	\$ * 18 00	...	\$ 12 00'
3. Travelling Expenses and Subsistence Allowances (general) .. .	6,850 00	8,599 58	* 1,749 58	...	
4. Library and Publications	1,670 00	1,967 73	* 297 73	...	
5. Furniture	75 00	95 29	* 20 29	...	
6. Freight, Insurance, etc.	450 00	357 75	...	92 25	
7. Uniform for Messenger	20 00	17 60	...	2 40	
8. Uniforms for Supernumerary Constables	70 00	67 97	...	2 03	
9. Miscellaneous	109 00	215 72	* 115 72	...	
10. Provision and Maintenance of Scientific Apparatus and Equipment	1,750 00	1,706 95	...	43 05	
11. Botanic Gardens, Maintenance	4,500 00	4,591 18	* 91 18	...	
12. Upkeep of Government Gardens and Grounds	1,400 00	1,396 90	...	3 10	
13. Purchase, production and distribution of Seeds and Plants	3,500 00	3,493 29	...	6 71	
14. Experimental Stations	13,500 00	13,313 17	...	186 83	
15. Apiary, Maintenance and upkeep of	400 00	422 41	* 22 41	...	
16. Live Stock—Purchase and Maintenance of	5,375 00	5,404 68	* 29 68	...	
Carried forward	\$ 108,961 00	\$ 109,246 44	\$ 2,344 59	\$ 2,059 15	\$ 12 00'

APPENDIX I (B).—(CONTINUED).

	Amount Appropriated 1934.	Actual Expenditure.	Excesses.	Savings.	Supplemen- tary Estimates, 1st, 2nd and 3rd.
XXXIV.—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—(CONTD.)—					
Brought forward	\$ 108,961 00	\$ 109,246 44	\$ 2,344 59	\$ 2,059 15	\$ 12 00
OTHER CHARGES—(Continued).					
17. Grants-in-Aid of Agricultural Associations, Exhibitions and Competitions	1,000 00	344 50	...	655 50	
18. Rice Grading Expenses... ..	2,116 00	1,829 45	...	286 55	
19. Agricultural Apprentices	1,514 00	1,397 16	...	116 84	
20. Veterinary Preventive Measures	300 00	3 60	...	296 40	
21. Plant Pests, Preventive Measures	300 00	223 40	...	71 60	
22. Contingencies	200 00	215 48	\$ 15 48	...	
23. Special Soil Survey	500 00	304 93	...	195 07	
24. Experiments with Plants of Insecticidal Value	101 00	...	...	101 00	
25. School Gardens	500 00	241 37	...	258 63	
	\$ 115,492 00	\$ 113,811 33	\$ 2,360 07	\$ 4,040 74	\$ 12 00
Deduct under the Estimate ... ..	...	...	...	2,360 07	
Net over the Estimate ... ..	...	...	...	\$ 1,680 67	
XXXV. GOVERNMENT ANALYST'S DEPARTMENT—					
1. a-b Fixed Personal Emoluments	\$ 6,440 00	\$ 6,439 48	...	\$ 52	
1. d-g Unfixed Personal Emoluments	1,189 00	1,264 00	\$ 75 00	...	\$ 75 00
OTHER CHARGES.					
2. Allowance for upkeep of bicycles	43 00	48 00	...	...
3. Travelling Expenses and Subsistence Allowances	250 00	249 83	...	17	
4. Chemical (Government Laboratory)	680 00	615 09	...	64 91	
5. Gas and Electrical Heating	270 00	225 25	...	44 75	
6. Uniform for Messengers	25 00	24 16	...	84	
7. Freight, Insurance, etc.	75 00	60 40	...	14 60	
8. Library Publications, etc.	110 00	101 86	...	8 14	
9. Miscellaneous	20 00	17 94	...	2 06	
Passages of Mr. and Mrs. K. Wallis to the Colony ... ..	...	47 00	47 00	...	47 00
	\$ 9,107 00	\$ 9,093 01	\$ 122 00	\$ 135 99	\$ 122 00
Deduct over the Estimate ... ..	...	...	...	122 00	
Net under the Estimate ... ..	...	...	...	\$ 13 99	
XXXVI. MILITIA—					
(a) MACHINE GUN CORPS AND INFANTRY COMPANIES—					
1. a-b Unfixed Personal Emoluments	\$ 906 00	\$ 906 00	...	...
OTHER CHARGES.					
2. Capitation and Pay, 3 Companies	2,600 00	2,565 94	...	\$ 33 06	
3. Reserve, Parade and Musketry	250 00	...	...	250 00	
4. Uniform 3 Companies (Machine Gun Corps and Infantry Companies)	1,782 00	1,781 21	...	79	
5. Ammunition and Arms	1,900 00	1,525 44	...	374 56	
6. Salutes and Time Gun—Ammunition for	660 00	500 80	...	153 20	
7. Lighting	50 00	38 60	...	11 40	
8. Conservancy	80 00	50 20	...	29 80	
9. Musketry Prizes	150 00	146 00	...	4 00	
10. Targets and Maintenance	200 00	196 31	...	3 69	
11. Miscellaneous	160 00	85 34	...	74 66	
12. Upkeep of Parade Grounds	380 00	348 30	...	31 70	
13. Freight and Insurance	432 00	285 44	...	146 56	
14. Uniform Allowance to Militia Officers	576 00	576 00	...	...
15. Furniture	20 00	7 55	...	12 45	
(b) BAND—					
16. (a-i) Unfixed Personal Emoluments	13,907 00	13,515 14	...	391 86	
OTHER CHARGES.					
17. Band Attendance outside Georgetown	70 00	52 94	...	17 06	
18. Subsistence Allowance	300 00	223 21	...	76 79	
19. Uniforms	595 00	595 00	...	...
20. Instruments and Music	50 00	23 82	...	26 18	
21. Miscellaneous	125 00	109 94	...	15 06	
Passage of Capt. A. Fawcett to England ... ..	...	164 16	\$ 164 16	...	\$ 164 16
	\$ 25,193 00	\$ 23,704 34	\$ 164 16	\$ 1,652 83	\$ 164 16
Deduct over the Estimate ... ..	...	...	...	164 16	
Net under the Estimate ... ..	...	...	...	\$ 1,488 66	
XXXVII. PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES—					
1. Public Officers' Pensions	\$ 212,404 06 }	\$ 255,406 00	\$ 251,349 39	\$ 4,056 61	
Public Officers' Lump Sum Payments	38,945 33 }	...	...	...
2. Widows and Orphans' Pensions	74,721 00	73,095 71	...	1,625 29	
3. Police Reward Fund Pensions	27,543 00	26,437 92	...	1,105 08	
4. Police Pensions, etc. and Lump Sum Payments	33,988 00	31,638 71	...	2,349 29	
5. Teachers' Pensions	25,167 00	24,081 36	...	1,085 64	
Carried forward	\$ 416,825 00	\$ 406,603 09	...	\$ 10,221 91	

APPENDIX I (B).—(CONTINUED).

	Amount Appropriated 1934.	Actual Expenditure.	Excesses.	Savings.	Supplemen- tary Estimates, 1st, 2nd and 3rd.
XXXVII. PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES—CONTD.—					
Brought forward	\$ 416,825 00	\$ 406,603 09	...	\$ 10,221 91	
6. Militia Pensions and Gratuities	239 00	254 32	\$ * 15 32	...	
7. Pilotage Pensions	1,330 00	1,179 99	...	150 01	
8. Special Pension Allowances	16,168 00	15,013 21	...	1,154 79	
9. Gratuities to Non-pensionable Officers, etc.	4,500 00	3,744 34	...	755 66	
10. Allowance to children of late Colonel Blackwood	360 00	360 00	...	...
11. Annuity to Mrs. M. E. Brookes	120 00	120 00	...	...
12. Gratuities under Res. No. XIII. of 16th December, 1930, to dependants of deceased Teachers who had qualifying service for pension	100 00	317 00	* 217 00	...	
Gratuity to the widow of the late J. E. Beckett, Agricultural Superintendent ... ..	...	1,920 00	* 1,920 00	...	
Gratuity to the legal personal representative of the estate of the late Mr. O. L. Croal, Class III. Clerk, Lands and Mines ... ..	...	288 00	* 288 00	...	
	\$ 439,642 00	\$ 429,799 95	\$ 2,440 32	\$ 12,282 37	
Deduct over the Estimate ... ..	...	...	...	2,440 32	
Net under the Estimate ... ..	...	...	...	\$ 9,842 05	
XXXVIII. SUBVENTIONS—MUNICIPAL.—					
MAYOR AND TOWN COUNCIL OF GEORGETOWN—					
1. Estimated Rates on Government Property	\$ 56,149 00	\$ 53,594 04	...	\$ 2,554 96	
2. For the supply of Water to all Public Institutions in Georgetown when required	3,290 00	3,282 93	...	7 07	
3. Contribution towards maintenance of Roads and Streets... ..	20,000 00	20,000 00	...	...
4. Contribution towards Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Georgetown	1,680 00	1,680 00	...	...
5. Cost of operating and maintaining Lethal Chamber	200 00	28 90	...	171 10	
MAYOR AND TOWN COUNCIL, NEW AMSTERDAM—					
6. Rates on Government Properties	10,144 00	10,868 55	724 55	...	\$ 725 00
7. Supply of Water to all Public Institutions	2,741 00	2,740 10	...	90	
8. Moiety of cost of maintenance of roads and streets	5,000 00	4,919 94	...	80 06	
	\$ 99,204 00	\$ 97,114 46	\$ 724 55	\$ 2,814 09	\$ 725 00
Deduct over the Estimate ... ..	...	...	...	724 55	
Net under the Estimate ... ..	...	...	...	\$ 2,089 54	
XXXIX. SUBVENTIONS, OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL—					
A.—MEDICAL—					
1. Grant to Tuberculosis Society	\$ 3,200 00	\$ 3,200 00	...	...
2. Secretary of State's Funds— London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine \$480 Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases ... 480	960 00	960 00	...	...
3. Grant, British Guiana Medical Annual	100 00	...	...	100 00	
4. Grant to Infant Welfare and Maternity League— For Midwives \$9,752 For general purposes 2,140 For Inspector of Midwives 720	12,612 60	12,612 00	...	...
5. Colony's contribution to expenses of Colonial Medical Fund	72 00	72 00	...	...
6. Contribution to British Empire Leprosy Relief Association	240 00	240 00	...	...
B.—GRANTS-IN-AID OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH—					
7. Annual Grant to Entomological Research Committee	480 00	960 00	\$ * 480 00	...	
8. Grant to Imperial Mycological Institute	480 00	...	...	480 00	
9. Imperial Institute, Annual Grant	480 00	960 00	* 480 00	...	
C.—MISCELLANEOUS—					
10. Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society—For Museum	1,500 00	1,600 00	* 160 00	...	
11. Annuity to liquidate W. I. Telegraph Loan	4,349 00	4,348 80	...	20	
12. Grant-in-aid of Discharged Prisoners	860 00	802 64	* 42 64	...	
13. Georgetown Public Free Library	1,680 00	1,680 00	...	...
14. Contribution to Society of Comparative Legislation	26 00	...	...	26 00	
15. Grant-in-aid to Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	600 00	600 00	...	...
16. Grant for expenses of management and administration of new Widows and Orphans' Fund	720 00	720 00	...	...
17. Grant to Ex-Service Men's Association	720 00	720 00	...	...
18. Annual Grant to Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture	3,600 00	3,600 00	...	...
19. Recruitment and Training of Officers for Colonial Agri- cultural Departments	452 00	...	...	452 00	
20. Passenger Service to Upper Masaruni	1,000 00	498 00	...	502 00	
21. Grant to Institute of Civil Engineers	24 00	24 00	...	...
22. Proportion of cost of Establishment and maintenance of Headquarters Council of Colonial Agricultural Service	192 00	192 00	...	...
22(a) Contribution towards the permanent establishment of the Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford ... ..	...	250 00	* 250 00	...	
Carried forward	\$ 34,347 00	\$ 34,139 44	\$ 1,352 64	\$ 1,560 20	

APPENDIX I (B).—(CONTINUED).

	Amount Appropriated, 1934.	Actual Expenditure.	Excesses.	Savings.	Supplemen- tary Estimates, 1st, 2nd and 3rd.
XXXIX. SUBVENTIONS, OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL— (CONTINUED)—					
Brought forward ...	\$ 34,347 00	\$ 34,139 44	\$ 1,352 64	\$ 1,560 20	
GRANTS TO VILLAGE AUTHORITIES TOWARDS ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES—					
23. Bartica ...	500 00	500 00	...	...
24. Best ...	120 00	120 00	...	...
25. Beterverwagting ...	120 00	120 00	...	...
26. Buxton and Friendship ...	120 00	120 00	...	...
27. Central Mahaicony ...	50 00	50 00	...	...
28. Christianburg, Wismar ...	120 00	120 00	...	...
29. Clonbrook ...	27 00	27 00	...	...
30. Danielstown ...	20 00	20 00	...	...
31. Den Amstel and Fellowship ...	120 00	120 00	...	...
32. East Coast, Berbice ...	50 00	50 00	...	...
33. Golden Grove and Nabaalis ...	30 00	30 00	...	...
34. Helena ...	7 00	7 00	...	...
35. Huis t'Dieren ...	4 00	4 00	...	...
36. La Bagatella, Leguan ...	20 00	20 00	...	...
37. La Grange ...	22 00	22 00	...	...
38. Mahaica ...	100 00	100 00	...	...
39. Melville and Sans Souci ...	10 00	10 00	...	...
40. Morawhanna ...	100 00	100 00	...	...
41. Plaisance ...	80 00	80 00	...	...
42. Pouderoyen ...	50 00	50 00	...	...
43. Sheet Anchor ...	60 00	60 00	...	...
44. Sparendam ...	50 00	50 00	...	...
45. Suddie ...	500 00	500 00	...	...
46. Unity and Lancaster ...	15 00	15 00	...	...
47. Vergenoegen ...	40 00	40 00	...	...
48. Vreed-en-Hoop ...	8 00	8 00	...	...
49. Whim ...	120 00	120 00	...	...
50. Vlissengen Rates, Law Courts ...	612 00	611 44	...	56	
51. Vlissengen Rates, Police Stations—Bourda, Lacytown ...	23 00	22 03	...	97	
52. Subsidy Canadian National Steamship Service ...	40,800 00	40,800 00	...	...
53. Payment to New W. & O. Fund, etc. ...	4,100 00	3,933 71	...	166 29	
54. Contribution to Advisory Committee on Education ...	379 00	...	...	370 00	
55. Expenses in connection with the Actuarial Valuation of the Assets and Liabilities of the New Widows and Orphans' Fund ...	1,440 00	1,932 00	492 00	...	\$ 492 00
56. Grant-in-aid to Local Forces Rifle Club ...	250 00	250 00	...	...
57. Grant to Young Men's Christian Association ...	500 00	500 00	...	...
58. Grant to West India Committee ...	51 00	50 40	...	60	
Contribution towards maintenance of Agricultural Bureaux and of the Economic Shipping Committee ...	...	720 00	* 720 00	...	
	\$ 84,956 00	\$ 85,422 02	\$ 2,664 64	\$ 2,098 62	\$ 492 00
Deduct under the Estimate ...	...	...	2,098 62	...	
Net over the Estimate ...	...	...	\$ 466 02	...	
XL. MISCELLANEOUS—					
ANNUALLY RECURRENT—					
1. Foreign Telegrams ...	\$ 2,500 00	\$ 5,380 02	* 2,880 02	...	\$ 2,000 00
2. Public Frising regulated by Contract ...	30,500 00	30,500 00	...	...
3. Contingencies ...	500 00	1,126 67	* 226 67	...	
4. Sanitation, Public Offices ...	200 00	161 42	...	38 58	
5. Expenses of payment by Crown Agents of Interest on Bonds ...	2,272 00	2,266 80	...	5 20	
6. Hindi Examinations ...	70 00	70 00	...	...
7. Purchase of Quinine, Thymol, &c. ...	7,000 00	6,403 11	...	596 89	
8. Expenses of Commissions and Committees ...	400 00	573 54	* 173 54	...	
9. Chemists and Druggists' Examination ...	500 00	332 13	...	167 87	
10. Supervising purposes of the Government Industrial School Committee ...	180 00	180 00	...	...
11. Repatriation Expenses ...	500 00	393 16	...	106 84	
12. Purchase of Drugs for injections (Salvarsan, Sera, etc.) ...	6,952 00	6,443 74	...	508 26	
13. Allowance for Maintenance of Miss Brumell in Nursing Home ...	576 00	576 00	...	...
14. Additional Printing not under contract ...	500 00	722 92	* 222 92	...	
15. Interest, Registry of Court ...	150 00	† 37 37	...	112 63	
16. Launch Service—Wakenaam to Leguan ...	300 00	300 00	...	...
17. Refund of Fees, Registrar's Office ...	600 00	975 83	* 375 83	...	
18. Refunds of Revenue— Oils Drawback Regulations ... \$ 2,600 Drawback of Customs Duty ... 4,200 Over entries ... 2,000 Lands and Mines ... 3,500 Refunds—(Other) ... 2,500 Lapsed Unclaimed Balances P.O. Savings Bank 80	14,360 00	12,160 80	...	2,219 20	4,000 00
Carried forward ...	\$ 68,480 00	\$ 68,523 77	\$ 3,878 98	\$ 3,830 21	\$ 6,000 00
† Credit \$37 37.					

APPENDIX I (B).—(CONTINUED).

	Amount Appropriated, 1934.	Actual Expenditure.	Excesses.	Savings.	Supplomen- tary Estimates, 1st, 2nd and 3rd.
XL.—MISCELLANEOUS—(CONTINUED)—					
Brought forward	\$ 68,480 00	\$ 68,528 77	\$ 3,878 98	\$ 3,830 21	\$ 6,000 00
ANNUALLY RECURRENT—(Contd.)—					
19. Remittances—Commission on	6,000 00	2,805 71	...	3,194 29	...
20. Expenses Payment of Interest, etc., on Sterling Loan	1,920 00	1,920 00	...	...	...
21. Printing B.G. Civil Service List	5 00	...	...	5 00	...
22. Interest payable to Post Office Savings Bank Depositors... ..	47,000 00	45,906 84	...	1,093 16	...
23. Loss of Public money and stores	100 00	946 73	* 846 73	...	685 20
24. Local Allowance—Officers performing temporary duty involving residence away from their Headquarters	100 00	350 00	* 250 00	...	89 29
25. Crown Agents Charges on Store Purchases (including Commission, Inspection and Marine Insurance)	2,400 00	5,154 47	* 2,754 47	...	2,500 00
26. Tourist Bureau and Advertisement of the Colony in Canada and elsewhere	3,540 00	2,880 00	...	960 00	...
27. Labour Registration Bureau	952 00	816 25	...	135 75	...
28. Loss and Charges on withdrawal from circulation of defaced silver coins of Imperial Currency ... ..	...	225 01	* 225 01	...	150 00
Expenses of redemption and conversion of 16th and 18th issues of B.G. Government 6% Bonds... ..	...	180 00	180 00	...	180 00
Maintenance of Graves of British West Indian Soldiers... ..	...	16 12	16 12	...	16 12
Refunds of Salary Abatements to newly appointed officers on special revised salary scales ... ..	...	1,711 77	* 1,711 77	...	1,422 08
Expenses of Comptroller of Customs attending Customs Conference at Bermuda ... ..	...	546 75	* 546 75	...	...
Expenses of B.G. Representative at Intercolonial Conference with regard to Merchant Shipping held in Trinidad ... ..	...	134 86	* 134 86	...	...
Outstanding Balance of Advances to Ruby Country District ... ..	...	754 59	* 754 59	...	...
Irrecoverable Balance due by Mrs. H. McArthur in respect of repair work to koker at Pin. Friendship ... ..	...	200 00	200 00	...	200 00
	\$ 130,797 00	\$ 133,077 87	\$ 11,499 28	\$ 9,218 41	\$ 11,242 69
Deduct under the Estimate ... ..	...	...	9,218 41	...	...
Net over the Estimate ... ..	...	...	\$ 2,280 87	...	...
XLI. PUBLIC DEBT—CHARGES—					
1. INTEREST ON BONDS—					
Loan Ordinance 8 of 1934... ..	...	\$ 3,241 00	\$ 3,241 00	...	\$ 3,241 00
Do. 19 of 1896... ..	45,718 00	45,740 20	22 20	...	...
Do. 6 of 1916... ..	410,900 00	414,374 30	3,474 30	...	...
Church Endowment—					
Ordinance 38 of 1920... ..	31,971 00	31,945 50	...	25 50	...
Inscribed Stock Ordinance 6 of 1886	37,344 00	37,343 06	...	94	...
Do. 16 of 1897	36,000 00	23,818 46	...	12,181 54	...
Do. 11 of 1929	530,654 00	514,225 68	...	16,328 32	...
2. SINKING FUNDS—					
Loan Ordinance 22 of 1933 (Sea Defence Loan) ... ..	...	3,711 32	3,711 32	...	3,712 00
Do. 19 of 1896... ..	7,437 00	7,437 00	...	...	...
Do. 6 of 1916... ..	40,212 00	39,778 00	...	434 00	...
Do. 8 of 1934 (See Defence Loan) ... ..	...	8,362 54	8,362 54	...	8,363 00
Church Endowment—					
Ordinance 38 of 1920... ..	15,397 00	15,397 00	...	...	...
Inscribed Stock Ordinance 6 of 1886	9,336 00	9,336 00	...	...	...
Do. 16 of 1897	12,000 00	8,000 00	...	4,000 00	...
Do. 11 of 1929	111,043 00	107,200 68	...	3,842 32	...
3. B.G. (RAILWAY) PERMANENT ANNUITIES—					
Ordinance 23 of 1921	74,811 00	112,215 82	* 37,404 82	...	...
4. INTEREST ON 4% "PERPETUAL STOCK"—					
Ordinance 23 of 1921	9,567 00	14,349 14	* 4,782 14	...	...
5. INTEREST ON ADVANCES					
...	100 00	...	...	100 00	...
6. INTEREST ON ADVANCES BY CROWN AGENTS PENDING RAISING OF NEW LOANS					
...	3,000 00	8,160 26	5,160 26	...	6,000 00
	\$1,375,390 00	\$1,404,635 76	\$ 66,158 58	\$ 36,912 82	\$ 21,316 00
Less provision made in the Estimates of the Transport and Harbours Department	195,763 00	237,949 96	42,186 96	...	...
	\$1,179,627 00	\$1,166,685 80	\$ 23,971 62	\$ 36,912 82	...
Deduct over the Estimate ... ..	...	...	...	23,971 62	...
Net under the Estimate ... ..	...	...	...	\$ 12,941 20	...

APPENDIX I (B).—(CONTINUED).

	Amount Appropriated, 1934.	Actual Expenditure.	Excesses.	Savings.	Supplemen- tary Estimates, 1st, 2nd and 3rd.
LII. DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS & SEA DEFENCES—					
1. (1-10) Fixed Personal Emoluments ...	\$ 37,922 00	\$ 37,205 54		\$ 716 46	
1. (11-29) Unfixed Personal Emoluments ...	31,573 00	31,653 04	\$ 77 04		\$ 720 00
OTHER CHARGES.					
2. Uniform for 3 Messengers, 1 Chauffeur, 3 Watchmen and Warden, Public Buildings ...	160 00	159 63		37	
3. Travelling Expenses and Subsistence Allowance ...	7,000 00	7,561 90	* 561 90		
4. Miscellaneous ...	500 00	577 37	* 77 37		
5. Insurance and Freight ...	50 00	8 81		41 19	
6. Upkeep of Motor Car ...	200 00	134 05		65 95	
7. Drawing Materials and Instruments ...	400 00	352 92		47 08	
8. Lighting and washing expenses at Colony Houses ...	600 00	655 54	* 55 54		
9. Passage to England—Major Craig and wife ...	346 00	345 60		40	
10. Passage to the Colony of new Director of Public Works and family ...	346 00	342 72		3 28	
11. Passage to the Colony of Mr. T. V. Garland, Assistant Engineer ...		171 36	171 36		171 36
	\$ 79,102 00	\$ 79,160 48	\$ 933 21	\$ 874 73	\$ 891 36
Deduct under the Estimate ...			874 73		
Net over the Estimate ...			\$ 58 48		
XLII. (A) PURE WATER SUPPLY SCHEME—					
1-4. Unfixed Personal Emoluments ...	\$ 9,840 00	\$ 9,829 42		\$ 10 58	
OTHER CHARGES.					
5. House Allowances—Res. Engineer Well Driller ...	\$ 360 300	660 00	* 175 00		
6. Reconditioning Wells ...	24,000 00	28,334 77	* 4,334 77		
	\$ 34,500 00	\$ 38,999 19	\$ 4,509 77	\$ 10 58	
Deduct under the Estimate ...			10 58		
Net over the Estimate ...			\$ 4,499 19		
XLIII. PUBLIC WORKS—ANNUALLY RECURRENT—					
1. Maintenance of Public Buildings ...	\$ 38,760 00	\$ 39,023 87	\$ 323 87		\$ 500 00
2. Lighting of Sea Wall, Camp Road and Vlissengen Road...	775 00	760 00		15 00	
3. Minor Alterations and Improvements ...	1,000 00	895 04		104 96	
4. Artesian Wells ...	1,000 00	641 48		358 52	
5. Burial Grounds ...	180 00	129 94		50 06	
6. Engineering Surveys ...	200 00	155 51		44 49	
7. Freight, Insurance, &c....	1,200 00	537 25		662 75	
8. Furniture ...	750 00	815 64	* 65 64		
9. Historic Sites, Ancient Buildings and Landmarks ...	100 00	10 00		90 00	
10. Plant, Tools, Carts, etc. ...	6,000 00	5,786 56		213 44	
11. Rifle Ranges ...	300 00	223 49		76 51	
12. Transport ...	10,000 00	13,966 50	* 3,966 50		
13. Drainage of Compounds and Maintenance of Paths ...	1,000 00	993 19		6 81	
14. Maintenance of Electric Lamps ...	1,000 00	760 59		239 41	
	\$ 62,205 00	\$ 64,699 06	\$ 4,356 01	\$ 1,861 95	\$ 500 00
Deduct under the Estimate ...			1,861 95		
Net over the Estimate ...			\$ 2,494 06		
XLIV. ROADS, RIVERS, CREEKS AND PORTAGES—					
1-3. Berbice District ...	\$ 48,680 00	\$ 47,847 15		\$ 832 85	
4-6. East Demerara District ...	37,200 00	39,504 40	* 2,304 40		
7-9. West Demerara District ...	27,400 00	25,421 36		1,978 64	
10-12. Essequibo District ...	16,670 00	17,367 64	* 697 64		
13-15. North West District ...	6,050 00	4,443 84		606 12	
16-17. Mazaruni District ...	23,600 00	22,688 88		911 12	
18. Potaro District ...	3,400 00	3,837 43	437 43		\$ 500 00
19-20. Rupununi District ...	6,800 00	11,027 00	4,227 00		4,500 00
	\$ 168,300 00	\$ 172,137 74	\$ 7,666 47	\$ 4,328 73	\$ 5,000 00
Deduct under the Estimate ...			4,328 73		
Net over the Estimate ...			\$ 3,337 74		
XLV. SEA DEFENCES—					
ANNUALLY RECURRENT—					
GRANTS-IN-AID TO—					
1. Essequibo Districts Nos. 1 and 2 ...	\$ 4,557 00	\$ 4,557 00			
Carried forward ...	\$ 4,557 00	\$ 4,557 00			

APPENDIX I (B).--(CONTINUED).

	Amount Appropriated, 1934.	Actual Expenditure.	Excesses.	Savings.	Supplemen- tary Estimates, 1st, 2nd and 3rd.
Brought forward	\$ 4,557 00	\$ 4,557 00	...	...
XLV. SEA DEFENCES--					
I. ANNUALLY RECURRENT--(Continued)--					
2. Wakanaam District No. 3	3,425 00	3,425 00	...	...
3. Leguan District No. 4	3,165 00	3,165 00	...	...
4. West Coast, Demerara District No. 5	13,941 00	13,941 00	...	...
5. East Coast Demerara Districts Nos. 6 and 7	20,017 00	20,017 00	...	...
6. West Coast Berbice District No. 8	659 00	659 00	...	...
7. East and Corentyne Coasts, Berbice, District No. 9	1,772 00	1,772 00	...	...
8. Villages--(a-g)	8,577 00	8,577 00	...	...
	\$ 56,113 00	\$ 56,113 00	...	...
XLVI. ROADS AND BRIDGES--EXTRAORDINARY--					
1. Reconstruction of Western and Centre Bays of Mahaicony Road Bridge, East Coast, Demerara	\$ 12,500 00	\$ 11,662 14	...	\$ 837 86	
2. Erection of paal-off from La Bonne Intention to Buxton, East Coast, Demerara	8,160 00	8,118 40	...	41 60	
3. Redecking Canje Bridge and concrete approach	4,500 00	2,609 76	...	1,890 24	
4. Extensive repairs to pile protections around Pier of Swing Span Canje Creek Bridge, Berbice	2,000 00	3,445 96	\$ 1,445 96	...	\$ 1,800 00
5. Rebuilding in greenheart bridge over Dartmouth Side Line Trenoh, Essequibo	600 00	514 94	...	85 06	
6. Erection of a new bridge across the Itebiblaci Creek, Essequibo	10,000 00	...	...	10,000 00	
7. Erection of 3 greenheart kokers and paal-off Barima road, North West District	1,000 00	988 18	...	11 82	
8. Purchase of one 40 cwt. Motor Lorry	1,250 00	1,087 76	...	162 25	
9. Purchase of one 6½ tons Road Roller	3,000 00	2,972 58	...	27 42	
10. Special repairs to Ked Look, Anna Regina, Essequibo ... ..	...	882 51	* 882 51	...	
Rebuilding bridge over the Mahaica Creek, East Coast, Demerara ... ..	...	9,688 00	* 9,688 00	...	
	\$ 43,010 00	\$ 41,970 22	\$ 12,016 47	\$ 13,056 25	\$ 1,800 00
Deduct over the Estimate ... ..	...	...	...	12,016 47	
Net under the Estimate ... ..	...	...	...	\$ 1,039 78	
XLVII. PUBLIC WORKS--EXTRAORDINARY--					
1. Erection of new Store, Botanic Gardens	\$ 1,400 00	\$ 1,399 74	...	\$ 26	
2. Extensive repairs, Magistrate's Court House and Offices, Vigilance, East Coast, Demerara	1,200 00	1,170 54	...	29 46	
3. Extensive repairs to Magistrate's Quarters, Friendship, East Coast, Demerara	500 00	444 83	...	55 17	
4. Replacing Lead Soil Pipes to W.C.'s, Wards 7 and 8, Public Hospital, Georgetown	450 00	...	...	450 00	
5. Extensive repairs to Public Hospital, Suddie, Essequibo.	5,000 00	5,000 00	...	...
6. Repairs to West Block Band C, Mental Hospital, Berbice.	3,000 00	2,999 37	...	63	
7. Repairs to Victoria Block, Mental Hospital, Berbice	5,000 00	4,290 57	...	709 43	
8. Concrete Sluice and connection, Mental Hospital, Berbice	4,600 00	3,004 87	...	1,495 13	
9. Erection of three Septic Tanks, Mental Hospital, Berbice	850 00	834 65	...	15 35	
10. Reslating old portion of roof, including Operating Theatre, Public Hospital, New Amsterdam, Berbice	6,500 00	5,316 03	...	1,183 97	
11. Erection of new Kitchen, Leprosy Hospital	500 00	495 09	...	4 91	
12. Conversion of existing Canteen into offices for Criminal Investigation Department, Police Station, Brickdam	1,100 00	1,084 48	...	15 52	
13. Erection of new vat, Police Station, Belfield, East Coast, Demerara	200 00	190 25	...	9 75	
14. Erection of Concrete Tank, Police Station, La Grange, West Bank, Demerara	400 00	376 00	...	24 00	
15. Sanitary improvements to Wards, B, C, D and E, Alms House, Georgetown	1,450 00	1,392 80	...	57 20	
16. Renewal of roof of O Block, Alms House, Georgetown	2,600 00	2,261 77	...	338 23	
17. Repairs to Post Office, Mahaica, East Coast, Demerara	375 00	357 61	...	17 39	
18. General repairs and painting, Post Office, Mahaicony, East Coast, Demerara	360 00	345 05	...	14 95	
19. Erection of two W.C.'s and Concrete Trough, Prison, Georgetown	300 00	160 81	...	139 19	
20. Conversion of cells for Armoury and construction of 2 cells for remand prisoners, Berbice	500 00	492 93	...	7 07	
21. Installation of a Septic Tank, New Amsterdam Prison, Berbice	300 00	287 83	...	12 17	
22. Renewal of Lead Valleys, Public Buildings, Georgetown	2,300 00	2,300 00	...	...
23. Conversion of latrines into W.C.'s at Colony House, New Amsterdam, Berbice	525 00	491 87	...	33 13	
24. Extensive repairs to Springlands Stelling, Berbice	3,325 00	3,247 89	...	77 11	
Carried forward	\$ 42,635 00	\$ 37,944 98	...	\$ 4,690 02	

APPENDIX I (B)—(CONTINUED).

	Amount Appropriated, 1934.	Actual Expenditure.	Excesses.	Savings.	Supplementary Estimates, 1st, 2nd and 3rd.
Brought forward ...	\$ 42,635 00	\$ 37,944 98	\$...	\$ 4,690 02	
XLVII.—PUBLIC WORKS—EXTRAORDINARY—(CONTD.)—					
Repairs to Postmaster and Dispenser's Quarters, Charity.	...	827 07	827 07	...	\$ 829 00
Repairs to Wireless Station buildings ...	...	2,999 76	2,999 76	...	3,000 00
Engagement of existing Bond at Springlands to provide additional accommodation for storage of rice ...	...	2,453 76	2,453 76	...	2,500 00
Erecting Shelter at Saluting Base, Parade Ground, Eve Leary ...	...	293 57	293 57	...	300 00
	\$ 42,635 00	\$ 44,619 14	\$ 6,574 16	\$ 4,690 02	\$ 6,629 00
Deduct under the Estimate ...	...	...	4,690 02		
Net over the Estimate ...	...	...	\$ 1,884 14		
XLVIII.—POST OFFICE ENGINEERING BRANCH—EXTRAORDINARY—					
1. New lines and apparatus for extending existing services...	\$ 750 00	\$ 653 30	...	\$ 96 70	
2. Overhaul of a section of the East Coast trunk route and associated branch lines ...	1,500 00	1,455 34	...	44 66	
	\$ 2,250 00	\$ 2,108 64	...	\$ 141 36	
Net under the Estimate ...	...	...	...	\$ 141 36	
XLIX.—THE WAR—					
1. <i>a-d</i> Pensions to dependents of deceased soldiers B.W.I. Regiment ...	\$ 1,705 00	\$ 1,915 41	\$ 210 41	...	\$ 236 19
2. Burial Expenses, deceased Pensioners ...	100 00	25 00	...	\$ 75 00	
3. Pensions, B.W.I. Soldiers, British Guiana Contingents ...	6,675 00	6,429 15	...	245 85	
4. Gratuities in final settlement of claims to Pension ...	100 00	...	...	100 00	
5. Miscellaneous Expenses, etc. ...	25 00	9 73	...	15 27	
6. Clerical Assistance ...	120 00	120 00	...	...
7. Upkeep, repairs, &c., artificial limbs, boots and cycle chairs, disabled B.W.I. Soldiers ...	250 00	75 53	...	174 47	
	\$ 8,975 00	\$ 8,574 82	\$ 210 41	\$ 610 59	\$ 236 19
Deduct over the Estimate ...	...	...	...	210 41	
Net under the Estimate ...	...	...	...	\$ 400 18	
L.—COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND SCHEMES—					
1. BARTICA-POTABO ROAD—					
2. Road and Bridge—Loan ...	...	\$ 8,850 65	\$ * 8,850 65	...	
4. Branch Road to Tiboku—Loan ...	\$ 75,000 00	126,161 57	* 51,161 57	...	
5. Additional Lorries—Loan ...	12,723 00	13,357 69	* 634 69	...	
6. Geological Survey—Loan ...	19,915 00	28,074 05	* 8,159 05	...	
2. WATER SUPPLY FOR COASTAL VILLAGES ...	...	17,762 10	17,762 10	...	\$ 34,000 00
4. RICE INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT—					
1. Plant Breeder ...	1,980 00	2,640 00	* 660 00	...	
2. Erection of Padi Barns ...	...	1,486 75	1,486 75	...	1,523 00
5. MOFH BOREE INVESTIGATION—					
1. Entomologist ...	1,377 00	2,640 00	1,263 00	...	1,263 00
2. Honorarium to Mr. Cleare ...	251 00	490 00	229 00	...	229 00
3. Field Assistance, Travelling and Miscellaneous Assistance towards expenses of training Forest Officer in Forest Utilisation ...	501 00	883 02	382 02	...	459 00
6. Sugar Cane Research ...	4,320 00	4,319 16	...	84	245 00
Health Centre, Georgetown ...	...	15 36	...	...	15 36
Harbour Dredger ...	...	47,329 71	* 47,329 71	...	
	\$ 116,067 00	\$ 254,024 34	\$ 137,958 18	\$ 84	\$ 37,734 36
Deduct under the Estimate ...	...	...	84		
Net over the Estimate ...	...	...	\$ 137,957 34		
LI.—IMPERIAL GRANT—					
UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF WORKS—					
1. Roads ...	\$ 11,900 00	\$ 18,785 52	\$ * 6,885 52	...	
2. Buildings ...	662 00	8,863 87	* 8,201 87	...	
3. Development of Country Areas ...	16,755 00	3,731 79	...	\$ 13,023 21	
4. Mayor and Town Council, Georgetown, Improvement of Albuoystown ...	2,700 00	2,592 71	...	107 29	
5. Timber Curing Scheme ...	...	644 74	* 644 74	...	
	\$ 32,017 00	\$ 34,618 63	\$ 15,732 13	\$ 13,130 50	
Deduct under the Estimate ...	...	...	13,130 50		
Net over the Estimate ...	...	...	\$ 2,601 63		

APPENDIX I (B)—(CONTINUED).

	Amount Appropriated, 1934.	Actual Expenditure.	Excesses.	Savings.	Supplemen- tary Estimates 1st, 2nd and 3rd.
II.—IMPERIAL LOAN-IN-AID—UNEMPLOYMENT AND FLOOD RELIEF WORKS—					
1. Roads and Bridges	\$ 30,000 00	\$ 107,128 76	\$ *77,128 76	...	
2. Buildings—					
(a) Construction	25,500 00	21,177 64	...	\$ 4,322 36	
(b) Maintenance	26,000 00	23,196 19	...	2,803 81	
3. Improvement of Town and Country Areas—					
(a) Bonification of lands	10,000 00	4,953 27	...	5,046 73	
(b) Albouystown drainage	2,500 00	2,500 00	...	...
(c) Curing and seasoning of timber	10,000 00	5,000 00	...	5,000 00	
(d) Drainage and Irrigation Schemes... ..	25,000 00	53,019 85	*28,019 85	...	
(e) Beterverwagting-Triumph—improvement of navi- gation and side-line trenches to assist canefarmers.	...	9,370 16	* 9,370 16	...	
(f) Miscellaneous	1,000 00	603 32	...	396 68	
4. Special Flood Relief Measures—					
(a) Repair of roads, dams, trenches, kokers, etc., in country areas ... ..	...	66,834 53	*66,834 53	...	
(b) Assistance to farmers—planting materials ... ..	...	13,657 23	*13,657 23	...	
(c) Medical—Sanitary measures ... ..	...	1,816 42	* 1,816 42	...	
	\$ 130,000 00	\$ 309,257 37	\$ 196,826 95	\$ 17,569 58	
Deduct under the Estimate ... ..	...	...	17,569 58		
Net over the Estimate ... ..	...	...	\$ 179,257 37		
Total Actual Expenditure	\$ 35,188,146 88				
Deduct Estimated Expenditure	5,181,983 00				
Total Excesses on the Estimate	\$ 6,163 88				

APPENDIX III.

Balances of Deposit Accounts on 31st December, 1934.

	Dr.	Cr.		
SPECIAL—				
Colonial Development Fund—				
<i>Bartica-Potaro Road Scheme—</i>				
Lorries—Loan ...	\$ 7,071 78	...		
Road—Loan ...	6,835 20	...		
Geological Survey—Loan ...	6,453 28	...		
Branch Road to Tiboku—Loan ...	51,047 38	...		
<i>Rive Industry Development—</i>				
Erection of Paddy Barns—Grant	\$ 1,383 49		
Purchase of Seed Padi—Loan	240 00		
<i>Medical & Public Health Schemes Grant—</i>				
Water Supply, Coastal Villages ...	297 81	...		
Improvement of Front Lands, George- town	16 75		
Moth Borer Investigation—Grant ...	961 68	...		
Assistance towards Expenses of Training Forest Officers in Forest Utilisation	220 32		
Sugar Cane Research—Grant ...	2,036 67	...		
H rbour Dredger—Loan ...	47,329 71	...		
	\$ 122,033 51	\$ 1,860 56		
	1,860 56			
	*\$120,172 95			
Carnegie Trade Centre for Women	\$ 1,777 91†	
IMPERIAL LOAN-IN-AID	19,342 49	
RELEASE FROM SINKING FUND (ORD. 6 OF 1916)	10,152 74	
MUSEUMS ASSOCIATION GRANT	2,400 00	
GENERAL—				
J. B. Aitken	\$ 20 00	
America Stelling	52 50	
F. Burnett	6 39	
H. St. J. Bell...	77 42	
B.G. Local Forces Rifle Club	52 12	
Major T. Bone	93 72	
Lieutenant R. D. Baird	134 86	
B.G.—Brazil Boundary Commission—New System	10,473 10	
Commissioners of Currency	8 02	
Conservator of Forests—Timber Curing Scheme	3,978 17	
Commissioner of Lands & Mines for Unemployment Relief Works	832 78	
Colonial Treasurer, Barbados	12,350 50	
Chief Justice of British Guiana	170 40	
Customs Departmental Deposit Account	18,084 11	
Commissioner of Lands and Mines—Suspense Account	1 68	
Destitute Immigrants	2,064 00	
Drainage Board, West Coast, Demerara—Western section	627 26	
Drainage Board, West Coast, Demerara—Eastern Section	353 89	
C. E. M. de Bretton	14 00	
L/Cpl. Douglas	4 80	
Director of Agriculture—Rice seed purchase and distribution	3,600 00	
Do. —Interest on Agricultural Loans	85 79	
Do. —Purchase of Bulls	229 96	
Do. —Emergency Agricultural Loans	692 00	
Sir Anthony DeFreitas, Kt., etc.	53 06	
Demerara Company, Ltd.	1,083 55	
F. F. Dias	2 21	
Entertainment Tax	40 00	
Education Department Library	120 00	
Education Department Gramophones	17 04	
East Indian Bursaries	201 00	
Fines, Mayor and Town Council, New Amsterdam	1 66	
Do. do. Georgetown	184 53	
Fees, Dental Clinic	44 40	
Fines Local Government Board	208 04	
Fees other Examinations	55 50	
Flood Relief Committee	930 69	
Immigration Fund—Other Immigration Accounts	1,739 13	
Inter-School Sports	14 32	
Land Surveyors Examinations	37 50	
Local Government Board Investment Account—				
Berbice	1,065 45	
East Coast	121 79	
West Demerara	2,939 51	
Essequibo	788 75	
Magistrates' Courts Suitors' Money	368 57	
Magistrates' Courts—Amounts lodged to abide results of appeals	50 00	
Maternity Students	60 00	
Maintenance expenses of Students Teachers' Training Centre	139 34	
Maintenance order <i>in re</i> Ellen Aldie vs. John Aldie	106 00	
New Widows and Orphans' Fund	4,891 51	
Capt. H. Nobbs, Mauritius W. & O.	468 96	
Deceased Inmates Property, Public Institutions (Ord. 4 of 1893).	57 83	
Official Receiver—Balances Estates Deceased Immigrants	677 42	
Do. do. Current Account	8,500 00	
Do. do. Insolvency Estates Accounts	1,500 00	
Oxford and Cambridge Examinations	2 05	
Public Officers' Insurance Fund	5,357 41	
Carried forward	\$ 85,834 69	\$ 33,673 14

* Nett Debit Balance transferred to Advance Account.

† See page 47.

APPENDIX III.—(CONTINUED).

Balances of Deposit Accounts on the 31st December, 1931.

Brought forward	...	\$ 85,834 69	...	\$ 33,673 14
GENERAL—Contd.—				
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund	...	499 66		
Private Bills—Legislative Council	...	100 00		
Postmaster General—Miscellaneous Accounts	...	36,921 44		
Dr. J. H. Pottinger	...	01		
Prisoners Aid Society	...	616 98		
Queen's College Contingencies Account	...	315 03		
Do. Book Store	...	1,503 26		
Do. Prize Fund	...	7 98		
Repatriation Expenses of O. Frank	...	24		
Do. do. B. Persaud	...	96 40		
Do. do. F. Andrade	...	14 76		
Do. do. F. Sutcliffe	...	9 60		
A. Richards—Dominican Republic	...	42		
Redemption of 6% Bonds 16th and 18th issues Ord. 6/16	...	800 00		
Solicitors' Examinations	...	414 12		
Sandbach Parker, Ltd.—reconditioning wells	...	1,248 36		
Trotman Trust Fund	...	36 00		
Teachers' Insurance Premiums	...	147 12		
V. F. Todd	...	6 39		
University of London	...	159 54		
Viissengen Special Rates	...	15 00		
J., P. and S. Van Lewen	...	6 70		
Government of Barbados	...	8 16		
Kitty Village Council	...	200 00	\$ 128,961 86	
FAMILY REMITTANCES—				
F. Birkitt	...	48 00		
A. B. Campbell	...	67 20		
W. Cunningham	...	286 26		
K. Dalton	...	24 00		
R. S. Ducker	...	24 00		
A. Fry	...	67 20		
J. D. Gillespie	...	24 00		
T. S. Harrington	...	96 00		
F. J. July	...	76 80		
J. Mallin	...	57 60		
W. A. Maonie	...	16 80		
Dr. J. H. Pottinger	...	110 40		
C. P. Widdup	...	48 00		
J. L. Worledge	...	48 00		
J. R. Hill	...	72 00		
I. Ferguson	...	57 60		
B. B. Briant	...	48 00		
W. R. Clark	...	21 60		
Dr. F. G. Rose	...	160 00		
Dr. D. R. Grantham	...	168 00		
J. M. Y. Trotter	...	48 00		
A. J. Weston	...	38 40	1,607 86	
UNCLAIMED BALANCES—				
Insolvency Estates Accounts	...	2,003 68		
Marshals	...	957 79		
Patients	...	36 46		
Lands Partition and Re-allotment	...	91 72	3,089 65	133,659 37
DEPOSITS FOR INVESTMENT—				
Blair Scholarship Fund	...	6,773 51		
Colonisation Fund	...	873 681 48		
Davson Centenary Fund	...	5,650 92		
Estate Walter Mitchell, decd.	...	38,811 55		
Percival Memorial Fund	...	840 95		
Viissengen Reserve Fund	...	5,419 89		
Nurses Hostel Fund	...	2,057 85		
Post Office Savings Bank	...	2,067,267 37		
Aboriginal Indian Reservation Fund	...	40,959 36		
Leprosy Relief Fund	...	555 95		
Immigration Funds Amalgamated	...	455,134 16		
Carnegie Corporation Grant	...	19,370 04		
Carnegie Trade Centre for Women	...	† 3,635 76	3,520,168 80	
B. G. 5% Loan Stamp Duty Account	...	...	109,277 80	
ROYAL BANK OF CANADA—				
Security for Note Issue	...	...	192,000 00	3,821,436 60 \$ 3,988,769 11

APPENDIX IIIA.

Balances at Debit of the Deposits Invested Accounts on 31st December, 1934.

DEPOSITS INVESTED—			
Blair Scholarship Fund	...	...	\$ 6,652 61
Colonization Fund	...	...	856,888 70
Davson Centenary Fund	...	...	5,665 28
Estate of Walter Mitchell, dead.	...	...	38,948 49
Percival Memorial Fund	...	...	840 18
Vlissingen Reserve Fund	...	...	5,419 39
Nurses Hostel Fund	...	...	2,071 98
Post Office Savings Bank	...	...	2,115,924 02
Aboriginal Indian Reservation Fund	...	...	40,919 52
Leprosy Relief Fund	...	...	555 64
Immigration Funds Amalgamated	...	...	441,839 20
Carnegie Corporation Grant	...	...	17,116 25
Carnegie Trade Centre for Women	...	...	3,500 00
			\$3,536,341 26
B.G. 5 per cent. Loan Stamp Duty Account	...	...	30,324 94
ROYAL BANK OF CANADA—			
Security for Note Issue	...	...	192,000 00
			\$3,758,666 20

APPENDIX IV.

Balances of Advance Accounts on the 31st December, 1931.

ADVANCES TO CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT BANKS—

Ann's Grove-Clonbrook	...	...	\$ 1,668 20	
Beterverwagting-Triumph	...	...	2,662 40	
Buxton-Friendship	...	...	2,404 00	
Bloomfield-Salton	...	...	1,347 76	
Canal No. 1	...	...	860 60	
Den Amstel-Fellowship	...	...	1,763 20	
Eversham	...	...	296 24	
Eldorado Block	...	...	2,216 00	
Essequibo (North)	...	...	514 00	
Essequibo (South)	...	...	2,606 00	
Expectation	...	...	211 80	
Golden Grove-Nabaclis	...	...	750 60	
Good Intent-Sisters	...	...	827 40	
Georgetown	...	...	456 00	
Hopetown	...	...	839 00	
Leguan	...	...	1,060 00	
Lichfield	...	...	1,427 80	
Mahaica-Supply	...	...	1,178 60	
Plaisance-Sparendaam	...	...	430 40	
Rose Hall	...	...	436 00	
Skeldon	...	...	214 20	
Victoria	...	...	663 80	
Vreed-en-Hoop	...	...	638 00	
Vergenoegen	...	...	32 00	
Wakenaam	...	...	741 80	\$ 26,246 40

ADVANCES TO VILLAGES THROUGH THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD—

Ann's Grove	...	...	494 00	
Agricola	...	...	52 00	
Arthurville-Fredericksburg	...	...	387 90	
Almas	...	...	810 00	
Bel Air (Berbice)	...	...	3,650 00	
Rush Lot	...	...	1,125 00	
Clonbrook	...	...	24 00	
Central Mahaicony	...	...	491 35	
De Kinderen	...	...	398 32	
Den Amstel-Fellowship	...	...	168 00	
Danielstown	...	...	150 00	
Eldorado Block	...	...	631 29	
Fyrish	...	...	600 00	
Good Intent and Sisters	...	...	43 12	
Gibraltar-Courtland	...	...	1,784 44	
Golden Grove-Nabaclis	...	...	3,214 73	
Golden Fleece and Paradise	...	...	79 61	
Hyde Park and Grove	...	...	231 56	
Helena	...	...	120 00	
Hopetown	...	...	3,555 35	
La Grange	...	...	139 87	
Lots Nos. 64 and 65 Country District	...	...	2,940 22	
Lot No. 70	...	...	4,040 00	
Lot No. 71	...	...	2,600 00	
Lot No. 72	...	...	2,664 00	
Lots Nos. 57 to 66 Country District	...	...	10,550 50	
Maria Johanna	...	...	2,544 21	
Relief and Support	...	...	1,023 12	
Rosehall Village	...	...	1,063 00	
Stanleytown	...	...	477 14	
Salem	...	...	50 00	
Seafield	...	...	100 00	
Ulverston	...	...	740 00	
Weldaad	...	...	411 09	
			47,353 82	
East Coast, Berbice	...	...	Cr. 2 38	47,351 44

ADVANCES FOR PURCHASE OF BICYCLES FOR USE ON OFFICIAL DUTY—

Armoogan, W.	...	...	6 60	
Bruce, R. E.	...	...	5 00	
Forde, A.	...	...	8 00	
Hunte, J.	...	...	34 00	
Hu-a-Kam, A. K.	...	...	6 60	
Henderson, W. H.	...	...	15 00	
Mitchell, G.	...	...	4 46	
Postmaster General for Rural Letter Carriers...	...	...	299 18	
Ponton, E. F.	...	...	16 00	
Pakeman, R.	...	...	12 90	
Small, C. R.	...	...	6 00	
Sears, A. W.	...	...	40 00	
Vanderpool, C.	...	...	10 00	
Wintz, C.	...	...	22 00	489 74
Carried Forward	...	...	...	\$ 74,067 68

APPENDIX IV.—(CONTINUED).

Balances of Advance Accounts on the 31st December, 1934.

Brought Forward	...	...	\$ 74,087 58
ADVANCES FOR PURCHASE OF MOTOR VEHICLES FOR USE ON OFFICIAL DUTY—			
Alves, J. O.	...	...\$ 137 42	
Abraham, A. A.	...	669 62	
Carruthers, D. G.	...	40 00	
Codd, L. E. W.	...	100 00	
France, H. B.	...	112 50	
Gillespie, J. D.	...	260 04	
Garland, T. V.	...	242 99	
Green, F. W. V.	...	1,300 00	
Hemerson, Dr. J. A.	...	360 00	
Mittelholzer, F. R.	...	108 46	
Maonie, W. A.	...	763 04	
Murland, C. C.	...	266 83	
Mulle, A. W.	...	97 07	
Nedd, J.	...	83 27	
Nicole, J.	...	408 00	
Nurse, W. W.	...	108 00	
Pottinger, J. H.	...	1,188 00	
Richardson, O. A.	...	310 16	
Thompson, C. G. A.	...	642 30	
Wallis, K.	...	150 00	
Williams, A. O.	...	241 59	
Williams, C. H. B.	...	560 00	
Whittingham, T. W.	...	275 01	8,429 35
ADVANCES TO PUBLIC OFFICERS ON ACCOUNT OF SALARY—			
Abraham, A. A.	...	15 17	
Aitken, J. B.	...	250 00	
Bradburn, Colonel W. E. H.	...	110 00	
Bollers, F. B.	...	57 15	
Bascom, H. S.	...	30 04	
Benjamin, J. P.	...	60 00	
Bannister, A. A.	...	240 00	
Barker, J. W.	...	360 00	
Bevis, J. H.	...	216 00	
Benfield, G. St. F.	...	150 00	
Bourne, J. A. V.	...	240 00	
Cole, H. A.	...	5 48	
Clarke, A. B.	...	143 70	
Charles, P. A.	...	25 03	
Crease, L. G.	...	440 00	
Croal, C. J.	...	69 00	
Christiani, E. S.	...	864 00	
Clarke, W. R.	...	135 00	
Chapman, C. C.	...	130 00	
Cole, S. W.	...	19 43	
Denham, Sir E. B.	...	25 53	
Davis, M. I. L.	...	50 00	
Dummett, L.	...	240 00	
D'Andrade, W. A.	...	83 30	
De Freitas, Dr. Q. B.	...	630 00	
Delph, W. G.	...	166 68	
Dalton, E.	...	262 50	
Downer, J. M.	...	200 00	
Dash, Professor J. S.	...	275 00	
Duke, E. M.	...	960 00	
Karle, R. D.	...	44 10	
Ewing, I. O.	...	64 72	
Killis, J.	...	50 00	
Elcock, A. E.	...	200 00	
Fraser, N. L.	...	500 00	
Foster, J. S. O.	...	240 00	
Goulding, E. V. D.	...	50 00	
Greathead, A.	...	130 00	
Green, F. W. V.	...	203 30	
Gainfort, Miss H.	...	100 00	
Gillespie, J. D.	...	120 00	
Gray, O. E.	...	480 00	
Hopkinson, G. F.	...	54 58	
Haslewood, J. E.	...	10 00	
Hayley, C. K.	...	53 00	
Hill, R. D. R.	...	896 38	
Hird, L. B.	...	150 00	
Harris, E. W.	...	126 00	
Ho-a-Kai, Dr. V. V. H.	...	510 00	
Howard, H. A.	...	4 16	
Hayley, Miss E.	...	168 00	
Hill, R. D. R.	...	22 50	
Hastings, M. P.	...	360 00	
Harrison, E. G.	...	280 00	
Heber, J. J.	...	80 00	
Harewood, O. H.	...	216 00	
King, A.	...	250 00	
Kranenburg, A. I.	...	200 00	
Luck, J. K.	...	205 75	
Misir, R.	...	20 00	
Carried Forward	...	\$ 12,181 50	\$ 82,516 93

APPENDIX IV.—(CONTINUED).

Balances of Advance Accounts on the 31st December, 1931.

Brought forward	\$	12,181 50	\$	82,516 93
ADVANCES TO PUBLIC OFFICERS ON ACCOUNT OF SALARY—(Contd.)—				
Murland, C. C.	123	65		
Martin, L.	6	60		
Matthey, C. T.	480	00		
Martyn, E. B.	300	00		
Macluskie, H.	100	00		
Manning, Miss S. I.	120	00		
Mackintosh, E.	260	00		
Mittelholzer, C. A. L.	312	00		
McKenzie, R. S.	6	63		
Mottowan, J. H. S.	1,242	00		
McKenzie, I.	40	00		
Nicole, J.	297	20		
Nobbs, H.	700	01		
Norton, C.H.	300	00		
Nicholson, Dr. J. A.	32	16		
Ouckama, C. P. A.	16	40		
Potter, E. A. Q.	8	30		
Potter, J. C. LaT.	447	88		
Pailla, J.	628	00		
Roberts, C. B.	28	68		
Rose, O.	112	96		
Rose, M. E.	97	02		
Rehee, J.	36	40		
Rose, A.	228	00		
Rohoman, M.	57	00		
Rose, Dr. F. G.	1,330	01		
Rilley, C. S.	175	01		
Rodney, W. H.	119	16		
Rodrigues, J. J.	240	00		
Savory, M.	45	00		
Sandiford, S.	39	93		
Stokes, F. L.	118	75		
Saunders, P. H. N.	480	00		
Small, C. G.	288	00		
Talbot, J. S.	35	00		
Thompson, R.	540	00		
Uehlein, I.	300	00		
Valladares, E. T.	264	00		
Van Sertima, L. O.	200	00		
Wason, D. C.	36	58		
Wickham, D. L. B.	145	60		
Whyte, Jas.	144	00	22,661	43
DRAINAGE WORKS IN DECLARED AREAS—				
Ann's Grove to Unity and Lancaster	435	96		
Bach Lot Irrigation Scheme	12,665	97		
Beterverwagting Village Council	272	88		
Buxton Village Council	796	40		
Cove and John	12,443	74		
Golden Grove-Nabaclis	280	58		
Gibraltar-Courtland	6,948	74		
Helena Country District	123	29		
Johanna Cecelia to Annandale	5,685	21		
Lots 57-63, Corentyne	4	71		
Lima-lair-Kildonan	247	31		
Lancaster-Manchester	3	42		
Plaisance Village Council	255	92		
Three Friends to Walton Hall	10,729	45		
Ulverston-Salton	365	67		
Victoria Village	126	36		
Zorg-en-Vlygt to Aberdeen	2,878	68	54,269	29
FUNDED LOANS - VILLAGES—				
Ann's Grove and Two Friends	834	42		
Beterverwagting	10,168	12		
Buxton and Friendship	19,108	39		
Clonbrook	696	78		
Golden Grove-Nabaclis	9,155	28		
Helena Country District	440	74		
Plaisance	3,099	81		
Unity and Lancaster	119	53		
Victoria	8,004	77	51,627	84
ADVANCES MADE ON THE SECURITY OF MORTGAGES ON LAND—				
Plantation Taymouth Manor (R. Bacchus)			8,000	00
MISCELLANEOUS—				
Army Pensions	859	11		
Assyrian Settlement	8,493	93		
Hritton, H. A. (Koker at Friendship)	1,135	85		
Booker Bros. McConnell & Co. (Wells)	1,960	69		
Church of England	8,758	47		
Church of Scotland	2,191	50		
Carried forward	\$	23,399 55	219,075	49

APPENDIX IV.—(CONTINUED).

Balances of Advance Accounts on the 31st December, 1934.

	Brought forward	\$	23,399 55	\$	219,075 49
MISCELLANEOUS—(Contd.)—							
Crown Agents—Pending Adjustment	260 18		
Cambridge Local Examinations	53 64		
Defaced Coins	36 74		
Den Amstel Village Council	364 28		
Director of Agriculture (for Beekeeping fund)	42 60		
Director of Agriculture—purchase and sale of Onion Seed	66 36		
Guiana Scholar—P. de Caires	163 60		
Good Intent Village	2,000 00		
Ministry of Pensions	1,641 32		
Maintenance Loans—Teachers Training Centre	3,083 00		
Navy Pensions	222 60		
Public Works Department—Works for other Departments	1,494 45		
Proprietor, Pln. Nismes	403 68		
Queen's College Cadet Platoon Fund	296 61		
Royal Bank of Canada (defaced coin)	1 16		
Shanks Canal Commissioners	222 00		
Secretary District Administration (for Law Costs)	1,000 00		
Sea Defence Board—(pending the collection of rates)	18,535 54		
Transport and Harbours Department	16,592 93		
Wesleyan Methodist Society	1,875 00		
War Office, London	453 60		72,198 84
COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS—							
Government of Trinidad	617 48		
Government of Gold Coast	574 96		
Government of Nigeria	1,530 92		
Government of Sierra Leone	177 70		
Government of Grenada	18 50		
Government of British Honduras	104 08		
Government of Antigua	6 39		3,030 03
BARCLAYS BANK—							
For payment of Interest on Sterling Loan due 1935			132,462 00
IMPERIAL TREASURY—							
B.G.—Brazil Boundary Commission (Suspense Account)			32,491 35
COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND							
							120,172 95
							\$ 579,430 66

APPENDIX IVA.

Imprests Balances on the 31st December, 1934.

Conservator of Forests	...	...	...	...	\$	5,000 00
Comptroller of Customs	...	...	...	...	...	5,003 24
Commissioner of Lands and Mines for B.G. Brazil Boundary Commission	...	...	...	...	...	5,000 00
District Commissioner, Berbice	...	...	...	...	...	4,750 77
Do. do. Essequibo	...	...	...	...	...	500 00
Do. do. Rupununi	...	...	...	...	...	100 80
Director of Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	1,689 64
Director of Education	...	...	...	...	...	43 04
Inspector General of Police	...	...	...	...	...	1,745 28
Poor Law Commissioners	...	...	...	...	...	5,327 31
Stipendiary Magistrate, West Coast, Demerara	...	...	...	...	...	10 00
						\$ 29,170 03

APPENDIX

Statement of the Colony's Funded Debt or Loans raised for fixed periods, and of the

Authority.	Amount authorised to be raised.	AMOUNT ACTUALLY RAISED.			Date raised.	Rate of Interest.	AMOUNT REDEEMED AT 31ST DEC., 1		
		Bonds.	Inscribed Stock.	Total.			Bonds.	Inscribed Stock.	Total.
1886	\$ 1,200,000 00 (1)	\$ 266,400 00	...	\$ 266,400 00	July, 1886	4 %	\$ 266,400 00	...	\$ 266,400 00
No. 6 of 1886	...	...	\$ 933,600 00	933,600 00	Do.	4 %	...	...	...
		\$ 266,400 00	\$ 933,600 00	\$ 1,200,000 00			\$ 266,400 00	...	\$ 266,400 00
No. 6 of 1886, Amend- of 1897.	\$ 2,500,000 00 (1)	...	\$ 720,000 00	720,000 00	Feby., 1898	3 %	...	\$ 720,000 00	\$ 720,000 00
1896	...	\$ 138,720 00	...	138,720 00	June, 1900	3½ & 3¼ %	\$ 138,720 00	...	138,720 00
No. 6 of 1886, Amend- of 1897.	...	...	480,000 00	480,000 00	Aug., 1901	3 %	...	480,000 00	480,000 00
		22,656 00	...	22,656 00	April, 1901	3½ %	\$ 22,656 00	...	22,656 00
		60,000 00	...	60,000 00	July, 1907	3½ %	...	...	...
		33,960 00	...	33,960 00	Oct., 1908	4 %	...	...	...
1896	...	36,000 00	...	36,000 00	1 July, 1909	4 %	...	...	...
		30,336 00	...	30,336 00	1 July, 1909	4 %	...	...	...
		* 885,120 00	...	885,120 00	1 Oct., 1914	4 %	...	...	...
		90,000 00	...	90,000 00	1 Oct., 1915	4½ %	...	...	...
		\$ 1,296,792 00	\$ 1,200,000 00	\$ 2,496,792 00			\$ 161,376 00	\$ 1,200,000 00	\$ 1,361,376 00

revenue and assets of the Colony are directly pledged in respect of loans.
the conversion of Bonds under Ord. 7 of 1887 into Bonds under Ord. 19 of 1896.

V.

Sinking Funds accumulated at 31st December, 1934, for the extinguishment of

AMOUNT OUTSTANDING AT 31st DECEMBER, 1934.			REMARKS.	Accumulated
Bonds.	Inscribed Stock.	Total.		
...	a. These Bonds were issued for fifty years by the Crown Agents and were payable at their office, Mill Bank, Westminster, London, by annual instalments, by means of a Sinking Fund formed on the cumulative principle, into which was paid a sum equal to 1 per cent. per annum, on the total amount of Debentures issued. The re-payments commenced in July, 1893, and were made either by annual drawings, by lot, or by the purchase of the Bonds in the market, at the option of the Crown Agents. The Sinking Fund was deposited in the London and Westminster Bank. Ordinance 6 of 1886 authorized the conversion of the Debentures into Inscribed Stock free of any cost to the holders. The amount of Debentures surrendered in exchange for Inscribed Stock was \$933,600. Interest payable on 15th January and 15th July. The loan was offered at a minimum price of £97. The average price obtained was £98 2s. 6d. Repayment was completed on the 15th July, 1933.	...
...	\$ 933,600 00	\$ 933,600 00	b. The Stock will be repayable on the 15th July, 1935, by the operation of a Sinking Fund of 1 per cent. per annum, commencing on the 15th July, 1891. The Sinking Fund is invested in Colonial Stocks. Interest payable on 15th January and 15th July. This Stock was offered by Crown Agents in exchange for above Bonds at any time up to 31st May, 1891. By Treasury Notice in London Gazette, 23rd December, 1902, this Inscribed Stock was added to the list of authorized Trustees Stock.	\$1,050,733 6
...	\$ 933,600 00	\$ 933,600 00		
...	d1. \$720,000 bearing interest at 3% was issued on 1st February, 1898, for a term of forty-seven years with option to the Government to redeem at par. on or after 1st February, 1923, on six months' notice. Interest payable 1st February and 1st August. Stock offered by the Crown Agents at a minimum price of £96 10s. 0d. Average price obtained, £96 16s. 4d. The issue was redeemed on 1st April, 1934 by the realisation of the Sinking Fund and by the issue of New Stock (Inscribed Stock Ordinance 8 of 1934).	
...	e. \$138,720 was issued in the Colony on 1st June, 1900, for a term of twenty-five years with option to the Government to redeem at the expiration of ten years from the date of issue or at any time thereafter, on twelve months' notice, being given in the Official Gazette. Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. payable on 1st June and 1st December on \$138,320, and 3½ per cent. on the same dates on \$2,400. The issue was redeemed on 1st June, 1925.	e. 364,358 6
...	d2. \$480,000 additional and identical with above Stock was issued on the 1st August, 1901, at a minimum of 95 per cent. The above-mentioned Stock was issued by the Crown Agents under the Public Loan Ordinance, 1896, and Inscribed Stock Ordinance, 1897, and by Treasury Notice in London Gazette, 23rd December 1902, was added to the list of authorized Trustees Stock. A Sinking Fund of 1 per cent. per annum is being provided annually for the redemption of the above Stock. The issue was redeemed on 1st April, 1934 by the realisation of the Sinking Fund and by the issue of New Stock—(Inscribed Stock Ordinance 8 of 1934).	
...	f. \$22,656 was issued in the Colony at 3½ per cent. on the 1st April, 1901, on the same conditions as to redemption as the preceding Loan. Interest payable 1st April and 1st October. The issue was redeemed on 1st April, 1926.	
60,000 00	...	60,000 00	g. \$60,000 was issued in the Colony at 3½ per cent. on 1st July, 1907, for a term of fifty years with option of redemption as in the preceding Loans. Interest payable 1st January and 1st July. In respect of these debentures such annual contribution is being made to the Sinking Fund as will be sufficient, with earlier over-provision, to repay the capital sums when they fall due.	
33,960 00	...	33,960 00	h. \$33,960 was issued in the Colony at 4% on 1st October, 1908, for a term of fifty years with option of redemption as in the preceding Loans. Interest payable 1st April and 1st October. In respect of these debentures such annual contribution is being made to the Sinking Fund as will be sufficient, with earlier over-provision, to repay the capital sums when they fall due.	
36,000 00	...	36,000 00	i. \$36,000 was issued in the Colony at 4% on 1st July, 1909, for a term of fifty years with option of redemption as in the preceding Loans. Interest payable 1st January and 1st July. In respect of these debentures such annual contribution is being made to the Sinking Fund as will be sufficient, with earlier over-provision, to repay the capital sums when they fall due.	
30,336 00	...	30,336 00	j. \$30,336 was issued in the Colony at 4% on 1st July, 1909, for a term of fifty years with option of redemption as in the preceding Loans. Interest payable 1st January and 1st July. In respect of these debentures such annual contribution is being made to the Sinking Fund as will be sufficient, with earlier over-provision, to repay the capital sums when they fall due.	
885,120 00	...	885,120 00	k. \$885,120 was issued in the Colony at 4 per cent. on 1st October, 1914, for a term of fifty years with option of redemption as in the preceding Loans. Interest payable 1st April and 1st October. In respect of these debentures such annual contribution is being made to the Sinking Fund as will be sufficient, with earlier over-provision, to repay the capital sums when they fall due.	
90,000 00	...	90,000 00	l. \$90,000 was issued in the Colony at 4½ per cent. on 1st October, 1915, for a term of fifty years with option of redemption as in the preceding Loans. Interest payable 1st April and 1st October. In respect of these debentures such annual contribution is being made to the Sinking Fund as will be sufficient, with earlier over-provision, to repay the capital sums when they fall due.	
1,135,416 00	...	\$1,135,416 00	Forward ...	\$1,415,092 6

APPENDIX

Statement of the Colony's Funded Debt for Loans raised for fixed periods, and of the

Local Authority.	Amount authorised to be raised.	AMOUNT ACTUALLY RAISED.			Date raised.	Rate of Interest.	AMOUNT REDEEMED AT 31st DEC.,		
		Bonds.	Inscribed Stock.	Total.			Bonds.	Inscribed Stock.	Total.
of 1916 ances—	\$15,000,000 00	\$ 300,000 00	...	\$ 220,450 00	1st Oct., 1916.	5 %	\$ 25,000 00	...	\$ 25,000 00
				79,550 00	Converted ...	6 %	79,550 00	...	79,550 00
	...	15,000 00	...	12,500 00	1st Oct., 1916.	5 %	7,000 00	...	7,000 00
				2,500 00	Converted ...	6 %	2,500 00	...	2,500 00
	...	145,750 00	...	80,700 00	1st Jan., 1917.	5 %	1,350 00	...	1,350 00
				65,050 00	Converted ...	6 %	65,050 00	...	65,050 00
	...	386,500 00	...	263,100 00	1st June, 1917.	5 %	...	...	...
				123,400 00	Converted ...	6 %	123,400 00	...	123,400 00
	...	37,850 00	...	24,000 00	1st June, 1917.	5 %	...	...	...
				13,850 00	Converted ...	6 %	13,850 00	...	13,850 00
	...	2,000 00	...	2,000 00	1st Oct., 1917.	...	...	...	...
					Converted ...	6 %	2,000 00	...	2,000 00
	...	35,950 00	...	23,550 00	1st Jan., 1918.	5 %	10,800 00	...	10,800 00
				12,400 00	Converted ...	6 %	12,400 00	...	12,400 00
	...	* 121,000 00	...	121,000 00	1st April, 1918.	5 %	...	...	...
Forward	...	\$ 1,044,050 00	...	\$ 1,044,050 00			\$ 342,900 00	...	\$ 342,900 00

the conversion of Bonds under Ordinance 7 of 1887 into Bonds under Ordinance 6 of 1916.

V.—(Continued).

Sinking Funds accumulated at 31st December, 1934, for the extinguishment of the

AMOUNT OUTSTANDING AT 31st DECEMBER, 1934.			REMARKS.	Accumulated.
Bonds.	Inscribed Stock.	Total.		
			Forward	
5,450 00	...	(1) \$ 195,450 00	\$800,000 was issued in the Colony at 5 per cent. on 1st October, 1916, for a term of fifteen years with option to the Government to redeem at the expiration of ten years from the date of issue or at any time thereafter, on twelve months' notice being given in the "Official Gazette." Interest payable 1st April and 1st October. Under Combined Court Resolutions Nos. LXIII, XLIV, II and XXXVII, dated 20th November, 1919, 30th September, 1920, 17th February and 16th August, 1922, respectively, \$275,000 of this issue was converted into 50 year 6 per cent. Bonds. Under authority of Combined Court Resolution No. LXXI of 31st December, 1928, \$195,450 of the \$275,000 6 per cent. Bonds has been reconverted into 5 per cent. Bonds for the unexpired period of the currency of such Bonds; the balance of \$79,550 having been redeemed out of the subscriptions to a loan of \$123,200 issued on 1st January, 1928, to meet the cost of redemption of such debentures of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th issues as were not converted in accordance with Government Notice No. 408, dated 27th January, 1927, in the Gazette of the 29th January, 1927. An Annual Contribution to a Sinking Fund as will be sufficient with earlier over-provision is being made to provide for the redemption of the 50 year Bonds. The unconverted balance of \$25,000 of the original issue was redeemed on 1st October, 1931.	\$1,415,092 64
5,500 00	...	(2) 5,500 00	\$15,000 was issued in the Colony for a term of five years on 1st Oct., 1916, at 5 per cent. Under Combined Court Resolutions Nos. LXIII and XLIV, dated 20th November, 1919, and 30th September, 1920, respectively, \$8,000 of this issue was converted into 50 year 6 per cent. Bonds. An Annual Contribution to a Sinking Fund as will be sufficient with earlier over-provision is being made to provide for the redemption of the 50 year Bonds. The 5 year Bonds were paid off on 1st October, 1921. Under authority of Combined Court Resolution No. LXXI. of 31st December, 1928, \$5,500 of the \$8,000 6 per cent. Bonds has been reconverted into 5 per cent. Bonds for the unexpired period of the currency of such Bonds, the balance of \$2,500 having been redeemed.	
9,350 00	...	(3) 79,350 00	\$84,500 was issued in the Colony at 5 per cent. on 1st January, 1917, for a term of ten years. Interest payable 1st January and 1st July.	
...	...	(4)	\$61,250 was issued in the Colony at 5 per cent. on 1st January, 1917, for a term of fifteen years with the option to the Government to redeem them at any time after the expiration of ten years from the date of issue on 12 months' notice being given in the "Official Gazette." Interest payable 1st January and 1st July. Under Combined Court Resolutions Nos. LXIII, XLIV, II and XXXVII, dated 20th November, 1919, 30th September, 1920, 17th February and 16th August, 1922, respectively, \$74,000 of the \$84,500 issue, and \$89,900 of the \$61,250 issue were converted into 50 year 6 per cent. Bonds. The unconverted balances, \$10,500, of the \$84,500 and \$1,350 of the \$61,250 issued in the Colony at 5 per cent. on 1st January, 1917, were redeemed on 1st January, 1927 and 1st January, 1932, respectively. Under Combined Court Resolution No. XCII. of 2nd March, 1928, \$52,250 of the \$74,000 and \$27,100 of the \$89,900 were converted into 50 year 5 per cent. Bonds for the unexpired period of the loan with the option to the Government to redeem them after the expiration of ten years from the date of conversion on twelve months' notice being given in the "Official Gazette." The remaining balances of \$21,750 and \$32,800 were redeemed during 1931. An Annual Contribution to a Sinking Fund as will be sufficient with earlier over-provision is being made to provide for the redemption of the 50 year Bonds.	
3,100 00	...	(5) 263,100 00	\$385,500 was issued in the Colony at 5 per cent. on 1st June, 1917, for a term of ten years. Interest payable 1st June and 1st December. Under Combined Court Resolutions Nos. LXIII, XLIV, II and XXXVII, dated 20th November, 1919, 30th September, 1920, 17th February and 16th August, 1922, respectively, \$385,500 of this issue was converted into 50 year Bonds. The unconverted balance of \$18,000, was redeemed on 1st January, 1927. Under Combined Court Resolution No. XCII. of 2nd March, 1928, \$263,100 of the converted Bonds were reconverted into 50 year 5 per cent. Bonds for the unexpired period of the loan with the option to the Government to redeem them after the expiration of ten years from the date of conversion on twelve months' notice being given in the "Official Gazette." The remaining balance of \$105,400 was redeemed during 1928. An Annual Contribution to a Sinking Fund as will be sufficient with earlier over-provision is being made to provide for the redemption of the 50 year Bonds.	
4,000 00	...	(6) 21,000 00	\$9,300 was issued in the Colony at 5 per cent. on 1st June, 1917, for a term of ten years. Interest payable 1st June and 1st December.	
...	...	(7)	\$28,550 was issued in the Colony at 5 per cent. on 1st June, 1917, for a term of fifteen years with the option to the Government to redeem them at any time after the expiration of ten years from the date of issue on 12 months' notice being given in the "Official Gazette." Interest payable 1st June and 1st December. Under Combined Court Resolutions Nos. LXIII, XLIV and II, dated 20th November, 1919, 30th September, 1920, and 17th February, 1922, respectively, \$6,300 of the \$9,300 and the \$28,550 issue were converted into 50 year 6 per cent. Bonds. The unconverted balance of \$3,000, issue No. 6, was redeemed on 1st June, 1927. Under Combined Court Resolution No. XCII. of the 2nd March, 1928, \$5,200 of the \$6,300 and \$18,800 of the \$28,550 were reconverted into 50 year 5 per cent. Bonds for the unexpired period of the loan with the option to the Government to redeem them after the expiration of ten years from the date of conversion on twelve months' notice being given in the "Official Gazette." The remaining balances of \$1,100 and \$9,750 were redeemed during 1928. An Annual Contribution to a Sinking Fund as will be sufficient with earlier over-provision is being made to provide for the redemption of 50 year Bonds.	
...	...	(8)	\$2,000 was issued in the Colony at 5 per cent. on 1st October, 1917, for a term of five years. Under Combined Court Resolutions Nos. LXIII and XLIV, dated 20th November, 1919, and 30th September, 1920, respectively, the whole of this issue was converted into 50 year 6 per cent. Bonds. This issue was redeemed in terms of Combined Court Resolution No. XCII. of the 2nd March, 1928, during 1928.	
750 00	...	(9) 12,750 00	\$35,930 was issued in the Colony at 5 per cent. on 1st January, 1918, for a term of 15 years with the option to the Government to redeem them at any time after the expiration of 10 years from the date of issue on 12 months' notice being given in the "Official Gazette." Interest payable 1st January and 1st July. Under Combined Court Resolutions Nos. LXIII and XLIV, dated 20th November, 1919, and 30th September, 1920, respectively, \$25,150 of this issue was converted into 50 year 6 per cent. Bonds. Under Combined Court Resolution No. XCII. of the 2nd March, 1928, \$12,750 of the converted Bonds was reconverted into 50 year 5 per cent. Bonds for the unexpired period of the loan with the option to the Government to redeem them after the expiration of ten years from the date of conversion on twelve months' notice being given in the "Official Gazette." The remaining balance of \$12,400 as well as the \$10,800 15-year Bonds were redeemed during 1928 and 1933 respectively. An Annual Contribution to Sinking Fund as will be sufficient with earlier over-provision is being made to provide for the redemption of the 50 year Bonds.	
900 00	...	(10) 121,000 00	\$121,000 was issued in the Colony at 5 per cent. on the 1st April, 1918, for a term of 50 years with option of redemption as in the preceding Loans. Interest payable 1st April and 1st October. An Annual Contribution to a Sinking Fund as will be sufficient with earlier over-provision is being made to provide for the redemption of this issue.	
150 00	...	\$ 701,150 00	Forward	\$1,415,092 64

Statement of the Colony's Funded Debt or Loans raised for fixed periods, and of the

Legal Authority.	Amount authorised to be raised.	AMOUNT ACTUALLY RAISED.			Date raised.	Rate of Interest.	AMOUNT REDEEMED AT 31st DEC		
		Bonds.	Inscribed Stock.	Total.			Bonds.	Inscribed Stock.	Total.
Brought forward	...	\$ 1,044,050 00	...	\$ 1,044,050 00		...	\$ 342,900 00	...	\$ 342,900 00
		381,850 00	...	190,800 00	1st June, 1918.	5 %	9,250 00	...	9,250 00
				191,050 00	Converted	6 %	191,050 00	...	191,050 00
		113,500 00	...	113,500 00	1st Jan., 1919.			...	
					Converted	6 %	113,500 00	...	113,500 00
		360,100 00	...	27,100 00	1st June, 1919.	5 %	27,100 00	...	27,100 00
				333,000 00	Converted	6 %	333,000 00	...	333,000 00
		35,050 00	...	35,050 00	1st Jan., 1920.			...	
					Converted	6 %	35,050 00	...	35,050 00
		132,000 00	...	35,000 00	1st Jan., 1921.	5 %	35,000 00	...	35,000 00
				97,000 00	Converted	6 %	97,000 00	...	97,000 00
		1,161,850 00	...	644,500 00	1st Jan., 1922.	6%	142,550 00	...	142,550 00
				517,350 00	Converted	4%	501,950 00	...	501,950 00
		4,800,000 00	...	4,800,000 00	1st July, 1922.	5½%	...	...	...
		833,150 00	...	461,650 00	1st Jan., 1923.	6%	461,650 00	...	461,650 00
				376,500 00	Converted	4%	...	...	...
		124,950 00	...	124,950 00	1st Jan., 1926.	6%	...	...	...
Carried forward	...	\$ 8,991,500 00	...	\$ 8,991,500 00			\$ 2,290,000 00	...	\$ 2,290,000 00

V.—(Continued).

Sinking Funds accumulated at 31st December, 1934, for the extinguishment of the

AMOUNT OUTSTANDING AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1934.			REMARKS.	Accumulated,
Bonds.	Inscribed Stock.	Total.		
150 00	...	\$ 701,150 00	Forward	\$1,415,092 64
550 00	...	(11) 181,550 00	\$381,850 was issued in the Colony at 5 per cent. on 1st June, 1918, for a term of 10 years. Interest payable 1st June and 1st December. Under Combined Court Resolutions Nos. LXIII, XLIV and II, dated 20th November, 1919, 30th September, 1920, and 17th February, 1922, respectively, \$372,600 of this issue was converted into 50 year 6 per cent. Bonds. Under Combined Court Resolution No. XCII of the 2nd March, 1923, \$181,550 of the converted Bonds was re-converted into 50 year 5 per cent. bonds for the unexpired period of the loan with the option to the Government to redeem them after the expiration of ten years from the date of conversion on twelve months' notice being given in the <i>Official Gazette</i> . The remaining balance of \$191,050 as well as the \$9,250 due for redemption was redeemed during 1923. An Annual Contribution to a Sinking Fund as will be sufficient with earlier over-provision is being made to provide for the redemption of the 50 year Bonds.	(1) to \$519,477 89 (16) & (18) to (21)
	...	(12) ...	\$118,500 was issued in the Colony at 5 per cent. on 1st day of January, 1919, for a term of fifteen years with the option to the Government to redeem them at any time after the expiration of ten years from the date of issue on twelve months previous notice being given in the <i>Official Gazette</i> . Under Combined Court Resolutions Nos. LXIII, XLIV and II, dated 20th November, 1919, 30th September, 1920, and 17th February, 1922, respectively, this issue was converted into 50 year 6 per cent. Bonds. The issue was redeemed on 1st July, 1930, notice having been previously given in the <i>Gazette</i> of the 1st June, 1929. The accumulated Sinking Fund for the redemption of the issue has been taken to Revenue, the redemption having been effected from funds provided under the "Public Purposes" Loan Ordinance No. 11 of 1929.	
	...	(13) ...	\$380,100 was issued in the Colony at 5 per cent. on 1st June, 1919, for a term of 10 years. Under Combined Court Resolutions Nos. LXIII, XLIV and II, dated 20th November, 1919, 30th September, 1920, and 17th February, 1922, respectively, \$383,000 of this issue was converted into 50 year 6 per cent. Bonds. \$27,100 of this issue was redeemed on 1st June, 1929. The balance of \$388,000 was redeemed on 1st June, 1930, notice having previously been given in the <i>Gazette</i> of the 1st June, 1929. The accumulated Sinking Fund for the redemption of the issue of \$383,000 has been taken to Revenue, the redemption having been effected from funds provided under the "Public Purposes" Loan Ordinance No. 11 of 1929.	
	...	(14) ...	\$35,050 was issued in the Colony at 5 per cent. on 1st January, 1920, for a term of 10 years. Under Combined Court Resolution XLIV, dated 30th September, 1920, the whole of this issue was converted into 50 year 6 per cent. Bonds. The issue was redeemed on 1st July, 1930, notice having been previously given in the <i>Gazette</i> of the 1st June, 1929. The accumulated Sinking Fund for the redemption of the issue has been taken to Revenue, the redemption having been effected from funds provided under the "Public Purposes" Loan Ordinance No. 11 of 1929.	
	...	(15) ...	\$62,000 was issued in the Colony at 5 per cent. on 1st January, 1921, for a term of ten years. Interest payable 1st January and 1st July. \$70,000 was issued in the Colony at 5 per cent. on 1st January, 1921, for a term of fifteen years with the option to the Government to redeem them at any time after the expiration of ten years from the date of issue on 12 months' notice being given in the <i>Official Gazette</i> . Interest payable 1st January and 1st July. Under Combined Court Resolutions Nos. XLIV, II and XXXVII, dated 30th September, 1920, 17th February and 16th August, 1922, respectively, \$27,000 of the \$62,000 issue and the whole of the \$70,000 have been converted into 50 year 6 per cent. Bonds. Sinking Funds at the rates of 8½ per cent., 5 per cent. and 6½ per cent. per annum were provided for the redemption of the 10 year, 15 year and 50 year Bonds respectively. The total issue was redeemed on the 1st January, 1931.	
350 00	...	(16) 517,350 00	\$1,161,350 was issued in the Colony at 6 per cent. on 1st January, 1922, for a term of 50 years with the option to the Government to redeem them at any time after the expiration of 10 years from the date of issue on 12 months' notice being given in the "Official Gazette." Interest payable 1st January and 1st July, \$142,550 of this issue was redeemed during 1932 notice having previously been given in the "Gazette" of the 31st December, 1930. The balance of the issue was retained on the original terms in accordance with the offer of Government appearing in the "Gazette" of 28th September, 1931. A further sum of \$501,950 was redeemed in January, 1934, the outstanding balance \$517,350 having been converted into 4 per cent. Bonds in accordance with Government Notice published in the "Gazette" of the 24th December, 1932. An Annual Contribution to a sinking Fund as will be sufficient with earlier over-provision is being made to provide for the redemption of this issue.	
000 00	...	(17) 4,800,000 00	\$4,800,000 was raised through Messrs. Bernhard Scholle & Co. of London, on 1st July, 1922, with option to the Government to redeem on 1st July, 1942, or any subsequent interest date on 6 months' notice being given. Interest payable 1st January, and 1st July. A Sinking Fund of such proportion of the Capital sum of the said Bonds as with interest will be sufficient in the aggregate to pay the said sum of \$4,800,000 on the 1st day of July, 1923, is being provided for the repayment of the Bonds. The first payment of the half-yearly instalment in respect of the Sinking Fund was made on the 1st day of March, 1925, and thereafter on every subsequent 1st day of September, and 1st day of March.	(17) 476,177 26
500 00	...	(18) 376,500 00	\$338,150 was issued in the Colony at 6 per cent. on 1st January, 1923, for a term of 50 years with the option to the Government to redeem them at any time after the expiration of 10 years from the date of issue on 12 months' notice being given in the "Official Gazette." Interest payable 1st January and 1st July. \$461,650 of this issue was redeemed on the 1st January, 1934, the outstanding balance \$376,500 having been converted into 4 per cent. Bonds in accordance with Government Notice published in the "Gazette" of 24th December, 1932. An Annual Contribution to a Sinking Fund as will be sufficient with earlier over-provision is being made to provide for the redemption of this issue.	
950 00	...	(19) 124,950 00	\$124,950 was issued in the Colony at 5% per annum on 1st January, 1926, for a term of 40 years, with the option to the Government to redeem them at any time after the expiration of 10 years from the date of issue on 12 months' notice being given in the "Official Gazette." Interest payable 1st January and 1st July. A Sinking Fund at the rate of 1'022 per cent. per annum is being provided for the redemption of this issue.	
500 00	...	\$ 6,701,500 00	Forward	\$2,410,747 79 2

APPENDIX

Statement of the Colony's Funded Debt or Loans raised for fixed periods, and of the

Legal Authority.	Amount authorised to be raised.	AMOUNT ACTUALLY RAISED.			Date raised.	Rate of Interest.	AMOUNT REDEEMED AT 31st DECEMBER.		
		Bonds.	Inscribed Stock.	Total.			Bonds.	Inscribed Stock.	Total.
Brought forward	...	\$ 8,991,500	...	\$ 8,991,500 00			\$ 2,290,000 00	...	\$ 2,290,000 00
		123,200	...	123,200 00	1st Jan., 1928.	5%	...	...	...
		335,100	...	335,100 00	1st Jan., 1929.	5%	...	...	...
Total	...	\$ 9,449,800	...	\$ 9,449,800 00			\$ 2,290,000 00	...	\$ 2,290,000 00
Ord. No. 38 of 1920	\$ 639,410 00	\$ 639,410	...	\$ 639,410 00	1st Jan., 1921.	5%	...	...	...
Ord. No. 11 of 1929 and Stock Ord. No. 31 of 1913	14,896,800 00	...	\$ 9,600,000 00	\$ 9,600,000 00	24th July, 1929.	5%	...	...	...
			432,000 00	432,000 00	Oct., 1929.	5%	...	...	...
			841,920 00	841,920 00	2d May, 1934.	3%	...	...	...
		...	\$10,873,920 00	\$10,873,920 00			...	...	...
Ordinance 22 of 1933	123,711 34	...	123,711 34	123,711 34	15th Dec., 1933.	3%	...	...	...
Ordinance 9 of 1934	...	...	216,067 62	216,067 62	1st April, 1934.	3%	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	(a) (b)	\$ 11,652,402	\$13,347,298 96	\$ 24,999,700 96			\$ 2,717,776 00	\$1,200,000 00	\$ 3,917,776 00

(a) The above totals exclude Loans from the Colonial Development Fund totalling \$569,505.35.

(b) In addition to the above there is a liability in respect of outstanding B.G. (Demerara Railway) Permanent Annuities and Perpetual Stock represented on the balance sheet of the Government for a total charge of \$84,378. Government has also guaranteed repayment of the following loan, viz. —Boersaris Commissioners \$34,874, raised under the provisions of Ordinance 7 of 1929; Legislative Council Resolution No. X. of 1930.

V.—(Continued).

Sinking Funds accumulated on 31st December, 1934, for the extinguishment of the

AMOUNT OUTSTANDING AT 31st DECEMBER, 1934.			REMARKS.	Accumulated.
Bonds.	Inscribed Stock.	Total.		
01,500 00	...	\$ 6,701,500 00	Forward	\$2,410,747 79
23,200 00	...	(20) 123,200 00	\$123,200 was issued in the Colony at 5 per cent. per annum on 1st January, 1928, for a term of 39 years with the option to the Government of redemption at any time after the expiration of ten years from the date of issue on 12 months' notice being given in the <i>Gazette</i> of the Colony. Interest payable 1st January and 1st July. This loan was raised to provide for the redemption of 6 per cent. Bonds of issues 1, 2, 3 and 4 in terms of Combined Court Resolution No. XCII of 2nd March, 1928. A Sinking Fund into which has been paid the sum already accumulated in respect of redeemed Bonds of the above issues is being provided by such equal annual contributions as will be sufficient to meet the redemption of the issue.	
35,100 00	...	(21) 335,100 00	\$335,100 was issued in the Colony at 5 per cent. per annum on 1st January, 1929, for a term of 38 years with the option to the Government of redemption at any time after the expiration of ten years from the date of issue on 12 months' notice being given in the <i>Gazette</i> of the Colony. Interest payable 1st January and 1st July. This loan was raised to provide for the redemption of 6 per cent. Bonds of issues 5 to 9 and 11 in terms of Combined Court Resolution No. XCII of 2nd March, 1928. A Sinking Fund into which has been paid the sum already accumulated in respect of redeemed Bonds of the above issues is being provided by such equal annual contributions as will be sufficient to meet the redemption of the issue.	
59,800 00	...	\$ 7,159,800 00		
39,410 00	...	\$ 639,410 00	\$639,410 was issued in the Colony at 5 per cent. on 1st January, 1921, for a term of 25 years under the provisions of the Churches (Financial Assistance) Ordinance, 1920. Interest payable 1st January and 1st July. A Sinking Fund of 2.408 per cent. per annum is being provided for the redemption of this issue.	338,236
...	9,600,000 00	\$ 9,600,000 00	\$9,600,000 Stock at £98 per cent. was issued by the Crown Agents on the 24th July, 1929, for a term of 40 years with the option of redemption at par on or after the 1st August, 1949, on six months' notice being given by advertisement in the <i>London Gazette</i> and in the <i>Times</i> or by post to the then Stockholders at their registered addresses. The Stock was issued under the provisions of the General Loan and Inscribed Stock Ordinance of British Guiana No. 31 of 1913, and by Treasury Notice in the <i>London</i> , <i>Edinburgh</i> and <i>Belfast Gazettes</i> added to the list of authorised Trustees Stocks. The Loan is secured on the general revenues and assets of the Colony. A Sinking Fund of not less than one pound per cent. per annum will be formed in the United Kingdom and the first half-yearly contribution thereto will be taken not later than the 1st February, 1935. Interest payable on 1st February and 1st August. A first payment of £2 per £100 stock was made on the 1st February, 1930.	209,414 92
...	432,000 00	432,000 00	\$432,000 Stock additional and identical with the above issue was created by the Crown Agents in October, 1929, under the Public Purposes Loan Ordinance of 1929, to defray the expenses of issue of the above loan. The stock was placed on the market and obtained a price of £99 10s. 0d. Interest payable on the 1st February and 1st August.	
...	841,920 00	841,920 00	\$841,920 Stock at £96 per cent. was issued by the Crown Agents on 2nd May, 1934, for a term of 35 years with the option of redemption at par on or after 1st May, 1959, on three months' notice by advertisement in the <i>London Gazette</i> and in the <i>Times</i> or by post to the then Stockholders at their registered addresses. The Stock was issued under the provisions of the General Loan and Inscribed Stock Ordinance of British Guiana and has been added to the list of authorised Trustees stocks. The Loan is secured on the general revenues and assets of the Government of British Guiana. A Sinking Fund of 1.6345 per cent. is being provided in the United Kingdom the first half-yearly contribution thereto having been taken on 1st November, 1934. Interest payable on 1st May and 1st November. The Loan was raised to provide for the redemption of 6 per cent. unconverted Bonds of issues 16th and 18th under Loan Ordinance 6 of 1916.	6,380 58
...	\$10,873,920 00	\$ 10,873,920 00		
...	123,711 34	123 711 34	\$123,711.34 Stock at 97½ per cent. was issued by the Crown Agents on the 15th December, 1933, for a term of 10 years. The stock was issued under the Inter Colonial Loans Scheme by authority of Ordinance No. 23 of 1933. The Loan is secured on the General Revenues and Assets of the Colony. A Sinking Fund at the rate of 9.766 per cent. per annum will be provided in the United Kingdom and the first half-yearly contribution will be made on 15th June, 1935. Interest payable on 15th June and 15th December.	
...	216,067 62	216,067 62	\$216,067.62 Stock at par was issued by the Crown Agents on the 3rd April, 1934, for a term of 11 years. The Stock was issued under the Inter Colonial Loans Scheme by Authority of Ordinance No. 8 of 1934. The Loan is secured on the General Revenue and Assets of the Colony of British Guiana. A Sinking Fund at the rate of 7.74066 per cent. is being provided in the United Kingdom for the redemption of the Loan, the first half-yearly contribution having been taken on 1st October, 1934. Interest payable 1st April and 1st October. The Loan was raised for the purpose of completing the repayment of B.G. Government 3 per cent. Inscribed Stock 1923/45 issued under authority of the Public Loan Ordinance, 1896.	8,362 54
334,626 00	\$12,147,298 96	\$ 21,081,924 96		\$2,973,641 87 \$2,93

APPENDIX VI.

Statement of Investments on 31st December, 1934.

Description of Stock.	Face Value.	Ledger Value. (Actual Price).	Market Price.
SINKING FUNDS.			
(a) INSCRIBED STOCK, ORD. 6 OF 1886—			
South Australia (1939) 3½ % Stock	\$ 1,000 0 0	\$ 5,333 64	\$ 4,944 00
New South Wales (1935/45) 4½ " "	510 16 9	2,510 26	2,476 54
West Australia (1916/36) 3 " "	14,187 12 0	51,922 30	68,440 98
Nigeria (1936/46) 6 " "	14,089 0 5	72,438 24	73,037 48
Straits Settlements (1936/51) 6 " "	5,945 0 3	30,045 94	30,533 58
Natal (1937) 4 " "	1,520 7 7	7,054 04	7,662 71
Do. (1914/39) 3½ " "	456 7 0	1,901 69	2,234 29
Cape (1916/36) 4 " "	1,490 2 0	7,094 46	7,438 58
Cardiff (1935) 3½ " "	5,719 6 4	26,041 64	27,452 72
Ceylon (1936/51) 6 " "	33,981 18 2	174,535 98	171,268 82
Belfast (1935) 3½ " "	28,325 17 5	128,479 08	134,604 54
New Zealand (1935/45) 5 " "	14,071 19 1	69,639 96	68,896 29
Straits Settlements (1935/45) 4½ " "	1,457 6 6	7,211 24	7,065 11
Commonwealth of Australia (1935/45) 5 " "	2,535 15 10	12,450 38	12,293 52
India (1935/37) 6 " "	2,350 0 0	12,208 50	11,731 20
British Guiana (1935) 4 " "	28,075 7 0	134,311 06	134,761 68
Glasgow (1935/50) 5½ " "	5,899 3 11	29,923 78	28,882 46
Commonwealth of Australia (1964/74) 3½ " "	47,436 19 1	215,885 54	227,697 38
	£209,052 19 4	\$ 988,987 73	\$ 1,021,421 88
Joint Colonial Fund ...	12,800 0 0	61,440 00	61,440 00
	£221,852 19 4	\$ 1,050,427 73	\$ 1,082,861 88
(b) DEBENTURES, ORD. 19 OF 1896—			
Nigeria (1949/79) 6 % Stock	\$ 4,200 8 1	\$ 22,955 59	\$ 26,210 52
Straits Settlements (1937/67) 3½ " "	7,436 10 2	29,903 70	36,052 19
Ceylon (1966) 4½ " "	1,397 10 9	7 7 6 02	8,116 90
Sierra Leone (1938/63) 4 " "	4,321 7 0	18,828 98	21,364 75
Ceylon (1939/59) 4 " "	1,206 11 11	5,122 44	6,081 24
New South Wales (1947/57) 5½ " "	8,032 18 1	42,023 70	44,727 21
Gold Coast (1939/59) 4 " "	1,237 2 8	4,599 46	6,116 38
Northern Rhodesia (1950/70) 5 " "	4,919 1 3	22,651 58	27,625 46
Natal (1934/44) 3½ " "	494 2 8	2,007 16	2,443 00
Kenya (1946/56) 6 " "	1,751 14 6	9,544 55	10,678 52
Do. (1945/58) 6 " "	2,678 2 9	12,974 44	15,169 51
Gold Coast (1945/70) 6 " "	1,039 9 5	5,597 14	6,236 83
Federated Malay States (1960/70) 3 " "	414 8 11	1,888 16	1,969 34
Jamaica (1941/71) 4½ " "	747 0 5	3,429 90	3,836 70
Nigeria (1963) 4 " "	8,626 14 10	37,461 26	47,205 53
Gold Coast (1956) 4½ " "	2,310 15 6	11,264 38	12,977 31
Nigeria (1947/57) 5 " "	4,000 0 0	19,008 00	22,656 00
New South Wales (1942/62) 4 " "	393 9 2	1,208 78	1,945 26
British Guiana 5th Issue 4 " Bonds	2,000 0 0	8,412 96	9,792 00
Kenya (1961/71) 4½ " Stock	3,946 19 0	18,952 80	22,355 52
New Zealand (1945) 4½ " "	892 19 0	3,959 40	4,757 64
Do. (1947) 4½ " "	3,514 13 9	16,154 34	18,726 26
Do. (1956/71) 5 " "	969 1 6	5,328 28	5,670 31
Do. (1943/63) 4 " "	2,394 18 1	11,866 38	12,300 23
Sierra Leone (1954) 3 " "	2,336 12 5	10,965 40	11,215 78
Union of South Africa (1950/70) 5 " "	226 18 3	1,270 26	1,328 80
Jamaica (1949) 3 " "	3,786 5 0	18,121 20	18,174 00
Nigeria (1955) 3 " "	1,842 7 6	7,573 83	8,843 40
Ceylon (1960/70) 5 " "	623 1 2	3,578 58	3,708 44
	£ 77,731 3 9	\$ 364,358 67	\$ 418,205 03
(c) DEBENTURES, ORD. 6 OF 1916—			
Sierra Leone (1938/63) 4 % Stock	\$ 4,244 16 0	\$ 16,958 96	\$ 20,986 29
Nigeria (1949/79) 6 " "	7,628 14 7	41,250 23	47,603 27
Gold Coast (1939/59) 4 " "	694 1 7	2,719 40	3,431 53
Ceylon (1939/59) 4 " "	795 1 2	2,987 44	4,007 10
Gold Coast (1934/5) 3½ " "	1,557 1 1	5,194 40	7,548 60
Grenada (1964) 3 " "	24,885 9 11	117,658 62	119,450 33
Jamaica (1941/71) 4½ " "	1,454 18 8	6,612 11	7,472 54
Gold Coast (1945/70) 6 " "	1,660 19 10	8,919 96	9,965 96
Federated Malay States (1960/70) 3 " "	2,472 8 10	11,208 88	11,867 72
Tasmania (1920/40) 3 " "	379 1 9	1,446 82	1,819 60
Nigeria (1963) 4 " "	22,995 14 5	98,076 04	125,832 58
Natal (1934/44) 3½ " "	38 15 1	1,530 14	1,922 00
New Zealand (1947) 4½ " "	1,530 1 8	7,087 34	8,152 28
Kenya (1949/58) 5 " "	6,792 17 10	36,790 58	38,474 94
Union of South Africa (1950/70) 5 " "	372 7 11	2,084 66	2,180 75
Kenya (1961/71) 4½ " "	3,102 4 0	15,334 40	17,570 86
New Zealand (1945) 4½ " "	1,376 9 10	6,055 46	7,333 95
Sierra Leone (1954) 3 " "	3,120 11 9	14,645 70	14,978 82
India (1958/68) 4½ " "	2,939 17 0	12,686 22	16,439 64
Nigeria (1950/60) 5 " "	334 9 3	1,579 42	1,910 45
Straits Settlements (1937/67) 3½ " "	19,549 4 3	79,565 68	94,774 58
Kenya (1946/56) 6 " "	751 4 1	3,943 05	4,579 34
	£109,026 10 5	\$ 494,935 51	\$ 568,303 18
Carried forward			

APPENDIX VI.—(CONTINUED).

Statement of Investments on 31st December, 1934—(Continued).

Description of Stock.	Face Value.	Ledger Value. (Actual Price).	Market Pri
Brought forward	£109,026 10 5	\$ 494,935 51	\$ 568,303
(c) SUBVENTIONS, ORD. 6 OF 1915—(Contd.)—			
Ceylon (1959) 3½ % Stock	1,543 18 3	5,869 58	7,633
Nigeria (1955) 3 " "	5,132 19 0	18,672 80	24,638
	£115,793 7 8	\$ 519,477 89	\$ 600,574
(d) DEBENTURES, ORD. 6 OF 1916, £1,000,000 STERLING LOAN—			
Nigeria (1947/57) 5 % Stock	£ 4,448 17 9	\$ 21,807 90	\$ 25,198
Gold Coast (1945/70) 6 " "	7,215 3 10	39,112 44	43,291
Federated Malay States (1960/70) 3 " "	745 4 9	3,625 50	3,577
Nigeria (1936/46) 6 " "	909 9 3	4,704 63	4,714
Kenya (1950) 4½ " "	3,334 12 2	18,106 92	18,407
Conversion (1944/64) 5 " "	497 6 3	2,800 40	2,954
Commonwealth of Australia (1945/75) 5 " "	5,021 11 0	26,707 52	27,236
Nigeria (1949/79) 6 " "	6,464 4 2	35,118 78	40,336
Kenya (1948/58) 5 " "	2,595 1 10	12,799 68	14,698
Kenya (1946/56) 6 " "	10,025 5 8	55,125 54	61,114
Jamaica (1949) 3 " "	2,066 14 6	9,973 54	9,920
British Guiana (1942-72) 5½ " "	2,500 0 0	12,004 44	13,800
New Zealand (1945) 4½ " "	589 8 11	2,822 52	3,140
Gold Coast (1956) 4½ " "	336 6 3	1,636 58	1,888
Union of South Africa (1945/75) 5 " "	7,532 10 5	40,334 12	41,941
Straits Settlements (1937/67) 3½ " "	1,023 17 4	4,859 26	4,963
Union of South Africa (1950/70) 5 " "	3,495 19 2	19,424 94	20,472
New Zealand (1949) 5 " "	4,567 18 4	24,694 02	25,434
India (1942/47) 5 " "	16,234 11 5	86,432 16	91,173
Sierra Leone (1954) 3 " "	944 15 7	4,433 78	4,534
New Zealand (1955/60) 3½ " "	565 7 6	2,460 80	2,876
Nigeria (1955) 3 " "	2,434 14 4	9,220 33	11,686
Bradford (1942/52) 5 " "	1,683 1 4	9,122 02	9,128
Bradford (1943/57) 5 " "	2,000 0 0	10,908 00	11,040
Nottingham (1943/52) 5 " "	3,314 9 7	17,991 44	18,295
	£ 90,546 11 4	\$ 476,177 26	\$ 511,826
(e) DEBENTURES, ORDINANCE 33 OF 1920—			
Kenya (1946/56) 6 % Stock	£ 21,893 17 11	\$ 116,801 94	\$ 133,465
Commonwealth of Australia (1945/75) 5 " "	2,720 5 10	14,150 96	14,754
Jamaica (1949) 3 " "	2,230 5 3	10,673 04	10,705
Nigeria (1949/79) 6 " "	6,847 10 5	37,272 22	42,728
New Zealand (1945) 4½ " "	5,100 1 4	22,829 04	27,173
Federated Malay States (1960/70) 3 " "	4,897 3 5	21,821 62	23,506
New Zealand (1947) 4½ " "	2,902 9 2	14,216 52	14,931
Kenya (1948/58) 5 " "	752 10 6	3,889 54	4,262
Gold Coast (1956) 4½ " "	971 11 11	5,141 86	5,456
Gold Coast (1945/70) 6 " "	11,776 17 1	64,455 28	70,661
New Zealand (1946) 5 " "	1,451 12 2	7,669 24	7,943
Union of South Africa (1945/75) 5 " "	1,882 7 0	10,040 42	10,480
Sierra Leone (1954) 3 " "	375 3 6	1,760 32	1,800
Fiji (1946/53) 5 " "	702 13 0	3,916 56	3,912
Nigeria (1955) 3 " "	850 8 7	3,597 48	4,082
	£ 65,254 17 1	\$ 338,236 04	\$ 375,864
(f) INSCRIBED STOCK, ORD. 11 OF 1929—			
Kenya (1948/58) 5 % Stock	£ 4,445 9 9	\$ 24,370 02	\$ 25,179
New Zealand (1949) 5 " "	5,347 19 7	29,232 04	29,777
Jamaica (1949) 3 " "	403 17 6	1,945 88	1,938
British Guiana (1949/69) 5 " "	10,687 2 0	58,017 36	61,557
Nigeria (1950/60) 5 " "	7,781 5 10	42,205 72	44,446
Nigeria (1949/79) 6 " "	9,056 6 9	53,643 90	56,511
	£ 37,722 1 5	\$ 209,414 92	\$ 219,411
(g) INSCRIBED STOCK ORD. 11 OF 1929 (1934 LOAN)—			
Sierra Leone (1954) 3 % Stock	£ 1,460 16 11	\$ 6,880 58	\$ 7,012
(h) LOAN (REPAYMENT) ORDINANCE, 1934, INSCRIBED STOCK ORD. 8 OF 1934—			
British Guiana (1945) 3 % Stock	£ 1,757 11 6	\$ 8,362 54	\$ 8,436
SUMMARY OF SINKING FUND INVESTMENTS.			
(a) Incribed Stock, Ord. 6 of 1886	£221,852 19 4	\$ 1,050,427 73	\$ 1,082,861
(b) Debentures, Ord. 19 of 1896	77,731 3 9	364,358 67	418,205
(c) Debentures, Ord. 6 of 1916	115,703 7 8	519,477 89	600,574
(d) Debentures, Ord. 6 of 1916 £1,000,000 Sterling Loan	90,546 11 4	476,177 26	511,634
(e) Debentures, Ord. 33 of 1920	65,254 17 1	338,236 04	375,864
(f) Incribed Stock, Ord. 11 of 1929	37,722 1 5	209,414 92	219,411
(g) Incribed Stock, Ord. 8 of 1934	1,757 11 6	8,362 54	8,436
(h) Incribed Stock, Ord. 11 of 1929 (1934 Loan)	1,460 16 11	6,880 58	7,012
	£612,029 9 0	\$ 2,973,335 63	\$ 3,223,999 4

APPENDIX VI.—(CONTINUED).

Statement of Investments on 31st December, 1934—(Continued).

Description of Stock.	Face Value.	Ledger Value (Prior to adjustment).	Ledger Value (adjusted to Market Price).
DEPOSITS INVESTED.			
BORIGINAL INDIAN RESERVATION FUND—			
Cape of Good Hope (1933/43) 3 % Stock	£ 58 8 1	\$ 282 90	\$ 288 75
Nigeria (1949/79) 6 " "	592 5 4	3,552 23	3,694 70
Sierra Leone (1938/63) 4 " "	1,095 6 2	5,310 05	5,415 20
Uganda (1951/71) 5 " "	281 4 0	1,562 11	1,606 21
Federated Malay States (1960/70) 3 " "	127 2 9	622 47	616 36
Do. (1936/61) 6 " "	116 13 6	599 65	599 24
Do. (1937/67) 3½ " "	466 8 1	2,238 74	2,261 12
Gold Coast (1945/70) 6 " "	2,557 18 2	14,856 33	15,347 44
British Guiana (Ord. 6 of 1916) 5 " Bonds	1,625 0 0	8,190 00	8,180 00
Do. 1st, 9th and 10th Issues (Ord. 19 of 1896) 4 " "	500 0 0	2,400 00	2,448 00
Post Office Savings Bank—Deposit	£ 7,420 6 1	\$ 39,614 48	\$ 40,457 02
	96 7 1	462 50	462 50
	£ 7,516 13 2	\$ 40,076 98	\$ 40,919 52
BLAIR SCHOLARSHIP FUND—			
New Zealand (1947) 4½ % Stock	£ 1,175 15 7	\$ 6,038 80	\$ 6,264 55
Post Office Savings Bank—Deposit	80 16 11	388 06	388 06
	£ 1,256 12 6	\$ 6,426 86	\$ 6,652 61
BRITISH GUIANA 5% LOAN, STAMP DUTY ACCOUNT ORDINANCE 11 OF 1929—			
British Guiana (1949/69) 5 % Stock	£ 5,017 16 3	\$ 27,457 47	\$ 28,902 60
Westminster Bank, London—Deposit	296 6 5	1,422 34	1,422 34
	£ 5,314 2 8	\$ 28,879 81	\$ 30,324 94
COLONIZATION FUND—			
New Zealand (1946) 5 % Stock	£ 3,726 18 1	\$ 19,499 16	\$ 20,393 61
Gold Coast (1956) 4½ " "	9,652 3 7	53,016 38	54,266 63
Kenya (1950) 4½ " "	8,606 16 4	46,270 25	47,509 63
New South Wales (1947/57) 5½ " "	767 15 1	4,090 69	4,274 85
Natal (1937) 4 " "	4,107 4 3	20,306 06	20,700 35
New Zealand (1944) 4½ " "	4,759 16 8	24,446 50	25,360 39
Canada (1930/50) 3½ " "	4,292 13 0	20,863 38	20,810 76
Gold Coast (1927/52) 3 " "	3,049 8 1	14,051 65	14,783 50
India (1950/55) 4½ " "	10,867 0 5	56,334 64	59,464 34
Nigeria (1963) 1 " "	8,663 9 10	44,079 85	47,406 62
New South Wales (1930/50) 3½ " "	1,143 0 10	5,500 54	5,510 60
Nigeria (1947/57) 5 " "	6,526 12 8	35,725 43	36,966 85
Sierra Leone (1938/63) 4 " "	2,168 19 5	10,515 17	10,723 39
New Zealand (1947) 4½ " "	7,644 1 0	39,259 84	40,727 49
Straits Settlements (1937/67) 3½ " "	15,670 5 4	75,444 46	75,969 45
Conversion (1944/64) 5 " "	1,825 17 6	10,210 29	10,845 70
Commonwealth of Australia (1954/59) 3½ " "	8,301 5 4	39,049 16	41,439 92
Ceylon (1965) 4½ " "	5,401 15 9	29,658 58	31,373 68
West Australia (1935/65) 4½ " "	10,789 11 3	51,789 90	52,307 79
Kenya (1961/71) 4½ " "	12,405 18 10	66,694 34	70,267 25
New Zealand (1949) 5 " "	5,000 0 0	27,120 00	27,840 00
Federated Malay States (1960/70) 3 " "	6,881 19 4	33,694 11	33,353 77
Cape of Good Hope (1916/36) 4 " "	437 5 5	2,161 87	2,182 85
Ceylon (1959) 3½ " "	6,756 4 1	32,429 78	33,402 67
New Zealand (1955/60) 3½ " "	1,138 15 4	5,620 74	5,794 04
Commonwealth of Australia (1943/48) 4 " "	1,131 0 8	5,551 42	5,754 69
Nigeria (1955) 3 " "	5,377 3 10	25,810 62	25,810 62
Gold Coast (1954/59) 3 " "	3,559 15 0	16,751 76	17,257 66
Commonwealth of Australia (1964/74) 3½ " "	3,018 17 4	14,400 00	14,400 00
	£163,676 14 3	\$ 830,146 37	\$ 856,848 90
Barelays Bank—Deposit	4 15 5	22 90	22 90
Royal Bank of Canada—Deposit	3 10 5	16 90	16 90
	£163,685 0 1	\$ 830,186 17	\$ 856,888 70
DAVSON'S CENTENARY FUND—			
British Guiana (Ord. 6 of 1916) 5th Issue 5 % Bonds	£ 500 0 0	\$ 2,520 00	\$ 2,520 00
Do. do. 11th Issue 5 " "	416 13 4	2,100 00	2,100 00
India 1.31 or after 3½ " "	90 14 1	400 00	431 03
	£ 1,007 7 5	\$ 5,020 00	\$ 5,051 03
Post Office Savings Bank—Deposit	127 19 4½	614 25	614 25
	£ 1,135 6 9½	\$ 5,634 25	\$ 5,665 28

APPENDIX VI.—(CONTINUED).

Statement of Investments on 31st December, 1933—(Continued).

Description of Stock.	Face Value.	Ledger Value (Prior to adjustment).	Ledger Value (adjusted to Market Price).
DEPOSITS INVESTED.			
ESTATE OF WALTER MITCHELL, DECD.—			
British Guiana (Ord. 19 of 1896) 4th Issue 3½ % Bonds...	£ 75 0 0	\$ 342 00	\$ 360 00
Do. do. 7th Issue 4 " " " "	300 0 0	1,440 00	1,468 80
Do. (Ord. 6 of 1916) 18th Issue 4 " " " "	52 1 8	250 00	255 00
Do. do. 20th Issue 5 " " " "	83 6 8	420 00	420 00
Do. do. 21st Issue 5 " " " "	104 3 4	525 00	525 00
Ceylon (1959) 3½ % Stock...	370 17 4	1,780 16	1,833 56
Gold Coast (1939/59) 4 " " " "	1,168 3 8	5,663 35	5,775 49
Canada (1930/50) 3½ " " " "	744 1 1	3,647 36	3,607 17
Cape (1933/43) 3 " " " "	463 14 5	2,225 86	2,292 63
Sierra Leone (1938/63) 4 " " " "	94 11 0	458 38	467 46
Straits Settlements (1937/67) 3½ " " " "	193 1 5	926 74	935 00
New Zealand (1945) 4½ " " " "	1,607 19 3	8,258 50	8,567 22
Nigeria (1950-60) 5 " " " "	1,000 0 0	5,472 00	5,712 00
New Zealand (1946) 5 " " " "	819 15 4	4,239 02	4,445 76
Post Office Savings Bank—Deposit	£ 7,076 15 2 467 3 4	\$ 35,698 37 2,242 40	\$ 36,706 09 2,242 40
LEPROSY RELIEF FUND—			
Post Office Savings Bank—Deposit	£ 115 15 2	\$ 555 64	\$ 555 64
NURSES HOSTEL FUND—			
Post Office Savings Bank—Deposit	£ 431 13 3	\$ 2,071 98	\$ 2,071 98
PERCIVAL MEMORIAL FUND—			
New Zealand (1947) 4½ % Stock	£ 117 12 8	\$ 604 16	\$ 626 75
Post Office Savings Bank—Deposit	44 9 3½	213 43	213 43
	£ 162 1 11½	\$ 817 59	\$ 840 18
VLISSENGEN RESERVE FUND—			
British Guiana (Ord. 19 of 1896) 4th Issue 3½ % Bonds...	£ 325 0 0	\$ 1,482 00	\$ 1,550 00
British Guiana (Ord. 19 of 1896) 20th Issue 5 " " " "	453 6 8	2,310 00	2,310 00
Gold Coast (1945/70) 6 " " " "	206 14 8	1,201 31	1,240 40
New South Wales (1945/65) 5 " " " "	52 19 7	268 00	288 00
Post Office Savings Bank—Deposit	£ 1,043 0 11 4 7 5½	\$ 5,281 31 20 99	\$ 5,398 40 20 99
	£ 1,047 8 4½	\$ 5,302 30	\$ 5,419 39
IMMIGRATION FUNDS (AMALGAMATED)—			
British Guiana, Ordinance 6 of 1916, 4 % Bonds	£10,520 16 8	\$ 50,500 00	\$ 51,510 00
Gold Coast (1934/59) 3½ " " " "	4,130 5 0	19,825 20	20,013 45
Jamaica (1922-44) 3 " " " "	3,500 0 0	15,792 00	16,632 00
Straits Settlements (1937/67) 3½ " " " "	7,545 17 9	36,220 26	36,582 46
Trinidad (1922/44) 3 " " " "	1,576 5 5	7,339 12	7,490 44
Kenya (1961/71) 4½ " " " "	7,000 0 0	37,632 00	34,648 00
New Zealand (1946) 5 " " " "	3,000 0 0	15,696 00	16,416 00
Do. (1949) 5 " " " "	5,305 14 5	28,778 23	29,542 25
Gold Coast (1956) 4½ " " " "	2,209 14 8	11,985 59	12,409 86
Western Australia (1935/65) 3½ " " " "	5,394 15 8	25,894 96	26,153 90
Canada (1930/50) 3½ " " " "	5,789 9 8	28,010 40	28,067 41
Ceylon (1959) 3½ % Stock	9,918 2 8	47,607 04	49,035 25
Do. (1939/59) 4 " " " "	6,796 2 4	33,600 00	34,252 42
New Zealand (1955/60) 3½ " " " "	3,000 0 0	14,644 00	15,264 00
Nigeria (1963) 4 " " " "	2,443 8 3	12,793 60	13,370 35
Do. (1955) 3 " " " "	8,139 10 10	39,069 80	39,069 80
Commonwealth of Australia (1964/74) 3½ " " " "	4,400 0 0	* 1,056 00	1,056 00
Barclays Bank—Deposit	£90,670 3 4	\$ 426,349 20	\$ 436,523 59
Royal Bank of Canada—Deposit	542 13 4½	2,604 81	2,604 81
	564 15 0	2,710 80	2,710 80
	£91,777 11 8½	\$ 431,664 81	\$ 441,839 20
POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK—			
Gold Coast (1945/70) 6 % Stock	£13,494 18 9	\$ 78,378 60	\$ 80,969 62
Kenya, (1945/56) 6 " " " "	510 18 2	2,967 36	3,114 50
Nigeria (1949/79) 6 " " " "	1,197 19 8	7,072 89	7,475 42
Nigeria (1950/60) 5 " " " "	15,600 0 0	82,080 00	85,680 00
Uganda (1951/71) 5 " " " "	2,006 6 2	11,171 12	11,460 03
Northern Rhodesia (1950/70) 5 " " " "	1,809 15 5	9,903 07	10,163 67
New Zealand (1935/45) 5 " " " "	5,509 16 0	26,976 98	26,975 98
West Australia (1935/65) 4½ " " " "	632 19 4	3,038 24	3,068 62
New Zealand (1945) 4½ " " " "	14,357 5 9	73,739 22	76,435 63
Gold Coast (1956) 4½ " " " "	16 540 16 2	90,540 97	92,893 18
New Zealand (1947) 4½ " " " "	2,932 0 3	15,058 17	15,621 76
Carried forward	£73,992 15 8	\$ 400,925 62	\$ 413,918 41

5% paid on application.

APPENDIX VI.—(CONTINUED).

Statement of Investments on 31st December, 1934—(Continued).

Description of Stock.	Face Value.	Ledger Value (Prior to adjustment).	Ledger Value (adjusted to Market Price.)
Brought forward	£ 73,992 15 8	\$ 400,925 62	\$ 413,918 41
POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK—(Contd.)—			
Kenya (1950) 4½ % Stock	5,000 0 0	26,880 00	27,600 00
Gold Coast (1960/70)	3,000 0 0	16,416 00	16,992 00
Ceylon (1965)	5,000 0 0	27,360 00	29,040 00
Kenya (1961/71)	20,888 10 9	114,240 00	118,312 68
India (1958/68)	11,097 14 6	57,663 78	62,058 48
Sierra Leone (1938/63)	2,605 4 9	12,630 19	12,880 29
Gold Coast (1939/59)	3,034 13 8	14,712 14	15,003 47
Ceylon (1939/59)	2,000 0 0	9,888 00	10,080 00
Nigeria (1963)	71,074 15 2	361,650 56	388 921 08
Cyprus (1956/66)	2,000 0 0	10,080 00	10,560 00
New South Wales (1942/62)	8,937 3 0	42,898 32	44,185 27
Dominion of Canada (1953/58)	6,246 4 5	31,604 90	33,879 50
Tanganyika (1951/71)	10,381 7 3	54,813 59	57,803 43
Commonwealth of Australia (1943/8)	4,758 16 5	23,414 24	24,212 88
War Loan (1952)	3,120 15 1	15,166 87	16,290 34
Straits Settlements (1937/67)	17,837 0 5	86,073 44	86,473 88
New Zealand (1940)	976 17 1	4,688 90	4,829 57
New South Wales (1930/50)	9,741 18 10	46,210 29	46,761 32
Jamaica (1958/68)	25,000 0 0	119,400 00	128,400 00
Dominion of Canada (1930/50)	6,725 17 2	31,939 62	32,606 96
Kenya (1957/67)	5,000 0 0	24,240 00	25,440 00
Natal (1914/39)	2,028 10 4	9,834 25	9,931 62
New Zealand (1955/60)	239 11 6	1,426 44	1,473 36
Ulster (1943)	14,701 15 3	72,420 86	74,802 57
Natal (1934/44)	23,708 11 0	116,930 56	117,215 07
Canada (1950/55)	5,762 2 1	26,777 36	29,041 01
Commonwealth of Australia (1964/74)	9,390 16 11	45,134 37	45,134 37
India (1948 or after)	1,020 14 0	3,625 53	4,556 40
Cape of Good Hope (1933/43)	2,232 7 5	10,715 38	11,036 84
Gold Coast (1927/52)	4,540 16 7	20,924 14	22,013 94
Funding Loan (1959/69)	23,000 0 0	108,433 94	115,692 00
Nigeria (1955)	16,711 18 8	56,697 28	56,697 28
	£401,806 17 11	\$ 2,005,816 57	\$ 2,093,244 02
Joint Colonial Fund ...	4,000 0 0	19,200 00	19,200 00
Cash held by Trustees for Investment ...	725 0 0	3,480 00	3,480 00
	£406,531 17 11	\$ 2,028,496 57	\$ 2,115,924 02

APPENDIX VII.

Statement at the 31st December, 1934, of the Expenditure on Works and other payments chargeable to Loan Accounts.

		Expended at 31st Decr., 1933.	Expended 1934.	Total Expen- diture at 31st Decr., 1934.	Grand Total
LOAN ORDINANCE NO. 3 OF 1886.					
Difference between value of Bonds and amount realised ...	\$ 22,364 52				
Charges in connection with issue of Bonds and converting Debentures into Inscribed Stock ...	18,115 76				
Expenditure on Public Works—					
Bridges—					
Mahaica ...	12,732 17				
Botanic Gardens ...	6,045 45				
Canals Polder ...	40,000 00				
Government Buildings and Houses—					
Hospitals—					
Berbice... ..	3,558 58				
Georgetown ...	18,590 94				
Suddie	2,706 44				
Law Courts... ..	116,277 00				
Leper Asylum ...	3,495 90				
Magistrate's Court Rooms—					
Vigilance... ..	1,070 98				
Belfield	583 16				
Police Stations—					
Vergenoegen ...	483 66				
New Amsterdam ...	3,222 92				
Medical Officers' Quarters—					
Mara	1,039 59				
Belle Vue	801 70				
Onderneeming School ...	4,389 67				
Sea Defences—					
Sea Wall, Georgetown ...	26 09				
Capeoy and Suddie ...	72 42				
Villages—					
Connecting Villages, East and West Coasts with Service Canals ...	31,275 15				
Expenditure under Ord. 6 of 1879 in excess of amount raised, transferred hereto ...	32,662 03				
Unexpended balance carried to the Sinking Fund provided for this loan ...	14,598 17	\$ 334,112 30			
Loans to Local Authorities—					
Town Council—Georgetown ...	254,000 00				
Proprietors, Pln. Belair ...	109,440 00				
East Demerara Water Supply 12 of 1884	96,370 42				
Idem 9 of 1886 ...	348,954 53				
Boerasirie Commissioners, 11 of 1885 ...	24,622 75				
Town Council, New Amsterdam, 3 of 1892 ...	32,500 00	865,887 70	...	\$ 1,200,000 00	\$ 1,200,000 00

LOAN ORDINANCE NO. 19 OF 1886.

Expenses, raising Loans and loss on Bonds and Stock ...	\$ 67,280 25				
Expenditure, Public Works—					
Bridges—					
Canje	1,202 47				
Government Houses and Buildings—					
Hospitals—					
Suddie, new wing ...	6,485 45				
Potaro	2,150 00				
Jurors' House, Suddie ...	175 13				
Mental Hospital	15,959 32				
Leper Hospital	105,451 16				
North West District—Removal Buildings... ..	4,320 00				
Post Holders Station, Cuyuni ...	1,861 53				
Superintendent Engineer's House, H.M.P.S. ...	1,456 66				
Artisans Cottages, H.M.P.S. ...	1,263 67				
Prisons—					
Penal Settlement Farm ...	1,759 97				
Do. New Chapel ...	199 50				
Post Offices—					
Removal, Mahaica Post Office ...	1,452 84				
Parika	1,217 98				
Potaro Landing	962 00				
Various	5,845 15				
Government House Stables ...	5,437 75				
Forward	\$ 224,520 83	...	...	...	\$ 1,200,000 00

APPENDIX VII.—(Continued).

		Expended at 31st Decr., 1933.	Expended 1934.	Total Expen- diture at 31st Decr., 1934.	Grand Total.
Forward ...	\$ 2,452,520 83				\$1,200,000 00
LOAN ORDINANCE 19 OF 1896—(Contd.)—					
Military—					
Re-armament Force and Search Light ...	25,722 99				
Guns at Fort—Purchase and Emplacement ...	33,689 12				
Roads—					
Cartabu—Uruan ...	14,737 54				
Barima ...	66,019 80				
Bartica—Caburi ...	12,498 70				
Sea Defences—					
Mahaica ...	11,986 90				
Telegraphs—					
Telegraph to Bartica ...	860 00				
Renewal Cables ...	46 68				
Iron Poles ...	55 96				
Bartica-Rockstone Cable ...	14,600 00				
Mahaica to Blairmont ...	21,018 76				
Vreed-en-Hoop-Philadelphia ...	1,066 43				
Purchase spare Cables ...	6,989 23				
Telephones—					
Extension ...	1,604 31				
Sea Defence West Coast Govt. Properties ...	122,756 64				
Pouderoyen Stelling and Land ...	4,017 87				
Govt. Steamer Service—Onderneeming Stelling ...	8,104 30				
Do. N/A Stelling ...	613 12				
Lots 70 & 71, Corentyne ...	26,750 00				
Dry Dock, H.M.P.S. ...	13,800 00				
Parika Railway Extension ...	76,800 00				
Construction of Stelling, Fort Island ...	1,000 00				
Purchase of Launch for Pouderoyen Ferry ...	3,307 95				
Purchase of Tower Hotel ...	33,477 41				
Construction of Roads—					
(a) East Bank, Demerara, Craig to Coverden... ..	50,139 00				
(b) West Bank, Dem., Potosi to Vreed-en-Stein ...	7,624 56				
(c) West Coast, Demerara, Mora to Maripa ...	14,246 26				
(d) Canefield to Elizabeth Ann in Leguan ...	2,031 62				
(e) East Bank, Berbice, Lighttown to Mara ...	32,988 10				
(f) Uniform to Clairmont, Leguan ...	961 83				
(g) New Road—Felicity to Buxton ...	39,000 00				
Government Steamer Service—					
General Purchase of Steamers and Establish- ment of service ...	260,142 25				
Installation of Septic Tanks ...	13,992 67				
Well Boring Plant and Artesian Wells ...	73,957 80				
North Essequibo—Pomeroon Road ...	15,162 34				
Amount expended under 7 of 1887 in excess of authority transferred hereto ...	7,500 19				
Transferred from Ord. 2 of 1879 ...	169,863 83				
Contractors, Demerara-Essequibo Railway ...	20,000 00				
Loan Ord., 7 of 1887—					
For a portion of the amount of Bonds issued under that Ordinance and which were redeemed in 1898-1899 and 1899-1900 for which purpose the money was raised under this Ord. ...	\$ 569,280 00				
Less amount of Sinking Fund pro- vided under 7 of 1887 ...	171,796 00				
	\$ 397,484 00				
Less balance of the loan to the Town Council made from 7 of 1887 (\$240,000) outstanding at date (1901-02) transferred to this Ord. ...	168,000 00	229,484 00			
Unexpended balance carried to Sinking Fund ...	7,566 00				
Deficiency on Conversion Loan, 1914 ...	139,847 16				
Cost of advertising 4½ % Debentures ...	48 00				
Expenditure in connection with Loan ...	54 58	\$1,810,655 63			
Loans to Local Authorities—					
Victoria Village ...	\$ 1,000 00				
Bagotville Village ...	400 00				
Good Intent Village ...	200 00				
East Coast Water Supply, 5 of 1890 ...	20,000 00				
Boerasirie, 3 of 1885 ...	56,456 17				
Boerasirie, 15 of 1902 ...	60,000 00				
Town Council, Georgetown ...	168,000 00				
Plaisance Village ...	3,600 00				
Pln. Hope ...	3,683 38				
Vlissengen ...	202,836 82				
Canals Polder ...	25,000 00				
East Mahaica Country District ...	15,000 00				
East Demerara Sea Defence Commissioners... ..	129,960 00	586,136 37		\$2,496,792 00	2,496,792 00
Forward ...					\$ 3,696,792 00

APPENDIX VII.—(Continued).

		Expended at 31st Decr., 1933.	Expended 1934.	Total Expen- diture at 31st Decr., 1934.	Grand Total.
Forward	...	...	...	...	\$ 3,696,792 00
LOAN ORDINANCE No. 6 OF 1916—					
East Coast Demerara Sea Defence Commissioners charged out from Advances	...	\$ 292,961 28			
New Road Three Friends—Reliance	...	15,399 31			
North Essequibo—Pomeroon Road	...	17,567 66			
Deficiency on Conversion Loan, 1918	...	120,930 00			
Expenses in connection with raising of Loans	...	10,467 00			
Cost of raising Sterling Loan	...	205,468 63			
Tractor Excavator	...	26,923 10			
Establishment of Government Quarry	...	154,836 00			
Redemption of Bonds under Ordinance 7 of 1887	...	143,040 00			
Deviation Public Road, Clonbrook—Grove and Mahaica Bridge	...	48,616 69			
Rupununi Cattle Trail	...	74,908 25			
Road—Coverden to Hyde Park	...	35,996 99			
Drainage, Plantation Ruby	...	5,196 55			
Buildings at Annai, Rupununi	...	14,724 32			
Bridle Track, Hyde Park, E.B., Demerara River	...	13,832 82			
Police Quarters, Georgetown	...	5,507 36			
Road, &c., Morawhanna to Wanaina Creek	...	79,205 16			
Georgetown Telephone Exchange (New Switch Board)	...	100,421 78			
Purchase of Shales Essequibo Land Settlement Ltd.	...	102,000 00			
Removal of Agency and Government Buildings at Morawhanna to Mabaruma Hills	...	78,293 83			
Colonial Transport Service—					
Purchase of S.S. Parika from Sproston, Ltd.	...	26,269 91			
Purchase of S.S. "Basra" and S.S. "Mallali"	...	40,562 41			
Purchase of Demerara Railway	...	202,535 50			
Demerara River Ferry Steamer and Berbice River Ferry Motor Boat	...	331,409 02			
Canje Creek Launch Service	...	4,200 00			
Relief Motor Launch	...	4,600 00			
Grant made to Railway (Demerara) to place same in proper condition	...	135,000 00			
Colonial Transport Service—					
Capital Improvements	...	184,383 79			
Sea Defences—					
East Coast, Demerara	...	3,418,829 10			
Essequibo Coast	...	834,292 62			
Corentyne Coast, Berbice	...	61,485 08			
West Coast, Demerara	...	1,215,091 61			
Wakenaam and Leguan	...	157,183 84			
Unallocated expenditure on Sea Defences trans- ferred to Loan Account	...	3,206 26			
Clearing of the foreshore of the Colony	...	176,302 19			
West Coast, Demerara—Erection of a Concrete Sluice at Plantation Tuschen	...	8,000 00			
Expenses of redemption of 1st to 4th Issues— Ordinance 6 of 1916	...	51 30			
Construction of Petroleum Warehouse, George- town	...	55,000 00			
Purchase of houses, Government Officers	...	21,800 00			
Redemption of unconverted 6% Bonds, Issues 1 to 4, Ordinance 6 of 1916	...	123,200 00			
Redemption of unconverted 6% Bonds, Issues 5, 6, 9 and 11, Ordinance 6 of 1916	...	335,100 00			
Extension of Public Road from Skeldon to Jack- son's creek	...	32,000 00			
Erection of Beacon at Harbour Bar	...	24,963 56			
Unexpended balance of allotment for erection of Beacon transferred to Revenue	...	636 44			
Unexpended balance of allotments made from Loan Funds Ordinance 6 of 1916, transferred to Revenue in reduction of accumulated deficit	...	298,782 00	\$ 9,241,161 36	\$ 9,241,161 36	
Loans to Local Authorities— Canals Polder Nos. 1 & 2 Canals	...		208,638 64	208,638 64	\$ 9,449,800 00

LOAN ORDINANCE No. 38 OF 1920

Church of England	...	\$ 350,350 00			
Church of Scotland	...	87,660 00			
Church of Rome	...	113,210 00			
Wesleyan Missionary Society	...	75,000 00			
Moravian Church	...	6,380 00			
Lutheran Church	...	3,620 00			
Salvation Army	...	3,190 00	\$ 639,410 00	\$ 639,410 00	639,410 00
Forward	...				\$ 13,786,002 00

APPENDIX VII. -(Continued).

		Expended at 31st Decr., 1933.	Expended 1934.	Total Expen- diture at 31st Decr., 1934.	Grand Total.
Forward	...	..	..	..	\$13,786,002 00
LOAN ORDINANCE No. 11 OF 1929.					
PART I.					
Item 1—Sewerage, Main Drainage and External House Connections	...	\$4,784,241 04	..	..
Item 2—Municipal Water Supply	...	815,103 17	..	..
Item 3—Coastal Drainage Scheme*	...	1,345,701 30	..	..
Item 4—Coastal Pure Water Supply (Wells)	...	874,957 10	..	..
Item 5—Purchase of part of Demerara Railway Perpetual Stock and Permanent Annui- ties	...	1,056,125 56	\$ 8,876,128 17	..	
PART II.					
Item 7—Reconditioning Bridges	...	\$ 1,768 36	..	..
Item 8—Reconditioning Public Buildings	...	10,932 51	..	..
Item 17—Redemption of 6% Colony Bonds	...	696,128 39	\$ 804,465 60	..	
Expenses of Issue	...	448,595 32	1,157,424 58	\$ 37,454 40	
			\$10,033,552 75	\$ 841,920 00	
* Less Credit	..	..	1,552 75	..	
			\$10,032,000 00	\$ 841,920 00	\$ 10,873,920 00
LOAN ORDINANCE No. 22 OF 1933 (SEA DEFENCE LOAN).					
Expenses of Issue of Loan	...	\$ 3,711 34	..	..
Advances on Loan to Sea Defence Board for construction of permanent sea defences	...	30,000 00	\$ 33,711 34	\$ 52,185 00	
			\$ 33,711 34	\$ 52,185 00	\$ 85,896 34
LOAN (REPAYMENT) ORDINANCE No. 8 OF 1934.					
Expenses of Issue of Loan	...	..	..	\$ 540 16	
To complete repayment of 3% Stock (1923-45) raised under Loan Ordinance No. 19 of 1896...	...	..	..	215,527 46	
			..	\$ 216,067 62	\$ 216,067 62
COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND—					
Construction of road from Bartica to Potaro, including erection of Steel Bridge across Potaro River	...	\$ 294,744 55	\$ 8,850 65	..	
Extension of Branch Road to Tumatumari	...	5,000 00	..	..
Construction of road to Tiboku	...	26,585 01	126,161 57	..	
Revolving Fund for Seed Padi	...	3,600 00	..	..
Motor Lorries	...	1,677 29	13,357 69	..	
Geological Survey	...	14,124 83	28,074 05	..	
Harbour Dredger	...	..	47,329 71	..	
		\$ 345,731 68	\$ 223,773 67	\$ 569,505 35	569,505 35
					\$25,531,391 31

APPENDIX VIIA.

Statement of the Loans made by Government from Loan Funds to Local Authorities at 31st December, 1934.

Local Authority.	Total expended to 31st December, 1934.	Amount recoverable from Local Authority.	Remarks.
City of Georgetown— Sewerage, Main Drainage and External House Connections..	\$ 4,784,241 04	\$ 2,500,079 84	The liability of the Georgetown Town Council has been fixed by the Georgetown Improvement Works (Finance) Ordinance, 1932 (No. 48) at an annual charge of \$177,638.39 commencing in 1933 and ceasing in 1969.
Municipal Water Supply ...	\$ 815,103 17	\$ 853,250 00	
Vlissingen Proprietors ..	\$ 202,836 82	\$ 202,836 82	The total amount expended is recoverable by the operation of a Sinking Fund Charge of 1 per cent. per annum ceasing in 1945, with interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, with the option to lot-owners to repay in full their proportionate share of liability at any time.
Drainage Boards under Coastal Drainage Scheme ...	\$ 1,345,701 30	\$ 346,149 22	By the Drainage and Irrigation Ordinance Cap. 165—60 per cent. of the amount expended (increased by 4.63 per cent. to cover proportionate cost of raising the loan) is recoverable from the Drainage Boards in declared areas. By the Drainage and Irrigation (Costs Variation) Ordinance, 1932 (No. 37) the Governor in Council is authorized to reduce the total cost of works in certain cases for the purpose of affording relief. The amount shown as recoverable is based on the reduced cost in those cases where decisions have been taken and on the full costs in those cases where the matter is still under consideration.
Canals Polder Authority —Nos. 1 and 2 Canals— 1910 Loan ...	\$ 25,000 00	\$ 25,000 00	The total amount expended is recoverable in 25 annual instalments ceasing in 1938, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. A balance of \$4,000 is outstanding.
1922 Loan ...	\$ 208,638 64	\$ 125,183 18	
Sea Defence Board ...	\$ 82,185 00	\$ 82,185 00	Advanced to the Sea Defence Board during 1933 to meet expenditure on Sea Defences of a permanent character; proposed terms of repayment:—annual instalments over a period of 10 years with interest at 4 per cent. per annum.
	\$ 7,463,705 97	\$ 4,128,684 06	

APPENDIX VIII.

BALANCE SHEET AT 31st DECEMBER, 1934, OF THE IMMIGRATION ACCOUNTS.

	Dr.	Cr.
IMMIGRATION FUND (AMALGAMATED)—		
Immigration Fund (Amalgamated) ...	...	\$ 455,134 16
Investments Account (Appendix VI.) ...	\$ 441,839 20	...
Cash in hands of Colonial Treasurer ...	13,294 96	...
	\$ 455,134 16	\$ 455,134 16
OTHER IMMIGRATION ACCOUNTS—		
Deposits—Clothing ...	...	\$ 447 50
„ Back Passages (prior to 1898) ...	...	1,431 35
„ „ (subsequent to 1898) ...	...	126 99
„ Remittances ...	...	82 16
„ Balances Estates Deceased Immigrants...	...	2,070 05
Balance due by Colonial Treasurer ...	\$ 1,739 13	...
Balance in hands of Emigration Agent, Calcutta ...	1,904 97	...
Balance in hands of Emigration Agent, Madras ...	513 95	...
	\$ 4,158 05	\$ 4,158 05

E. F. McDAVID,
Colonial Treasurer (Acting).

APPENDIX

Abstract of the Immigration Accounts

RECEIPTS.			
1. IMMIGRATION FUND (AMALGAMATED)—			
To BALANCE at 31st DECEMBER, 1933—			
In hands of Colonial Treasurer	...	...	\$ 32,897 36
Duplicate Certificates	...	\$ 112 44	
Interest on Investments	...	16,368 00	
Investments realised	...	41,171 46	
Gain on sale of Investments	...	693 54	
Return ship "Ganges," 1932	...	197 98	
Gains on exchange of Rupee (Calcutta Agency)	...	05	58,513 47
Gain on valuation of Securities at middle Market Price in London at close of the year	...	...	10,174 39
			<u>\$ 101,615 22</u>
2. OTHER IMMIGRATION ACCOUNTS—			
To BALANCE at 31st DECEMBER, 1933—			
In hands of Colonial Treasurer	...	\$ 1,355 82	
In hands of Emigration Agent, Calcutta	...	3,361 76	
In hands of Emigration Agent, Madras	...	655 31	\$ 5,372 89
Deposits—Remittances	...	\$ 147 16	
Expenses of return ship "Ganges"—1932	...	197 98	345 14
			<u>\$ 5,718 03</u>

IX.

for the year ended 31st December, 1934.

PAYMENTS.		
By Interest on deposit in Barclays Bank and Royal Bank of Canada capitalised	104 72	
Office Expenses in India	188 09	
Refund of Clothing (old system)	5 00	
Audit Fees	274 56	
Pensions and Gratuities to Employees in India	667 20	
Clerical Expenses and Stationery	1,440 00	
Loss on Exchange of Rupee (Madras Agency)	1 30	
Investments purchased	75,465 00	\$ 78,145 87
Gain on value of Securities capitalised	...	10,174 39
Balance in hands of Colonial Treasurer	...	13,294 96
		<u>\$ 101,615 22</u>
Deposits—Clothing	186 00	
" Back Passages (subsequent to 1898)	401 00	
" Re-introduction of Immigrants into the Colony	660 00	
" Remittances	115 00	
Expenses of Return Ship "Ganges," 1932	197 88	\$ 1,559 98
Balance in hands of Colonial Treasurer	1,739 13	
Balance in hands of the Emigration Agent, Calcutta	1,904 97	
Balance in hands of the Emigration Agent, Madras	513 95	4,158 05
		<u>\$ 5,718 03</u>

APPENDIX X.

COLONISATION FUND.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1934.

	Dr.	Cr.
By Balance at credit of the Fund on 31st December, 1933 ...		\$ 813,873 31
„ Interest on Investments ...		33,065 53
„ Gain on Sale of Investments ...		967 57
„ Appreciation of Investments ...		26,702 53
„ Letter "O" Pln. Hague Net Revenue ...		379 66
„ Rent Mabaruma Rest House ...		60 00
To ESSEQUEBO LAND SETTLEMENT SCHEME--		
Payments ...	\$ 4,750 14	
Less Receipts ...	3,582 97	
	\$ 1,167 17	
	1,167 17	
To Balance at credit of the Fund at 31st December, 1934 ...	873,681 48	
	\$ 874,848 65	\$ 874,848 65

C.S.O. No. 1113/35.



British Guiana.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE YEAR

1934.

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Printed by the Authority of His Excellency the Governor.

GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA :

"THE ARGOSY" COMPANY, LIMITED, PRINTERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH GUIANA.

1935.

No. 16,409.

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REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE
YEAR 1934.

I have the honour to submit my report on the work of this Department for the year 1934. In accordance with the policy adopted in previous years, the reports of the Divisional Officers will be published separately.

STAFF.

Mr. J. D. Gillespie, B.Sc. (Edin.), Agricultural Superintendent, returned from six months' leave of absence on May 17, 1934.

Mr. A. A. Abraham, Assistant Agricultural Superintendent, resumed duty on March 15, 1934, after three months' leave of absence spent in the Colony.

Mr. W. G. Delph, Registrar and Auditor, Co-operative Credit Banks, was granted seven and a half months' leave of absence and left the Colony for Barbados on January 30. Mr. Delph was recalled before the expiration of his leave to act as Secretary, District Administration, *vice* Mr. E. S. Christiani on leave of absence as from August 8.

Consequent on the leave of absence of Mr. Delph, Mr. A. A. Thorne, Jnr., Accountant, was appointed to act as Registrar of Banks.

Mr. C. A. Lashley, was transferred from the Treasury as Mr. Thorne's *locum tenens*.

Professor the Hon. J. S. Dash, B.S.A. (McGill), Director of Agriculture, was granted three and a half months' leave of absence from the date of arrival in Canada. Professor Dash returned on September 19, 1934.

During his absence, Mr. F. Burnett, M.C., M.A. (Oxon), Deputy Director of Agriculture, acted as Director.

Mr. H. Macluskie, U.D.A. (Aberdeen), Agricultural Superintendent, was granted six months' leave of absence and left the Colony for the United Kingdom on May 31, and in addition one month's extension of leave on half salary as from December 14, 1934.

Mr. E. B. Martyn, B.A. (Oxon et Cantab), Botanist and Mycologist, was granted three months' and twenty-four days leave of absence from date of arrival in England. He left the Colony on June 13, returning on November 13, 1934.

Mr. C. H. B. Williams, Cane Agronomist, who was granted study leave in 1933 to pursue a post-graduate course in Plant Breeding at Harvard University, returned to the Colony on June 26, 1934. Mr. Williams has fulfilled the requirements necessary for the Degree of M.A. of the University.

Mr. A. deK. Frampton, C.D.A., Agricultural Superintendent, has been promoted to the post of Agricultural Officer, Straits Settlement and Federated Malay States. This appointment takes effect as from 1935.

Mr. D. D. Haynes, Agricultural Instructor, was transferred to British Honduras and left the Colony on April, 7, 1934.

Capt. E. Beckett, F.L.S., F.E.S., Agricultural Superintendent, died on February 24, 1934, after a prolonged illness. Mr. Beckett had been associated with the Department for a number of years and his loss is greatly felt. An obituary notice

with fitting reference to Mr. Beckett's services appeared in the Agricultural Journal Vol. V. No. 1, while the Legislative Council voted his widow a gratuity of £400.

Mr. H. D. Huggins, M.Sc., Dip. Agr. (I.C.T.A.), Assistant Agricultural Superintendent, has been appointed Agricultural Superintendent, with effect as from February 24, 1934.

Mr. E. G. A. Benson, B.Sc., Dip. Agr., A.I.C.T.A., Rice Grading Inspector, has been appointed Assistant Agricultural Superintendent, *vice* Mr. Huggins, as from June 1, 1934.

Mr. H. H. Gadd, Secretary of the B.G. Rice Marketing Board has been tentatively appointed Rice Grading Inspector as well *vice* Mr. Benson; this arrangement to be reviewed at the end of one year's trial.

Mr. L. E. McKinnon, Agricultural Foreman, has been appointed Agricultural Instructor *vice* Mr. Haynes with effect as from July 1, 1934.

Mr. W. A. Bovell, Rice Grading Examiner, has been appointed Agricultural Instructor with effect as from July 1, 1934.

Mr. G. L. Leitch, Clerk, Botanic Gardens, has been appointed Rice Grading Examiner, as from July 1, 1934.

Miss O. Bardon, Record Clerk, was transferred to the Colonial Secretary's Office, and Miss N. Green, Record Office, C.S.O., was appointed to the post as from March 1, 1934.

ADVISORY BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

3. There was enacted on September 5, 1934, an Ordinance to provide for the establishment of an Advisory Board of Agriculture. The Board consists of the Director of Agriculture and the Deputy Director of Agriculture as Chairman and Vice-Chairman, *ex-officio*, respectively and the following seven appointed members:—Hon. F. J. Seaford, Hon. R. E. Brassington, Hon. Peer Bacchus, Messrs. W. H. Richards, R. B. Hunter, J. F. Martins and S. Andries. Each member holds office for three years from the date of appointment but is eligible for re-appointment at the termination of the period of office.

EXPENDITURE.

4. The total vote assigned to the Department by the Legislature at its Session for the year was \$115,492. The following expenditure was voted on Supplementary Estimates during the year 1934.

	Excesses to be met from savings on other sub-heads.
<i>Fixed Establishment—</i>	
Personal Emoluments ...	...\$ 180 00
<i>Unfixed Establishment—</i>	
Personal Emoluments ...	... 90 32
<i>Other Charges—</i>	
Allowances for Upkeep of Bicycles	... 12 00
Travelling Expenses and Subsistence Allowances	... 1,400 00
Library and Publications ...	... 300 00
Furniture ...	... 25 00
Miscellaneous ...	... 85 00
Botanic Gardens, Maintenance of	... 100 00
	\$ 2,192 32

TABLE 1.
ANNUAL ESTIMATES.

No. of Sub-vote.	Sub-vote.	Balance Unexpended.	Excess Expenditure.
1 (1-19).. (20-33).	Personal Emoluments—Fixed	\$ 1,014 18	
2	Do. —Unfixed	708 60	
3	Allowance for upkeep of Bicycles		\$ 18 00
4	Travelling Expenses and Subsistence		1,749 68
5	Library and Publications		297 73
6	Furniture		20 29
7	Freight	92 25	
8	Uniform for Messengers	2 40	
9	Uniform for Supernumerary Constables	2 03	
10	Miscellaneous		115 72
11	Provision and Maintenance of Scientific Apparatus and Equipment	43 05	
12	Botanic Gardens, Maintenance of		91 18
13	Upkeep of Government Gardens and Grounds	3 19	
14	Purchase, Production and Distribution of Seeds and Plants	6 71	
15	Experiment Stations—Demerara, Essequibo, Berbice, North West District	186 83	
16	Apiary, Maintenance and upkeep of		22 41
17	Livestock—Purchase and maintenance of		29 68
18	Grants-in-aid of Agricultural Associations, Exhibitions and Competitions	655 50	
19	Rice Grading Expenses	256 55	
20	Agricultural Apprentices	116 84	
21	Veterinary Preventive Measures	296 40	
22	Plant Pests Preventive Measures	71 60	
23	Contingencies		15 48
24	Soil Surveys	195 07	
25	Experiments with Plants of insecticidal value	101 00	
	School Gardens	258 63	
	TOTAL	\$ 2,360 07	\$ 4,040 74

5. The payments into the Treasury for the year were as follows:—

Internal Revenue—Auction Duty	...	\$ 9 40
Agricultural Stations	...	3,711 55
Botanic Gardens	...	493 09
Sale of Official Publications	...	30 17
Sale of Guide Samples (Rice)	...	8 78
Miscellaneous—Sundries	...	92 18
Sundry Reimbursements	...	2,700 00
		<u>\$ 7,045 17</u>

METEOROLOGY.

6. The following are abstracts of the meteorological observations recorded at the Botanic Gardens, Georgetown, and at the Penal Settlement, Mazaruni, during 1934:—

Meridian of longitude for calculation of time adopted as standard in the Colony ... ..	...	60° W.
Hours slow of Greenwich time ... ..	...	3.45

Georgetown.

7. The meteorological station is situated in the Botanic Gardens at a distance of 1.45 miles south of the coast-line. The hours of observation are 7 a.m. and 1 and 6 p.m. local official time which is 3.45 hours behind Greenwich time. The height of the barometer is 6 feet 6 inches above mean sea-level.

8. During the year 1934, the air temperature in the shade as recorded by the dry bulb thermometer for the months of April, May, July to November was higher than the means recorded over the period 1846-1933. The highest temperature recorded was 89.0°F. on August 18 and 27, September 18 and 19 and October 1, while the lowest was 70.0°F. on the nights of February 5 and 6. The mean shade temperature for the year was 80.2°F. which is lower than the average from 1846-1933. The total rainfall was 81.04 inches as compared with 116.55 inches in the year 1933, and with 88.38 inches average precipitation for the past 54 years (1880-1933). The total rainfall for January was 28.00 inches, which is the highest on

record for that month, the next highest being 25.10 inches which was recorded in the year 1890. The abnormal rain which occurred on the night of January 7-8, resulted in widespread flooding. After the floods in January the rainfall for the remaining months, with the exception of October and November, was below the average. Rain fell on 208 days of the year as compared with 225 days in 1933. The evaporation from a free water surface, a six foot square tank at the ground level was 59.18 inches, as compared with a normal evaporation of 57.90 inches, the evaporation for 1934 was 73.02 per cent. of the total rainfall.

9. The total amount of bright sunshine for the year was 2,555.6 hours as compared with 2,387.7 hours in 1931 and with 2,674.8 hours in 1932, and was 82.0 hours above the average from 1846-1933. The mean radiation temperature (blackened bulb in vacuo) was 4.6°F. higher than normal, and 1.0°F. lower than that of the previous year. The maximum monthly record during the year was 150.8°F. for October, while the highest daily record 164°F. occurred on October 27.

10. The mean minimum temperature on grass was 1.1° F. higher than the average. The mean velocity of the wind was 6.99 miles per hour. The maximum velocity as recorded by the anemograph was 31.22 miles per hour at 7.40 p.m. on January 7.

Mazaruni.

11. The sub-station at the Forest Station, Mazaruni River, is in longitude 58° 38' 45" W. and latitude 6° 23' 35" N. at a distance of 42 miles south of the coastline.

12. The hours of observation are the same as the main station in Georgetown. The height of the barometer is 55 feet above mean sea level. During 1934, the mean shade temperature was 79.1° F. The maximum temperature recorded was 92.0° F. on May 20, while the minimum temperature 68.0° F. occurred on March 5, 8 and 9 and April 30. The total rainfall was 89.62 inches or 16.43 inches lower than that of the previous year. The total rainfall was 8.58 inches higher than that of Georgetown. Rain fell on 224 days as compared with 208 in Georgetown. The total amount of bright sunshine recorded during the year was 1,899.8 hours as compared with 2,555.6 hours at Georgetown.

13. The following table shows the mean rainfall for 1934 in the three counties and the average rainfall for the period 1925-1934 inclusive :—

TABLE II.
MEAN RAINFALL AT COASTAL STATIONS.

Months.	Berbice.		Demerara.		Essequibo.	
	1934. Inches.	1925-1934. Inches.	1934. Inches.	1925-1934. Inches.	1934. Inches.	1925-1934. Inches.
January	11.75	7.85	27.33	7.80	26.20	7.76
February	1.31	3.96	1.88	3.92	2.12	4.59
March	3.25	4.30	3.72	4.13	1.89	2.74
April	2.36	5.89	2.62	5.53	2.52	4.53
May	3.32	10.33	3.10	11.91	4.49	12.76
June	6.98	10.48	8.79	12.32	9.34	12.60
July	14.02	9.21	11.33	10.37	10.47	11.36
August	3.59	5.17	5.56	6.56	6.84	7.10
September	3.05	2.78	2.12	2.37	4.86	3.04
October	4.33	1.65	7.29	2.48	10.90	3.06
November	2.84	2.73	4.64	3.52	5.82	4.81
December	5.09	9.19	5.98	10.75	7.58	12.20
Total	61.69	73.74	84.56	81.66	93.03	86.55

The 1934 Floods.

14. In January, 1934, a long period of wet weather culminated in floods unparalleled in the period for which rainfall records are available—that is to say during the last 70 or 80 years. Examination of the rainfall figures of the period during and immediately prior to which the major floods occurred, shows that they were few record downpours, but that the abnormal surplus of water was due rather to the steady continuance of wet weather, which filled the conservancies and put the whole of the coastlands in a waterlogged condition. This flooding, normal for a wet season, terminated in an abnormal precipitation over a period of 24 hours, which unfortunately coincided with spring tides that hampered the run off of the water. As a result widespread and serious floods occurred, the effects of which were considerably magnified on the East Coast of Demerara by breaches in the conservancy dams.

15. The year 1933 was a wet year, the total rainfall at the Botanic Gardens being 116.53 inches or 28.71 inches above the mean for the last 52 years (87.82 inches) and in December alone 27.10 inches fell. The heavy rain then continued in January 1934, reaching a climax on the night of the 7th–8th when 7.16 inches were recorded. The following table shows in detail the rainfall at the Botanic Gardens during this period :

DAILY RAINFALL AT THE BOTANIC GARDENS, GEORGETOWN, DURING DECEMBER, 1933, AND JANUARY, 1934.

December, 1933.		January, 1934.	
Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.
1	... .07	1	... .78
2	... ...	2	... .94
3	... .61	3	... 4.10
4	... 1.48	4	... 2.69
5	... ...	5	... 1.15
6	... .03	6	... 1.25
9	... 1.33	7	... 7.16
8	... .43	8	... 1.08
9	... 1.95	9	... 1.02
10	... 2.25	10	... 1.22
11	... ...	11	... 1.75
12	... .67	12	... 1.65
13	... .56	13	... .28
14	... ...	14	... .02
15	... ...	15	... .41
16	... .06	16	... .52
17	... 5.12	17	... .19
18	... 2.28	18	... ...
19	... .09	19	... .03
20	... 1.77	20	... .12
21	... 1.14	21	... .08
22	... 1.55	22	... .22
23	... 1.37	23	... .25
24	... 1.01	24	... .05
25	... .02	25	... .22
26	... .03	26	... ...
27	... .80	27	... .03
28	... .16	28	... .30
29	... .40	29	... .19
30	... 1.40	30	... ...
31	... .52	31	... .30
Total	27.10		28.00

The total for January—28 inches—constitutes a record for that month, but the more significant fact is that between December 17 and January 12 a period of just under four weeks, 42.45 inches of rain fell.

15. On studying the rainfall returns from different parts of the Colony, it is apparent that the abnormal rainfall of the first week in January was confined to that part of the coastlands between the Berbice and Moruka Rivers, the Corentyne Coast and the North West District receiving no excessive precipitation. It is evident also that the culminating storms fell in the Pomeroon on the night of January 6, on the Essequibo Coast on the morning of the 7th, and in Georgetown and the East Coast, Demerara, on the night of the 7th.

16. Readings from individual gauges on the coast showed some remarkable totals for the twenty-four hours during which the severest storms fell. The highest fall of all was measured at the mouth of the Moruka, 14.84 inches on the 6th being followed by 7.07 inches on the next day. Anna Regina recorded 10.37 inches and Hampton Court 12.10 inches on the 7th. The West Coast conservancy gauges at Boerasirie and Warimia showed the large cumulative precipitations of 30.75 inches and 21.28 inches respectively for the period of January 1-13 inclusive, though the readings on the 7th were not out of the ordinary. Some of the East Coast estates, however, received, like Georgetown, 7-8 inches on the night of the 7th.

17. The damage done by the floods was, of course, very considerable. The sugar industry was estimated to have lost approximately 20,000 tons of sugar in addition to considerable direct financial loss through charges for extra pumping, raising dams, and expenditure for rehabilitation works. The loss to the rice industry was severe, some of the late autumn crop was damaged by the early rains, the spring crop was almost completely destroyed, and much padi was damaged in the factories and storehouses. Ground provision areas, permanent crops and live-stock suffered equally.

18. The Agricultural Superintendents and the Government Veterinary Surgeon were immediately instructed to assist in relief works generally and to inspect and report on the extent of all losses. As soon as this was carried out, prompt measures were taken to rehabilitate the areas in which losses were most extensive with quick growing crops in order to make provision against a shortage of foodstuffs later in the year. Funds for planting material, etc., were made available from "Flood Relief Funds" as shown in the following paragraphs.

19. *Re-establishment of cultivations, etc.*—As quick maturing crops were essential, 223 bags of black eye peas were obtained from the United States of America and 50 bags of sweet potatoes from Trinidad. The black eye peas were distributed, throughout the Colony, while the potatoes were planted in nurseries in Essequibo and Demerara and cuttings or slips distributed later. Vegetable seeds were also obtained from the United States and these were distributed both as seed and seedlings. Sub-Station Cecilia on the East Coast, Demerara, was turned into a large nursery for propagation of supplies of planting material.

20. Large quantities of cassava cuttings, eddoes, yams, tannias and corn were obtained from the North West District and distributed throughout East and West Demerara, and in certain districts in the Essequibo and Berbice counties. In addition, the District Commissioners were granted certain sums of money by the Flood Relief Committee* and this was also spent, after consultation with the District Agricultural Officers of the Department, in purchasing seed padi and planting material as well as oxen to assist areas short of ploughing oxen in preparing land for the coming rice crop. Government further approved of the removal of duty on gasoline and crude oil for use with tractors engaged in ploughing rice land in the

* A full report of the work of this Committee, of which the Director of Agriculture was a member, will be found in Sessional Paper No. 6/34.

Mahaica, Mahaicony and Abary Creeks. This recommendation was made by the District Commissioner and the Agricultural Superintendent, East Demerara, and it is probably due to this last measure that such a large area of rice was planted in this area for the autumn crop. The distribution in the districts was made direct by the Department's officers as far as possible, but it was necessary in many districts for this to be done by the village overseers. The distribution of all planting material is given in a table at the end of this section.

21. *Special Flood Competitions.*—With a view to encouraging further the early establishment of ground provision areas affected by the floods, the Department inaugurated the following agricultural competitions in various districts :—

For the best cultivated mixed provision farms cultivated by each entrant to be not less than half an acre in extent.

Berbice—

Schumacker's Lust to Ithaca	...	prizes to the value of \$	26
Bush Lot to Hopetown	...	" "	26
Belládrum to Tempie	...	" "	26
Central Corentyne	...	" "	26
Fyrish to Gibraltar	...	" "	26

East Coast, Demerara—

Plaisance	...	" "	30
Golden Grove	...	" "	50
Beterverwagting	...	" "	60
Buxton	...	" "	60
Ann's Grove	...	" "	40
Victoria	...	" "	30
Mahaica	...	" "	40

West Coast, Demerara—

Canals Polder	...	" "	80
Vreed-en-Hoop to Maripa	...	" "	40

North West District—

Barima-Imbotero	...	" "	275
Aruka-Koriabo...	...	" "	325

22. Although the North West District did not suffer from the floods a special effort was made there to secure immediate additional cultivation in order to make good losses in the flood areas, thus avoiding shortage of foodstuffs.

23. The Agricultural Superintendents and Instructors of the districts visited the plots and instructions were given in connection with drainage, growing and spacing of the various crops, whilst the rules governing the competitions were explained. The results of all competitions obtained were satisfactory and the end desired generally was achieved.

24. *Purchase of Seed Padi for free distribution.*—The end of the year rains caused heavy losses to the 1933 autumn padi crop, and considerable attention was paid to the distribution of seed padi so as to ensure as near as possible a normal acreage under the 1934 autumn crop. Large stocks of selected seed were purchased and distributed free, although considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining good quality padi of high germination test. The January floods contributed largely to this condition, ruining large quantities of stored seed padi. The figures given in the table at the end of this section indicate the distribution of seed padi purchased from Flood Relief Funds. This is entirely separate from pure seed stocks owned by the Department of which 1,499 bags were distributed.

25. *Advances to Pomeroon Farmers—\$4,000.*—The Pomeroon Flood Relief Loan was granted on April 28, 1934, the sum allocated being \$2,000. On June 11,

1934, a further sum of \$2,000 was granted with the proviso that only the larger grant holders employing labour be given loans. Inspections by the Agricultural Superintendent were carried out on those grants which had suffered the greatest damage and loans were based on the recommendations made accordingly. Loans were made under two heads:—

- (a) A long term loan for rehabilitating or extending coffee cultivations repayable in 5 years with interest at 6 per cent.
 (b) A short term loan for replanting or extending provision cultivations, repayable in twelve months (at reaping time) with interest at 6 per cent.

All loans applied for with the exception of two were made under class (a). The total number of applications received was 115 applying for loans amounting to \$13,799, far in excess of that granted by Government. There were many deserving cases and although the individual loans made were only sufficient partially to assist in re-establishing damaged areas the farmers understood the position and were grateful for the assistance received. The cultivations in this district are now in a satisfactory condition but crop prices are very low.

26. The following table indicates the distribution from Flood Relief Funds of all planting material, seed padi, etc, in the various districts. See also para. 191.

DISTRIBUTION OF PLANTING MATERIAL, ETC., FROM FLOOD RELIEF FUNDS IN BERBICE, DEMERARA AND ESSEQUIBO DISTRICTS.

	Essequibo.	Berbice.	West Demerara.	East Demerara.	East Bank.	Total.
Seed Padi—bags (140 lb.)	2,092*	300	...	587†	...	2,479
Black Eye Pear—bags (90 lb.)	74‡	20	50	79	...	223
Eddoes—bags (180 lb.)	23	27	11	78	...	139
Tannias—bags (180 lb.)	12	22	43	43	...	119
Tannia Bottoms—bags (180 lb.)	8	53	12	60	...	143
Yams—bags (180 lb.)	2	10	4	13	...	29
Sweet Potatoes (local)—bags (180 lb.)	7	6	...	1	...	14
Sweet Potatoes (Trinidad)—bags (180 lb.)	21	...	...	29	...	50
Sweet Cassava—bundles	75	63	30	134	19	321
Bitter Cassava—bundles	45	130	...	216	6	397

* Includes 638 bags purchased for District Commissioner.

† Includes 10 bags (90 lb.) sent to North West District.

‡ Includes 337 bags purchased for District Commissioner.

PRINCIPAL CROPS.

Sugar.

27. The major annual statistics covering the sugar industry for the ten years ending 1934 are shown in Table III.

TABLE III.
CANE ACREAGES, AND THE PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF SUGAR AND ITS BY-PRODUCTS—1925-1934.

Year.	Sugar Cane Acreage Reaped. English acres.	Sugar Produced from Area Reaped. Tons.	Yield per Acre Reaped. Tons.	Exports — Sugar.			Rum Produced. Proof Gallons.	Rum * Exported. Proof Gallons.	Molasses Exported. Gallons.	Molasses† Exported. Tons.
				Tons.	Total Value in Dollars.	Value per ton in dollars.				
1925	55,676	107,580	1.93	97,728	6,785,740	69.4	1,277,900	1,148,124	1,345,243	1,268
1926	55,728	98,152	1.76	84,659	6,050,257	71.5	1,622,966	789,643	2,017,862	1,075
1927	56,534	114,030	2.01	109,616	8,787,585	80.1	1,436,010	1,081,020	2,677,467	915
1928	53,489	116,484	2.17	114,687	8,124,666	71.0	1,745,293	1,269,923	2,873,468	1,832
1929	56,126	117,254	2.08	100,449	5,943,788	59.1	1,838,353	1,109,482	2,536,623	1,803
1930	54,264*	127,764*	2.35	114,542	5,418,884	47.3	1,571,371	846,319	3,851,337	400
1931	54,999*	126,143*	2.29	119,346	5,325,755	44.6	1,002,267	722,076	7,106,997	66
1932	55,240*	148,634*	2.69	137,078	6,442,515	47.0	840,617	645,511	7,554,520	205
1933	55,811*	141,956*	2.54	127,083	5,745,151	44.9	1,239,355	883,019	8,137,233	178
1934	63,966*	132,240*	2.45	129,913	5,568,454	42.8	1,346,307	1,120,090	5,384,834	...

* Includes farmers' canes.

28. Of the total of 61,567 English acres allocated to cane in 1934, 52,194 were reaped on the estates. The yield amounted to 130,119 tons of sugar, an average of 2.49 tons per acre. In addition the estates manufactured 2,122 tons of sugar from farmers canes, of which 1,772 acres were reaped. The general average yield, including farmers canes, was 2.45 tons sugar per acre.

29. It will be noted that the total output as well as the average yield per acre are lower than in 1932 or 1933. These decreases are the direct results of the disastrous floods of December, 1933, January, 1934, and of the severe drought which followed. A full discussion of the unusual weather conditions will be found in paragraphs 7-16.

30. From information kindly supplied by the sugar estates, it appears that the area devoted to the varieties Diamond 10 and P.O.J. 2878 is being increased while that devoted to the standard cane D. 625 is being gradually decreased. The comparative figures for three years are given in Table IV. which does not include acreages under "Other Plantings."

TABLE IV.
COMPARATIVE ACREAGE UNDER D. 625, DIAMOND 10 AND P.O.J. 2878.

Variety	Year.		
	1933.	1934.	1935.
	acres.	acres.	acres.
D. 625	32,964	32,703	32,429
Diamond 10	5,563	8,796	13,303
P.O.J. 2878	—	746	2,763

31. Of the acreage to be reaped in 1935, 55.4 per cent. is planted to D. 625, 22.7 per cent. to Diamond 10 and 4.7 per cent. to P.O.J. 2878. "Mixed" plantings still represent the rather high proportion of 12.6 per cent.

32. Returns of commercial yields obtained by the sugar estates in 1934, and kindly supplied by the managements, indicate that Diamond 10 outyielded D. 625 as first and second ratoons both on frontland soils and on pegasse. As a plant cane on frontland its yield was the same as that of the standard cane, but on pegasse soils it proved inferior to the standard cane. P.O.J. 2878 gave higher yields than either Diamond 10 or D. 625 as a plant and as a first ratoon on frontland soil. No second ratoons data are available. On pegasse it also outyielded the other two varieties as plant canes. No ratoon data are available for P.O.J. 2878 on pegasse.

33. *Research.*—The Sugar Experiment Stations' Committee comprised, at the beginning of the year :

The Director of Agriculture (Chairman).
Hon. G. E. Anderson, Pln. Diamond, E.B., Demerara.
Mr. J. C. Gibson, Pln. Port Mourant, Berbice.
Mr. A. Murison, Pln. Uitvlugt, W.C., Demerara.
Mr. James Bee, Pln. Albion, Berbice.
Mr. C. Farrar, New Amsterdam, Berbice.
Hon. M. B. G. Austin, Georgetown.

The Director of Agriculture being absent from the Colony on leave from May 1 to September 19, the Deputy Director of Agriculture acted as Chairman for the period.

34. The Hon. G. E. Anderson, having resigned from the Committee on his departure from the Colony, Mr. R. E. Rhodes of Pln. Diamond was appointed in his stead. Mr. W. H. Richards of Pln. Lusignan acted for Mr. Murison when the latter was absent from the Colony.

35. The floods took a heavy toll of the sugar experiments and no less than fifteen had to be abandoned while several others were severely damaged. The selected and imported seedlings in the nurseries also suffered greatly so that in general the work has received a setback which will retard the accumulation of data urgently required. No new canes were introduced during the year but arrange-

ments have been made to import a number of varieties through the newly established quarantine station at Trinidad.

36. Breeding work has been further extended. In the years 1929—32 some 6,200 seedlings were grown annually. In 1933, 18,974 were grown and 15,175 transplanted to the field. In 1934, 24,205 seedlings were basketed. This increase in the output of seedlings has been rendered possible by financial assistance from the Colonial Development Fund.

37. Among the 1933 seedlings transplanted to the field were 64 *Saccharum* x *Sorghum* hybrids. Attempts at back-crossing these to *Saccharum* have yielded six seedlings. At the end of the year 173 of the 1933 canes had been selected for further observation. The standard of selection can be judged by the following average figures for these selections :

Mean number of stalks per stool	...	7.46
„ weight per stool, etc.	...	27.95
„ Brix	...	19.53
„ weight per stalk—lbs	...	3.75

38. Considerable progress has been made in the work of multiplying, testing and selecting the large number of seedlings on hand. Thirty-eight replicated variety trials were reaped during the year and forty-two were in progress at the end of the year. As a result of trials already reaped, planters have been advised to extend Diamond 10 and P.O.J. 2878. The commercial results obtained by the estates in 1934 have confirmed the indications of the experiments. D. 118, which still covers a considerable area, either in pure stands or mixed fields, has not done well in the experiments, and planters are advised to discard it as rapidly as possible.

39. Some of the thinner canes, notably Co. 213, P.O.J. 2753 and P.O.J. 2727, have given a good account of themselves in the experiments and it is proposed to repeat some of the work with them with a view to cautious commercial extension as soon as sufficient planting material is available. There is considerable local prejudice against these canes but they have certain advantages in the field such as ease of germination, heavy stooling, sturdy ratooning, etc., and if the ones suggested maintain their early promise they are deserving of a fair trial on a commercial scale.

40. At the time of writing D. 11/28 has been compared with D. 625 five times as a plant cane and twice as a first ratoon. In four out of the five replicated plant cane trials and in both first ratoon trials it outyielded the standard cane.

41. Further work has been carried out with the root distribution of D. 625, P.O.J. 2878 and Diamond 10. It is hoped to have sufficient data for a report on the subject at the end of 1935.

42. A good start has been made in an effort to correlate cane growth with soil moisture and to determine what, if any, useful modifications could be effected in local irrigation practice.

43. Eighteen manurial experiments were reaped during the year and 29 were in progress on December 31. Part of the results have been fully described in *Sugar Bulletin No. 3* and the remainder will be considered in *Sugar Bulletin No. 4*. It will suffice to say here that planters are being advised to use 2 cwt. sulphate of ammonia per acre on plant canes on flooded frontland and to increase their present applications to 4 cwt. for the first ratoons. On pegasse lands it is suggested that they use 6 cwt. per acre both for plants and first ratoons. It is reasonably certain that the doses indicated will produce not only increased yields but increased profits.

44. Of the four flood-fallowing trials established with the aid of Imperial Funds, two were seriously damaged by the floods and it is unlikely that any conclusions

can be drawn from them. Results from the other two will be available for discussion in the next annual report.

45. Research on the cane pests of the Colony has continued, notably in respect to moth-borer and hardback control. Work on the former is being undertaken with assistance from the Colonial Development Fund to which further reference is made in para. 46 (2). Investigational work on moth-borer carried out, during the last two and a half years with the aid of this grant, has shown that different varieties of cane show differing degrees of susceptibility to attack. Canes of local parentage appear to be more attractive to the insect than do imported varieties. The present breeding policy of the Sugar Station, involving as it does crossing between promising local and imported canes is, therefore, well founded. The collection of the Amazon parasite (*Metagonistylum minense*), discovered by Dr. J. G. Myers, and its introduction into the Colony has continued during the year with the aid of a special grant from the Sugar Producers' Association. The parasite is being bred and multiplied in the field laboratories at the Sophia Station, as well as on certain estates, and has been released at several points on the sugar belt. It has been recorded that these released parasites have completed a life cycle in the field. Further reference to this work is made in an article by Mr. L. D. Cleare, F.L.S., F.R.E.S., in Vol. V. No. 1 of the *Agricultural Journal of British Guiana* entitled "Sugar-cane Moth-borer Investigations in British Guiana: The Present Position."

46. *Grants-in-aid.*—(1) In 1932, a free grant of £900 for one year was provided from the Empire Marketing Board for the assistance of sugar research in British Guiana. This grant expired on June 30, 1933. As a result of representations made, the Colonial Development Fund Committee sanctioned a capital grant of £150 per annum and a maintenance grant not exceeding £750 per annum for a further period of two years for the continuance of sugar research in British Guiana. These grants are conditional on a sum not less than \$16,000 (£3,333 6s. 8d.) being provided annually by the sugar industry of this Colony.

(2) In 1931, a free grant of £2,475 was provided from the Colonial Development Fund for three years to enable special moth-borer investigations to be undertaken. As noted previously, the Government Entomologist was seconded for this work. An additional free grant of £775 from the Colonial Development Fund was sanctioned to enable researches into the moth-borer pests of sugar-cane to be extended for a further period of nine months from July 9, 1934, and terminating on April 9, 1935. At the time of writing this report a further grant of £700 had been received from the Colonial Development Fund.

The Supernumerary Entomologist whose salary is being met from the Fund has been engaged in "Entomological Investigations" which are summarised under this head elsewhere in the report.

47. *Cane-farming.*—The annual output of cane farmers sugar during the past five years has been as follows :—

1930	...	...	1,626 tons.
1931	...	...	1,631 "
1932	...	...	2,047 "
1933	...	...	2,328 "
1934	...	...	2,122 "

The general trend is upward and the slight drop last year as compared with 1933, may be attributed to the very unfavourable weather conditions which prevailed. The industry is gradually expanding and it is confidently expected that in 1935 the output will show another important rise. The sugar estates continued to pay a minimum price of \$2.20 per ton of cane, a figure well in excess of what farmers would have received if the agreed schedule had been strictly adhered to. An informal Committee was convened by the Sugar Producers' Association to discuss

and assist in adjusting points of difference which arise between farmers and estates. This committee, whose members are as follows, has already rendered very valuable service:— Hon. F. J. Seaford, (President, Sugar Producers' Association), Hon. J. S. Dash, (Director of Agriculture), Hon. J. I. D'Aguiar, (Member of Legislative Council for Central Demerara), Mr. M. B. Laing, (District Commissioner, East Demerara), Mr. W. H. Richards, (Manager, Pln. Lusignan), Mr. C. H. Palmer, (Manager, Ressenouvenir Estates, Ltd.), Mr. R. H. Payne, (Manager, Pln. Enmore), Mr. W. S. Jones, (Messrs. Booker Bros. McConnell & Co., Ltd.), and two representatives of each of the villages of Beterverwagting and Buxton.

48. An effort is being made to establish nurseries of P.O.J. 2878 and Diamond 10 in cane-farming areas. Distributions of planting material of these varieties have been made from the Sugar Experiment Station and some estates have rendered much valued assistance in this direction.

Rice.

49. The area occupied by rice during 1934 was 63,227 English acres but, including the second or spring crop, the area actually reaped was 70,951 acres. The yield was returned at 881,785 bags (of 140 lb.) padi which is equivalent to 55,112 tons of padi.

50. The amount of rice exported was 14,700 tons with a value of \$583,090 as against 29,120 tons with a value of \$1,062,470 for 1933. This enormous decrease in the total amount of rice exported during the year is due to the heavy losses caused by the floods and to the fact that exports were temporarily suspended early in the year as a precaution to ensure sufficient supplies locally.

51. Table V. gives particulars of rice production and exports from 1925 to 1934.

TABLE V.
RICE ACREAGES, PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS, 1925-1934.

Year.	Area Reaped (Spring and Autumn Crops) English Acres.*				British Guiana total acreage (reaped).	Yields.		Exports.		
	Berbice.	Demerara.	Essequibo.			Padi tons.	Rice tons (60% yield of cleaned Rice from Padi)	Rice.		
			Mainland	Islands				Tons.	Total Value in dollars.	Value per ton in dollars.
1925	17,383	10,619	9,105	4,853	41,965	38,403	23,042	6,918	523,964	75.7
1926	25,112	11,588	9,837	5,580	52,117	49,899	29,939	2,914	218,146	74.8
1927	20,182	14,507	13,240	5,123	53,052	59,748	35,848	11,497	723,871	62.9
1928	22,028	17,896	12,356	6,182	58,452	61,144	36,686	18,033	1,114,147	61.6
1929	28,121	20,962	11,023	6,636	66,742	72,096	43,257	14,091	876,407	62.1
1930	26,689	18,399	10,786	7,608	63,482	64,252	38,551	22,480	1,090,385	48.5
1931	29,217	34,955	10,445	8,875	83,492	78,424	47,034	23,632	1,060,339	44.8
1932	29,218	37,275	12,556	8,892	87,941	84,783	50,869	28,541	1,187,871	41.2
1933	27,120	37,696	13,197	9,112	87,125	63,524	38,154	29,120	1,062,470	36.4
1934	24,990	31,213	6,638	8,110	70,951	55,112	31,067	14,700	583,090	39.6

* Instead of Rhymland acres in accordance with new legislation. A Rhymland acre = 1.052 English acres.

52. It will be seen that a setback has been experienced during 1934 as a result of the abnormal weather conditions referred to elsewhere in the report. The floods that destroyed about 30 per cent. of the 1933 autumn crop—which would normally be exported in 1934—were followed by drought conditions which caused a reduction in area of the usual mid-year sowings. The rice industry of British Guiana occupies the second position among the Colony's agricultural industries, the value of the export trade alone, even at the existing low prices, being well above the million dollar figure in 1933; in addition, the domestic trade is of considerable importance since rice is a staple article of local diet. This setback, therefore, although only of a temporary nature it is hoped, has been severely felt.

53. It will also be seen from the table that in 1928 a new high level of exports was reached, and in the following years new records for exports were created four

times in succession. Exports have increased by 2,976 tons per annum or at the rate of 14 per cent. annually since 1927, but there has been an annual reduction of \$4.88 per ton in the f.o.b. prices or a decrease of 10 per cent. per year from 1927. These falling prices for the product have reached a point extremely discouraging to the grower, with little sign of improvement in the near future. Indeed, prices have now reached such a low level that any further decrease is likely to react unfavourably on the progress made in recent years.

54. *Research*.—At the Central Rice Station, Georgetown, an interesting phase has been reached in varietal investigations. Twenty new types were collected during tours of inspection in the districts, while ninety-one varieties were obtained from India, Egypt, Tanganyika, North Borneo, Siam and Java. All these varieties have passed through preliminary trials with the result that a large number of new types will be available for more exacting trials in 1935.

55. The sixth generation hybrids of the crosses *Americano 1600* x *Demerara Creole* and *Mexican Edith* x *Demerara Creole* are now coming true to type and will be included in the 1935 variety trials. The fifth generation hybrids from the cross *Kristnakatakulu* x *No. 79* are approaching homozygosity.

57: Variety trials were conducted at the Central Rice Station, Georgetown, and at Henrietta Experiment Station, Essequibo. At the latter centre, six varieties were tested, namely, *No. 79*, *Blue Stick*, *Lead Rice*, *Kalyaman*, *Ramcajara* and *Demerara Creole*. *No. 79* and *Blue Stick* were the most successful, both being significantly better than the long grained variety, *Demerara Creole*.

58. At the Central Rice Station, Georgetown, thirteen varieties were under replicated tests, namely, *No. 79*, *Blue Stick*, *Kalyaman*, *Demerara Creole*, *H. 7*, *Ramcajara*, *No. 75*, *No. 78*, *H. 6*, *D. 111*, *D. 114*, *Lead Rice* and *McKenzie Small*. The trials were headed by *Lead Rice*, *D. 114*, *Blue Stick* and *No. 79*. The grain characters of the *Lead Rice* preclude it from further extension as there is little demand for the "barley" type of grain. The success of *D. 114* is worthy of note as this variety approaches very closely to the Carolina type of grain and may be of value in approaching markets hitherto untapped. The variety *Blue Stick* has recently improved considerably in the *Demerara* trials owing to the selections of a strain which is immune to the leaf-spot disease caused by the fungus *Piricularia* with the result that it now produces a significantly higher yield than *Demerara Creole*. In spite of the success of the medium length varieties, the demand for a long-grained type continues, and efforts are being concentrated on the evolution of a high-yielder of the *Demerara Creole* type, to replace the old standard variety.

59. An extensive experimental programme is planned for 1935, when a chain of variety trials will be inaugurated throughout the rice growing areas of the colony. Trials will be laid down at the following centres (a) On irrigated land at Henrietta, Essequibo; Leguan Island; Vreed-en-Hoop, West Demerara; Georgetown, Demerara; Pln. Hope, East Demerara; and Whim, Berbice; (b). On unirrigated land at Pln. Ross, West Coast, Berbice; and No. 63, Corentyne.

60. Two manurial trials were laid down towards the end of 1933 and reaped in May, 1934. In the first trial a mixed fertiliser consisting of 2 cwt. per acre each of sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate and sulphate of potash was applied at different growth stages of the rice crop. A previous experiment showed that manuring the seedlings in the nursery before transplanting was of no value, so in this trial, the following five treatments were decided upon:—

Control—no manure.

Manures applied at transplanting.

Manures applied at 30 days after transplanting.

Manures applied at flowering.

Manures applied at transplanting and at flowering (*i.e.* double dressing).

Treatment.	Padi lb. per acre.	Percentage of mean.
Control ...	2,280	70.5
Manuring at flowering ...	2,840	87.9
Manuring at transplanting ...	3,184	98.5
Manuring 30 days after transplanting	3,720	115.1
Manuring at transplanting and at flowering ...	4,120	127.5
Significant Difference (P=0.05) ...	461	14.3

61. All manurial treatments gave significant increases over the control. Of the single dressings, manuring 30 days after planting gave the best results, but even this increase of 1,440 lb. per acre of padi did not cover the cost of the fertiliser.

62. The second trial, in which dressings of 3 cwt. and 6 cwt. per acre of sulphate of ammonia were tested, gave the following results:—

Treatment.	Padi lb. per acre.	Percentage of mean.
Control ...	1,752	69.3
3 cwt. Sulphate of Ammonia per acre	2,568	101.6
6 cwt. Sulphate of Ammonia per acre	3,256	128.8
Significant Difference (P = 0.05) ...	403	15.9

63. The dressing of 6 cwt. sulphate of ammonia per acre produced an increase of 1,504 lb. padi, *i.e.* approximately 86 per cent. over the non-manured plots, but even this increase did not cover the cost of the fertiliser.

64. These trials have demonstrated that, owing to the cost of fertilisers in relation to the very low price obtainable for padi, the application of artificial fertilisers to the padi crop is an unprofitable undertaking at the present time. It, therefore, becomes necessary to concentrate attention on improving yield by the introduction of better varieties or improved cultural methods. In this light, the following experiment is of some import.

65. *Double Transplanting of Padi.*—Briefly the technique is as follows:—Seedlings are lifted from the nursery when about four weeks old and transplanted, three or four seedlings per clump, into a bed at rather close spacing, say 5 x 5 inches. When another four weeks have elapsed, the seedlings are lifted from the bed, each clump is split into three or four and the divided clumps are planted out in the field at the normal spacing, say 8 x 8 inches. In this way, one bed will plant up five or six beds at the second planting. An experiment was conducted at the Central Rice Station to determine at what ages the first and second transplantings should take place. There were six treatments, as follows:—

- Single transplanting at 4 weeks old.
- Single transplanting at 5 weeks old.
- Double transplanting, 1st at 3 weeks, 2nd 3 weeks later.
- Double transplanting, 1st at 3 weeks, 2nd 4 weeks later.
- Double transplanting, 1st at 4 weeks, 2nd 3 weeks later.
- Double transplanting, 1st at 4 weeks, 2nd 4 weeks later.

66. The yields observed are shown below :—

Treatment.		Padi lb. per acre.	Percentage of mean.
1	...	3,000	92.0
2	...	2,990	91.7
3	...	3,170	97.3
4	...	3,273	100.4
5	...	3,523	108.1
6	...	3,597	110.4
Significant Difference (P=0.05)		369	11.3

Both treatments 5 and 6 gave significant increases in yield of 500—600 lb. padi per acre over the single transplanting. This more than covers the extra cost incurred by the process.

67. *Rice Threshing Trials.*—The Department of Agriculture has for some years been giving considerable thought to the problem of padi threshing. In Essequibo principally, the practice followed is to beat the straw on threshing tables until the padi is removed. This practice is, however, expensive in terms of human labour and probably survives only because the grains of the Blue Stick variety (which is practically the only variety cultivated in Essequibo) are easily removed from the straw. In the other rice producing districts of the Colony, padi is threshed by "bull-mashing" to which there are many objections. The rate of threshing by both methods is slow, and during harvesting, at seasons of untimely rainfall, it is advisable to thresh and place the crop under cover as expeditiously as possible. For these reasons, therefore, the Department has obtained quotations for and records of a number of types of mechanical threshers which might offer some solution to the problem.

68. In 1931, thanks to assistance provided by the Colonial Development Fund two power threshing machines (manufactured by the Bon Accord Co., Ltd., Aberdeen) were obtained by the Department both for demonstration purposes and to discover the running costs and output under British Guiana conditions. The smaller, driven by a 1½ H.P. Petter engine on a composite bed-plate, was found to have a capacity of 850 lb. per hour or if worked 10-11 hours per day, 2,000 bags in a month, which may be taken as the duration of a normal threshing season. The market price of this unit in Georgetown is \$280. The larger machine driven by a 5 H.P. Petter engine running on gas oil, was found to have a capacity of 1,600 lb. per hour or about 3,400 bags in a month. The landed cost in British Guiana of the larger unit is \$868.

69. After trials were made at the Department's Central Rice Station under experimental conditions, the larger machine was given an extended trial by the Local Authority of Unity and Lancaster, East Coast, Demerara. Figures are now available as to the cost of threshing under commercial field conditions. The Authority details this cost as follows :—

Mechanic	...	4.4 cents per bag
Labour	...	4.0 " " "
Transportation of machine	...	1.0 " " "
Watchman	...	1.2 " " "
Petrol & oil	...	1.5 " " "
		12.1

The following comments on the working of the thresher are of interest :

"It is clear that, taking into consideration capital cost and depreciation, mechanical threshing at the above rate is uneconomical. The high cost

“was, however, due to the heavy rainfall during the crop season on account of which the work could not be properly organised. On the other hand the machine saved a large amount of padi which would have been irretrievably damaged by the rains.”

70. During the last crop the machine was loaned to Mr. E. M. Walcott of Plantation Hope for further trial on certain front lands of the estate where 1,222 bags of padi were grown. It is reported that the work of the machine was satisfactory but figures on the cost per bag are not yet available. The Unity-Lancaster Village Authority have declined to make further use of the machine as “they consider its use more expensive than bull-mashing.”

71. The indications are, therefore, that with the low ruling prices for rice, and with the comparatively high depreciation and running costs of the machine tried, a type of thresher adopted to the present needs of the industry is still a great desideratum.

72. *Pure line seed padi distribution.*—The heavy rains at the end of 1933 followed by the floods of January 1934 caused a considerable loss of high grade padi which would have ordinarily been kept for seed purposes. The loss was of a three-fold nature, namely, germination and rotting in the fields, germination in the factory caused by the padi being stored damp, and wetting of the stored padi by flood water in January resulting in germination and rotting of the bottom tiers and destruction of the germ in the upper tiers by the heat generated. These conditions caused a severe setback in the extension of pure line areas, the only pure line seed available being that supplied by the Department. Large areas were again lost at the end of 1934 in the rainfall areas as a result of the excessive dry weather. The following table gives details of seed distributions during the year.

PARTICULARS OF SEED PADI DISTRIBUTION—1934.

District.	Number of Bags (140 lb.) Distributed.	
	Pure Line Seed Departmental Stocks.	Selected Seed Purchased Flood Relief Funds.
	BAGS.	BAGS.
Berbice—West Coast, Canje District, Lower and Upper Corentyne ...	205	300
East Demerara—Kitty to Mahaica ...	528	*587
West Demerara—West Coast and West Bank ...	188	...
Essequibo—Essequibo Coast, Wakenaam and Leguan ...	578	†2,092

73. *Grants-in-aid.*—No additional grants were made this year for the assistance of the rice industry; the funds provided during 1930 and 1931 from the Colonial Development Fund were again employed during the year under review. The original grants in connection with pure line seed were made in November, 1930 :—

(A) A free grant of £1,700 (\$3,160) to meet the cost of the erection of padi barns and the purchase of weighing machines.

(B) A free grant of £850 (\$4,080) to meet the salary of the Plant Breeder for three years.

(C) A loan of £800 (\$3,040) free from interest repayable at the end of five years to provide a revolving fund for the purchase and distribution of pure line seed padi.

* Includes 337 bags purchased by District Commissioner, East Demerara, but distributed by Agricultural Superintendent.
 † Includes 638 bags purchased for District Commissioner, Essequibo, but distributed by Agricultural Superintendent.

74. Work on the erection of the padi barns was completed in 1931. These barns were utilised for the storage of seed grown for distribution and multiplication in the various districts.

75. The Plant Breeder has continued the supervision of the rice experimental work at the Central Experiment Station, Georgetown, which was placed under his control in 1932, and where he has been engaged in carrying out experimental and breeding work, reference to which has been made in paras. 54 to 66.

76. Owing to difficulties in connection with collection of monies due for seed supplied, the Revolving Fund was not utilised during the year for the purchase and distribution of pure line seed padi and the question of the repayment of this loan was being discussed at the close of the year under review. Other methods were adopted to encourage the use of pure line seed, including free distribution in those areas affected by the Floods, to which further reference is made in para. 72.

77. *Rice Mill and Rice Machinery.*—A grant of £1,820 (\$8,736) was made on August 11, 1931, from the Colonial Development Fund for the purchase of a rice mill and various units of rice machinery.

78. Reference to the annual reports for 1932 and 1933 will indicate what has been done in this connection. A trial shipment of 50 bags of Loonzain (*i.e.*, roughly milled rice) to the United Kingdom was made by the Rice Marketing Board in February. The milling of this rice into white rice gave the following results:—Rice 71.8%, Broken 16.5% and Meal 11.7% which was considered a very satisfactory yield. It is unfortunate, however, that although every care was taken to use perfectly dry padi, free from any mustiness before milling into Loonzain, the shipment arrived in London with a musty odour which was brought about by poor storage conditions. This was inevitably reflected in the finished white rice product which had a somewhat musty odour and contained a great many yellows. This is particularly unfortunate as had it arrived in good condition it would probably have been sold at the same price as Burma Two Stars. It is proposed to make another shipment shortly.

79. *Grading.*—Further amendments were made to the Grading Regulations during 1934, the chief features of which were that they defined the limits of colour in each grade and provided that all rice should be shipped in new bags. A new grade was also introduced and called No. 1 Extra. To obtain a No. 1 Extra Certificate, rice must have a Super colour and a breakage of not more than 25 per cent. nor less than 12 per cent.

80. The method of analysing rice samples was slightly modified during the year, with a resultant improvement in the consistency of results obtained in the sampling and analysis of milled rice.

81. Table VI. gives particulars of rice exported during 1934 according to grade.

TABLE VI.

AMOUNT OF RICE GRADED IN BRITISH GUIANA—1934.

Months.	Whole Grain Super.	Super.	No. 1 Extra.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	White Rice.		Broken Grains.	Super Broken Grains.	Total.
							A.	B.			
January	...	177	...	745	932	3,304	36	16	2,003	...	7,213
February	...	1,816	...	6,523	8,287	13,677	50	33	5,228	116	35,730
March	...	1,522	...	10,151	13,377	14,777	10	72	2,444	16	42,299
April	...	1,199	...	3,873	6,650	11,870	18	78	692	...	24,320
May	...	729	...	1,559	1,549	5,495	...	12	727	...	10,071
June	...	37	...	354	1,028	3,694	...	10	751	5	5,879
July	...	10	...	994	1,412	6,569	...	1	553	52	9,591
August	...	100	...	1,287	2,514	4,043	7	3	837	...	8,791
September	...	195	...	852	324	7,411	3	20	577	14	9,396
October	25	305	1,117	124	1,996	1,476	4	5	9	...	5,061
November	...	1,468	2,055	671	3,556	6,897	130	...	...	...	14,777
December	...	1,777	1,418	832	4,161	8,792	3	35	...	...	17,019
Percentages of Grades exported	1	4.9	2.4	14.7	24.0	46.3	1	1	7.3	1	100.0
	25	9,335	4,590	27,965	45,716	87,945	261	285	13,821	203	190,146 *

* Equivalent to 14,700 tons.

Coconuts.

82. The area under coconuts in 1934 was 22,600 acres. The exports for 1934 were as follows :—Coconuts 2,487,402 valued at \$32,960 ; coconut oil 12,662 gallons valued at \$5,554 and copra 700 tons valued at \$23,487.

83. From the figures given in Table VII. it will be seen that there has been a considerable decrease in the exports of copra and coconut oil—700 tons and 12,662 gallons were exported in 1934 as compared with 921 tons and 20,198 gallons respectively in 1933. Prices have also continued to decline and this especially so in regard to copra which fell from \$84 per ton in 1929 to \$44.56 per ton in 1933 and \$33.55 in 1934. Messrs. Wieting & Richter, Ltd., continued to utilise this product in the local manufacture of edible oil—Fryol. The importations of edible oil into this Colony have been steadily declining since 1930 in which year Fryol came on the market. The importations for 1934 were 39,296 gallons as compared with 140,701 gallons in 1933, 144,350 gallons in 1932, 187,062 gallons in 1931 and 350,802 gallons in 1930.

84. The Copra Products (Sale and Manufacture) Ordinance which came into effect at the end of 1933, as stated in the last report, was designed to secure for the coconut producer the benefits resulting from the protection accorded the local manufacturer of edible oil by the increased duties on the imported product. Under this Ordinance the local manufacturer of copra products was compelled to pay the producer of copra or crude coconut oil the minimum price fixed by the Governor-in-Council of three cents per lb. for copra and 45 cents per gallon for crude coconut oil.

85. In order that all coconut producers should have equal opportunities to sell their copra and oil to the local factories, provision was made for the establishment of a Copra Brokers' Board constituted by Brokers licensed under the Ordinance and representatives of producers.

86. The producer delivers his copra to the broker who holds it on his account, paying him an advance, the rate of which is fixed from time to time by the Copra Brokers' Board. When a sale is made to a local manufacturer or for export each broker supplies a quota based on the quantity of copra he is holding, which quota is drawn up by the Board. Accounts are made up at the end of every quarter, and all sales of copra received during that period are pooled and an average price arrived at. This average price is distributed among the brokers who, in turn, distribute it to the producers who have delivered copra to them, less the amount they have advanced and a commission for their services of 25 cents per 100 lb. This

commission covers interest on the money advanced, storage on copra held on behalf of producers and all charges covering delivery to the local mill or to the steamer for export. It was estimated that exports of copra and coconuts in terms of gallons of oil were very little in excess of the imports of edible oil, and consequently, provision was made in the Ordinance that not more than 30 per cent. of the quantity of copra received by brokers during any period of three months should be exported during that period, in order to safeguard the raw materials of the local manufacturer.

87. At the time the Ordinance came into force the world price of copra had fallen to around £9. 10s. per ton, equivalent to \$1.34 per 100 lb. f.o.b. It was therefore assumed that if the maximum of 30 per cent. had to be exported at this price and the balance was purchased by local manufacturers at three cents per lb., the nett return to the producer, after deducting the 25 cents per 100 lb. repayable to the broker, would be \$2.25 per 100 lb. which would have been an improvement on the world price of 89 cents per 100 lb. Unfortunately, however, it is being claimed that a number of illegal operators began the manufacture of crude oil, who neither paid the full price for their copra or their oil, nor paid the excise duty prescribed by the Ordinance, in consequence of which the licensed factories were unable to compete and consequently could not use the copra which accumulated in the hands of the brokers. This was not noticeable in the first quarter of the year, and during that period the arrangement worked very satisfactorily. Despite heavy deliveries to brokers, the Demerara Oil and Cake Mills, Ltd., were able to take 62.5 per cent. of brokers' holdings and the balance had to be exported, and the average price to the producer worked out to \$2.17 per 100 lb. instead of the anticipated \$2.25. In the succeeding quarters the position became gradually worse until in the December quarter the Mill took no copra at all and the whole of brokers' receipts were exported. Nevertheless, the benefit to the producer amounted to roughly 32 cents per 100 lb. of copra delivered to brokers throughout the year under review.

88. From the beginning it was made clear by Government that on account of the inherent difficulties of working such an Ordinance and in view of the large number of small producers in the Colony—even then coconut oil manufacture was a thriving village industry—legislation would only be enacted if Government was relieved of all responsibility in connection with the financial side of its operations and this was readily accepted by those concerned. Actually, too, a large proportion of the population is not greatly concerned as to whether the oil consumed is refined or not, cheapness being of far greater consideration.

89. It was also manifest that production figures had fallen, doubtless as a result of poor prices, which were no incentive to growers to collect nuts and tend their groves and this was stressed at the time. With the stimulus provided by protection it was equally to be expected that increased activity in the industry generally would result. Therefore, taking all these facts into consideration it was realised that defects would be discovered and that such an Ordinance could only be regarded in the light of a trial in dealing with an abnormal situation arising out of disturbed economic conditions. That the idea is theoretically sound and that the coconut industry is in dire need of assistance, there can be no doubt. Unquestionably, however, the practical difficulties which have arisen in connection with the operation of the Ordinance are not easy to overcome. At the end of the year the position was causing considerable anxiety both to the trade and to Government.

90. The year 1934 was marked by an almost complete absence of outbreaks of the coconut caterpillar (*Brassolis sophorae* L.) on the coconut estates. Sporadic and localised attacks occurred in Georgetown and on one or two areas on the East Coast, Demerara, but these were shortlived and caused but little damage to the trees. A few of the more enterprising and progressive estates maintained control

gangs during these slight outbreaks but as usual most of the proprietors adopted a policy of "*laissez aller*."

91. Table VII. gives particulars of coconuts, coconut oil and copra during the period 1925-1934.

TABLE VII.

COCONUT ACREAGES, AND THE PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF COCONUTS AND ITS BY-PRODUCTS—1925-1934.

Year.	Acres under cultivation (English)* acres.	No. of Nuts Exported.	Value in Dollars.	Copra Exported, tons.	Value in Dollars.	Coconut Oil Exported gallons.	Value in Dollars.
1925	31,434	1,363,280	34,303	864	96,110	30,394	30,601
1926	27,880	815,917	13,739	706	190,055	18,778	18,620
1927	29,235	334,185	6,019	1,163	116,525	25,326	25,271
1928	29,456	321,635	5,939	3,501	352,522	26,244	24,426
1929	29,456	637,812	10,614	3,759	314,350	20,862	16,730
1930	28,052	629,371	7,845	2,010	143,423	26,377	15,059
1931	22,882	1,494,195	13,538	1,381	82,629	20,742	9,254
1932	23,301	962,364	10,484	767	48,936	19,048	10,239
1933	23,452	1,698,175	22,925	921	41,045	20,198	8,904
1934	22,600	2,487,402	32,960	700	23,487	12,662	5,564

* Instead of Rhymland acres in accordance with new legislation. A Rhymland acre = 1.052 English acres.

Coffee.

92. The area under coffee in 1934 was 4,217 acres. The exports were 317 tons of cured coffee valued at \$47,238 as against 510 tons valued at \$79,594 in 1933. The exports in 1933 were the highest recorded and the 1934 exports, although lower, were higher than the average of any period prior to 1929. Coffee shipments took place to the greatest extent from December to May and were substantially affected by the heavy rains at the end of 1933 and early 1934. The flood conditions which resulted in January, 1934, damaged and in some cases destroyed considerable coffee areas in the Canals Polder, Demerara, and in the Pcomeroon. In addition, British Guiana's coffee is exported mainly to the northern European countries and the unsettled political and monetary situation in Europe throughout the year is considered to have depressed foreign trade in general and to have affected the demand for coffee.

93. The Liberian species is the chief type now cultivated throughout the Colony, although records indicate that Arabian or "Creole" was once extensively planted. The crop continues to prove the most satisfactory on the acid, pegasse areas of the Colony.

94. During the year, the Department inaugurated a system of weekly recording of prices of the chief local agricultural commodities. The prices, including those of coffee, were telegraphed regularly to the North West District which is the area furthest removed from the Georgetown Central market.

95. Table VIII. shows the acreage, exports and values of this crop from 1925-1934.

TABLE VIII.

COFFEE ACREAGES, EXPORTS AND VALUES—1925-1934.

Year.	Area cultivated (English) acres.*	EXPORTS.	
		Tons.	Total Value in Dollars.
1925	6,569	298	114,593
1926	5,499	345	132,623
1927	5,546	192	68,544
1928	6,201	410	137,933
1929	6,212	405	104,135
1930	5,363	164	32,400
1931	4,899	355	33,582
1932	5,800	470	69,436
1933	4,630	510	79,594
1934	4,217	317	47,238

* Instead of Rhymland acres in accordance with new legislation. A Rhymland acre = 1.052 English acres.

NOR CROPS.

Pineapples.

96. Reference has been made in previous reports to the establishment of, and the efforts made by, the British Guiana Fruit & Canning Company at their concessions at Dalgin on the Demerara River. During the year the Department has given a considerable amount of assistance to this company, both in the field and in the factory.

97. In the field a second manurial trial has been established to investigate the economics of applications of slowly available fertilisers in the early stages of growth, of dressings of mixed fertilisers during mid-growth, and of applications of manures at blossoming. The results should be available for inclusion in the next annual report.

98. A pot experiment with pineapples has been commenced and entails the reaping and analysis of plants of definite periods. The investigation is already yielding information which should be of great value in deciding the most paying composition, amount and time of application of artificial fertilisers to the crop.

99. Frequent visits have been paid to the concession by the Supernumerary Entomologist in connection with insect pests. Members of the Chemical Division have studied methods of control in the factory and have carried out an investigation of the use of the hypodermic needle and refractometer in assessing the ripeness of fruit.

100. There can be no doubt that the venture is still in an experimental stage and it is a great pity that the company decided to erect a factory before solving the many field problems which have presented themselves. It seems that there has been a reduction in the amount of 'browning' experienced during the year but the production of large-cored and unevenly ripened fruit still persists.

Citrus.

101. The area under citrus and other fruit was 535 acres exclusive of limes.

102. The distribution of budded plants from the Botanic Gardens nurseries was continued, but the number was less than in the previous year. As explained in the report for 1932, a year of large output is followed by a year of small output, owing to the limited capacity of the nursery. In future, however, it is hoped that the demands on the Botanic Gardens nurseries will not be so large, as several persons who had placed big orders were persuaded to grow their own nurseries, the Department giving every assistance with the layout of the nursery and planting of the stocks, and later on with budding.

103. The experimental orchard at Hosororo bore a good crop from the end of the year, and the quality of the grapefruit was extremely good and showed an improvement on the initial crop of the previous year. A careful record is being maintained of the quantity and quality of the fruit from each tree. The grapefruit, though rather large, is of good flavour. The oranges on the other hand, though sweet and juicy, tended to be small. The trees at Hosororo should soon be able to supply us with the greater part of our budwood requirements. In the meantime the Trinidad Department of Agriculture have responded most generously to our demands.

104. Table IX indicates the distribution of citrus plants during 1932-1934.

TABLE IX.
DISTRIBUTION OF CITRUS—1932-1934.

	Demerara.			Berbice.			Essequibo.			North West District.			Total Distribution.		
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Budded Oranges ...	118	1,524	863	210	216	51	66	132	534	...	600	176	394	2,472	1,124
Budded Grapefruit ...	154	709	853	229	427	66	50	22	245	380	224	114	813	1,382	778
Budded Limes ...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,195	497	426	1,195	497	526
Seedling Limes ...	3,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,021	268	236	6,221	268	236
Total ...	3,472	2,233	816	439	643	117	116	154	779	4,596	1,589	952	8,623	4,619	2,664

105. The area under limes during 1934 was 541 acres—a decrease of over 300 acres on the previous year. This is in a great measure due to the floods which destroyed large acres of all classes of agricultural crops. The exports of concentrated lime juice for the year were 10,468 gallons valued at \$2,013 as against a nil return for 1933, and 892 gallons of essential oil of limes valued at \$32,967 as compared with 1,166 gallons valued at \$65,014 in 1933—the record year for exports of this commodity. Some 526 budded limes and 236 lime seedlings were distributed from Hosororo during the year there being a small lime factory in the North West District. Some 30,000 gallons of raw lime juice was turned out by this factory.

106. Table X gives statistics bearing on the citrus industry.

TABLE X.
CITRUS ACREAGES, AND EXPORTS AND VALUES OF CONCENTRATED LIME JUICE AND ESSENTIAL OIL OF LIMES—1925-1934.

Year.	Area under limes (English) acres.*	Area under other Citrus (English) acres.	Concentrated Lime-juice Exported. Gallons.	Value in Dollars.	Essential Oil of Limes Exported Gallons.	Value in Dollars.
1925 ...	689	...	8,430	12,130	306	146
1926 ...	689	...	4,974	7,156	277	144
1927 ...	705	...	5,249	7,559	273	14,175
1928 ...	695	...	8,124	7,799	440	24,316
1929 ...	635	...	12,717	12,019	801	47,585
1930 ...	740	...	11,373	10,855	660	38,352
1931 ...	747	264	8,347	8,014	590	39,806
1932 ...	787	316	958	920	730	44,728
1933 ...	869	328	Nil	...	1,166	65,014
1934 ...	541	335	10,468	2,013	892	32,967

* Instead of Rhymland acres in accordance with new legislation. A Rhymland acre = 1.052 English acres.

Bananas.

107. Proposals for the building up of an organised banana export industry received much attention and attracted a great deal of discussion during the year. The extensive area in Central America and Jamaica, previously cultivated in bananas but now rendered unproductive by Panama Disease, have caused fruit growing firms to look elsewhere for sources of supplies. Following discussions during the West Indian Fruit and Vegetable Conference held at Jamaica in 1933, and at the request of the Director of Agriculture, Mr. N. E. Sanderson and Dr. V. C. Dunlap (representing the United Fruit Company) visited the Colony for a period of about two months in order to investigate the possibilities of the establishment of a local banana industry. The Company later reported (in a letter dated July 10, 1934) that conditions were considered unfavourable for banana extension. As a result of their findings contracts were not made between the Company and local banana growers, as has been the case in the Caribbean Islands.

108. As there was a scarcity of 'Gros Michel' planting material the Department established nurseries at the Demerara, Berbice and Essequibo Stations for the multiplication of suckers of this type with a view to extension if conditions justified. The collection of suckers for establishing the nurseries was not easy on account of

the greatly depleted supplies of planting material caused by the floods in the districts. In addition, suckers could only be collected under the personal supervision of the District Agricultural Officers, in order to ensure that they were true to type. At Plantation Dunoon, Demerara River a large scale trial is being made with Gros Michel bananas in co-operation with the proprietor of the estate. The writer feels that success is more likely to be achieved in the river areas within relatively easy reach of Georgetown.

109. At the end of the year the possibility of banana extension received still further attention on account of the offer made by Messrs. J. Lauritzen, a Danish Steamship Firm, to provide space for regular shipments of dwarf or Cavendish bananas to Europe. The Company did not propose to purchase the fruit but were interested only in transport. A preliminary but important point which awaited settlement at the end of the year was that of freight charges, because on the basis of ruling London quotations the prices which would remain for the grower, after deduction for freight at the figure proposed by the shipping company, were definitely unattractive. The handling, packing and transportation of Cavendish bananas even under the best of conditions present considerable difficulty. Information is, however, available as a result of experiments in other Colonies and the Department is, therefore, in a position to advise growers and shippers in regard to handling methods, if and when a satisfactory price agreement is arrived at between producers and any marketing agencies which may be created. The first essential is to arrange for trial shipments which are now under consideration.

110. The District Agricultural Officers have made a careful study of existing scattered cultivations with a view to obtaining reliable figures in regard to planting material available. Such figures will be particularly useful also for providing estimates in regard to supplies, notably for shipping tests, as there is practically no organised cultivation of bananas carried on in the Colony. At the time of writing, all questions relating to the possibility of a banana industry in the Colony were receiving the attention of the recently appointed Advisory Board of Agriculture.

Provision Crops.

111. The area under ground provisions (a name used collectively for plantains, bananas, corn, cassava, sweet potatoes, tannias, yams, etc.) was 16,450 acres as compared with 16,635 acres in 1933 and 17,135 acres in 1932. Reference has already been made to the damage and losses caused by the January floods and for a time the supply of planting material was very limited. Competitions were started with the object of encouraging the early establishment of quick growing crops and the ensuring of a food supply; the response to this was satisfactory. Advantage was taken of the period of re-establishment to encourage farmers to segregate their crops instead of planting them in mixed cultivations as is generally practised.

112. Two tons of good quality black eye peas were imported from the United States Department of Agriculture and distributed. The cultivation of other types of peas and beans is not expanding at the rate desired, slow but steady progress is, however, being made. The area under sweet potatoes continues to show an increase—the Black Rock, a Barbados variety, is the most popular. There is a marked improvement in the quality of fresh vegetables grown as farmers are at last realising the value of using good seed. As a result of continuous trials, the Department is now in a position to recommend those varieties most likely to succeed and the drug firms of Messrs. Brodie & Rainer and Booker Bros. stock seeds approved by the Department.

Apiculture.

113. The interest awakened in this minor industry during recent years has not only been maintained in 1934 but increased. The honey collection during the two periods of honey flow, *i.e.*, the end of the January-February rains and at the end of the August-September rains, were favourably reported on in all districts of the

Colony and the 1934 honey crop was one of the biggest, if not the biggest, in the history of the industry.

114. Honey has thus far been produced solely for local consumption but at the end of the year stocks had so increased that the Department of Agriculture found it necessary to make investigations in regard to an export trade and in this connection the Secretary of the West Indian Committee rendered valuable service. The following report was obtained on samples sent to England by the Department:—

No. 1 Liquid palish amber of fair flavour	...	28s.
No. 2 " amber " "	...	26s.
No. 3 " darkish amber " "	...	25s.

c.i.f. London.

"As usual the darker the colour the stronger the flavour.

"Regarding the packing, we recommend barrels containing 3 to 3½ cwt. each, but in case of need casks containing 5 to 5½ cwt. each or, if absolutely necessary, cases each 2 x 56 lb. tins. On no account should metal drums be used.

"If tins in cases unavoidable very great care must be exercised in cleansing the tins if previously used and in preventing any solder dropping into the Honey.

"We have ascertained that the prices quoted for the British Guiana Honey, are about the same as those quoted for Jamaica Honey but it has been pointed out to us that difficulty might be experienced in introducing Honey from a new source at top prices."

115. The increased output of honey must be attributed not only to the satisfactory honey flows but also to the better condition of hives. Extension work in connection with bee-keeping now forms a definite phase of the Department's programme and practices in all districts of the Colony are being brought more into line with modern concepts. Better honey storing is also due to the improved strain of bees in the Colony. The Department has continued to introduce new blood in the form of purely mated pure-bred Italian queens and progeny from these sold at attractive prices to beekeepers. The pure-bred queens distributed were in 1932—49; in 1933—53 and in 1934—92.

116. During the year, Mr. H. D. Huggins, Agricultural Superintendent, paid visits to East and West Demerara, Berbice and Essequibo in connection with bee-keeping. Satisfactory results were obtained and the visits were highly appreciated by those interested.

117. There were also inaugurated during the year, a scheme for the supply by the Department's Demonstration Apiary of nucleus colonies to beginners and others desirous of increasing hive numbers. Although there has been the tendency for the number of hives per beekeeper to increase under the scheme, not as large a number of hives were applied for from the Department as was anticipated. This was attributed to the fact that the unusually good honey flows during the year made it specially easy for beekeepers to divide and build up their hives rapidly and with little inconvenience.

118. Three hives placed on scale have been weighed daily as from May 8, 1934. Data on the weight changes of the hives and on rainfall, which is the chief factor affecting seasonal honey flows, are being recorded. The results indicate that even during some periods of moderately heavy rainfall honey continues to be stored but the period is too short to make any but tentative inferences.

119. The condition of the hives at the Apiary was very much more satisfactory at the end of the year than at the outset due mainly to the fact that a small revolving fund of \$50 was provided and it was, therefore, possible to make replacement when hives had been depleted and weakened by rapid queen-breeding operations.

120. The British Guiana Beekeepers' Association, with whose activities the Department of Agriculture is closely associated, had a successful year and at the end of 1934 there were forty-nine members.

Cacao.

121. The area returned under cacao was 812 acres. There is still a demand for seedlings among farmers, and orders for several hundred plants have been placed from various districts at the Botanic Gardens nurseries.

122. At the request of the Trinidad Department of Agriculture, a search has been made during the year for any trees which may appear to be immune or resistant to Witchbroom. It has proved, however, a difficult matter as the small proprietors who own most of the cacao have no tree records or knowledge of individual trees on their land, and several trees pointed out as free of Witchbroom were subsequently found to be affected. One or two more promising trees, however, are still under observation.

123. Table XI. shows the area under cultivation and the imports of this commodity from 1925-1934.

TABLE XI.
CACAO ACREAGES, IMPORTS AND VALUES OF RAW CACAO AND PREPARED CACAO—1925-1934.

Year.	Area cultivated (English) acres.*	Cacao exported. lbs.	Cacao—Imports.			
			Raw Cacao. lbs.	Value in Dollars.	Prepared Ground. lbs.	Value in Dollars.
1925	3,021	none	5,345	431	212,961	36,228
1926	1,356	"	10,216	1,468	163,869	27,090
1927	1,322	"	10,874	1,663	155,565	29,860
1928	1,265	"	8,367	423	150,393	27,404
1929	1,514	"	4,834	539	119,134	19,722
1930	1,514	"	6,201	637	108,081	18,108
1931	953	"	9,624	800	121,961	18,250
1932	791	"	1,147	87	70,764	12,139
1933	797	"	163	18	109,092	15,167
1934	812	727	3,832	279	106,201	16,033

* Instead of Rhymland acres in accordance with new legislation. A Rhymland acre = 1.052 English acres.

Tobacco.

124. During the year distribution of selected seed was continued by the Department. Many applications were received and as much help as possible was given by the District Agricultural Officers to persons making trial with the crop.

125. The offer of the British Guiana Match Factory of cash prizes and the attractive purchase prices for cigarette tobacco tended to maintain interest in this type of leaf. The heavy rains at the end of 1933 and early in 1934 destroyed most of the tobacco planted, so that despite the competitions, the total amount of tobacco produced during the year was comparatively small.

126. Three (3) lb. of seed and 398 plants were distributed from the Experiment Stations during the year.

Para Rubber and Balata.

127. The area returned under Para Rubber was 873 acres as compared with 681 acres in 1933. Owing to the low prices paid for rubber and the universal presence of Leaf Spot Disease this crop can no longer be considered amongst the Colony's exports.

128. The exports of Balata (*Mimusops Globosa*) were 248,542 lb. valued at \$70,299 as compared with 479,573 lb. valued at \$127,529 in 1933. The market for this product has become very restricted in recent years.

MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.

Forage Crops.

129. Several new fodders were introduced during 1934, viz., *Lespedeza sericea*, *Korean Lespedeza*, *Robe Lespedeza* and *Common Lespedeza* received from the United States Department of Agriculture and *Paspalum dilatatum* and *P. virgatum* from the School of Agriculture, Natal, South Africa. The cultivation by cattle owners of Guatemala Grass is steadily increasing while there is also a fair demand for Demerara Primrose. The latter grows well in semi-shade but gives a poor and stunted growth when grown in the open.

130. During the year under review 1,920 cuttings of the various fodder crops were distributed.

Green Manures and Cover Crops.

131. In the report for 1933 mention was made of experiments being undertaken to determine the value of these crops in annual crop-practice and their suitability for planting between permanent crops. Three varieties were mentioned as giving promise for planting under coconuts and 'orchard crops' (such as coffee, citrus, etc.) viz. *Dolichos hosei*, *Calapogonium muconoides* and *Indigofera endecaphylla*. This latter variety is undoubtedly the most promising; in previous years this legume has been a very shy seeder but this year it seeded freely. The Rice Bean, *Phaseolus calcaratus*, obtained from the Department of Agriculture, New South Wales, has been added to the collection and appears to be a very promising cover crop.

132. Experiments are in progress to discover a suitable leguminous cover crop for rice fields which will not only enrich the soil but will inhibit the growth of weeds during the "off" season. Two species of *Sesbania* were introduced, namely, *S. speciosa* through Kew and *S. aegyptiaca* from the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad. These two species have not proved very successful owing to their inability to compete with the quick growing sedges in the easily stages of growth.

133. Very satisfactory results have been obtained with a legume identified as *Vigna repens* which was found growing wild about the Experiment Station, Georgetown. It is easily established by cuttings and rapidly smothers the weeds. An added advantage is that it may be used to cover the ground for an indefinite period. A plot was established in May 1934 and in three months time had taken over the entire plot. It has now been growing for nine months and will be used in a green manurial trial during the coming autumn crop. A plot cut in 1933 gave an equivalent of about 10 tons of fresh material per acre.

A fair quantity of seed totalling 228 lb. has been distributed from the Experiment Stations during the year.

Poison Plants.

134. The Haiari cultivation trials in the North West District were continued, the more vigorous growth of both black and white varieties in the open than under shade becoming very marked. The white Haiari in the open at Wauna Sub-Station had become almost thick enough to smother the weeds, and the Black Haiari, which under similar conditions had not appeared so vigorous as the White, now seems almost to equal it in rate of growth.

135. Dr. W. A. Archer, Botanist, United States Department of Agriculture, spent some four months in the Colony, principally with the object of studying rotenone producing plants. In this connection he made several visits to the North West District and the Forestry Station, Mazaruni. The Department was able to assist him in several directions, and he was afforded full facilities for carrying out laboratory work in the Herbarium.

CENSUS RETURNS.

136. Tables XII and XIII show the number of acres under cultivation during 1934 in the three counties of the Colony and also summaries for the period 1925-1934.

TABLE XII.

CROP ACREAGES IN BERBICE, DEMERARA AND ESSEQUIBO COUNTIES, 1934.

Counties.	Nature of Crops and number of Acres under cultivation on December 31, 1934. (English acres).								
	Sugar Cane.	Rice.	Coconuts.	Coffee.	Rubber.	Cacao.	Limes.	Citrus and Other Fruit.	Ground Provisions.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Berbice	22,632	24,990	3,205	...	...	156	250	37	2,842
Demerara	38,483	28,456	14,409	1,587	656	463	38	211	10,691
Essequibo	452	9,731	4,986	2,630	217	193	253	87	2,917
Total	61,567*	63,227†	22,600	4,217	873	812	541	335	16,450

* Includes area under farmers' canes—1,772 acres.

† Does not include acreage for the Spring Crop—7,724 acres—which is grown on the same land.

TABLE XIII.

SUMMARIES OF CROP AVERAGES—1925-1934.

Year.	Annual Summaries of the Acreages under cultivation during the years 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934 together with the acreages reaped for the same period for sugar-cane and rice. (English acres).*												
	Sugar Cane.		Rice.		Coconuts.	Coffee.	Cacao.	Rubber.	Limes.	Other Citrus.	Maize, Plantains, etc. and Ground Provisions.	Total area under cultivation.	
	Area cultivated.	Area reaped.	Area cultivated.	Area reaped.									
British Guiana	1925	57,500	55,676	30,858	41,965	31,434	6,569	2,021	2,315	689	...	12,324	143,710
Do.	1926	58,589	55,728	34,504	52,117	27,880	5,499	1,356	2,104	689	...	15,264	145,885
Do.	1927	59,271	56,534	39,283	53,052	29,235	5,546	1,322	1,895	705	...	14,576	151,833
Do.	1928	57,625	53,489	46,667	58,449	29,456	6,201	1,265	1,683	695	...	16,336	159,928
Do.	1929	57,247	56,126	55,745	66,742	29,456	6,212	1,514	1,474	635	...	14,283	166,566
Do.	1930	57,244	54,264	52,287	63,482	28,052	5,363	1,514	1,474	740	...	14,312	160,986
Do.	1931	61,097	54,999	77,478	83,492	22,882	4,899	953	827	747	254	17,575	186,712
Do.	1932	62,905	55,240	73,453	87,941	23,301	5,800	791	880	787	816	17,135	185,368
Do.	1933	63,093	55,811	72,161	87,125	23,452	4,630	797	681	869	328	16,635	182,646
Do.	1934	61,567	53,966	63,227	70,951	22,600	4,217	812	873	541	335	16,450	169,622

* Instead of Rhymland acres in accordance with new legislation. A Rhymland acre = 1.052 English acres.

ANNA REGINA ESTATES—BUSH LOT LAND SETTLEMENT.

137. The Anna Regina Estates *cum annexis* have been leased for three years to Mr. Parikhan Rai. A proper lease was drawn up by the Crown Solicitor and duly executed. Excluded from the lease are; the Bush Lot Land Settlement, Henrietta Experiment Station, rice mill, factory, storage buildings, etc.

138. The floods of January, 1934, completely destroyed the spring crop at Bush Lot whilst the lack of water for planting the autumn rice crop, brought about by a breach in the Tapacooma Lake, caused a reduction in the total acreage planted. As a result revenue from rent collections suffered.

139. The District Agricultural Officer continues to have charge of the settlement and of Government interests generally in the Anna Regina properties.

Essequibo Commission.

140. His Excellency the Governor Administering the Government on December 31, 1934, appointed a Commission to enquire into the position which will

be created on the Essequibo District if Plantation Hampton Court were abandoned as a sugar estate. The members of the Commission are :—

Director of Agriculture,	}	Chairman.
The Director of Public Works,		}	Members.
Hon. T. T. Smellie, O.B.E.,		
Hon. E. A. Luckhoo,		
Hon. F. J. Seaford,		
Hon. R. V. Evan-Wong, B.Sc.,		
G. M. Eccles, Esq.,		
Abdool Rayman, Esq.,	}	Secretary
with		
F. Burnett, Esq., M.C.,		

141. The following are the terms of reference :—

- (1) To enquire into the position which will be created in the Essequibo District if Hampton Court were abandoned as a sugar estate.
- (2) Whether other sugar estates would be prepared to give employment to labourers resident on the Essequibo Coast who will be thrown out of employment if Hampton Court is abandoned ;
 - (a) in approximately what numbers per annum and the seasons during which the labour will be required ;
 - (b) whether other estates would be prepared to establish families from the Essequibo Coast on their estates.
 - (c) the rate of wages which should be paid for seasonal labour having regard to the fact that the labourer from Essequibo or elsewhere not resident on an estate will have to be able to maintain himself and his family wherever their home may be.
- (3) What assistance, financial or otherwise, Government should give to enable estates to erect the necessary buildings :
 - (a) to accommodate seasonal labour.
 - (b) cottages for families.
- (4) In what manner Government could assist, financially or otherwise, in the cost of transporting labourers from the Essequibo District or elsewhere in the Colony to the estates.
- (5) To examine and report upon the effect any considerable emigration from the Essequibo District will have on the interests of proprietors in that district and whether their ability to pay
 - (i) capital cost of drainage and irrigation schemes,
 - (ii) charges for maintenance of these schemes,
 - (iii) sea defence rates, will be affected, and if so to advise whether in this connection relief, and if so to what extent, should be given to the proprietors and others in the district.
- (6) To examine and advise upon any other matters of importance which may arise during the course of the enquiry.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT BANKS.

142. The Credit Banks continued under the Chairmanship of the District Agricultural Officers, while the duties of Registrar and Auditor are performed by Mr. W. G. Delph who is attached to headquarters staff.

An Ordinance (No. 28 of 1933) to make better provision for the constitution and management of Co-operative Credit Banks was passed by the Legislative Council on August 30, 1933. Under Section 3 (1) of this Ordinance the Governor shall appoint for the general superintendence of all banks a Board to be styled "The Co-operative Credit Banks Board." The Board shall consist of five members one of whom shall be the Director of Agriculture. Under Section 3 (2) the Director of

Agriculture shall be the Chairman of the Board and shall preside at its meetings, the Registrar being Secretary.

143. There were on December 31, 1934, twenty-seven banks on the register—15 in Demerara, 8 in Berbice and 4 in Essequibo. Three of these banks are non-functioning. At the close of the year the membership of the remaining 24 banks was 10,629; West Indians owned 46,686 shares and East Indians 27,715 out of a total issue of 80,219.

144. The lending capital of the banks is derived from two main sources—share capital subscribed by members and Government loans, the balance due to Government being \$26,246.40 at December 31, 1934.

145. Loans are made by the Credit Banks to members only and these are chiefly small agriculturists, with valid security, raising crops of padi, sugar cane, ground provisions, etc. Some business is also done with persons engaged in coconut oil manufacture, pig-keeping, cow-keeping, huckstering, diamond seeking, etc. Money is also lent for repair of buildings and for purchase of properties.

146. In the following table a comparison of the business done in 1933 and 1934 by all the banks in the Colony is made:

Year.	Number of Loans made.	Amount Lent.	Loans Recovered.	Interest Collected.
1933	865	\$ 24,601 51	\$ 23 894 55	\$ 8,241 42
1934	671	20,144 71	20,067 29	8,082 41
Decrease	194	\$ 4,456 80	\$ 3,827 26	\$ 159 01

147. Under the "Rules for Co-operative Credit Banks" provision is made for the building up of reserve funds out of profits on the basis of 4 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of a bank at the end of its financial year. The total amount of investments carried out by the banks in this connection at December, 31, 1934, was \$33,324.97 and, in addition, \$1,244.72 was further allocated by the various banks for 1934 to be invested later. There is also a Secretaries' Guarantee Fund in connection with the banks which stood at \$3,411.41 at the end of 1934.

148. The position of the Wakenaam, Leguan, Den Amstel, Fellowship, Beterverwagting-Triumph and Eldorado Block Co-operative Credit Banks has not improved. These banks are still in a bad way on account of various causes and will not be able to meet in full their indebtedness to Government.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

149. In this, as in other Agricultural Departments, work in directions such as soil studies, the biological sciences and extension has been well organised before work in agricultural economics began or was even seriously contemplated. Nevertheless, here as elsewhere, a distinct need has arisen within recent years for reliable and understandable information in regard to market prices, relative costs of production, wages in relation to prices, employment of labour, cost of living, etc. The need for data of this kind has been felt by Department and voiced by commercial interests concerned with the business of local agriculture.

150. An officer suitably trained now being available, in 1933 a definite start was made with economic studies and the scope of the work was extended and increased during 1934. It is to be pointed out that this work was undertaken with a clear-cut policy in mind. No academic research of purely long-range interest has been or is being attempted. All data collected are calculated to throw light on questions that have already been the subject of colonial discussion or thought.

151. A system of weekly price recording for locally grown products was initiated. Not only are these prices of value for record and reference purposes, but outlying districts are informed by telegram of price changes so that producers are now provided with an independent check on sales reports submitted by market agents. There has been much complaint in the past from producers in the districts who claimed that agents, to whom produce was sent for sale on a commission basis, did not remit the full benefit of market prices. This price supply service is planned to ensure for the producer more reliable market reports. There is also on record prices on export markets (reduced to an f.o.b. basis) of those agricultural commodities whose export trade warrants; these f.o.b. quotations are submitted for Government's information.

152. A study was made of the prices of the chief agricultural commodities and index numbers calculated for the period 1910-1933. Further, weighted annual index numbers were prepared so that a single figure might be obtained to indicate the comparative economic situation for each year. Prices of a large variety of articles entering into the local cost of living were also collected for as long a period as records would permit (in most cases from 1919 onwards) and a weighted index of cost of living obtained. Wages were similarly studied for eight classes of wage-earners so that an indication might be obtained of the relative changes that had taken place in local wages and in prices received for commodities produced.

153. A survey questionnaire was prepared and a house to house survey carried out in the rice-farming district of West Demerara. One of the chief objects of this survey was to determine the size of cultivation with the highest average labour incomes. Other considerations are embodied in the survey, the field figures for which are at present under examination.

154. A study has also been made of the seasonal variation in prices of the Colony's chief agricultural commodities and the periods at which shipments are made of our export products. This included a study of the competition, from the point of view of arrival on the importing market, between British Guiana and Burma rice in the West Indies. The seasonal variation in the employment of labour on sugar estates in each district of the Colony was also studied and a similar examination made of the activities of banks supplying credit to small cultivators. Indexes of seasonal variation have been computed in all cases. The results obtained from the labour study should be of service to the estates' management since seasonal fluctuation in supply of and demand for labour continues to be a source of much concern. The information on the periods when agricultural credit is most needed is of special value to the Department of Agriculture which has executive and administrative control over the Co-operative Credit Bank management throughout the Colony.

CHEMICAL INVESTIGATIONS.

155. The Division has been occupied with general agricultural chemical work both on the coastlands and in the interior of the Colony. The total number of samples examined in the laboratory during the year has increased considerably, due to the fact that the Division received assistance from a supernumerary staff employed as a result of the receipt of grants from the Colonial Development Fund, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., and Messrs. Booker Bros. McConnell & Co., Ltd.

156. As previously mentioned early in the year two representatives of the United Fruit Company paid an extended visit to the Colony in order to assess the possibilities of inaugurating an export trade in bananas. In the selection of land suitable for the commercial cultivation of the Gros Michel variety the texture, acidity and salinity of the soil play an important part. At that time the Division had examined as regards acidity, texture and salinity over eight thousand samples of soil collected in widely distributed parts of the Colony. This information was placed at the disposal of the visitors and was of material assistance in selecting

areas for personal observation. As a result their visits were principally confined to the banks of the main rivers of the Colony. The Chemist-Ecologist accompanied these representatives to Surinam where soil samples were collected from areas formerly under Gros Michel bananas. These soils were found to be similar to those occurring on the coastal belt of this Colony.

157. A number of advisory visits were paid to the Colony's sugar estates which were for the most part concerned with instances of crop failure.

158. A certain amount of laboratory work has been executed in connection with the problem of flood-fallowing. Perhaps the most striking point that has emerged from this study is the fact that flood-fallowing causes a very considerable increase in the amount of 'available' iron present in the soil. There is a low, but very definite correlation between the amount of 'available' iron present in the topsoil at planting and the final tonnage of cane. In many cases the content of organic matter is reduced as a result of flooding.

159. The third *Sugar Bulletin* published during the year gives a description of the progress made in determining the fertiliser requirements of the sugar-cane soils of this Colony.

160. During the year the refractometer has been applied to the selection of sugar-cane seedlings in their first year. It is now possible to exercise a rigid selection, both as regards weight and quality, in the early stages of propagation and this advance should accelerate the work considerably.

161. The pineapple canning industry has received assistance from the Chemical Division during the year both in the field and in the factory. A pot experiment concerned with the manual requirements of the crop is in progress and is yielding results of considerable value.

162. During the year samples of local Tonka Beans have been compared with samples of the Trinidad bean. It appears that the local bean is smaller, shorter and wider than the Trinidad bean. It contains approximately half as much coumarin.

163. In the early part of the year a short visit of inspection was paid to the areas opened up by the Bartica-Potaro-Tiboku Road. These areas are agriculturally unpromising. During the latter part of the year the Chemist-Ecologist toured the Rupununi District and the Pakaraima Mountains as a member of the advance party investigating the possibilities of Assyrian settlement in those areas.

ENTOMOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS.

164. The following crop pests have received attention by the Supernumerary Entomologist for the period under review.

(1) *Sugar-cane*.—The Dynastids, *Dyscinetus geminatus* and *D. bidentatus* which do considerable damage to cane tops and young plants were not recorded from any of the estates during the year.

There was likewise a period of respite from the Yellow Sugar-cane Aphis, *Sipha flava* Forbes. This insect turns up as a rule during the wet seasons and in cases where severe attacks occur on young plants the growth may be seriously retarded. The absence of this pest was probably due to the low rainfall—the total figure for the year was only 81.04 inches with 28 inches in January during which flood conditions prevailed which were not calculated to foster the aphis. The wet months June and December had only 9.21 and 5.63 inches respectively both of which figures are well below the average.

(2) *Rice*.—The rice weevil investigations were prosecuted further, the use of harmless adulterants as deterrents being the main line of research. The results obtained show that the development of the weevils may be greatly

retarded for at least six months by the use of Calcium carbonate at the rate of 1 lb. to the bag of 180 lb. of rice. Sodium fluor-silicate used at the rate of 0.07 per cent. by weight gave similar results. The experiments were fully described in a paper published in the *Agricultural Journal of British Guiana*, Vol. VI., No. 1.

The Padi bug, *Mormidea poecila* Dall. turned up towards the end of September at Plantation Albion on the Courantyne Coast. The attack though short-lived was severe and caused no insignificant loss of crop. The life-history of the pest was studied and published in the *Agricultural Journal*, Vol. V., No. 4.

Neither of the padi stem borers, *Diatraea* or *Scirpophaga* did any noteworthy damage.

(3) *Pineapples*.—A wilt disease of pineapples was investigated. Mealy-bugs though present on some of the plants did not appear to be implicated. The butterfly, *Tmolus echius* Butl. for some unknown reason continued to be very scarce all the time.

The Bug, *Athaumastus laetus* Mayr. turned up at the pineapple cultivation at Dalgin together with its chalcid egg-parasite.

(4) *Coconuts*.—There were no outbreaks of *Brassolis sophorae* L. worth mentioning.

(5) *Miscellaneous pests*.—The Chrysomellid, *Colaspis hypochlora* Lefev. was recorded seriously injuring plantains at Beterverwagting, Agricola and parts of the West Coast, Demerara.

A Scolytid beetle was found attacking Mahogany trees—both British Honduras and West Indian—in the North West District.

BOTANICAL AND MYCOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS.

165. The Botanist and Mycologist was absent on leave for four months and during this period attended the Imperial Mycological Conference held in London, as the Colony's representative.

166. No serious disease of major crops occurred during the period under review.

167. Serious damage was caused to the coffee cultivation in the Pomeroon District by the floods at the beginning of the year. Moko disease of plantains and bananas was identified definitely as one of the causes of the wilting of these plants. A search is being made for cacao trees which might prove immune or resistant to Witchbroom. The 'browning' disease of pineapples at the Pineapple Company's concessions was less evident than in the previous year.

168. A large quantity of unnamed material from the Jenman Herbarium which had been sent to Kew for determination was returned with the required information.

169. Dr. W. A. Archer, Ph.D., of the United States Department of Agriculture spent some four months in the Colony studying Fish Poisons. He brought with him plants of a number of new citrus varieties from the United States, and also gave to the Department duplicates of his collections made while in the Colony, for which we are indebted to him.

INVESTIGATIONS IN INTERIOR OF THE COLONY.

170. The question of the suitability of the interior of the Colony for extended settlement of immigrants has received consideration during the year. Unfavourable reports had previously been made by Agricultural Officers on the question of permanent settlement on the Bartica-Potaro Road. Those areas which have been surveyed by Agricultural Officers are detailed below.

171. *Potaro-Tiboku Area*.—In order to investigate the possibilities of agricultural settlement in this area a tour was made by the Chemist-Ecologist, in whose divisional report the subject is dealt with in more detail, with the object primarily of undertaking a reconnaissance survey of the soil types of the area, assessing their agricultural possibilities and roughly ascertaining their distribution. The main soil type of the area is wallaba sand possessing negligible agricultural possibilities although certain patches of red clay or loam are to be found in the district. Although this red soil might with special care possibly support slow-growing orchard crops such as oranges, coffee and grapefruit they are generally not suited to the permanent cultivation of ground provisions. They are of relatively low fertility, contain considerable quantities of ironstone gravel and prone to erosion when cleared. It appears, therefore, that a permanent settlement depending entirely upon agricultural pursuits is not likely to be successful in this district.

172. *Rupununi District and Assyrian Settlement*.—The question was raised of the settlement in the Rupununi District of 10,000 to 15,000 Assyrians by the League of Nations, who sent out a commission to report on the suitability of the District. The Commission consisting of Brigadier General J. C. Browne and Signor Giglioli arrived in the Colony on October 30, 1934. An advance party consisting of the Chemist-Ecologist, Agricultural Superintendent, Essequibo, Government Veterinary Surgeon, Assistant Government Medical Officer of Health and a Government Surveyor left for the Rupununi in October. The objects of the tour were to obtain, in advance, information regarding the agricultural possibilities of the area for submission to the Commission on the spot and to accompany the Commission at a later stage, in order to give opinions on the areas inspected. The reports of the Agricultural Officers and the Government Veterinary Surgeon have been forwarded to the Secretary of State. The Commission have since decided that the district is unsuitable for the purpose in view.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION AND EXTENSION.

District Work.

173. Divisional Agricultural Officers are stationed in Berbice, East and West Demerara, Essequibo and the North West Districts, and the work undertaken in these several districts is usually given in detail in their reports which are published separately. Briefly, such work which was considerably increased by flood relief activities during the period, includes:

- (1) Field experimental work with the major crops (*i.e.* sugar and rice) in collaboration with the specialist officers concerned where such is carried on in their districts.
- (2) The organisation of supplies and distribution of seed through accredited padi farmers, and visits to such farms for instructional work at intervals.
- (3) District agricultural inspection and educational work on all matters pertaining to agriculture, including control of crop pests and diseases.
- (4) Experiments and demonstrations with various minor crops, distribution of planting material, etc.
- (5) Supervision of agricultural stations, sub-stations, livestock centres, school gardens, field competitions, etc.
- (6) Encouragement of the extension of areas suitable to fruit, notably citrus, as well as food and money crops supplementary to rice and ground provision, *e.g.*, green vegetables, peas and beans, papaws, etc., for all of which there is a ready local market.
- (7) Collection and collation of agricultural census returns.
- (8) Co-operative Credit Bank work.
- (9) General extension and advisory work, including rice grading where such is required.

174. *District Agricultural Committees*.—The two District Agricultural Committees appointed towards the close of 1933 in the East and West Demerara Districts

functioned during the year. The Director of Agriculture is Chairman of both Committees with the District Commissioners as Vice-Chairmen. Representatives from the sugar estates, rice and cane-farming industries serve as members whilst the Elective Members of the various districts are also on these committees. The scope and activities of the Committees were outlined in paragraph 135 of the Administration Report for 1930 in which year detailed recommendations were made to Government. The proceedings of the meetings have been published from time to time in the *Agricultural Journal of British Guiana*. It is sufficient to report here that the most important item under discussion has been the question of the establishment of an export trade in bananas referred to elsewhere in this report.

175. *School Gardens*.—There are six registered school gardens in the Colony, namely:—Berbice—Auchlyne School, Edinburgh School; Demerara—Friendship Wesleyan School, Stewartville Congregational School; Essequibo—St. John's E. School, Sans Souci Wesleyan School. The work forms part of the schools curriculum by arrangement with the Education Department. The Department supervises the agricultural activities in the gardens, whilst the Education Department is responsible for the discipline of the teachers and pupils. Good work has been by pupils in most cases, although it is felt that the time allotted for such work is all too short. Regular visits have been paid by the District Officers and instruction given.

176. *Field Competitions*.—The following is a list of the agricultural competitions which were held in the various districts during the year.

- (1) *Rice*.—For the best block of transplanted pure line padi on an area not less than half an acre in extent in Berbice, Demerara and Essequibo:
 - (a) On the Corentyne Coast in the Crabwood Creek District and between Villages 47 and 49.
 - (b) On the East Coast, Demerara, between Kitty to Mahaica and between Mahaica to Abary.
 - (c) In West Demerara between Vreed-en-Hoop to Hague.
 - (d) In Essequibo District—On the Coast; on Wakenaam Island and on Leguan Island.
- (2) *Miscellaneous Crops*.—For the best miscellaneous farm the area to be not less than half an acre in extent in Berbice, Essequibo and North West:
 - (a) On the East Bank, Berbice, between Islington and Sisters.
 - (b) In the Pomeroon District.
 - (c) Hill lands—North West District.
- (3) *Onions*.—For the best block of onions grown from seed obtained from the Department of Agriculture the area to be not less than 5 square rods in Berbice, Demerara and Essequibo:
 - (a) In the Berbice District—On the Corentyne Coast between Nigg and Friendship and on Plantation Blairmont.
 - (b) In the East Demerara District—On the East Coast between Victoria to Unity and in Buxton Village.
 - (c) In the Essequibo District—On the Essequibo Coast and on Wakenaam Island.

The special competitions in areas affected by the floods are given in para. 21.

177. *Jubilee Agricultural Exhibition*.—Towards the end of the year plans began to crystallise and preparations started for the holding of a Jubilee Agricultural Exhibition in 1935.

LIVESTOCK.

178. The floods took a heavy toll of all classes of stock in the coastal areas. The old system of management, with its attendant risks from overstocking the limited pastures and semi-starvation in periods of drought and floods, no doubt accentuated, and was a contributory factor to, the losses sustained. The *intensive*

system of management practised on the Stock Farm has been advocated for some years but is viewed with disfavour by cattle owners, doubtless due to the low prices paid for milk. As it is useless to attempt improvements of pasture without an assured drainage, the only practical improvement of conditions for coast cattle lies in the direction of limiting the number stocked in intensively cultivated areas.

179. The prolonged drought which followed the floods caused farmers to cease cultivation and good agricultural lands were turned into grazing areas. As a result of this, coastal cattle were in a better condition in 1934 than at any other period within the last six years. Their emaciated condition in normal years is mainly due to starvation caused by insufficiency of pasturage. Unless steps are taken during 1935, when these agricultural lands will again be cultivated, to procure grazing farther afield, it is feared that the cattle will revert to their usual deplorable condition.

180. The following is a brief resumé of activities of livestock improvement efforts during the period 1928-1934.

(1) *Cattle*.—Number of services recorded for the period—1,352. There were no services recorded in 1928, the only mature bull being at Onderneeming.

1929	...	...	49	services
1930	...	...	121	"
1931	...	...	197	"
1932	...	...	245	"
1933	...	...	320	"
1934	...	...	420	"

1,352 services.

(2) *Swine*.—In addition to 5 boars at service, 181 breeding pigs were distributed.

(3) *Poultry*.—Average number of pens of poultry maintained 5, while 375 head of young stock and 17,000 eggs were sold.

(4) *Stock Register*.—The following breeding animals were sold: 4 bulls, 5 cows, 7 heifers, 2 boars, 1 sow, 1 ram and 2 ewes. The livestock in hand at the end of 1934 consisted of: 6 Holstein-Friesian bulls at stud; 4 young Holstein-Friesian bulls which will be ready for service in 1935; 2 Guernsey bulls at stud; 1 Guernsey bull calf; 3 Holstein-Friesian cows; 1 Holstein-Friesian heifer calf; 1 Jack Donkey at stud; 2 working donkeys; 1 boar, 5 sows and 19 young stock—Canadian Berkshire breed; 6 pens of poultry (utility breeds) and 2 pens of Ducks.

(5) *Fodder Trials*.—Analyses and trials with various local fodder plants and grasses have been made while valuable grasses and plants have been introduced and established.

(6) *General*.—In 1928 there were no suitable stables for the few animals on hand. During the period 1928-1934 the following improvements were made. The land allocated for livestock was fenced and divided into paddocks. Stables were built for bulls, cows and donkeys. A piggery with portable house and runs and other necessary equipment for open air pig-breeding was established. A small poultry farm with portable houses and runs, incubator house and incubators, brooder house and brooders, and growing houses and chicken runs were established. A food barn with the necessary equipment for storing and grinding mash, oil engine and mill, bins, weighing machine, etc., was built.

181. Progress has thus been made with dairy cattle, pigs and poultry but in regard to beef cattle the same cannot be recorded. This industry is in the hands of a more substantial class and it seems a pity that they have not been able to go in

for the systematic improvement of their animals by co-operating in the importation and use of improved sires. A successful start has been made with a livestock centre at Leguan where the Agricultural Officer has done a great deal of educational work among the people, who are making good use of the Guernsey bull, which has been stationed there, and a pen of poultry. The same cannot be said of the efforts made in connection with the co-operative marketing of milk produced in the Island.

182. *Grants-in-aid.*—On October 19, 1934, this Government received the following grant from the Colonial Development Fund for the improvement of the livestock industry of the Colony:

A loan of £1,500, free from interest, repayable in five years to establish a revolving fund for the purchase of breeding stock in the United Kingdom.

This fund will be utilised for the purchase and distribution of bulls chiefly of beef type, immunised to local disease, to approved ranchers and cattle owners in British Guiana on easy terms of repayment. The amounts realised from the sale of animals will be paid back into the Fund which will then be available for the purchase of further and additional stock for distribution. The introduction of pure bred animals into the herds of the Colony will be assured thereby while improvement of the cattle and creation of a reliable beef supply for the neighbouring British Colonies will be placed on a more satisfactory basis. It is hoped that ranchers and cattle owners generally will make full use of the facilities provided by this Grant.

Animal Health.

183. *Anthrax.*—There was an outbreak of anthrax amongst mules in Essequibo, and the animals were inoculated. Only one death occurred.

184. *Mal de Caderas.*—In the Rupununi District this disease has been prevalent for over three years and has caused heavy losses amongst equines. Advice as regards control and treatment was given to ranchers concerned but no action was taken by them.

185. *Tuberculosis.*—A high percentage of exported animals, all from the Berbice District, were found to be affected with this disease.

186. The chief drawback to the control of animal disease is the lack of livestock regulations. The stock-owners usually accept the advice of Government Veterinary Surgeon when it suits their convenience, more often such advice is ignored. A Bill to make provision for the improvement of the breed of cattle and other animals and with respect to the prevention of contagious and infectious diseases among them has been drafted and will, it is hoped, be introduced into Legislative Council during 1935.

Livestock Returns.

187. The returns of livestock in the Colony for 1934 are shown in Table XIV.

TABLE XIV.
LIVESTOCK RETURNS, 1934.

County.	Horned Cattle.	Horses.	Mules.	Asses.	Buffaloes.	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.
Berbice ...	37,402	458	436	3,056	...	7,800	3,400	5,600
Demerara ...	46,073	576	1,123	2,507	82	8,905	4,500	6,698
Essequibo ...	5,527	24	34	560	3	896	1,008	1,251
Hinterland Savannas ...	60,660	1,830	14	4	...	208	72	551
Total ...	149,662	2,888	1,612	6,127	82	17,809	8,980	14,110

BOTANIC GARDENS AND NURSERIES.

189. The Superintendent was absent on leave from June 13 to November 14.

188. Very heavy rain fell at the beginning of the year, the Gardens being flooded, in common with the rest of Georgetown, on the night of January 7-8. The rain-

fall for the remainder of the year, however, was below normal. Planting out of trees and shrubs was continued in the Front Gardens, Park Lands and Avenue. A number of new plants were obtained by exchange from Trinidad and other sources, including also some palm plants from Florida and a large quantity of seed from Sydney, Australia.

190. An illustrated Guide to the Gardens was published at the end of the year. A further section of pipe line, passing through the nurseries, was connected to the water supply. The storeroom was rebuilt during the year, and at the end of the year a motor mower was obtained. The production of budded citrus was continued, and certain individuals wishing to cultivate citrus on a fairly large scale were assisted to start their own nurseries.

SEED AND PLANT DISTRIBUTION.

191. The following is a list of the planting material distributed locally by the Department during the year 1934. This is entirely separate from distributions through Flood Relief Funds shown elsewhere in this report, (*vide* para. 26).

Field and Garden Crops.

Sugar cane	...	...	39,978 cuttings.
Padi (Seed)	...	...	209,860 lb.
Padi (Seedlings)	...	...	260,000
Plantains	...	...	33 suckers.
Bananas	...	...	2,031
Papaw (Seed)	...	...	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. "
Papaw (Plants)	...	...	136
Grape Vine	...	...	89 plants.
Tobacco (Seed)	...	...	3 lb.
Tobacco (Plants)	...	...	398
Legumes (Cover Crops)	...	...	109 lb.
Peas and Beans (Edible)	...	...	119 lb.
Fodders (Various)	...	...	1,920 cuttings.
Onion (Seed)	...	...	60 lb.
Onion (Seedlings)	...	...	6,400
Eschallot	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Tomato (Seed)	...	...	3 lb.
" (Plants)	...	...	9,203
" (Cuttings)	...	...	56
" (Fruit)	...	...	92 lb.
Cabbage (Plants)	...	...	684
Jerusalem Artichoke	...	...	4 lb.
Boulangers (Plants)	...	...	117
" (Seed)	...	...	7 oz.
Pumpkin (Seed)	...	...	8 oz.
Squash (Seed)	...	...	8 oz.
Ginger	...	...	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Sweet Corn	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Vegetable Seeds (Assorted)	...	...	20 lb.
Pepper (Chilli)	...	...	300 plants.
Seed Coconuts	...	...	18
Sweet Potatoes (cuttings)	...	...	108,995
Sweet Potatoes (tubers)	...	...	10,750
Pineapple	...	...	389 suckers.
Krowa	...	...	25 suckers.

Orchard Crops.

Citrus (budded)—Oranges...	...	1,124 plants.
Citrus (budded)—Grapefruit	...	778 "
Limes (budded)	...	526 "
Limes (seedlings)	...	236
Coffee (Liberian)	...	500 seedlings.
Cocoa	...	1,951 "
Mangoes (Grafted)	...	41 plants.
Pears (Grafted)	...	13 "
Other Economics	...	1,469 "

SEED AND PLANT EXCHANGE.

192. A large quantity of new seeds and plants were received during the year. A number of ornamental plants were exchanged with Trinidad, to whom we were also again much indebted for supplies of citrus budwood. Plants of six new Tangelos and other citrus varieties were received from the United States Department of Agriculture through Dr. Archer. Half a dozen varieties of grafted mangoes were sent us from Dominica, and for a selection of yams we were indebted to the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad. A large number of palm plants were sent us from the Coconut Grove Arboretum, Florida, with whom we have exchanged seed, and a further selection of seed was received from the Botanic Gardens, Sydney, including many species of Acacia and Eucalyptus. A number of plants collected by Dr. Archer during his stay in the Colony were also planted in the nursery. In response to requests received from other Botanic Gardens and allied institutions who had received our exchange catalogue, a number of parcels of seed were sent out during the year, and in addition a large selection was forwarded to His Excellency the Governor after his departure from the Colony.

193. The introductions by the Department during 1934 of economic and ornamental plants and propagating material have been published quarterly in the *Agricultural Journal of British Guiana* which re-appeared during the year under review.

PUBLICATIONS AND LIBRARY.

194. The *Agricultural Journal of British Guiana*, the official publication of this Department, re-appeared in March, 1934, after its publication had been suspended for two years—1932 and 1933—for economic reasons. The absence of the journal has been felt acutely and one of the factors responsible for its re-appearance was the requests received by the Department from those engaged in agriculture both in and out of the Colony. The Library is in receipt of a wide range of periodical literature from all parts of the world, including research bulletins, administration and miscellaneous reports, etc. The Department can only afford to receive such publications on the basis of exchange.

195. Agricultural Notes compiled by the Department, simply worded, on subjects of a topical nature, have again been published in the local press, for whose co-operation the Department is duly grateful. In addition to the Journal, Sugar Bulletin No. 3 and an illustrated Guide to the Botanic Gardens were published. The Government Botanist and Mycologist published a note on the Foreshore Vegetation in the *Journal of Ecology* and a similar account in "*Timehri*," a local journal.

196. The classification and indexing of the Department's library have been completely re-organised. With the grouping of periodical publications under their several subjects and the system of cross-indexing, information is rendered more readily available than before. Unfortunately, after the necessary attention has been given to binding periodicals, lack of funds practically prohibits the purchase of text books.

AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION.

197. The following is the chief agricultural legislation enacted during 1934 :—

1. *Rice (Export Blending & Grading) Regulations, 1934.*—The chief features are :
 - (a) Rice other than broken and Super Broken may not be graded unless blended ;
 - (b) Persons shall not blend rice unless licensed by the Director of Agriculture ;
 - (c) A blender's fee shall not exceed 2 cents per bag of 100 pounds and 4 cents per bag of not more than 100 pounds ;
 - (d) All applications for grading must be accompanied by a certificate from a registered blender ;
 - (e) Applications for grading must be submitted to the Rice Marketing Board and then to the Inspector ;
 - (f) The Inspector may refuse to grade if blending has not been satisfactorily performed.
2. *Rice (Export Blending & Grading) Regulations, No. 2, 1934.*—The chief purpose was to declare that the Rice (Export Blending & Grading) Regulations, 1934, should come into force on October 1, 1934.
3. *Rice (Export Blending & Grading) Regulations, No. 3, 1934.*—The chief feature was to make provision for No. 1 Extra grade.
4. *Rice Factories Rules, 1934.*—The chief feature was to specify the type of books to be used in factories.
5. *Proclamation dated 13th January, 1934.*—Prohibiting the export of rice as a result of conditions caused by the floods ;
6. *Proclamation dated 22nd January, 1934.* Fixing the quantity of rice which might be exported at 25 per cent. of quantity called for by contracts. On February 1 this proclamation was revoked.
7. *Order-in-Council under Section 8 of the Wild Birds' Protection Ordinance*—amending the schedule altering the close season. The chief features are that the names of certain birds are included in or excluded from the schedules and that the period to be observed as the close season in respect to Wild Birds shall be from April 1 to August 1 with the exception of the Ibises, for which the close season shall be from June 1 to August 1.
8. Order-in-Council allowing the importation into the Colony of certain fruits and vegetables from Netherlands Guiana.
9. *Board of Agriculture Ordinance, 1934. (Ordinance No. 26 of 1934).* To provide for the establishment of an Advisory Board of Agriculture.

GENERAL REMARKS.

198. There is hardly need to add very much under this head as the condition of the various industries and the work carried out by the Department has been clearly stated in the foregoing pages.

199. The outstanding event of the year has been the 'Floods' which administered a severe check to all agricultural enterprise and more particularly to the rice industry. The resources of the Department were heavily taxed in dealing with a situation unprecedented in the history of the Colony.

200. The important task allotted the Department was, in the first place, that of ensuring a sufficiency of local food-stuffs in view of serious damage to rice and

in many cases complete destruction of ground provision cultivations. Secondly, to provide such aid to the staple industries of the Colony as would assist them to recover in the minimum of time. The first has been accomplished though not without much extra work and great anxiety. The second is in process of being achieved, and at the time of writing, indications are that, at the end of 1935, the sugar crop for the year will have even exceeded the average production figure reached in recent years; while the rice industry, with favourable planting weather at mid-year, should recover much of its production status, though not all. In this connection, the Department's pure line seed campaign continues unabated and is gathering more and more momentum as time goes on. Good progress is also to be recorded in the breeding work and search for new varieties. A substantial contribution has also been made to the study and control of the rice weevil; millers and exporters should derive some profit from the results of these investigations, if they are followed up in a practical way. The marketing of the rice crop, nevertheless, continues to cause anxiety as a result of Indian competition and the practices adopted by unscrupulous exporters of giving rebates, which have proved difficult of control by the Marketing Board.

201. Unfortunately, prices for all kinds of produce are still very low. There is nothing to indicate, however, that sugar and rice are likely to give place to any other crop in the Colony's general economy, and these must be its main bulwark and support, both now and in the future. The Department has from the beginning emphasised this view, which becomes increasingly clear as more experience is gained.

202. Mention must be made of the steady expansion of the cane-farming industry, particulars of which will be found in para. 48. In this connection, the Department's efforts have been greatly assisted by the enthusiasm of the District Commissioner, East Coast, Demerara, and the readiness of the sugar estate proprietors to meet the demands made on them, notably as regards prices, in a generous and truly co-operative spirit.

203. In addition to the usual research activities in connection with soils, fertilisers, varieties, flood-fallowing, etc., which continue to be a special feature of the Department's sugar work, the introduction and vigorous efforts made to secure rapid spread of the Amazon fly parasite of moth-borer will, it is hoped, also help to bring about increased field returns.

204. The useful start made in connection with agricultural economic investigations referred to in paras. 146—151 might be pointed to as a field which offers unlimited scope in the collection and classification of information, valuable not only in matters affecting agricultural development, trade, and commerce, but also in the study and adjustment of such questions as labour relationships, unemployment, cost of living, etc.

205. Reference might also be made to the gradual progress which is being made in connection with the improvement of livestock in the Colony, notably dairy cattle, pigs and poultry; to the increased interest in minor industries such as apiculture, citrus and other fruit, together with the cultivation of quick cash crops such as garden vegetables, onions, tomatoes, peas, beans, etc. The success in this latter branch of agriculture has been largely due to the efforts of the District Officers in carrying out experiments and demonstrations and the encouragement given to farmers in the use of improved seed, now freely obtained through the Department's Sub-Stations, field competitions, etc.

206. School and home garden work is attracting a great deal of interest in the rural communities and good progress is being made where head-teachers are keen on practical work and will devote sufficient time to it.

207. Administration duties remain heavy, and it is difficult to cope with the increasing volume of work, the nature of which invariably requires careful study and prompt attention. This applies not only to matters affecting departmental policy, preparation of memoranda and reports on various schemes for development, drainage and irrigation questions, but also in regard to general correspondence, committee meetings, interviews, Executive and Legislative Council work. During the year, several officers were on leave, and this helped further to accentuate the position, as there is no extra staff to fill any gaps due to sickness, leave or other enforced absences.

208. It is pleasing to record that the construction of the Department's new buildings was completed and the Administration staff, Entomological, Botanical, Co-operative Credit Banks, and Meteorological Divisions were transferred to the new quarters towards the end of August.

209. In conclusion, I should like to express my great appreciation of the loyal help rendered by the staff during a very trying period. The thanks of the Department are due also to the agricultural and mercantile community for assistance generously rendered, and to the local newspapers for their courtesy in distributing agricultural information.

J. SYDNEY DASH,
Director of Agriculture.

May 31, 1935.

C.S.O. No. 1592/35.



British Guiana.

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION,

FOR THE YEAR

1934.

T. 79172 1/2

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Printed by the Authority of His Excellency the Governor.

GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA :

"THE ARGOSY" COMPANY, LIMITED, PRINTERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH GUIANA;

1935.

No. 16,452.

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THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION FOR THE YEAR 1934.

PART I.

PREFACE.

Prior to the emancipation of slaves in 1838, few serious efforts were made towards the education of the black population of the Colony, but at some time between 1825 and 1830, two free schools were started in Georgetown as a result of the interest shown by the British Parliament in the education of the Negroes. In 1830, a small grant in aid of education was paid from Colony funds.

2. The first schools opened were undenominational. Six of them were established from funds provided from the Lady Mico Legacy, which had for one of its objects the release of Christian slaves. These funds were supplemented by Parliamentary grants. The main impetus towards a general system of education came, however, from the Christian Missions. As a result of their efforts, there were in 1841, 101 denominational schools in various parts of the Colony, for the establishment and maintenance of which the Combined Court (the competent financial body of that time) had voted a sum of £3,159. The six undenominational schools already mentioned also became Church schools, when the Trustees of the Lady Mico Legacy found themselves unable to meet the demands which the maintenance of these schools made upon them.

3. The population of the Colony at this time has been given as 98,154, and the number of children attending schools as 4,919. At the last Census (1931), the population of the Colony was given as 310,933 and the number of children on the primary school registers is now 47,738: the percentage of children enrolled has thus been trebled in the last 100 years.

4. Until recent years both the interest of the public and the policy of Government in regard to education, have been almost entirely confined to the provision of a system of primary schools. The curriculum of these has been built up on the historic three R's, and now includes Sewing, Drawing, Physical Exercises, Hygiene, Geography and Nature Study, and in a few areas Handwork and Domestic Subjects. Each school is organised in four divisions—Preparatory (or infant), Lower, Middle and Upper. The schools are open to all races, and English is the only medium of instruction.

5. Elementary education is compulsory and free. In Georgetown, New Amsterdam and Buxton, the age for compulsory attendance is 6 to 14 years; in other parts of the Colony 6 to 12 years. The Ordinance requiring compulsory education was passed as long ago as 1876, and compulsion has been enforced with varying degrees of success, according to the funds and staff provided by Government, and to the economic and other considerations which affect school attendance elsewhere. Fees for primary education were abolished in 1918.

6. With four exceptions, all the primary schools of the Colony are denominational. Eight denominations of the Christian Church are represented; and it is to them that the Colony owes its present system of education. The Church of England has the largest number of schools and pupils. Then follow the Church of Scotland, the Church of Rome, the Wesleyan Methodist Mission, the British Guiana Congregational Union, and the Canadian (Presbyterian) Mission, while the Moravian and Lutheran bodies both have a few schools each.

7. All the denominational schools, with one or two minor exceptions, receive grants from the public revenues which are sufficient to pay the salaries of all teachers, and to assist in the provision and maintenance of buildings and equipment. These grants depend upon the average number of pupils in attendance, and the conditions under which grants are paid are contained in the Code of Regulations for Grant-in-Aid Schools, made by the Governor in Council under the Education Ordinance, Chapter 196. One or more primary schools which are eligible to receive the

maximum grants under the Code are to be found in all the main centres of population. Remote or sparsely populated places, and "places difficult of access" are provided for by schools which receive small block grants, but which are not eligible to receive full grants in aid owing to the small number of pupils attending, and other factors. The annual expenditure on primary education from public funds is approximately £67,000.

8. Under the Education Code, the control of the primary schools of each denomination is vested in a Central Committee of the denomination concerned, which is known as the "Governing Body" and which, while delegating many of its powers to local School Managers, exercises a general direction over all the schools of the denomination, especially in regard to the appointment of teachers. The members of the Governing Bodies and the School Managers, are, with a few exceptions, clergymen. The central authority which deals with the organization and supervision of education in the whole Colony, and the administration of all public funds voted for educational purposes, consists of the Director of Education, together with an advisory Education Committee whose duties and powers are defined in the Education Ordinance.

9. An essential feature was added to the system of primary education by the establishment of a Teachers' Training Centre, which was opened in Georgetown in September, 1928. The first group of students—25 men and 5 women—completed a two years' course in July, 1930. The second group—21 men and 9 women—completed their course in July, 1932, and the third group—19 men and 11 women—in July, 1934. The course of training includes instruction in the theory and practice of education, special attention being given to practical work of all kinds suitable for primary schools.

10. For the higher education of boys, provision is made by a Government secondary school in Georgetown, Queen's College, in which the course of instruction is similar to that of a Public School or Grammar School in England. The pupils range in age from 10 to 19 years. The College was established in 1844 by the Bishop of Guiana as a Church of England Grammar School. From the beginning it was aided by Government grants, and finally became a Government institution in 1877. There is no Government secondary school for girls, but five such schools are conducted by the Church of England, (1), the Roman Catholic Church, (3) and the Canadian Presbyterian Mission (1), the Church of England and the Canadian Mission Schools receiving grants in aid from Government. There are also one secondary school for boys, and one secondary school for boys and girls, in receipt of grants. There are, in addition, a number of private secondary schools which receive no grants. In 1934 the total number of pupils receiving secondary education in the Government schools, aided schools, or private schools was 832 boys and 672 girls, and the annual expenditure on secondary education from public funds was approximately £7,700. The pupils in these schools range in age from 10 to 20 years, and the curriculum is usually based on the requirements of the Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate, or of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board.

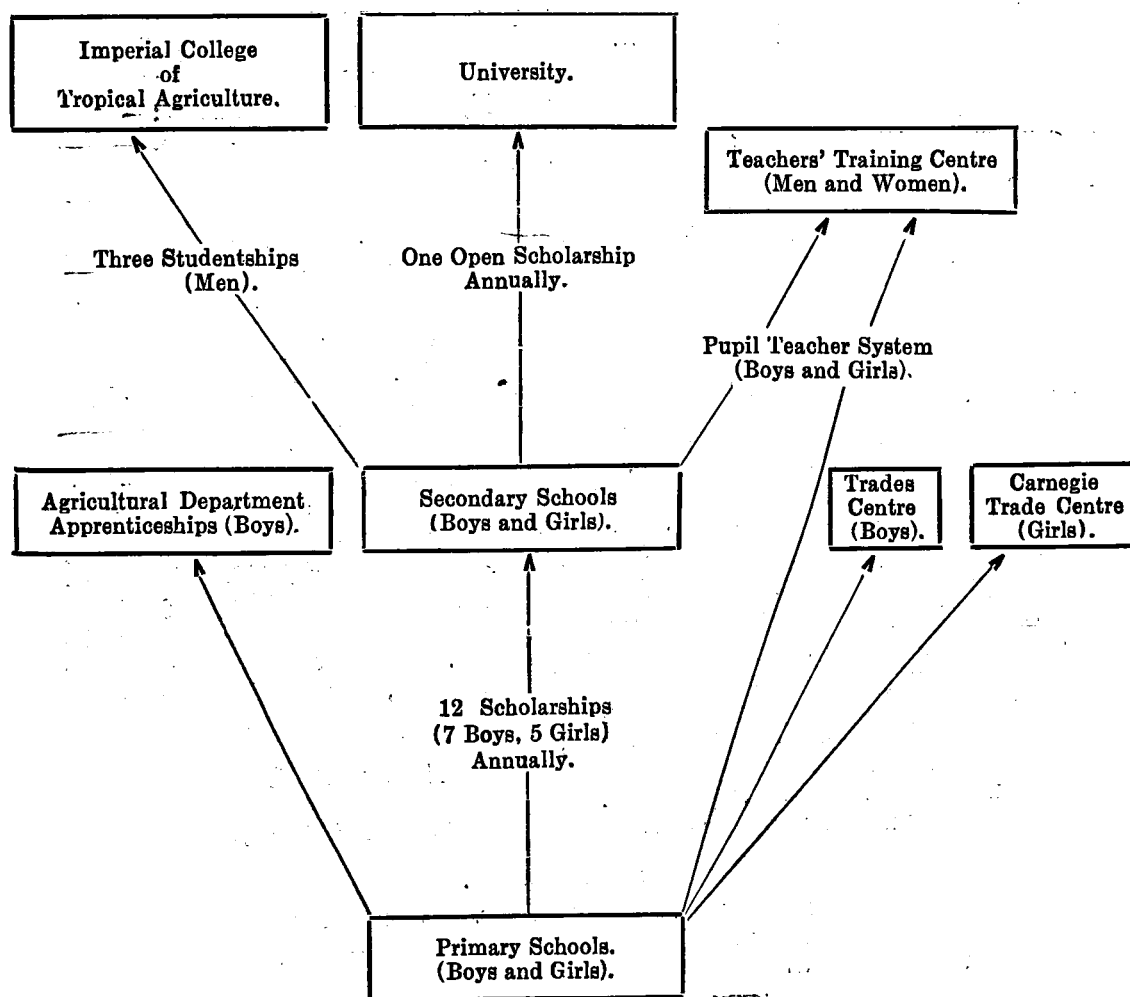
11. Since 1882, there has been awarded annually one "British Guiana Scholarship," which is now of the total value of £900, open to boys and girls, and tenable at a University or an Institution of University rank within the Empire. There are also a number of Government scholarships and a few endowed scholarships tenable at the secondary schools. Government has the right to nominate three students at any one time to receive free tuition at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad. These students usually complete the Diploma Course lasting three years.

12. During 1924 and 1925, the whole system of education in the Colony was investigated by a Commission. Important changes were recommended regarding the training of teachers, the establishment of Government primary schools, and of one or more technical schools. The carrying out of these recommendations has been greatly hampered by the financial condition of the Colony since the Commission reported. The Teachers' Training Centre has, however, been established, and the most obvious instances of unnecessary competition between denominational schools have been dealt with by the amalgamation of overlapping schools. Some progress

has been made towards re-organizing the pupils of the primary schools in junior and senior schools, and providing centres for the instruction of senior pupils in Handwork and Domestic Subjects in the most populous areas. In May, 1932, the Government, by means of a grant from the Imperial Government for the relief of unemployment in the Colony, was enabled to complete the erection of a Government School in Georgetown, which serves as a demonstration school for the students of the Teachers' Training Centre.

13. With regard to Vocational Training, a Trades Centre for Youths was opened in Georgetown in 1931. It is run on the lines of a Junior Technical School in the United Kingdom, the pupils receiving a two years' course of instruction which includes general Education—English, Arithmetic and Physical Training—together with instruction in Woodwork and Technical Drawing. In 1932 the Colony received the generous gift of £10,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York for the "educational and scientific development of the Colony," which was used for the purpose of providing a Trade Centre for women in Georgetown. The building was erected in 1933 and the first course of instruction commenced in November of that year.

14. The following diagram illustrates the relationship of the various institutions referred to :—



PART II.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL REPORT.

1. On 30th September, 1934, I completed ten years service in my present post, and in this report I have recorded some of the more important changes which have taken place during that period in primary education.

2. According to the report of my predecessor (Mr. H. W. Sconce), for the year 1923, 40,381 pupils were enrolled in the fully-aided primary schools; the average number in attendance for the year being 25,700, or 64%. These figures do not include pupils attending schools in remote or sparsely populated areas, in respect of whom no complete statistics were included in the Annual Report at that time. From other sources it has, however, been ascertained that the enrolment in these schools was 1,057, with an average attendance of 544 or 50.5%. Adding these figures we get a total enrolment in all primary schools of 41,438, and an average attendance of 26,244 or 63% for both types of school combined.

3. For the year 1934 the corresponding figures have been as follows :—

		ENROLMENT.	ATTENDANCE.	PERCENTAGE.
Fully-aided Schools	...	45,231	31,681	70.0
Regulation 80 and Aboriginal Indian Schools	...	2,580	1,609	62.3
Total	...	47,811	33,290	69.6

The following table shows the position in 1934, as compared with 1923 :—

(a) Year.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN								
	(b) On Roll.			(c) In Average Attendance.			(d) (c) as percentage of (b)		
	Fully aided.	Reg. 80.	Total.	Fully aided.	Reg. 80.	Total.	Fully aided.	Reg. 80.	Total.
1923	40,381	1,057	41,438	25,700	544	26,244	64	50	63
1934	45,231	2,580	47,811	31,681	1,609	33,290	70	62	69
Increase	4,850	1,523	6,373	5,981	1,065	7,046	6	12	6

It will be seen from the table that during this period the enrolment of pupils in fully-aided schools has increased by 4,850, and the average attendance by 5,981. In the Regulation 80 schools the enrolment has risen from 1,057 to 2,580, and the average attendance from 544 to 1,609. Taking both types of schools together, the enrolment has increased by 6,373, the average attendance by 7,046, and the percentage which the average attendance bears to the enrolment from 63% to 69%.

4. So far as I have been able to ascertain, these figures are higher than the general figures for the British West Indian Colonies. The increase in the number enrolled is partly due to the increase in the population, but the increase in the percentage which the average attendance bears to the enrolment is due to a more enlightened attitude on the part of parents, especially East Indian parents. This has to a large extent been brought about by the efforts of the School Managers, the Head Teachers, and the Department.

5. If we turn to the number of schools, the position is as follows :—

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.			
	FULLY-AIDED.	REGULATION 80.	ABORIGINAL INDIAN.	TOTAL.
1923	... 224	23	...	247
1934	... 178	53	2	233
	—46	+30	+2	—14

During this period 3 new fully aided schools have been established, but there has been a large reduction in the total number of these owing to the amalgamation of over-lapping schools and to the fact that 18 other schools have been transferred to the list of those receiving grants under Regulation 80. Twelve new schools have also been given grants under Regulation 80 in order to meet the needs of remote and sparsely populated districts where no schools previously existed.

6. With regard to the racial distribution of the pupils in the schools, the most notable increase has been in the improved enrolment and attendance of East Indian children. In 1924, the total number of East Indian children enrolled was 10,753, made up as follows:—

	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.
	7,816	2,937	10,753
The figures for 1934 are:—	9,295	5,945	15,240
Showing an <i>increase</i> of:—	1,479	3,008	4,487
and a <i>percentage</i> of increase:—	18.9	102.4	41.7

This increase does not include the pupils in Regulation 80 schools, the latest figures for both fully-aided and Regulation 80 schools being as follows:—

	Fully aided Schools.			Regulation 80 Schools.			Total.		Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	
1934 ...	9,295	5,945	15,240	763	479	1,242	10,058	6,424	16,482

7. The change in the number of teachers in fully-aided schools has been a follows:—

	Certificated			Uncertificated			Total.
	Head Teachers.	Assistant Teachers.	Total.	Assistants.	Pupil Teachers and Junior Teachers.	Total.	
1923 ...	224	132	356	448	225	147	1,176
1934 ...	171	262	433	468	94	...	985

It will be seen from the above figures that the number of certificated teachers has been increased from 356 out of 1,176 or 30.2 per cent. to 433 out of 985 or 44 per cent. Many of these certificated teachers have taken the place of the so-called "Junior teachers—persons of all ages with no qualifications who were employed at a fixed salary of \$5 per month with no hope of any increase. Out of the 356 certificated teachers employed in 1923 only 64 had attended a course of instruction at an institution for the training of teachers, whereas there are now 152 such teachers in the Colony. Along with this improvement in the type of teacher there has been an appreciable increase in the average salary. In 1923 the average salary of a Head Teacher was \$682.46 as compared with \$740.99 in 1934. In 1923 the average salary of a teacher other than a Head Teacher was \$138.42, while in 1934 it was \$204.00. It will be seen that the average increase has been \$58.53 per annum in the case of Head Teachers and \$65.60 per annum in the case of other teachers. The former increase is due mainly to the increase in the number of pupils per school, which has risen from 180 to 254, and the latter to the withdrawal of the junior teachers who were paid at the rate of \$5 per month each.

8. The increase in the number of trained teachers has been made possible by the existence of the Teachers' Training Centre, the establishment of which has been one of the outstanding events in the history of primary education in the Colony during the past ten years. The establishment of a Training College was one of the main recommendations of the Education Commission of 1925, but it was not until the annual Estimates of 1928 that financial provision could be made for this service. To meet the existing financial conditions the expenditure had to be put at the absolute minimum. In particular, the number of students was reduced. Thirty students should have been admitted each year, but this was reduced to thirty every second year, which is equivalent to 15 a year. Moreover, by agreeing to the proposal that the Second Inspector of Schools should perform the duties of Superintendent of the Teachers' Training Centre, the Department has cut down the inspecting staff below its previous strength. In spite of these limitations, the work of the Teachers' Training Centre has been very successful, and I am satisfied that the increase in the number of trained certificated teachers in the schools has been an essential part of the general improvement which has taken place in the work of the schools.

9. Another change has been the introduction of practical work into the curriculum of primary schools. In 1924 there was no centre of any kind equipped to give practical instruction either to boys or to girls, and the number of schools where any serious attempt was made to give instruction of this kind in the school itself was almost negligible. There are now 5 Handicraft Centres for boys and 2 Domestic Subjects Centres for girls, and while there is no doubt that the number of each should be increased, it has to be kept in mind that the present number has been fixed by financial, not educational considerations. In addition to the practical instruction given in the Centres, there is now an appreciable amount given in the schools themselves, especially in the Preparatory and Lower Divisions, and altogether there is a much greater appreciation of the importance of hand and eye training than there was.

10. The three R's still form the backbone of the curriculum and the plan adopted has been to introduce improved and more enlightened methods while retaining, as far as possible, the virtues of the older and more stereotyped ones. There is a general consensus of opinion that the requirements of the examinations which test the general standard of education of pupils, such as the Primary School Certificate, the Government County Scholarship and the Pupil Teacher's Appointment Examinations, call for more initiative on the part of the teachers than was the case ten years ago. Especially in the larger schools, the methods employed by teachers have been improved, and at the same time the attitude of teachers in matters of discipline has become more enlightened, discipline no longer resting solely on the child's fear of immediate corporal punishment.

11. The physical surroundings in which the children work are in general much improved, and in some cases they have been improved out of all recognition. In 1924 a large number of schools were dilapidated and insanitary and totally lacking in suitable equipment, especially in the junior classes. The installation of the sewerage system in Georgetown has greatly improved the sanitary conditions in city schools, but the conditions in schools in other districts have also been greatly improved. It is exceptional now to find a school which is definitely insanitary, and the condition of buildings in regard to repair is much better, the chief defect being a lack of paint. More accommodation is, however, urgently needed in many districts and few schools have a satisfactory water supply.

12. The improvement in the matter of equipment is at once evident to anyone who knew the schools ten years ago, or who visits one of the more backward schools to-day. For several years now the Department has required the Governing Bodies to draw up a definite programme for the provision of school equipment, and the results have been noteworthy. Many schools are now well equipped in nearly all divisions, and in many others there have been important improvements in respect of one or more of the divisions. It is hoped that in a few years time all the schools will have been supplied with the necessary minimum of suitable furniture, and that it will be

possible to supply articles of equipment which are necessary for more effective work but which are now beyond the reach of most schools.

13. In addition to the general raising of the standard required of all schools, the establishment of the Government School in Georgetown has marked a definite stage in the matter of the physical conditions under which primary education is carried on in the Colony. That school serves as an example of what a school should be like under the conditions prevailing in Georgetown and other main centres of population. Some important modifications might be made if Government were erecting a new school building in a country district, but the essentials of floor space, light, playground space, and suitability of equipment, would remain similar even if not identical. The establishment and progress of the school have been a matter of great interest to all those who desire to see education advance in the Colony, and have without doubt succeeded in the very useful purpose of concentrating and guiding public opinion as to the type of school which is needed.

14. Another direction in which improvement has taken place in the matter of physical surroundings has been in the organisation of physical training and games. Ten years ago there were few, if any, teachers who had any real knowledge of, or interest in, this branch of their work. Now both men and women students in the Teachers' Training Centre receive systematic instruction in Physical Training and games, and the results are obvious in many schools. In addition to the former students of the Teachers' Training Centre, there are many other teachers who have developed a real liking for the work. In some cases it is literally true to say that the children have had to be taught to play, as there seem to be very few local games such as are usual among the children of other countries. For the older pupils the Inter-School Sports are now an annual event in which great keenness is shown, and the inter-school cricket and football competitions have raised the standard of play in these games very considerably. The Department now has at Thomas Land a playing field for the Georgetown schools. It is not by any means small, but it has been found to be inadequate to meet the growing demands of the schools—the only other playground in the City which is reserved for children being St. Philip's playground, to which the Town Council gives an annual grant.

15. These improvements have been made at the cost of the least possible increase in expenditure. The ever increasing needs of the schools have been met by reorganisation, and by redistributing the funds available under the item—Grants to Schools. In 1923 these amounted to \$315,843 for an enrolment of 41,438 pupils, viz. \$7.62 per pupil per annum. For 1934 the corresponding figures have been \$325,978 for 47,811 pupils enrolled, *i.e.*, \$6.81 per pupil. Thus the increase in the total has not been sufficient to maintain the annual cost per pupil at its former level, much less provide a margin for improvements.

16. At present, therefore, the general position is that the funds available as grants are being used to their utmost capacity, and no increase in the number of pupils or further improvements can be provided for within the present total. A large number of teachers, increased accommodation for pupils, and an extension of the arrangements for the instruction in handicrafts of both boys and girls are, however, all required, and progress in any of these directions will cause an increase on the present expenditure, apart from any increase on account of the number of pupils.

17. During the year 1934 itself the most striking feature has been the continued increase in the number of pupils. The following table shows the position as compared with 1933.

	Enrolment.			Average attendance.	Percentage of average attendance.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1933	24,337	19,773	44,110	30,209	68.5
1934	24,815	20,416	45,231	31,681	70.
Increase	478	643	1,121	1,472	1.5

PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE.

		1934.	1933.
Demerara ...	...	71.4	69.9
Berbice ...	...	66.7	64.8
Essequibo ...	...	70.6	69.1
General figure for Colony		70.	68.5

EAST INDIANS.

	Fully Aided Schools.			Regulation 80 Schools (in remote and sparsely populated areas).			Totals.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1933 ...	9,149	4,971	14,120	720	458	1,178	9,869	5,429	15,298
1934 ...	9,295	5,945	15,240	763	479	1,242	10,058	6,424	16,482
Increase ...	146	974	1,120	43	21	64	189	995	1,184
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ABORIGINAL INDIANS.

	Fully Aided Schools.			Regulation 80 Schools (in remote and sparsely populated areas).			Totals.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1933 ...	378	330	708	204	172	376	582	502	1,084
1934 ...	412	342	754	235	174	409	647	516	1,163
Increase ...	34	12	46	31	2	33	65	14	79
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

OTHER RACES.

	Fully Aided Schools.			Regulation 80 Schools.			Totals.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1933 ...	14,810	14,472	29,282	496	417	913	15,306	14,889	30,195
1934 ...	15,108	14,129	29,237	519	410	929	15,727	14,539	30,266
Increase ...	298	...	45	23	...	16	421	...	71
Decrease ...	...	343	...	...	7	...	...	350	...

18. It will be seen that there has been an increase in the total numbers of 1,121 in the enrolment and of 1,472 in the average attendance in the fully aided schools, showing the satisfactory fact that the average attendance is increasing more rapidly than the enrolment. When we turn to the figures for average attendance we find it improving in all counties, but more particularly in Demerara, where it has risen from 69.9 to 71.4, the highest figure ever recorded for any county.

19. When we analyse the increases in respect of race we find that the East Indian figures are much higher than for other races. There is an increase of 189 boys and 995 girls among the East Indians. The other races (excluding the Aboriginal Indians) show an increase of 421 boys but a decrease of 350 girls, chiefly in the fully aided schools. The Aboriginal Indians show increases of 65 boys and 14 girls.

20. The satisfactory progress shown in respect of East Indian girls is mainly due to the efforts which have been made during the past five years. Another noteworthy advance was made by the admission of 3 East Indian women bursars to the Teachers' Training Centre. They were admitted in September, 1934, to a special course of training lasting one year along with 9 women teachers of other races.

21. The Education Committee met on 8 occasions during the year. The draft annual estimates and serious matters of discipline among teachers were the most important questions discussed, and great benefit was derived from their advice. Mrs. G. R. Reid, B.A. (Lond.) who had been a member of the Committee since it was established in 1927 left the Colony on leave in August, 1934, and her membership of the Committee has since expired. Mrs. Reid was the first woman to be appointed by Government to a statutory committee in the Colony and her services have been of great value during the period of her membership.

22. During the year the staff of the Department was reduced to an abnormal degree. For several months I was the only senior officer of the Department in the Colony, the Inspector of Schools being on leave from 16th April, 1934, to 9th October, 1934, and the Second Inspector of Schools and the Assistant Inspector of Schools being on leave for the purpose of attending a seminar at Yale University from 13th July to 3rd October 1934, as the guests of the Carnegie Corporation, New York. The Assistant Inspector of Schools then proceeded on vacation leave till 12th December, 1934. Their places were filled temporarily by the appointment of Mr. J. E. Owen, Head Teacher of St. Stephen's School, and Mrs. M. G. Kimber (formerly of the Bishop's High School for Girls) as Assistant Inspectors and by the temporary return of Mr. H. V. Taitt from the staff of Queen's College to his post as Assistant Inspector of Schools. I was absent from duty on sick leave from 2nd November, 1934 to 27th November, 1934. I desire to thank the members of the inspecting and clerical staff for the good work they have done during the year.

CHAPTER II.—PRIMARY EDUCATION—BOYS AND GIRLS.

(A)—REPORTS OF INSPECTIONS.

1. It has been the custom during recent years for the report under this heading to consist of general remarks rather than a statement of the actual reports made by the Inspectors on the schools inspected by them. It is considered that on this occasion it will be of greater assistance and guidance to School Managers, Head Teachers and Assistant Teachers alike, if the report contains some of the particular remarks made by Inspectors. It is not, however, proposed to set out details for each county this year, but to deal only with the county of Demerara. The remaining counties, Berbice and Essequibo, will be considered in the report for 1935.

2. It is the policy of the Department to inspect fully-aided schools throughout the Colony at least once a year, and where possible and convenient twice a year. Regulation 80 Schools, on account of their geographical position, are usually inspected once every two years. Unfortunately it has not been possible for some time to adhere strictly to the programme, owing to the number and variety of duties which devolve upon the limited staff of the Department.

3. As far as possible districts have been allotted to particular Inspectors, so as to allow one Inspector an opportunity to estimate the progress of a whole area. Instances however have occurred where it has been necessary to share this work between two Inspectors in order to secure efficient working and saving in travelling expenses.

4. Of the 233 primary schools under the control of the Department, 178 are fully aided 53 receive grants under the terms of Regulation 80 and 2 are maintained from the Aboriginal Indian Fund. Of these, 151 fully-aided and 19 Regulation 80 Schools were inspected during the year. Through unforeseen circumstances it has sometimes been found necessary to cancel proposed tours, especially to schools in

remote places, the inspection of which necessitates spending a considerable time in travelling.

5. Apart from the actual inspections frequent visits have been made to schools in the districts where officers happened to be travelling on special duty. During the year approximately 400 such visits were paid, principally to schools in Georgetown, the East Coast, the West Bank and West Coast Demerara. These visits afford an opportunity for Inspectors to keep in close touch with Head Teachers and their staffs, and thus provide what is so essential, a direct and frequent contact between schools and members of the Department. We have not yet reached the ideal in this respect and are not likely to do so until each county has its own full time County Inspector, who will be in a position to pay periodic visits to schools after the annual inspection, and to see that suggestions made in regard to organisation, methods, etc., are being given a fair trial. Questions of staffing, casual leave, enquiries into complaints and many other matters of minor importance could also be dealt with by the County Inspector on the spot, who would thus become of great assistance to all the teachers in his district.

(a)—*County of Demerara.*

6. (i) Of the 26 schools in Georgetown all were inspected during the first half of the year. The reports on the whole show a decided step forward in regard to general efficiency and the general standard of conduct, and in many instances a willingness on the part of the Head Teachers and their staffs to co-operate with the Department to ensure further progress and advancement in their schools. It must be recognised that the schools of Georgetown are on the whole better staffed than the schools in country districts, and a higher standard of attainment is therefore expected from them.

Among the schools in Georgetown the most notable advance has been made at *Kingston Methodist School*, where the report includes the following passage:—

The discipline and organisation of this school are excellent; the Head Teacher has already brought about a distinct improvement in the quality of the work, and the general atmosphere of the school is one of industry and application.

Christ Church C. of E.—The tests given in the three R's produced good results, especially in the Preparatory, Lower and Middle Divisions.

St. Thomas's C. of S.—The Upper Division (b) is a good class and shows that the Head Teacher is making the best of the material at his disposal. Both Arithmetic and Composition were fairly good.

Main Street R. C.—The discipline and organisation are excellent, and, with the exception of the usual individual variations, the quality of the work of the children was well above the normal standard attained in the majority of the schools in the Colony.

Ursuline Convent R. C.—Composition is very good in the Upper Division, but more continuous narrative is needed in the Preparatory and Lower Divisions. Arithmetic is good especially in the Upper Divisions.

Bourda R. C.—The organisation is very satisfactory and the discipline is good. Reading, Writing and Arithmetic were very well done throughout the school.

St. George's C. of E.—The discipline has improved considerably, and the general efficiency is very fair. Arithmetic was fair and Composition shows a good deal of promise. The weakness in this school lies in the Middle and Upper Divisions.

Bedford Meth.—The general efficiency is uneven.

St. Leonard's C. of E.—The general efficiency has improved since the last inspection. The tests in Arithmetic were fairly well done.

St. Andrew's C. of S.—The general tone and discipline of this school are excellent. Arithmetic, including simple problems, and Dictation were well done. The work of the school continues to progress, the result, it would seem, of sound and effective teaching.

St. Mary's R. C.—Reading and Recitation were very good. Composition is also good. These remarks apply to all divisions throughout the school.

Smith Church Cong.—The organisation, discipline and general efficiency are all good. The new infant school is a decided advantage, and has increased the general usefulness of the school considerably. The other classes were examined in the three R's and secured good results.

Freeburg C. of E.—The discipline is excellent and the organisation good. A thorough inspection of the work in the three R's in all divisions showed that the general standard attained was very satisfactory.

St. Philip's C. of E.—The discipline of the Upper Division was quite satisfactory, while that of the Middle Division could be much improved. The tests in English and Arithmetic given in the Middle Division (*a*) were well done by the girls, but the boys were very weak. The general standard of efficiency is variable, but on the whole can be regarded as satisfactory. The new infant school has proved a great help in the organisation of the whole school. Sound work is being done in this part of the school, and good progress has been made.

Werk-en-Rust Meth.—Mental Arithmetic was well done in the Preparatory and Upper Divisions, and the Written Arithmetic was good.

St. Stephen's C. of S.—The organisation and discipline of the school still continue to be adversely affected by the problems of accommodation, and it is therefore surprising and all the more creditable to both staff and children, to find that the tone and atmosphere of the school are good. The work in all Divisions in Reading, Writing and Arithmetic can be considered generally very satisfactory.

Charlestown R. C.—The discipline and general efficiency are very satisfactory. Reading, Writing, Number and Composition are all very good. The English of the Middle and Upper Divisions is very good, and reflects great credit on the teachers concerned.

St. Barnabas' C. of E.—The work in the three R's is claiming most of the attention of the staff during this present term, and some improvement can be recorded at this relatively early stage of the year.

Queenstown R. C.—The general efficiency is uneven. Reading and Writing of the Lower School are very fair, while Arithmetic is quite good. The standard in these subjects in the other divisions is not so satisfactory.

Comenius Mor.—Tests were given in English Composition and Arithmetic to the Upper Division, and the results were good.

St. Sidwell's C. of E. Junior.—The Reading, Recitation, Composition and Number work are on the whole good.

Lodge Cong.—Reading and Writing are generally weak, while Composition lacks variety.

Wortmanville R. C.—The School is well organised. Reading is good in the Middle Division. Writing throughout is fair. The standard in Arithmetic has fallen off since the last inspection.

In January 1934 Government decided to give a Grant-in-Aid to the Nursery School, Albouystown, which is attached to the Dharam Sala under the control of Pundit Ramsaroop Maraj. In March the school was inspected and received a favourable report from the Second Inspector of Schools. A detailed examination of the work in the three R's was undertaken and the general standard attained was good.

(ii) *East Coast, Demerara.*—26 of the 33 schools in this district were inspected. The standard of efficiency and general instruction attained, especially in regard to the three R's, has, on the whole, improved, but there is still much room for advancement in all the schools in this area. It is considered that, with a little more effort, many Head Teachers could easily raise the general standard of efficiency so as to earn the award "Good" for "Work."

St. James-the-Less C. of E., Kitty.—The general standard of instruction and efficiency certainly has not fallen below the award given at the last inspection. Extra accommodation has been provided by the raising of the building, and the teachers in the Preparatory Division have an excellent opportunity of introducing modern methods of instruction now that this division works apart from the others.

Kitty Meth.—The standard of efficiency is uneven; the greatest weakness being

in the Preparatory Division. The work in the Lower Division and Middle Division (a) was good in the three R's.

Graham's Hall Mor.—The standard of efficiency is very uneven, but the Head Teacher had assumed duty only three months prior to the inspection, and it is anticipated that a general and sound improvement will be found at the next inspection.

Ogle C.M.—The Head Teacher and the staff are working well.

St. Paul's C of E. Plaisance.—The general efficiency of the school could reach a much higher standard than fair. Upper Division (a) is a very weak class, but Upper Division (b) did good work in Mental and Written Arithmetic and Composition.

Plaisance Meth.—The general efficiency is quite good in spite of the uninspiring surroundings. Reading and Arithmetic throughout the school were good.

St. John's R.C. Plaisance.—The discipline and organisation are excellent. The work done in the three R's in all divisions was thoroughly inspected, and the general standard attained was very satisfactory.

Better Hope C.M.—The general efficiency is hampered by the lack of proper furniture and equipment.

Beterverwagting C. of E.—Divisional organisation should be introduced. The work of the Lower Division in the three R's was quite good, but that of the Middle Division did not show the same promise.

La Bonne Intention C. of E.—The work is too variable and lacks uniformity more life is needed in this school.

St. Peter's R.C., Beterverwagting.—With the increased accommodation and the improvement in the building it is hoped that the general efficiency will reach a much more uniform standard. There should be more life, inspiration and discipline.

Lusignan C. of E.—The organisation of the school could be improved by a re-allocation of the staff.

Non Pareil C. of E.—The organisation is weak and the general efficiency has not improved very much since the last inspection.

Golden Grove Meth.—The school is well organised as regards staff. The Preparatory and Lower Divisions are now housed in a separate building.

St. Andrew's C. of E., Cove and John.—The general efficiency is satisfactory and the work in all the classes exhibited steady progress.

Victoria R.C.—The organisation and discipline of this school are quite satisfactory.

Hope Estate C. of E.—No real progress has been made. Work in the three R's is mediocre. It is hoped that considerable progress will have been made when this school is next inspected.

Ann's Grove Meth.—The organisation, discipline and general efficiency are very fair. On the whole the Head Teacher, who has been recently appointed, has made a good start.

Mahaica Meth.—The organisation, instruction and general efficiency need much improvement, and in both work and records the school was classified as unsatisfactory.

Ann's Grove R.C.—The general atmosphere in this school is too passive. There should be more organised games, more Oral Composition, more, in fact, of any activity that would incite the children to self-expression.

Mahaicony C. of S.—A thorough inspection was carried out in the three R's and Writing and Arithmetic reached a satisfactory standard.

Mahaicony Meth.—The general standard reached in the three R's cannot be considered more than fair. The discipline is satisfactory.

(iii) *Buxton, Demerara.*—All the four schools in this area were inspected.

Buxton Cong.—The examination given in the three R's throughout the school produced good results. The concluding remarks of the report read as follows:—"It can safely be said that the Head Teacher and his staff work in a school which is worthy of the traditions of Buxton as an educational centre."

Friendship Meth.—There are some points which require careful attention on the part of the Head Teacher and his staff, particularly in the lower half of the school, but on the whole the work done showed that progress has been, and still can be, made.

St. Augustine's C. of E.—The general standard of work attained in the three main subjects of the curriculum was fair.

St. Anthony's R.C.—The discipline is satisfactory and the instruction and general efficiency very satisfactory.

The four schools enumerated in paragraph (iii), although situated along the East Coast, Demerara, are considered of sufficient importance to be reported on separately.

(iv) *East Bank, Demerara.*—Nine of the schools in this district were inspected. The reports indicate only a fair standard of attainment throughout.

Ruimveldt C. of E.—The organisation needs improvement. The work of the school is weakest in the Preparatory and Lower Divisions.

Houston Meth.—The organisation is fair. Members of the staff should visit the Teachers' Training Centre. The work in the three R's is of a very fair standard.

Agricola Meth.—The reading in the Lower Division was refreshingly clear and deliberate. Fair average work has been done both in Arithmetic and English in the exercise books of the Middle Division.

Agricola C. of E.—The work in this school requires improvement in some directions, but is on the whole satisfactory.

Providence C. of E.—The general standard of work is uneven. It is fairly satisfactory up to the Middle Division (a) but falls away in the Middle Division (b) and the Upper Divisions.

Peter's Hall C. of E.—The teacher in charge is conscientious and hard working. The standard of attainment in the three R's although rather uneven, may be considered fair.

Mocha Meth.—The discipline and general tone of the school are excellent. There is a pleasing atmosphere of industry and progress along sound lines. The result is very largely due to the enthusiasm of the Head Teacher and her assistant. The work in the three R's is good throughout the school.

Grove C. of E.—The instruction and general efficiency are very fair. A more even standard of attainment in the three R's throughout the school should be aimed at.

Grove C. of E (Branch).—The general tone of this school is rather passive. An attempt should be made to introduce more modern methods into the teaching, and it is suggested that the teachers should attend the Teachers' Training Centre for advice in these matters.

(v) *West Bank, Demerara.*—All schools in this area were inspected.

Vreed-en-Hoop C. of E.—Reading is fair in all classes. Writing is good in the Preparatory and Lower Divisions and fair in the other divisions. Arithmetic was weak in the Middle Division (a) while that of the Middle Division (b) and the Upper Division was good.

Malgre Tout R.C.—As a result of the tests given and inspection of daily exercise books the Preparatory and Lower Divisions were found to do fair work; the Middle Division is definitely weak, and the Upper Division, which receives the undivided attention of the Head Teacher, is satisfactory.

Goed Fortuin C. of E.—The work on the whole is rather uneven, but that of the Middle and Upper Divisions is satisfactory. A general improvement has been noticed in the results of the annual examination held in July.

Bethel Cong.—The instruction and general efficiency are fair. The Head Teacher appears to be endeavouring to raise the standard of work throughout.

Noitgedacht C.M.—The general efficiency is very fair and a general improvement has been shown since the last inspection.

Mindenburg C. of E.—The discipline was good, and instruction and general efficiency have improved since the last inspection. Writing in the Preparatory Division was good. Mental Arithmetic was well done in the Middle Division.

Nismes Meth.—The general efficiency is fair. The work in the Preparatory,

Lower and Middle (a) Divisions can be regarded as very fair, but the work in the Middle Division (b) and the Upper Division is very poor.

La Retraite C. of S.—The organisation of this school has much improved. Reading has improved. Handwriting is generally fair, and Arithmetic, except in Lower Division (b), is fair.

Wales C.M.—The general atmosphere of this school is far too passive. The work in general lacks character in the Preparatory Division. Writing and Arithmetic in the Lower and Middle Divisions are fair, and the written work of the Upper Division is very poor. It would appear that the pupils are left to their own devices far more than is advisable. The teachers should avail themselves of the opportunity now afforded them by the Department of visiting the Teachers' Training Centre and the Government School, Georgetown.

Potosi Con.—The general discipline is good, and the general efficiency very fair. Reading is fluent. Straightforward Arithmetic is well done.

(vi) *Demerara River*—Two schools were inspected.

Uitkomst C.M.—The organisation may be considered quite satisfactory considering the present conditions under which the staff is working, especially in respect of the shortage of suitable furniture. Writing and English were very fair. Arithmetic has been carefully taught, and the results of the tests given were good. A striking feature of the school curriculum was Nature Study. In this subject diaries are kept by the senior pupils, and their observations are carefully recorded on birds and plants.

Christianburg C. of S.—The organisation is good, and the discipline is distinctly good. In the three R's the standard attained is generally very satisfactory. The School Records were in order and extremely well kept. Very good work is being done in the school garden where some 40 boys are engaged in growing vegetables. They have made and erected an excellent fencing round the garden.

(vii) *West Coast, Demerara.*—Ten schools were inspected.

Windsor Forest C. of E.—At the time of inspection there was a very poor attendance, only 90 out of 231. The tests given in the three R's produced fair results.

Blankenburg C. of E.—The results would be very satisfactory if the Notes of Lessons and Teachers' Journals received more careful supervision. In many instances Reading and Writing were good, and Arithmetic, written and mental, was good in the Upper Division.

Blankenburg Cong.—The Head Teacher has been able to secure a number of excellent continuous readers. This has done much to increase the general knowledge of the pupils. The school library has also assisted considerably in this direction. Sound work is being done in the three R's. The school still continues to do good work and the Head Teacher has several fresh schemes for further improving the general efficiency of the school. Special mention must be made of the Bookbinding which reaches a very high standard.

Anna Catherina C. of E.—The discipline was good. Instruction in the three R's reaches a fair standard. The results of tests given were in many instances disappointing.

Anna Catherina C. of S.—The organisation cannot be satisfactory with the inadequate accommodation and furniture. The general standard of work attained is fair.

Stewartville Cong.—The organisation has improved since the last inspection. The tests given in the three R's produced good results. The school garden is a special feature of the school, and the results have been good.

De Willem C. of E.—The organisation is fair. The only improvement noted in the general efficiency was in the English of the Upper Division. The standard attained throughout is only fair.

Philadelphia C. of S.—The organisation is fair and the discipline very fair. The general standard of work was unequal, varying from weak to very fair.

Parika C. of E.—The school is fairly well organised, but the discipline is weak. This reacts on the standard of work attained, which can only be classified as fair.

Hyde Park Cong.—The school is now worked on a divisional organisation, which is a decided improvement. The general efficiency is fair on the whole. The six children in the Upper Division did good work in English and Arithmetic, but the work in the other divisions was uneven.

(b) *County of Berbice.*

Of the 44 schools in this County 40 were inspected. As indicated in the early part of this report it is not intended to deal in detail with the reports submitted. The standard of work has certainly improved, for 25 per cent. of the schools inspected secured "Good" or "Very Good" in the award given under (a) work. This advance has obviously been brought about by the increased interest which teachers have shown in School Records. Under this heading no fewer than 24 schools out of the 40 inspected secured the award "Good" or "Very Good." This is very gratifying, for it must follow that once teachers take a keener interest in the preparation of their work a corresponding effect will be noticeable in the standard of work attained by the pupils. This general improvement was particularly noticed in the schools in New Amsterdam, and seems to be largely the result of the discussions which were held with the school staffs after every inspection. Certain schools in Berbice have always been outstanding in their general efficiency and organisation. These schools have maintained, and in some instances have improved their position. In this connection special reference to Cumberland Methodist School must again be made. The Head Teacher and staff of this school are to be congratulated on the good standard of work which has been attained. The report given at the last inspection states:—"The organisation still continues to be very good. The discipline is excellent and a high standard of efficiency is maintained. The general tone and atmosphere of the whole school indicate what can be achieved by a staff who evidently take the fullest interest in their work. Written work throughout reaches a very creditable standard. Intelligent answers were given in Arithmetic. The Head Teacher and the staff are to be congratulated on the standard of work which is being done."

Considerable improvement has also been observed in the following schools:—New Amsterdam Church of Scotland; New Amsterdam Roman Catholic (Boys); New Amsterdam Congregational; and New Amsterdam Church of England.

The general trend of the reports in connection with the other schools indicates that Head Teachers have endeavoured, usually with success, to act upon the suggestions put forward at previous inspections. It is hoped that these schools will continue to make the satisfactory progress which they have begun.

(c) *County of Essequibo (including Leguan and Wakenaam), Pomeroon and the North West District.*

There are 38 schools in the County of Essequibo, and of these, 28 were inspected. From the reports submitted it would appear that the general standard of work has not progressed to the same extent as in the other counties. On the other hand, considerable improvement has been seen in the keeping of School Records. Here 13 schools out of 28 secured the award "Good." In regard to work, 2 schools—Wakapoa Church of England in the Pomeroon, and Santa Rosa Roman Catholic in the Moruca River—were awarded "Very Good," and 4 schools received "Good." Such awards are considered very creditable for schools in such remote areas, for in most instances these schools are not yet able to receive as much attention from the Department as can readily be given to those in other parts of the Colony. In spite of the less frequent visits to these districts a fairly satisfactory standard of efficiency has been maintained, and in some instances there has been marked progress, but in a large number more effort could have been made and a higher standard of work attained.

It is pleasing to record that the late students of the Teachers' Training Centre, who have been appointed to schools in these districts, are giving a good account of themselves, and that generally Head Teachers welcome their services and are able to report very favourably on their work and conduct. It cannot be too strongly

stressed that teachers should avail themselves of every opportunity afforded them by the Departmental library, and of the advice which can be secured by visits to the Teachers' Training Centre, whenever they are in Georgetown. This applies particularly to teachers of the Preparatory and Lower Divisions, for it is in these divisions that the foundation of Primary Education is laid. If the instruction given in these divisions is sound, then teachers in the Middle and Upper Divisions have something firm to build upon.

(d) REGULATION 80 SCHOOLS.

There are 52 Regulation 80 schools in the Colony and these are dispersed throughout the length and breadth of the three Counties. The majority of them are situated in what are termed "river" or "remote" districts, *i.e.*, those on the banks of the Demerara, Mahaica, Mahaicony, Berbice, Corentyne, Essequibo, Mazaruni, Potaro, Rupununi and Pomeroon Rivers, and those in the North West District.

On account of their situation it is the policy of the Department to inspect these schools, on an average, once in two years. During 1934, 19 of these schools were inspected. Owing to the impossibility of regular and systematic inspection, the standard of general efficiency is found to be lower than elsewhere. Nevertheless there are a few which have secured high awards under (a) Work and (b) School Records. The Head Teachers of such schools are to be congratulated on this achievement, for the credit is almost entirely due to their individual efforts. Schools of this nature require initiative, resourcefulness, and above all, a very keen interest in the work on the part of those in charge of them. The question of staffing frequently presents considerable difficulty to the Governing Bodies and the Department when a vacancy occurs, as it is usually found necessary to endeavour to obtain a teacher from some distance away. To overcome this difficulty it is very important that Governing Bodies should encourage their teachers to serve in these districts even for limited periods. If practised for a number of years, this arrangement would have far reaching effects on the efficiency of the schools.

(B) PHYSICAL WELFARE.

(i) *Furniture and Equipment.*—Satisfactory progress has been made in a number of schools in regard to the supply of furniture and equipment. Many schools have been supplied with up-to-date desks and benches made by the youths attending the Trades Centre, Kingston. Still the demand for more writing and seating accommodation exists in many schools, and it will be some time yet before the Department, Governing Bodies and School Managers are in a position to supply adequate equipment to every school.

(ii) *Dental Treatment.*—The scheme for systematic dental treatment for Primary School children in Georgetown, which was started in June 1933, was continued throughout 1934. This has proved a great benefit to children suffering from dental trouble, and many defects have been corrected in their early stages.

A total of 914 pupils received treatment during the year, an increase of 380 over 1933. The reports submitted by the Dental Surgeons show that care has been exercised by the Head Teachers to see that pupils attend regularly and the scheme has worked smoothly. It is to be hoped that it will soon be possible to extend this scheme to other important areas outside Georgetown.

(iii) *Medical Inspection.*—During the year 34 schools were visited by the Assistant Government Medical Officer of Health, Dr. E. Cochrane. In some instances a medical examination of all the pupils was carried out, but generally speaking Dr. Cochrane's activities were connected with an inspection of the school premises including latrines, and the provision of proper drinking water. Some schools were visited during the school holidays so that only outhouses and surroundings were noted. Dr. Cochrane reports as follows: "The usual defects of overcrowding, poor drinking water supply, etc., were apparent in all. Wherever I went I found teachers very helpful, very anxious to get information on sanitary problems, and in the majority of cases latrines were kept reasonably clean, and the ground around was free from litter and rubbish." His visits were confined

chiefly to areas in which he happened to be carrying out his usual duties—East Coast Demerara, West Bank Demerara, and most of the larger schools in the county of Essequibo.

(C) SCHOOL GARDENS.

The school gardens which were established in six selected schools throughout the colony still continue to show sound progress. The schools are as follows:—

Auchlyne Church of Scotland School.
 Edinburgh " " " "
 Friendship Methodist School.
 Stewartville Congregational School.
 St. John's Church of England School.
 Sans Souci Methodist School.

Keen interest has been shown by the Head Teachers and the pupils alike. The reports submitted by the officers of the Agricultural Department, who have been responsible for the lay-out of these gardens, and under whose guidance and general supervision they have been maintained, indicate that very satisfactory work has been done and sound progress has been made. In a recent competition, Friendship Methodist School, East Coast Demerara, and Stewartville Congregational School, West Coast Demerara, secured first and second places respectively, while Wortmanville Roman Catholic School, Georgetown, was awarded a special prize for schools not in receipt of a grant under this scheme. Work in these gardens takes up much of the spare time of the Head Teachers and the pupils who work in them. This has willingly been given, and the success achieved has, in most cases, more than compensated them for their efforts. The Department wishes to express its appreciation of the keen interest taken and the valuable assistance given by the officers of the Department of Agriculture.

(D) SCHOOLS IN REMOTE AND SPARSELY POPULATED AREAS.

1. There are 57 schools in the Colony situated in remote and sparsely populated areas. If those on the islands and at the mouth of the Essequibo River, as well as the two schools receiving special grants for Aboriginal Indian education are added, the total number is 76.

2. In these 76 schools there are 4,929 children, with an average attendance of 3,308, or 67% of the enrolment. Owing to the cost of transport, the supervision of these schools is very difficult. The Department endeavours to pay annual visits to all the fully aided schools in these areas, and those receiving smaller grants under Regulation 80 of the Code are visited at least every two years.

3. At the eastern extremity of the coastland, is the Orealla Church of England School, sixty miles up the Corentyne River, which separates this Colony from Dutch Guiana. Situated one hundred and twenty miles up the Berbice River is the Calcuni Congregational School. Fifty miles up the Mahaica is the Church of England Aboriginal Indian School—St. Cuthbert's. There are many schools along the banks of the Demerara River, the most remote being Mallali Church of England School, about 100 miles from the mouth. Fifty miles up the Essequibo River is Bartica Church of England School, which has an enrollment of 331 children. On the Pomeroon River there are 11 schools, not only on the banks of the main stream, but also on the creeks which are tributaries of this river. On the black waters which gave the Moruca its name we have the Church of England Warrau Indian Mission and the beautiful Roman Catholic Mission of Santa Rosa, where the pupils are of mixed Indian and Spanish blood. In the North West District which touches the Venezuelan frontier, there are 10 schools on six different rivers and creeks.

4. Far in the interior is Tumatumari School, and about 200 miles from the coast and on the Brazilian border there are the Eupakari Church of England School, and the St. Ignatius Roman Catholic School. These schools are very useful, for

they are all either in Aboriginal Indian reservations or in districts where there is a floating population of gold and diamond seekers or woodcutters.

5. On the whole the attendance is satisfactory, for on the rivers many children live far away from school, and frail canoes, known as corials, are their only means of conveyance.

(D) REMOTE SCHOOLS—STATISTICS.

(a) Fully Aided Schools.

District.	No. of Schools.	Roll.	Average.
Corentyne River ...	1	91	70
Berbice River ...	2	151	110
Demerara River ...	3	316	219
Pomeroon River ...	9	695	467
Essequibo River and Islands ...	9	1,259	899
North West District ...	5	546	349
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	29	3,058	2,114
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

(b) Regulation 80 Schools.

District.	No. of Schools.	Roll.	Average
Corentyne River ...	1	93	56
Canje Creek ...	1	73	31
Berbice River ...	8	250	170
Mahaicony River ...	1	27	25
Mahaica River ...	2	90	58
Demerara River ...	10	377	232
Essequibo River and Islands ...	9	500	333
Mazaruni River ...	2	42	35
Potaro River ...	1	17	11
Pomeroon River ...	2	117	67
Iteribisci Creek ...	1	13	12
North West District ...	7	209	123
Rupununi District ...	2	63	41
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Regulation 80 Schools ...	47	1,871	1,194
Fully Aided Schools ...	29	3,058	2,114
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ...	76	4,929	3,308
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

(E) PRIMARY SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

1. The following are the details of the examinations held during 1934.

	Entered.	Passed.	Percentage.
Primary School Certificate ...	1,071	406	39
Primary School Needlework ...	587	308	52
Pupil Teachers' Appointment ...	153	53	35
" " End of I. Year ...	34	34	100
" " End of II. Year...	21	20	95
" " End of III. Year	3	1	33
" " End of IV. Year	14	10	71
Government County Scholarship	250	30	qualified.

2. It will be observed that there was a great improvement in the results of the Primary School Certificate Examination in which 39 per cent. of the candidates passed, as against 16 per cent. in the previous year 1933.

3. There are still a number of fully aided schools which each year fail to enter any candidates. While it is not desired that pupils who are obviously below the standard for this examination should be entered, it is unsatisfactory to find certain schools year after year failing to enter even one candidate.

4. As the supply of teachers for remote country schools is a matter of great importance and still presents some difficulty, Head Teachers should endeavour to prepare pupils for this examination, which is the qualifying examination for entry to the Pupil Teachers' Appointment Examination. By this means they will have a supply of pupil teachers who will eventually qualify as teachers for these remote schools.

5. The results of the Pupil Teachers' Examinations were very satisfactory on the whole, especially the results for the End of First Year where every candidate passed the examination.

(F) SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

During the school year ending 31st August, 1934, there were on the list of aided schools 178 fully aided schools, and 53 schools receiving grants under Regulation 80. The enrolment in fully aided schools was 45,231 as against 44,110 the previous year, showing an increase of 1,121. The percentage of attendance of the total number of pupils on the roll of fully aided schools was 70.0 for the year.

The following table gives a comparison of the corresponding figures of attendance during the last three years:—

Year.	Certificates Issued.	Prizes.	Special Prizes.	Percentage of Attendance.
1931	1,306	197	115	67
1932	963	220	72	67.8
1933	2,519	191	105	68.5
1934	1,947	193	133	70.0

The following school attendance flags were won in respect of the period 1st September, 1933 to 31st August, 1934.

Names of Donor.	District.	School.	Attendance Percentage.	Last Holder.
His Excellency Sir Graeme Thomson...	The Colony	Zeelandia E.	84.4	Great Trolley Is. S.
E. M. Walcott, Esq.	Demerara (except Georgetown)	Buxton C.	82.0	St. John's R.C.
J. E. Strickland, Esq.	Georgetown	St. Andrew's	82.7	Government School Charlestown R.C.
J. A. Luakhoo, Esq., K.C.	South East Essequibo	Zeelandia E.	84.4	Zeelandia E.
Dr. P. M. Earle	East Bank, Demerara	Grove E.	68.0	Mocha Math.
Beterverwagting and Triumph Village Council.	Beterverwagting and Triumph	Beterverwagting C. of E.	76.7	Beterverwagting C.
Plaizance and Sparendam Village Council.	Sparendam	St. Paul's C. of E.	78.0	St. John's R.C.
T. P. Jaundoo, Esq.	West Coast, Berbice	Hopetown C.	73.6	Hopetown C.
A. O. Broughton, Esq.	New Amsterdam	N/A Boys R.C.	72.4	N/A Boys R.C.
Manoel Vieira, Esq.	Friends, Berbice River	Mara C. of S.	75.0	Providence C.
Hon. A. V. Crane, L.L.B.	West Bank, Demerara	Malgre Tout R.C.	74.0	Noitgedacht C.M.
Hon. Dr. J. B. Singh	West Coast, Demerara	Blankenburg C.	76.0	Anna Catherina E.

In the last annual report it was stated that some advance had been made in regard to attendance; from the above table it can be seen that once again further advance has been made, the percentage this year being 70%, the third time this figure has been reached.

Although it is gratifying to record this improvement, the Department is not yet satisfied. Parents and pupils still look upon Mondays and Fridays as days on which attendance does not matter; the Department is of the opinion that if the attendance on those days could reach the average attendance on the other days the percentage would be at least 75% without much greater effort.

It is also suggested that all Head Teachers and Assistant Teachers should regard themselves in the light of attendance officers, and endeavour to improve the attendance of their own schools. This can be done in each school by dividing up the school into separate areas and assigning each area to individual teachers. The school could arrange a teacher's competition for the best year's percentage of attendance in the school area.

The standard of punctuality still leaves much to be desired. This can be easily seen by the numbers of children arriving after assembly although perhaps

in time to have their names marked present. It is a bad advertisement for any school in the Colony for its pupils to be still on their way to school long after school has commenced. It is regrettable, however, that many Head Teachers pay little regard to this unpunctuality so long as they are able to record the child as present.

The Department suggests to the British Guiana Teachers' Association that they make this subject of unpunctuality one of the principal subjects for discussion during the next year's programme.

CHAPTER III.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

(a) AIDED SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

(i) *The Bishop's High School for Girls.*

1. *Staff and Organisation.*—In April Miss B. M. Jackson left after 23 years' service, and Miss J. E. Girling, B.A. (Lond.) joined the staff as Geography Mistress. In July Miss P. E. Elmes and Miss M. B. Jackson, B.A., (Leeds) left, and in September Miss W. J. Key, B.A., (Lond.) arrived to be English and Languages Mistress. Mrs. Pollard, B.A., (Lond.) joined the staff temporarily in January, and has taught Latin throughout the year. Mrs. Franker assisted with Mathematics during the Christmas term. A new form, VI A, was organised during the year for pupils preparing for the British Guiana Scholarship Examination.

2. *Number on the Roll.*—The number of girls on the roll for each of the three terms was as follows:—

Lent term	...	...	118
Summer term	...	...	119
Christmas term	...	...	126

Ten Government scholars, three Blair scholars, five Mitchell Foundationers and three Free Place Pupils were on the Roll at the end of the year.

3. *Attendance.*—Throughout the year attendance maintained a high level:—

Lent term	...	...	96.7%
Summer term	...	...	95.6%
Christmas term	...	...	95.5%

4. *Examination.*—Sixteen girls took the Cambridge School Certificate Examination in July, and nine passed, three gaining First Class Certificates and Exemption from the London Matriculation Examination, and one gaining a Second Class Certificate. Twenty girls took the Cambridge Junior Examination, and thirteen passed.

In the Pianoforte Examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music, four pupils passed the Preliminary Grade, one the Elementary and one the Lower. Each gained either Distinction standard or Honourable Mention. One girl who took the Trinity College Intermediate Examination passed with Honours.

5. *Miscellaneous: Games.*—The Annual Sports were held in November, and Victoria House again won the Shield. Mary House gained an easy victory in the Tennis Match, but Victoria House won a keenly contested Netball Match. Cricket was played during the Christmas Term, the House match being postponed till the following term.

Dramatic Club.—This continues to flourish, and a concert was given in December. \$43.84 was raised for the Children of the Leper Hospital.

Guides.—The School Company, (5th Georgetown) under Miss C. de Freitas, now consists of three patrols, and numbers twenty-four Guides and recruits. All show great keenness and the tone of the Company is good.

Lectures.—Miss B. B. Briant, Principal of the Carnegie Trade Centre kindly gave a lecture on "Food Supplies." Mr. I. M. E. Aitken kindly lectured on "The Water Supply and Sewerage System of Georgetown," and Dr. E. Cochrane on

"Mosquitoes." The representative of Singer's Sewing Machine Co., also gave a demonstration to the senior girls.

Parents' Afternoon.—On July 26th all parents were invited to the school to see as much as possible of the school activities, and to meet the staff.

Old Girls' Guild.—Eleven meetings were held during the year, when members enjoyed lectures, debates, indoor and outdoor games, and dramatic entertainments. Activities for 1934 closed with a most enjoyable Christmas Party. There are forty members, and we hope that many more old pupils will join the Guild.

(ii) *The Berbice High Schools for Boys and Girls.*

Boys' School.

6. *Organisation and Staff.*—The Boys' School and the Girls' School are organised separately for purposes of internal administration but in many subjects the corresponding forms of the two schools are taught together. Mr. B. O. Yisu Das, B.A. (McGill) continues to act as Headmaster. The Rev. R. J. Smith, B.A. (McGill) joined the staff as Visiting Tutor in Religious Knowledge. Mr. G. J. Gillespie, Agricultural Superintendent, has taken charge of the school garden. Mr. J. C. Chandisingh and Mr. J. J. Niles (Assistant Masters) attended the classes for purposes of collating and co-ordinating the practical and theoretical courses. A new Upper form—Form VIA.—was organised during the year. Pupils in this form are being prepared for the Guiana Scholarship Examination.

7. *Number on roll.*—The number of pupils on the roll for the three terms were as follows :—

Spring term ...	...	67
Summer term...	...	63
Autumn term...	...	58

At the end of the year there were nine Government scholars and four Free Place scholars.

8. *Attendance.*—The following are the figures for the three terms :—

Spring term ...	...	90.7%
Summer term ...	...	93 %
Autumn term ...	...	92 %

9. *Examinations.*—Nine candidates were entered for the Cambridge Junior Examination, and seven passed. Nine entered for the Cambridge School Certificate Examination, and eight passed. Two of these latter gained exemption from the London Matriculation Examination. These results were very satisfactory.

10. *Miscellaneous.*—In order that the standard of cricket in the school might be improved, the Ferreira Cricket Cup Competition was organised early in the year. The firm F. G. Ferreira, Ltd., generously presented the cup. The Providence Cricket Club won the cup with 18 points, Vorburg Cricket Club were second with 13 points, and this school came third with 10 points. Inter-House matches were regularly played, and Pugsley House emerged winners. In football several friendly inter-house matches were played. The annual sports were held on Easter Monday. Mr. A. C. Broughton, Mayor of New Amsterdam, distributed the prizes. Pugsley House won the House Championship. An athletic shield was presented for competition between the two Houses, and Pugsley House was successful. Regular meetings of the Literary and Debating, the Historical and the Scientific Societies, were held throughout the year. The speakers included Drs. F. T. Wills and J. A. Nicholson, the Revs. R. J. Smith, B.A., H. W. Grant, M. A. Cossou, and P. Matthews, Mr. H. MacLuskie, and Mrs. Ruby MacGregor, A.T.C.L., L.R.S.M. During the year the school was visited by Lady Davson, and Mr. E. O. Pilgrim, B.Sc., of Queen's College. The old boys' association was revived and is holding regular fortnightly meetings. The annual Prize-giving and Speech Day was held on May 7th. There was a large and representative gathering. The Director of Education presided and presented the prizes.

Girls' School.

11. *Staff.*—No changes in the staff were made during the year.

12. *Number on roll.*—The number of pupils on the roll for each of the three terms was as follows :—

Spring Term	...	...	40
Summer Term	...	...	35
Autumn Term	...	...	33

Seven Government County scholars and three Canadian Mission scholars were on the roll during the year.

13. *Attendance.*—The average attendance for the three terms was as follows :—

Spring Term	...	...	89.2%
Summer Term	...	...	96.2%
Autumn	...	...	94 %

14. *Examinations.*—The two pupils for the School Certificate were both successful, and of the six pupils entered for the Cambridge Junior, five were successful. Two pupils were entered for Division I, two for Division II, one for Division III Grammar of Music, and one for the Intermediate Practical Examination of the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music, and all passed. These results were very satisfactory.

15. *Miscellaneous.*—A concert given by the pupils for the purpose of raising funds to provide athletic equipment was held in the Town Hall, and with the proceeds of this, cricket has been started for the girls. The apparatus of the Physical Culture Class was also increased. A Literary and Debating Society was organised at the beginning of the year.

(b) SECONDARY SCHOOLS NOT IN RECEIPT OF GRANTS.

16. The following schools in Georgetown also provide secondary education and prepare candidates for the examinations of the Cambridge Local Syndicate :—

- St. Stanislaus' College (Boys).
- Ursuline Convent (Girls).
- Convent of Mercy (Girls).
- Modern High School (Boys and Girls).
- Central High School (Boys and Girls).

The total number of pupils known to be receiving secondary education in the Colony is 832 boys and 672 girls.

(c) SCHOLARSHIPS.

17. During 1934 the following scholarships were awarded :—

- (1) British Guiana Scholarship—
No examination. Two Scholarships will be awarded in 1935.
- (2) Government Junior Scholarship—
F. R. Jacob ... Queen's College.
- (3) Mitchell Foundations—
G. E. I Luck ... Queen's College.
Dorothy E. Romão ... Bishop's High School.
C. O. Fung-Kee-Fung ... Central High School.
- (4) Blair Scholarship—
Violet M. Bourne ... St. Stephen's School.
- (5) Government County Scholarships—

Demerara—

Boys—3 Scholarships available—3 awarded.

- Neville Franker ... Christ Church.
- Leonard Westmaas ... Government School (1)
- James Eyle ... Government School (2)

Girls—2 Scholarships available—2 awarded.

- Wanda Man Son Hing ... Government School (3)
- Elsa Pollard ... Buxton C.

Berbice—

Boys—2 Scholarships available—2 awarded.

Carl DaSilva

... New Amsterdam Boys' R.C.

Francis Hilary Roja

... New Amsterdam Boys' R.C.

Girls—2 scholarships available—1 awarded.

Georgina Hector

...Edinburgh S.

One remaining scholarship was awarded to the boy next in order of merit under the terms of Regulation 9:—

Clifton Low-a-Chee

...Cumberland Meth.

Essequibo—

Boys—2 scholarships available—1 awarded.

Horace Cholmondeley

...Beterverwagting E.

Girls—1 scholarship available—none awarded.

Two remaining scholarships were awarded in order of merit under the terms of Regulation 9:—

Arthur Greene

...Christ Church.

George Bancroft

...Government School (4).

The following candidates also qualified:—

Demerara—

Boys

Leslie Drayton

...St. Philip's E.

Ovid Johnson

...St. Ambrose E.

Jocelyn Manson Hing

...Christ Church.

Ewart Isaacs

...St. Stephen's S.

Linden Burnham

...Kitty Methodist.

Stanley Allsopp

...St. Stephen's S.

Neville London-Williams

...Comenius.

Basil Phillips

...Bethel C.

Robert Baird

...Friendship Methodist.

Girls

Elsie Jaikaran

...Government School

Valerie Chan Choong

...Christ Church, "

Sheila King

... " " "

Doreen Rodrigues

...Government School.

Eugene Dolphin

Berbice—

Denis Da Silva

...New Amsterdam Boys' R.C.

Eustace Fraser

... " " "

Stanley Too Kong

...Rose Hall S. "

George Alleyne

...Cumberland Methodist.

(1) Transferred from St. Mary's Roman Catholic School on 29th January, 1934.

(2) Transferred from St. Philip's Church of England School on 5th September, 1932.

(3) Transferred from St. Philip's Church of England School on 17th January 1933.

(4) Transferred from Aurora Church of Scotland School on 31st October, 1932.

18. The following table shows the number of scholarships held on 31st December, 1934, and the schools at which they are tenable :—

Schools.	Government County Scholars.	Government Junior Scholars.	Mitchell Founda- tioners.	Blair Scholars.	Centenary Exhi- bitioners.	Free Place.	Total.
Queen's College ...	20	3	8	2	8	...	41
Bishop's High School ...	9	1	5	2	...	3	20
Convent of Mercy ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Berbiee High School for Boys ...	6	...	...	...	...	4	10
Berbiee High School for Girls ...	7	...	...	...	...	3	10
St. Stanislaus' College ...	4	1	...	...	1	...	6
St. Joseph's Intermediate School ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals ...	49	5	14	4	9	10	90

(d) EXAMINATIONS.

19. The following table shows the number of entries by all the schools in the Colony, and passes in the examinations named :—

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SCHOOLS EXAMINATION BOARD.

	No. Entries	No. Passes.
School Certificate ...	28	14
Lower Certificate ...	29	16

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS SYNDICATE.

	No. Entries	No. Passes.
School Certificate ...	87	38
Junior ...	266	122

20. In addition to the examinations mentioned above, the Department conducted the following examinations on behalf of bodies outside the Colony :—

- (1) Matriculation Examination of the University of London.
January, 1934—10 candidates entered.
June, 1934—17 candidates entered.
- (2) Intermediate Arts Examination of the University of London—4 candidates entered.
- (3) Intermediate Science Examination of the University of London—1 candidate entered.
- (4) London Association of Accountants (Intermediate).—2 candidates entered.
London Association of Accountants (Final).—1 candidate entered.
- (5) London Chamber of Commerce (Commercial Certificate).—12 candidates entered.
- (6) London Chamber of Commerce (Higher Commercial Certificate).—4 candidates entered.
- (7) City and Guilds of London Institute—Technological Department.—3 candidates entered.

CHAPTER IV—TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

(a) TEACHERS' TRAINING CENTRE.

There is one institution for the training of Primary School teachers—the Government Teachers' Training Centre, Georgetown. Thirty students are normally admitted to the Centre every two years on the results of a competitive examination. One third of the cost of their maintenance is met by the students themselves, who are under bond to repay this third by monthly deductions from their salaries after first appointment to schools.

2. The third group of thirty students completed their two years' course at the Teachers' Training Centre in July, and began work in the schools in September. The following table shows how they have been distributed:—

Schools.	Georgetown.	County of Demerara.	New Amsterdam.	County of Berb'ce.	County of Essequibo.	Total.
Church of England	2	5	1	3	...	11
Church of Scotland	2	1	...	...	1	4
Roman Catholic Church	...	1	...	1	...	2
Moravian Church	2	...	...	...	...	2
Methodist Church	1	1	...	...	2	4
Congregational Church	...	...	...	1	...	1
Canadian Mission Church	...	...	...	2	...	2
Undenominational (X.C.)	3	...	...	1	...	4
Total	10	8	1	8	3	30

Twenty-nine of these students were awarded Temporary Certificates as Trained Teachers, and one a Third Class Certificate.

3. An entrance examination was held in April. Nearly 250 candidates competed for the thirty places for the normal two-year course. The following table shows the sources from which the successful candidates were drawn:—

Schools.	Georgetown.	County of Demerara.	New Amsterdam.	County of Berb'ce.	County of Essequibo.	Total.
Church of England	2	1	1	2	...	6
Church of Scotland	...	1	...	2	1	4
Roman Catholic	5	1	3	...	...	9
Moravian	4	...	...	...	...	4
Methodist	1	1	...	...	1	3
Congregational	1	...	...	...	1	2
Canadian Mission	...	1	...	...	...	1
Undenominational	1	...	...	...	...	1
Total	14	5	4	4	3	30

One candidate who was accepted was afterwards transferred voluntarily to the Special Course for Women Students.

4. Twenty-two men students went into residence at the Students' Hostel in September, where they live under the immediate supervision of the Resident Tutor. As in the case of the 1932-34 group of women students, the difficulty of providing living quarters for those from the country districts has fortunately been avoided, the present group, with only two exceptions, having their homes in Georgetown. In the absence of a women students' hostel, the lodgings of such students have to be visited and reported upon by the Assistant Mistress. This difficulty will eventually have to be met, however, when greater numbers of women from the country districts gain admission to the Centre, as it is essential that the benefits of corporate life and residential discipline should eventually be extended to the women students. Further, the urgent need for trained women teachers in the country districts has caused difficulties when such appointments have been made from teachers who previously have lived entirely in the towns.

5. The work of the Centre has been carried on on similar lines to those of previous years. In addition to the course of general education in English language and literature, Mathematics, General Science (which is taken at the laboratories of Queen's College), Hygiene, History, Geography, Music and Drawing, there are also two concurrent courses of lectures on the Principles of Education, (one on the Practice of Teaching and the other on Educational Theory and Elementary Psychology); courses of Physical Training and Games for men and women students separately, and courses of Educational Handwork, Woodwork (men), and Domestic Science (women). Instruction in Domestic Science has since September been given at the Carnegie Trade Centre for women instead of at the Domestic Science Centre for Primary Schools as in former years.

6. An important step was taken during the year to enlarge the scope of the Centre. A group of students was admitted in September to a Special (one year).

Course for Women Teachers who are to be trained more particularly (but not solely) in methods of teaching younger children. A noticeable feature in many schools is the lack of even one good infant teacher, and it is hoped that through the adoption of this plan this defect will in time be made good. The following table shows the sources from which these students were drawn:—

Schools.	Georgetown.	Demerara.	New Amsterdam.	Berbice.	Es equibo.	Total.
Church of England	1	2	1	..	...	4
Church of Scotland	1	...	...	...	...	1
Roman Catholic	...	...	1	...	...	1
Methodist	...	1	...	...	...	1
Congregational	...	1	1	...	...	2
Canadian Mission	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moravian	...	...	...	...	...	...
Undenominational	3	...	...	...	...	3
Total	5	4	3	...	...	12

7. The students in this special group do a considerable amount of practical teaching in the schools of Georgetown under the direct supervision of the Assistant Mistress. Every morning for three-quarters of each term is to be spent in one or other of the larger schools. Lectures are given in the afternoons.

8. Three of the remaining eleven places are filled by East Indian bursars. The successful candidates for these bursaries were:—

Miss Edith Leila (Demerara).
Miss Irene Salamalay (Georgetown).
Miss Rosaline Khan (Berbice).

Miss Marie Khan, Berbice, was also offered a bursary but was unable to accept it.

9. The usual games were played throughout the year. The present group of students are showing great keenness, and it is hoped that the general standard will be higher than that of preceding groups. During the year there have been the usual literary evenings and debates, and there was a farewell social evening before the departure of the out-going group in July. There was also an end-of-term social evening after the Christmas term.

10. During the last week of August several teachers visited the Centre on the invitation of the Director of Education, and were shown round by the acting Assistant Master and the Assistant Mistress. The Centre also took part in the Exhibition of handwork held in November.

11. The Education Department Library was transferred to the Centre during August, where it has absorbed the Library at the Centre. The amalgamated library is controlled by the staff.

12. As the Lecture Hall on the upper flat of the Carnegie Library Building was required for other purposes the Centre was removed in November to temporary quarters in Cowan Street, Kingston, in the building adjoining the Students' Hostel.

STAFF ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1934.

Superintendent—Second Inspector of Schools (Mr. R. S. Ducker, M.A.).
Assistant Masters—Mr. A. A. Bannister, B.A., Mr. R. C. G. Potter.
Assistant Mistress—Miss K. Harris.

VISITING STAFF.

Drawing—Mr. W. Minshall.
Hygiene—Dr. B. V. Wase-Bailey (Government Public Health Department).
Music and Speech Training—The Rev. W. Hawley Bryant.
Agriculture—Mr. Fitz Greaves, Agricultural Department, (retired).
Physical Training—Warrant Officer W. F. Gunby (B.G. Militia).
Natural Science—Mr. J. H. Bevis, B.Sc. and Mr. C. I. Drayton, Queen's College.

(b) *Government School, Georgetown.*—As this school plays an important part in the training of teachers the following account of its activities has been included in this chapter.

1. *Enrolment and Average Attendance.*—The present enrolment is 696. Accommodation and equipment have been provided for 600 pupils. The average attendance usually exceeds 80 per cent. of the enrolment, and on this basis it will be seen that the school is already overcrowded. Provision has been made in the 1935 Estimates for additional classrooms.

2. *Instruction and Method.*—Special attention has been given to Infant School methods. The "Beacon" Reading system is used, which is a combination of the phonic and sentence methods. It has been found that by a judicious use of the blackboard, even at this early stage, the children have been successfully taught most of the words contained in the Introductory Reader, with the result that when the books themselves are used little difficulty is experienced in making rapid progress. The phonic spelling system has been adopted, *i.e.*, the sound of the letters in the words are pronounced and not the names of letters, thus eliminating a tedious process still far too common in the majority of schools.

3. Other methods of instruction adopted are also in keeping with modern ideas but experiment for experiment's sake is avoided as well as the danger of substituting showy activities for those processes which experience has shown to be more thorough in their effect if less apparently enjoyable.

A careful examination of the written work in all standards confirms this opinion, and also provides ample evidence of the careful work of the staff.

4. *Special Activities.*—The connection between the school and the outside world is emphasised by the existence of various clubs and institutions.

(a) There is a Breakfast Fund subscribed to by members of the public, from which is met the expense of providing free meals for a number of poor children attending the school.

(b) As in several other schools, thrift is encouraged and the Penny Bank has 583 subscribers with total deposits of over \$1,200. It may also be well to mention here that St. Anthony's R. C. School, Friendship, has 413 depositors with a total deposit of \$1,020. There are also other schools where this scheme has proved a great success, and it is hoped that the results attained by them will be emulated by those schools which up to the present have no Penny Bank.

(c) There is also a Senior Girls' Club organised by the women members of the staff of this section. The Principal of the Carnegie Trade Centre has interested herself in its activities, and the Head Mistress of the Bishop's High School has kindly promised to speak to the Club.

(d) Educational visits have been paid during the year to the Blankenburg district, and on one occasion some of the children took part in a concert at the Congregational School there.

5. *Health and Hygiene.*—Medical inspections, dental treatment, and visits were carried out during the year by Dr. E. Cochrane, Dr. C. M. Walcott, Dr. R. Cochrane, and Mr. H. W. Cameron.

First Aid equipment is kept in the school in case of minor injuries, and in more serious cases children are treated at the Broad Street Dispensary free of charge.

6. *Garden.*—The very successful efforts that have been made in the garden by both the staff and pupils alike, have frequently been brought to the notice of the officers of the Department. The beds have been well planned and neatly kept; the work is arranged on an organised basis that has brought its own results. The most recent improvement has been the demarcation of the paths by laying down a shell surface.

7. A new activity that has been successfully started is the Parents' Association, by which regular contact is maintained between the staff and the parents. Through this, common difficulties can be discussed not only between individual parents and members of the staff, but also among the parents themselves.

8. Other methods have been adopted to encourage attendance. Cards are kept by which a visible record is made available for both parents and pupils. The school is divided into Houses which compete regularly for the Attendance Cup presented by Mrs. W. Bain Gray. Only full attendances count towards the total.

9. *Conclusion.*—The responsibilities of this school are many: It should set a standard of what can be done under local conditions; it should be a training ground for teachers; and it should be an institution in which the children in this district may expect to attain normal and uninterrupted progress throughout their school careers. There can be little doubt that this school is fulfilling these functions and has more than justified its existence.

CHAPTER V.—VOCATIONAL AND PRE-VOCATIONAL INSTRUCTION.

(a) THE TRADE CENTRE, KINGSTON, GEORGETOWN.

(i) *Day Classes for Youths.*

1. The Trade Centre for Youths is still accommodated at the Immigration Depot, Kingston, Georgetown.

On 1st January, 1934, Mr. G. H. Morrison, who had been in charge of the Centre for two years, was appointed Head Teacher of Kingston Methodist School, Georgetown, and Mr. W. A. Philadelphia, Instructor of the Buxton-Friendship Handicraft Centre, succeeded him. Mr. J. Oxley continued his duties as Instructor in Woodwork, and on 1st September, 1934, Mr. G. Fernandes, a student from the first group trained, was appointed Assistant Instructor.

2. The number on the roll at the beginning of the year was 21. This number was increased to 30 by the end of the term in April. The attendance throughout the term was uniformly good, the average for the term being 23.

With the re-opening of the second term on 30th April, 1934, a new class of 25 was admitted. This class was recruited from various parts of the Colony,—Essequibo Coast, Bartica, West Coast, East Coast and East Bank Demerara, and West Coast Berbice. At the close of the term in July there were 50 on the roll, with an average daily attendance of 42.

3. The conduct of the youths continued to be very satisfactory throughout, and a high average standard of work has been attained during the year. Each year new technical exercises are introduced, and the execution in most cases has been very satisfactory. In addition to the work of the approved scheme for the two years' course, the following articles among others were made:—

(i) School furniture for 21 Primary Schools—mainly desks, benches, teachers' tables and stools.

(ii) 18 "Hawkesbury" chairs and 18 camp cot frames for the Transport and Harbours Department, for use in the Rest Houses on the Bartica-Potaro Road.

(iii) Furniture and fittings for the Teachers' Training Centre and the Students' Hostel.

(iv) An office desk with file stand for the Education Department.

4. The work of the Centre shown at the Exhibition of Handwork held by the Education Department in Georgetown during November was very favourably commented on by all who visited the exhibition.

The models exhibited included:—

(i) Specimen sets of school furniture, of different sizes.

(ii) A garden seat.

(iii) An office desk and a household desk.

(iv) A dining table and occasional tables.

(v) A window seat.

(vi) Book cases and other articles of household furniture.

It was generally considered by those qualified to judge that the standard of work compared very favourably with work done by experienced workmen in the Colony.

5. In addition to their bench work, the youths continued to receive instruction in Elementary Technical Drawing, English, Arithmetic (including simple Mensuration) and Physical Training. They are able to interpret and construct simple plans of work to be done. The senior students are made to work directly from drawings prepared by the Instructor. Many of them have their own drawing instruments

and some tools which they use at home in their spare time. At the end of each term, tests in practical and written work were held, and the results on the whole were very satisfactory.

6. During the year the Centre was visited by His Excellency the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. R. B. Craig of the Public Works Department, Mr. J. B. Aitken of the Forestry Department, Members of the Board of Industrial Training, School Managers, Head Teachers and parents of youths in attendance.

The men students of the Teachers' Training Centre continued to attend one day per week for instruction in practical and theoretical work, with very satisfactory results.

7. The Department is again indebted to the Board of Industrial Training who have continued to assist not only in the financing of this scheme of training, but by giving advice generally. Continued interest has also been shown by the Officers of the Public Works Department and the Transport and Harbours Department.

(ii) *Evening Classes.*

8. Special evening classes were held for motor mechanics, engineers, and carpenters. The class for motor mechanics continued to do very good work under the tuition of Mr. A. E. Chapple, Government Motor Mechanic. The average enrolment for the year was 22, with an average attendance of 19.

9. In Technical Drawing it was found necessary to amalgamate the Primary, the Intermediate, and the Journeymen's Classes. Mr. J. W. Johnson, Dockmaster of Messrs. Sprostons, Ltd., took charge of the new class, but resigned in May, 1934, owing to pressure of other duties. He was succeeded by Mr. H. R. Guenin, B.Sc., Permanent Ways Engineer of the Transport and Harbours Department. The terminal test showed that students who have attended well have made correspondingly good progress in their work. The enrolment of this class for the year was 26, and the average attendance 16.

(b) HANDICRAFT CENTRES FOR BOYS ATTENDING PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

10. The work at these Centres continues along similar lines to those of 1933; Woodwork and Technical Drawing being the subjects of instruction.

11. The following are the Primary Schools' Woodwork Classes now being conducted in different parts of the Colony:—

District.	No. of Schools Attending.	Instructor.
Kingston, Georgetown	7	Mr. S. D. Daniels.
Ketley, Georgetown	11	Mr. H. R. Joseph.
Fellowship, W.C., Demerara	5	Mr. G. S. L. Payne.
Friendship, E.C., Demerara	6	Mr. P. Fiddell.
New Amsterdam, Berbice	5	Mr. G. M. Pieters.

Mr. P. Fiddell was transferred from the Kingston Centre to Friendship, East Coast, Demerara, in January, owing to the appointment of Mr. W. A. Philadelphia as Head Teacher of the Trades Centre at Kingston.

KINGSTON HANDICRAFT CENTRE, GEORGETOWN.

12. This Centre which is still accommodated at the Immigration Depot, Kingston, provided for an enrolment of 20 boys from each of the following schools, giving a total of 100. The classes continued as in the previous year.

School.	No. of Pupils.	Average Attendance for year.
St. Thomas'	20	16
St. George's	20	14
Comenius	10	} combined classes 16
Queenstown	10	
Kingston	20	16
Christ Church	10	} combined classes 18
St. Ambrose's	10	

At the beginning of the year the attendance was unsatisfactory, but there was a gradual improvement after the Head Teachers of the various schools had been communicated with. The average attendance for the year was 16.

13. The general work and conduct have shown a marked improvement, especially in drawing, which required a good deal of attention. The admission of new boys during the various terms made it difficult for the instructor to adhere to the regular course in Woodwork. Exercises were done in numerous joints (Tenon and Hancheon, Open Dovetail, Slip and Mortise and Tenon). For the Exhibition in November a number of articles were made. Those shown were a combination cabinet and a medicine cupboard, which were highly commended. Among the other articles made were a notice board, cupboards and easels. A number of repairs were done to the furniture of some of the schools by the pupils attending.

14. The Drawing Scheme was followed as in the previous year. Contracts I., II., III. and part of IV. were completed by the majority of the pupils. These were supplemented by actual woodwork drawings in isometric projection, and occasional arithmetical problems. Terminal tests were held in April, July and December, and the results of these indicated an improvement in the work of the classes.

15. Frequent visits were paid to the Centre throughout the year by members of the Board of Industrial Training, School Managers, Head Teachers and members of the staffs of schools in attendance, and visitors interested in the work.

Ketley Handicraft Centre, Georgetown.

16. Owing to the additional classes in attendance at this Centre it was found necessary to appoint an Assistant Instructor. There were 211 pupils on the roll, admitted from the Primary Schools in Georgetown as follows:—

SCHOOL.	No. OF PUPILS.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR THE YEAR.
Bedford ...	20	10
Charlestown ...	22	17
Government A	21	16
B	22	16
Smith Church	20	16
Wortmanville } Lodge }	23	17
St. Phillip's ...	22	16
Freeburg ...	21	16
Werk-en-Rust	20	17
St. Stephen's ...	20	14

The average attendance for all classes for the period under review was 15.5. Pupils were drawn from the Upper and Middle Divisions, their ages varying from 10 to 16 years. On account of the poor attendance of Bedford School their number was reduced during November from 20 to 10, 10 pupils from St. Barnabas' School being admitted in place of those from Bedford.

17. The conduct of the pupils was good throughout the year, and Head Teachers made it their concern to ask for reports on their pupils.

18. Frequent visits were paid to this Centre throughout the year by the Rev. J. B. Brindley, Head Teachers of every school attending and interested parents. Dr. Robert Greenidge of New York, who was on a visit to the Colony, was conducted over the Centre, and he expressed his great pleasure at the work which was being done to develop the practical side in the training of these boys.

19. Tests in Practical Woodwork and Technical Drawing were given at the end of each term, and with few exceptions the results were satisfactory. On the results of these tests a shield is awarded annually which is competed for by the classes in attendance. St. Stephen's School has again secured first place. Many schools that send classes to the Centre held a Parents' Day, at which specimens of work done were exhibited. Special work was exhibited at the Exhibition held in November. The articles included 2 Morris Chairs which won very favourable comments.

Fellowship Handicraft Centre.

20. The following schools attend this Centre.—

SCHOOL.	No. OF PUPILS.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR THE YEAR.
Blankenburg Con. (A)	... 20	16
Blankenburg U. of E. (A)	... 18	14
Blankenburg Con. (B)	... 20	16
Blankenburg C. of E. (B)	... 19	14
Anna Catherina C. of E.	... 20	15

During the early part of the year the floods greatly affected the attendance, and consequently the average for the first term fell to 13.12. The average for the year was 15.

21. The general standard of the work has improved, marked efficiency being shown in many cases, especially in bench work. Drawing has also improved, though there could still be better work done in many instances. A few boys offered Woodwork at the Primary School Certificate Examination, and three candidates gained certificates.

22. At the Department's Handwork Exhibition held in November the Centre exhibited models of Woodwork which compared favourably with other work shown, and was generally of a high standard. Two boys who left the Centre during the year secured employment as Advanced Apprentices.

Buxton Handicraft Centre.

23. There were 115 pupils on roll, admitted from four Primary Schools of the village as follows,—

SCHOOL.	No. ON ROLL.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR YEAR.
St. Augustine's	... 23	18
Buxton Congregational	... 23	20
St. Anthony's	... 23	20
St. Anthony's	... 23	19
Buxton Congregational }	...	...
Friendship Methodist	... 23	18

At the beginning of the year the attendance was poor, but a better figure was reached later in the term. There was a fall at the end of each term, but nevertheless the average worked out at 86 per cent.

24. Apart from the inevitable closing, due to the floods, for a fortnight during January, classes were held throughout the year, the minimum time being 5 hours daily. The principal subjects taught were Woodwork and Technical Drawing according to definite schemes, but Arithmetic also received attention. Variations in the Scheme in Woodwork were made to meet the requirements of pupils who had already completed the usual scheme. In most cases the pupils worked with a fair degree of interest and neatness. The articles made included occasional tables, book cases, medicine cupboards and egg stands, most of which were purchased by the boys.

25. Other models were made for the Exhibition in November and included a window seat (3 pieces), cabinet, tea or coffee table, dwarf book case and coffee table. Nine pupils took the Woodwork paper at the Primary School Certificate Examination.

26. A satisfactory standard in discipline was maintained. A pleasant feature is the interest shown by the parents in the work of the Centre.

New Amsterdam Handicraft Centre.

27. The work at this Centre continued along the same lines as in 1933, and pupils were drawn from the Primary Schools in New Amsterdam and the surrounding districts. The following schools were in attendance,—

SCHOOL.	No. ON ROLL.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR YEAR.
New Amsterdam C. of E.	... 19	12
New Amsterdam C. of S.	... 21	16
New Amsterdam R. C.	... 19	16
New Amsterdam Con.	... 16	11
Cumberland	... 20	16

28. The schemes of work in Woodwork and Drawing were proceeded with in strict order, and great care was taken to secure proper preparation of the materials for the various models in Woodwork.

29. The pupils who have been in attendance from the beginning of the course have completed the first year's course of the scheme, and will proceed to the second year's course in January 1935. The whole of the outlined scheme has not been completed on account of frequent withdrawals and admissions of pupils. This has caused the boys of each class to be at different stages in the course. Individual instruction and attention to the work at each stage became difficult, and as a result progress was not as rapid as it was expected to be.

30. The more advanced pupils have developed an encouragingly high standard and are doing intelligent work both in Woodwork and Drawing. Some of the boys have completed the four books of the Drawing Course, and are proceeding to draw the models made both in orthographic and isometric drawing. The results of the test in Woodwork held in July were satisfactory, but the results in Drawing did not reach the standard expected. Some of the pupils, however, did creditable papers.

31. The Manager (the District Commissioner) paid 17 visits to the Centre.

32. The Department is again obliged to direct the attention of all Head Teachers to the need for maintaining as far as possible, a permanent class throughout the two years' course. The frequent changing of pupils has been a source of considerable inconvenience to the Instructors in charge, and a serious handicap to the progress of a class as a whole. The need too, for punctuality and regular attendance cannot be stressed too strongly. Wherever the general efficiency of a class has been found to be low these two factors have proved to be the cause. On the other hand where marked progress has been made, it has been due to the part played by Head Teachers in directing their attention to the requirements of the Department in respect of regular and punctual attendance.

(c) DOMESTIC SUBJECTS CENTRES FOR GIRLS ATTENDING PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

1. *Georgetown Domestic Subjects Centre.*

33. The Domestic Subjects Centre was re-opened on 7th January, 1934. The Teachers' Training Centre students continued their training in Domestic Science until the end of June, when they took the final examination in this subject. After the Easter holidays Miss Martindale, the acting Head Teacher, was appointed to act as Head Teacher of St. Stephen's Church of Scotland School, and Miss E. Yellery, Assistant teacher at the Centre, was appointed to take her place. In order to secure better and more suitably situated premises the Centre was moved during November to 53 Robb Street, which has been rented for the purpose.

34. The Scheme of Work has been revised, suitable alterations being made as a result of experience. The following schools are now sending classes:—

Schools.		Number of Pupils.
St. Thomas's	...	25
St. Barnabas'	...	20
Bedford	...	20
St. George's	...	20
Main Street	...	12
St. Mary's	...	20
Comenius	...	20
Kingston	...	20
St. Ambrose's	...	20
Christ Church	...	20

2. *New Amsterdam Domestic Subjects Centre.*

35. The work of this Centre is progressing favourably. Domestic Science is being gradually accepted by parents and pupils alike as one of the essential subjects

of the Primary school curriculum. The attendance steadily improved during the year; the enrolment and attendance figures being:—

Enrolment.	Average Attendance.
First term 113	... 62.4%
Second term 111	... 69.7%
Third term 110	... 76.3%

36. At the end of July the girls who had completed the two years' course left the Centre. Five of these took Domestic Science at the Primary School Leaving Certificate examination. A new group of pupils was admitted in September.

When the new pupils were selected, those from Standard IV were chosen, as it had been found that many girls leave school in Standard V, and do not complete the two years' course.

37. A limited supply of groceries is supplied by the Department for the teaching of Cookery; the children bringing other supplies to be cooked for their meals. Experience has shown that additional funds are required for this branch of the work if there is to be any scope for expansion. At the Parents' Day of the Congregational school the senior girls made jam, jellies, cake, buns, etc., and exhibited cassava, rice and plantain flour made by themselves.

Improvement has been shown in Needlework, and many of the girls who have left the Centre have shown a fair knowledge of dress-making. A treadle machine has been supplied by the Department, and is helping to improve the work. A number of garments were made and sent to the Exhibition held in Georgetown.

Housekeeping and Laundry work are also receiving due attention. A course in basket-making was given to the senior girls.

The co-operation with the Head Teachers of the schools continues to be successful.

(d) CARNEGIE TRADE CENTRE FOR WOMEN, GEORGETOWN.

38. The Carnegie Trade Centre for Women is now in its second year. There is little that is new to report on as the year has necessarily been one of consolidation.

39. The numbers in the School have been maintained, and there is still a long waiting list. The greatest demand seems to be for the Needlework and Dress-making Course of two years, but the numbers in this course are being limited in order to prevent an unemployment problem arising in this class of the community. It is good to report however, that three girls trained at this Centre have been taken on as junior staff.

40. The cooking classes have unfortunately suffered through changes in staff, but it is hoped that conditions in this class are now more settled and that there will be applicants coming forward to be trained as cooks to meet the constant demand for them.

41. Each department in the Centre has been busy throughout the year, often working over-time to execute the orders on hand, and the Revenue for the year ended December 31st, 1934, was approximately \$5,000.

42. A two days Exhibition held in December enabled the general public to visit the Centre and see the girls at work, and the parents to come and see the work done by their girls.

43. A small consignment of Guava Jelly was sent to a firm in Canada at the end of the year, and some Panama Hats made at the Centre have been sent as samples to the Board of Agriculture in England. It is hoped in this way to find outside markets for its produce.

44. Some attempt has been made to encourage the social life of the school; A School Committee has been formed with representatives from each class. This Committee is responsible for organising an end of the term function for the girls. Tickets are sold for this, and the money collected is spent on light refreshments—the girls catering for themselves.

45. A Savings Association has been formed in the School, and once a week

when payments are made the girls are encouraged to save—the results of this have been satisfactory.

46. Several meetings were held during the year, when lecturers kindly delivered addresses to the girls on a variety of topics. Dr. Cochrane and Miss Harrison, Superintendent of the Infant Welfare Centre, gave talks on Health, and Mrs. Bradburn one on Home Industries in Cyprus, to which she brought extremely interesting specimens of work to show to the girls. Miss Harrison, in addition to her talks, took regular weekly classes in Hygiene for two terms and we were very sorry when her time came to leave the Colony.

47. New features of the work done at the Centre have been a weekly Cooking Class for girls from the Bishop's High School, and a weekly class in Needlework and general Domestic Subjects for the students of the Teachers' Training Centre.

CHAPTER VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) EDUCATION DEPARTMENT LIBRARY.

1. The membership of the Education Department Library has continued to increase and now stands at 620 on the register. In August the Library was transferred to the Teachers' Training Centre, and amalgamated with the Students' Library there. By this amalgamation the number of books available has been considerably increased and members have been enabled to obtain the advice and assistance of the Teachers' Training Centre staff in their choice of books.

2. There are now in the Library over 250 different books on Education and Teaching, nearly 200 on English Language and Literature, over 100 each in History, Geography, Natural Science (including Health Education) and Arts and Crafts, and a Reference Section of about 50 volumes, besides a smaller number of books on Mathematics and Music, and a fairly large selection of class-books in various subjects and of Supplementary Readers. The English section includes a small selection of standard works of fiction and "modern knowledge," which should go some way towards solving the problem of providing country teachers with good general and recreational reading.

3. As in former years the Teachers' Certificate Examination held in December caused a great increase in borrowing during the latter part of the year. About 200 applications (most of them for two books each) from 64 members were dealt with from the 1st September to the 30th November. It is hoped that these members will continue to use the Library now that the examination is over, and that the 500 other members will not only make more use of the library themselves but will also encourage other teachers to join. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that the library exists for the benefit of the teachers, and that any teacher who neglects to use it is depriving himself of the readiest means of keeping abreast of new ideas in education and of fresh methods of teaching.

4. The library was closed for stock-taking from 4th April to 14th April. Members must again be reminded that books should be returned in time. Carelessness in observing this rule throws upon the librarian much extra work and often inconveniences other members who happen to be on the waiting list for books thus delayed.

5. The thanks of the Department and of members are due to Mr. D. J. Richmond of Comenius Moravian School, who, often at great personal inconvenience, has performed the duties of librarian from the establishment of the library in September, 1925, up to August of this year. The work of the library is now being undertaken by the staff of the Teachers' Training Centre.

(b) CHILDREN'S BREAKFAST CENTRE.

1. The following table shows the number of meals supplied to children in 1933

and 1934 at the two main Centres, (St. George's Church of England School and Comenius Moravian School).

Month.	... 1933.			1934.			Remarks.
	Paid for.	Free.	Total.	Paid for.	Free.	Total.	
January	2,551	412	2,963	2,406	1,073	3,479	School Holidays.
February	3,436	736	4,172	5,492	1,322	6,814	
March	4,983	1,058	6,014	6,426	1,390	7,816	
April	1,592	2,485	4,077	2,743	598	3,341	School Holidays.
May	3,471	1,145	4,616	4,902	1,459	6,361	
June	4,335	1,474	5,809	5,585	1,572	6,361	
July	4,359	1,508	5,867	5,254	1,518	6,772	School Holidays.
August	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	3,804	1,355	5,159	4,320	1,213	5,533	
October	4,895	1,546	6,441	5,424	1,452	6,876	School Holidays.
November	3,654	1,656	5,310	5,373	1,386	6,759	
December	4,917	984	4,901	4,267	1,085	5,345	
Total	40,842	14,359	55,201	52,182	14,071	66,253	

2. The return received in connection with Ketley Centre showed that 12,857 meals were distributed as compared with 9,620 meals in 1933. There were also issued 9,831 meals to adults, as against 18,586 during the previous year. These make a grand total of 88,941 meals in 1934 as compared with 83,407 in 1933, an increase of 5,534 for the year or an average increase of 503 meals per month (for 11 months).

3. The meals, as improved during 1933, were continued in 1934. The usual meal of rice and vegetables has been varied by bread, fruit, milk, butter and sugar, according to the revised diet scale. The result of these additions has been visible in the improved health and vigour of many children, and in their increased capacity to acquire knowledge.

4. The work of the Soup Kitchen for adults is still carried on in connection with the Breakfast Centre. Certain firms in Water Street and the Georgetown Child Welfare and Maternity Centre were supplied with tokens for distribution to poor persons, each of whom on presentation of the tokens at the Centre received either a meal or a few loaves, whichever was preferred.

5. The annual subvention of \$600 by the Legislative Council was supplemented by donations from the proceeds of several prize-drawings. Special thanks are due to the British Guiana Sugar Producers' Association for their handsome gift of two tons of sugar per annum. The Inspector General of Police has also been most helpful in urging the claims of the Centre on those who have organised prize-drawings. Messrs. Weiting and Richter, Ltd.; Messrs. Bookers' Amalgamated Groceries, Ltd.; and the Standard Cash Grocery have all given gifts in kind, and the Harlequin Bakery have supplied the bread at reduced rates.

6. The following is a statement of Receipts and Expenditure during 1934:—

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
To donations ...	\$ 637 99	By equipment...	\$ 64 80
„ Government grant ...	600 00	„ provisions ...	1,969 73
„ Sale of tokens ...	...	„ fuel ...	34 80
Children ...	521 82	„ wages ...	312 50
Adults ...	323 07	„ conveyance of meals—	...
„ Interest and Discount ...	36 93	Queenstown centre ...	102 60
„ Amount from Reserve Fund ...	437 02	Ketley centre ...	73 00
	<u>\$ 2,556 83</u>		<u>\$ 2,556 83</u>

7. *Visitors.*—During the year the visitors included Mrs. Bain Gray, Mrs. Kimber, Miss Douglas-Jones and several health visitors of the Child Welfare and Maternity Centre of Georgetown.

(c) INSURANCE PREMIUMS OF TEACHERS.

As a result of observations made by the Auditor, teachers whose premiums were paid by the Department by deductions from their salaries were circularised on the subject of their assigning their policies to the Director of Education. Only two teachers of the 26 whose premiums were paid agreed to this course, and it was decided to dis-

continue deductions from the salaries of those who did not agree. Up to 31st December the premiums of the two teachers who assigned their policies to the Director of Education were paid.

Balance brought forward from 1933	...	\$ 407 68	
Deductions during 1934	...	1,245 02	
Premiums paid January to December, 1934	...		\$ 1,505 58
Balance at Cr. 31.12.34.	...		147 12
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$1,652 70	\$ 1,652 70

(d) PERSONNEL ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1934.

Director of Education, and Chairman, Education Committee:—

Major the Hon. W. Bain Gray, M.A., Ph. D. (Edin.) B. Litt. (Oxon.).

MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

His Lordship the Bishop of Guiana.

The Hon. E. A. Luckhoo,

The Hon. J. Gonsalves.

Mrs. G. R. Reid, B.A.

F. B. Henderson, Esq.

Dr. T. T. Nichols, M.A., M.D., C.M.

J. W. Jackson, Esq., J.P.

} Members of the Legislative Council.

INSPECTORS.

Inspector of Schools

...L. G. Crease, M.A. (Oxon).

Second Inspector of Schools

...R. S. Ducker, M.A. (Oxon).

Assistant Inspector of Schools and

Educational District Officer

...A. A. Bannister, B.A. (Dunelm) acting for H. V. Taitt, M.A. (Dunelm)—Temporarily employed as Assistant Master, Queen's College.

TEACHERS' TRAINING CENTRE.

Superintendent

...R. S. Ducker, M.A. (Oxon).

Assistant Master

...R. C. G. Potter, acting for A. A. Bannister.

Resident Tutor

...G. H. Morrison.

Assistant Mistress

...Miss Kathleen Harris.

Instructor, Physical Training

...Warrant Officer W. F. Gunby.

Janitor

...C. Devonish.

CLERICAL STAFF.

Class I. Clerk

...W. O. Fraser.

Class II. Clerk

...W. E. Davis.

Class III. Clerks

...J. S. Talbot.

...Miss E. Mackintosh, Miss A. Rose and Miss B. Dalgleish.

Probationer

...Miss V. Choy.

Attendance Officers

...E. Bissoo (Georgetown).

...A. C. Armstrong (Georgetown).

...W. Massiah (New Amsterdam).

Messenger

...W. Holman.

APPENDIX I.

SCHOOLS RECEIVING FULL GRANTS-IN-AID.

(a.) LIST OF SCHOOLS SHOWING AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

N.B.—Denominations—"C. of E."—Church of England; "C. of S."—Church of Scotland; "R.C."—Roman Catholic; "Meth."—Methodist; "Con."—Congregational; "C.M."—Canadian Mission; "Mor."—Moravian; and "U."—Undenominational.

No.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	Denom-ination.	Number on Register.			Average Attendance.	No.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	Denom-ination.	Number on Register.			Average Attendance.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.					Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
COUNTY OF DEMERARA.						COUNTY OF DEMERARA.									
<i>Georgetown District—</i>						<i>East Bank—</i>									
1	Kingston	Meth.	195	158	353	268	63	Ruimveldt Estate	C. of E.	210	194	404	278		
2	Christ Church	C. of E.	310	230	540	413	64	Houston	Meth.	109	80	189	127		
3	St. Thomas's	C. of S.	32	22	54	45	65	Agricola	Meth.	168	137	305	216		
4	Main Street	R.C.	334	361	695	560	66	Agricola	C. of E.	132	108	240	164		
5	Ursuline Convent	R.C.	427	427	854	352	67	Providence	C. of E.	270	125	395	230		
6	St. Ambrose's	C. of E.	112	124	236	175	68	Peter's Hall (Branch)	C. of E.	47	60	107	73		
7	St. George's	C. of E.	237	216	453	319	69	Moocha	Meth.	24	33	57	41		
8	Bedford	Meth.	193	189	382	276	70	Grove	C. of E.	216	134	350	246		
9	St. Leonard's (Junior School)	C. of E.	95	102	197	141	71	Grove (Branch)	C. of E.	76	64	140	83		
10	St. Andrew's (Junior School)	C. of S.	97	95	192	169	Total					1,252	935	2,187	1,448
11	St. Mary's	R.C.	372	328	700	571	<i>West Bank—</i>								
12	Smith Church	Con.	194	196	390	324	72	Vreed-en-Hoop	C. of E.	180	174	354	242		
13	Freeburg	C. of E.	267	270	537	388	73	Malgré Tout	R.C.	114	108	222	179		
14	St. Philip's	C. of E.	332	326	658	523	74	Goed Fortuin	C. of E.	101	68	169	113		
15	Werk-en-Rust	Meth.	281	247	528	371	75	Bethel, Vauxhall	Con.	88	94	182	124		
16	St. Stephen's	C. of S.	340	230	570	491	76	Noitgedacht	C.M.	130	90	220	148		
17	Government School	U.	345	350	695	591	77	Mindenburg	C. of E.	95	64	159	110		
18	Charlestown	R.C.	306	360	666	523	78	Nismes	Meth.	68	64	132	87		
19	St. Barnabas	C. of E.	180	155	335	221	79	La Retraite	C. of S.	115	85	200	135		
20	Bourda (Junior School)	R.C.	215	163	378	314	80	Wales	C.M.	76	86	161	83		
21	Queenstown	R.C.	217	154	371	272	81	Potosi	Con.	18	13	31	20		
22	Comentus	Mor.	394	340	734	646	Total					984	846	1,830	1,241
23	St. Sidwell's (Junior School)	C. of E.	65	45	110	77	<i>Upper River—</i>								
24	Lodge	Con.	73	50	123	96	82	Dalgin	C. of E.	22	17	39	16		
25	Wortmanville	R.C.	180	202	382	245	83	Uitkomst	C.M.	41	17	58	33		
Total			5,367	5,390	10,757	8,271	84	Christiansburg	C. of S.	120	99	219	165		
<i>East Coast, Demerara— (Excluding Buxton).</i>						Total						183	133	316	219
26	St. James-the-Less	C. of E.	229	218	447	308	<i>West Coast, Demerara—</i>								
27	Kitty	Meth.	170	163	333	203	85	Windsor Forest (Branch)	C. of E.	142	101	243	165		
28	Graham's Hall	Mor.	84	54	138	78	86	Blankenburg	C. of E.	167	120	287	210		
29	Ogle	C.M.	80	78	158	115	87	Blankenburg	Con.	207	161	368	257		
30	St. Paul's, Plaisance	C. of E.	119	124	243	185	88	Anna Catherina	C. of E.	114	59	173	146		
31	Plaisance	Meth.	180	147	327	235	89	Anna Catherina (Junior School)	C. of S.	146	77	223	130		
32	St. John's, Plaisance	R.C.	143	89	232	191	90	Stewartville	Con.	269	173	442	275		
33	Better Hope	C.M.	176	115	291	191	91	Uitvlugt	C. of S.	179	98	277	161		
34	Beterverwagting	Con.	181	148	329	262	92	De Willem	C. of E.	222	142	364	234		
35	Beterverwagting	C. of E.	159	154	313	250	93	Philadelphia (East Bank, Essequibo)	C. of S.	175	140	315	202		
36	LaB. Intention (Branch)	C. of E.	48	24	72	57	94	Parika	C. of E.	38	41	79	52		
37	St. Peter's, Beterwagting	R.C.	181	132	313	221	95	Hyde Park	Con.	40	43	83	60		
38	Lusignan	C. of E.	153	70	223	148	Total					1,699	1,155	2,854	1,922
39	Nonpareil	C. of E.	179	95	274	118	COUNTY OF BERBICES.								
40	St. Mark's, Enmore	C. of E.	135	101	236	156	<i>New Amsterdam—</i>								
41	Enmore Estate	C. of E.	236	158	392	222	96	New Amsterdam	C. of E.	281	353	634	438		
42	Golden Grove	Meth.	306	270	576	399	97	New Amsterdam	C. of S.	144	164	308	205		
43	St. Andrew's, Cove and John	C. of E.	243	210	453	325	98	New Amsterdam Boys'	R.C.	314	9	323	242		
44	Victoria	R.C.	208	209	417	314	99	New Amsterdam Girls'	R.C.	157	137	294	195		
45	Hope Estate	C. of E.	34	33	67	43	Total					896	907	1,803	1,236
46	Ann's Grove	Meth.	29	175	404	269	<i>Canje—</i>								
47	Ann's Grove	R.C.	85	84	169	109	101	Cumberland	Meth.	258	221	479	327		
48	Mahaica (Jun. School)	Meth.	33	25	58	43	102	St. Patrick's, Rose Hall	C. of E.	307	235	542	363		
49	Mahaica	C. of S.	94	94	188	148	103	New Forest	C. of E.	4	38	88	70		
50	Helena	C.M.	102	80	182	114	104	Sandvoort	C. of E.	65	56	121	81		
51	De Hoop	C.M.	79	84	163	127	Total					678	550	1,228	841
52	Supply	Meth.	150	109	259	136	<i>Buxton—</i>								
53	Cane Grove	C. of E.	196	118	314	192	59	Buxton	Con.	179	163	342	270		
54	Stanleyville	Meth.	120	83	203	138	60	Friendship	Meth.	153	132	285	220		
55	Belmont	C. of S.	69	49	108	65	61	St. Augustine's	C. of E.	135	141	276	188		
56	Mahaicony	C. of S.	124	97	221	130	62	St. Anthony's, Friendship	R.C.	240	180	420	314		
57	Mahaicony	Meth.	100	90	190	110	Total					707	616	1,323	992
58	Catherineville	Meth.	54	53	107	62	<i>Canje—</i>								
Total						4,669	3,731	8,400	5,664	Total					

APPENDIX I.—(Contd.)

SCHOOLS RECEIVING FULL GRANTS-IN-AID.—(CONTD.)

(a) LIST OF SCHOOLS SHOWING AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

No.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	Denom-ination.	Number on Register.			Average Atten-dance.	No.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	Denom-ination.	Number on Register.			Average Atten-dance.
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
COUNTY OF BERBICE— (Contd.)						COUNTY OF ESKQUIBO—							
East and Corentyne Coast—						Leguan & Wakenaam—							
105	Bohemia	C.M.	91	48	139	81	140	St. Peter's, Enterprise..	C. of E.	67	67	134	93
106	St. Columba's, No. 1	C. of S.	112	97	209	160	141	S. Barnabas', Louisiana	C. of E.	27	33	60	40
107	Fyrish	Con.	149	130	279	168	142	St. Stephen's, Richmond Hill	C. of E.	85	65	150	103
108	Albion	C.M.	408	147	555	326	143	Mackay Memorial (Junior School)	C.M.	89	75	164	107
109	Rose Hall	C. of S.	251	166	417	276	144	Sans Souci	Meth.	68	66	134	104
110	Port Mourant	R.C.	300	218	518	374	145	Fredericksburg	C. of S.	83	65	153	114
111	St. Joseph's, Port Mourant	C. of E.	337	165	502	298	146	Zeelandia	C. of E.	47	42	89	75
112	Auchlyne	C. of S.	262	134	396	252	Total						636
113	Manchester	C. of S.	152	120	272	182	Essequibo River—						
114	St. Mark's, Alness	C. of E.	94	71	165	106	147	Great Troolis Island	C. of S.	25	19	44	38
115	Kildonan	C. of S.	185	102	287	218	148	Bartica	C. of E.	177	154	331	225
116	Wellington Park (Junior Sch ol)	C. of S.	51	35	86	60	Total						263
117	Eversham	C. of S.	167	123	290	184	North & South Coasts—						
118	Leeds	C. of E.	131	92	223	171	149	Good Hope	C. of S.	47	50	97	84
119	No. 59 (Branch)	C. of E.	41	19	60	32	150	Aurora	C. of S.	109	77	186	123
120	New Market	C. of E.	224	113	337	194	151	Huis't Dieren	C. of S.	84	82	166	122
121	Massiah	C.M.	185	197	382	241	152	Riverstown (Junior School)	C. of E.	28	23	51	29
122	Skeldon	C. of E.	344	236	580	384	153	St. John's, Suddie	C. of E.	93	109	202	141
123	Orealla	C. of E.	51	40	91	70	154	Johanna Cecilia	Meth.	113	103	216	141
Total			3,535	2,183	5,718	3,720	155	Abram Zuil	Meth.	43	49	92	57
East Bank, Berbice—						156	Queenstown	Meth.	84	72	156	113	
124	Providence	Con.	104	106	210	153	157	St. Bartholomew's, Queenstown	C. of E.	81	81	162	126
125	Edinburgh	C. of S.	68	79	147	110	158	St. Saviour's, Taymouth Manor (Junior School)	C. of E.	45	32	77	53
126	Friends	C. of S.	101	76	177	131	159	Bush Lot	Meth.	119	79	198	142
127	Mara	C. of S.	81	32	119	88	160	Bush Lot, Junior (Govt)	U.	16	7	23	17
Total			354	299	653	482	161	Holy Trinity	C. of E.	173	145	318	237
West Bank, Berbice—						162	St. Agnes's, Danielstown	C. of E.	193	145	343	258	
128	Government School, Rosignol	U.	165	121	286	182	163	St. Lawrence's, Hamp-ton Court	C. of E.	147	78	225	132
129	Blairmont Estate (Jun. School)	U.	120	59	179	130	164	St. Barnabas', Dartm'th	C. of E.	106	99	205	143
130	Ithaca	Con.	82	67	149	104	Total						1,968
Total			367	247	614	416	Pomeroon—						
Upper River—						165	St. Francis'	R.C.	48	36	84	55	
131	Calouni	Cor.	15	17	32	22	166	Jacklow	C. of E.	42	41	83	62
Total			15	17	32	22	167	Tapacooma	C. of E.	29	21	50	42
West Coast—						168	Cabaoburi	C. of E.	55	42	97	64	
132	No. 5	Con.	77	87	164	115	169	Marlborough	R.C.	55	49	104	59
133	Government School No. 8 and No. 9	U.	149	124	273	182	170	Hackney	C. of E.	54	40	94	60
134	St. Nicolas's, Bath	C. of E.	191	73	264	180	171	Liberty	Meth.	44	31	75	44
135	St. Michael's, Hopetown	C. of E.	129	101	230	155	172	Wakapoa	C. of E.	26	27	53	46
136	Hopetown	Con.	131	121	252	195	173	St. John's	R.C.	24	31	55	35
137	St. Gabriel's, No. 28	C. of E.	164	148	312	207	Total						467
138	St. Jude's, Lichfield	C. of E.	222	176	393	221	North West District—						
139	St. Alban's, Belladrum	C. of E.	222	184	406	269	174	Waramuri, Moruca River	C. of E.	45	52	97	56
Total			1,285	1,014	2,299	1,524	175	Santa Rosa, Moruca River	R.C.	102	81	183	128
Grand Total						24,815	20,416	45,231	31,681				

APPENDIX I.—(Contd.)

(b) PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS.

DISTRICT.	No. of Schools.	Number on Register.			Average Attendance.	Percentage of total number of pupils on register.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
COUNTY OF DEMERARA—						
Georgetown ...	25	5,367	5,390	10,757	8,271	76.9
East Coast (excluding Buxton) ...	33	4,669	3,731	8,400	5,664	67.4
Buxton ...	4	707	616	1,323	992	75.0
East Bank ...	9	1,252	935	2,187	1,448	66.2
West Bank ...	10	984	846	1,830	1,241	67.8
Demerara River ...	3	183	133	316	219	69.3
West Coast ...	11	1,699	1,155	2,854	1,922	67.3
Total ...	95	14,861	12,806	27,667	19,767	71.4
COUNTY OF BERBICE—						
New Amsterdam ...	5	896	907	1,803	1,236	68.5
Canje ...	4	678	550	1,228	841	68.5
East and Corentyne Coast ...	19	3,535	2,183	5,718	3,720	65.1
East Bank ...	4	354	299	653	482	73.8
West Bank ...	3	367	247	614	416	67.7
Berbice River ...	1	15	17	32	22	68.7
West Coast ...	8	1,285	1,014	2,299	1,524	66.2
Total ...	44	7,130	5,217	12,347	8,241	66.7
COUNTY OF ESSEQUIBO—						
Leguan and Wakenaam ...	7	471	413	884	636	71.9
Essequibo River ...	2	202	173	375	263	70.1
North and South Coast ...	16	1,486	1,231	2,717	1,968	72.4
Pomeroon ...	9	377	318	695	467	67.2
North West District ...	5	288	258	546	349	63.9
Total ...	39	2,824	2,393	5,217	3,683	70.6
Grand Total	178	24,815	20,416	45,231	31,681	70.0

(c) DENOMINATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS.

DISTRICT.	No. of Schools.	Number on Register.			Daily Average Attendance.	Percentage of total number of pupils on register.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
Church of England ...	71	9,905	7,814	17,719	12,106	67.7
Church of Scotland ...	27	3,498	2,563	5,971	4,178	70.0
Roman Catholic ...	22	3,546	3,555	7,101	5,348	75.3
Methodist ...	24	3,262	2,776	6,038	4,129	68.3
Congregational ...	16	1,964	1,706	3,670	2,670	72.7
Canadian Mission ...	11	1,466	947	2,403	1,524	63.4
Moravian ...	2	478	394	872	624	71.5
Undenominational ...	5	796	661	1,457	1,102	75.6
Total ...	178	24,815	20,416	45,231	31,681	70.0

APPENDIX I.—(Contd.)

(d) CLASSIFICATION AND AGE OF PUPILS ENROLLED.

	DIVISIONS.								TOTALS.		
	PREPARATORY.		LOWER.		MIDDLE.		UPPER.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Between 5 and 6 years—											
East Indians ...	704	546	...	...	...	...	...	...	704	546	1,250
Aboriginals ...	32	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	29	61
Others ...	916	905	1	3	...	...	...	...	917	908	1,825
Between 6 and 8 years—											
East Indians ...	2,151	1,528	374	224	11	5	...	...	2,536	1,757	4,293
Aboriginals ...	69	63	12	8	...	...	...	...	71	73	144
Others ...	2,627	2,426	699	734	23	37	...	...	3,349	3,197	6,546
Between 8 and 10 years—											
East Indians ...	981	1,130	1,185	796	198	100	5	4	2,369	2,030	4,399
Aboriginal ...	64	33	55	39	6	5	...	...	125	77	202
Others ...	791	604	2,183	2,061	516	618	13	5	3,503	3,288	6,791
Between 10 and 12 years—											
East Indians ...	118	82	955	483	781	430	79	37	1,933	1,032	2,965
Aboriginals ...	19	20	56	36	22	23	...	...	97	81	178
Others ...	84	62	1,251	1,082	1,555	1,619	244	326	3,134	3,089	6,223
Between 12 and 14 years—											
East Indians ...	17	3	178	81	740	275	412	141	1,347	500	1,847
Aboriginals ...	6	6	21	28	25	23	3	7	55	61	116
Others ...	18	5	305	212	1,389	1,148	1,144	1,169	2,856	2,584	5,390
Between 14 and 16 years—											
East Indians ...	...	...	13	4	123	27	270	49	406	80	486
Aboriginals ...	1	...	8	2	18	10	5	6	32	18	50
Others ...	3	1	43	14	325	212	978	886	1,349	1,113	2,467
Total East Indians ...	3,971	3,239	2,705	1,588	1,853	837	766	231	9,295	5,945	15,240
Total Aboriginals ...	181	151	152	113	71	63	8	15	412	342	754
Total Others ...	4,439	4,003	4,482	4,106	3,808	3,634	2,379	2,386	15,108	14,129	29,237
Grand Total ...	8,591	7,443	7,339	5,807	5,732	4,534	3,153	2,632	24,815	20,416	45,231

(e) NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND PUPIL TEACHERS EMPLOYED.

DISTRICT.	No. of Schools.	Certificated Teachers.				Uncertificated Teachers.				Pupil Teachers.				Total.				Grand Total.		
		East Indians.		Others.		East Indians.		Others.		East Indians.		Others.		East Indians.		Others.		Males.	Females.	Males & Females.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
COUNTY OF DEMERARA—																				
Georgetown ...	25	3	...	39	74	...	...	17	71	...	...	14	18	3	...	72	161	75	161	236
East Coast (excluding Buxton) ...	33	2	...	43	41	4	1	27	60	2	...	12	3	9	...	82	104	91	104	195
Buxton ...	4	...	...	6	11	1	...	3	9	...	...	1	...	1	...	10	20	11	20	31
East Bank ...	9	1	...	6	14	...	1	6	14	...	...	3	1	1	...	15	29	16	30	46
West Bank ...	10	2	...	9	5	1	...	6	18	...	...	4	...	2	...	19	23	21	23	44
Upper River ...	3	1	...	3	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	3	4	5	4	9	
West Coast ...	11	...	...	17	7	...	...	11	21	...	...	2	...	...	30	28	30	28	58	
Total ...	95	9	...	123	153	7	2	69	196	2	...	36	22	18	1	231	369	249	370	619
COUNTY OF BERBICE—																				
New Amsterdam ...	5	1	...	8	7	1	1	4	12	...	1	2	8	2	2	14	27	16	29	45
Canje ...	4	...	...	8	2	...	...	4	5	...	...	2	3	...	14	10	14	10	24	
East and Corentyne Coasts ...	19	12	...	21	7	5	...	16	24	2	...	3	...	19	...	40	31	69	31	90
East Bank ...	4	...	...	4	2	...	...	2	8	...	...	3	...	...	9	10	9	10	19	
West Bank ...	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	7	5	7	5	12	
Upper River ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	
West Coast ...	8	...	...	14	3	...	...	8	19	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	22	22	44	
Total ...	44	13	...	58	24	6	1	38	71	2	1	11	11	21	2	107	106	123	108	236
COUNTY OF ESSEQUEBO—																				
Leguan & Wakenam ...	7	...	...	7	3	1	...	2	9	...	...	1	...	1	...	10	12	11	12	23
River and other Islands ...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	6	
North & South Coasts ...	16	1	...	15	7	2	...	6	30	3	...	1	4	6	...	24	41	30	41	71
Pomeroon & North West District ...	14	...	...	6	8	...	...	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	8	22	8	22	30	
Total ...	39	1	...	34	18	3	...	9	56	3	...	2	4	7	...	45	78	62	78	130
Grand Total ...	178	23	...	215	195	16	5	116	323	7	1	49	37	46	3	383	553	429	556	985

APPENDIX I.—(Contd.)

SUMMARY.

DISTRICT.	Nc. of Schools.	Certificated Teachers.		Uncertificated Teachers.		Pupil Teachers.		Total.		Grand Total.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
County of Demerara ...	95	132	153	76	198	38	22	249	370	619
County of Berbice ...	44	71	24	44	72	13	12	128	108	236
County of Essequibo ...	39	35	18	12	56	5	4	52	78	130
Total ...	178	238	195	132	326	56	38	429	556	985
Certificated Teachers		...		...		...		433		
Uncertificated Teachers		...		...		...		458		
Pupil Teachers		...		...		...		94		
Total		...		...		...		985		

APPENDIX II.

(a) SCHOOLS IN REMOTE OR SPARSELY POPULATED AREAS RECEIVING GRANTS UNDER REGULATION 80, OR FROM ABORIGINAL INDIAN FUND.

SCHOOLS UNDER REGULATION 80.

No.	Schools.	Denomination.	Number on Register			Average Attendance.
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
COUNTY OF DEMERARA.						
<i>East Coast—</i>						
1	Unity	C.M.	66	35	101	68
2	Novar	C.M.	86	77	163	95
3	Wash Clothes	C.M.	52	41	93	43
	Total		204	153	357	206
<i>Mahaica Creek—</i>						
4	Bishoo	C.M.	45	19	64	38
5	St. Cuthbert's	C. of E.	14	12	26	20
	Total		59	31	90	58
<i>West Bank—</i>						
6	Canal II.	C.M.	68	27	95	61
	Total		68	27	95	61
<i>East Bank—</i>						
7	Supply	C. of E.	11	6	17	9
	Total		11	6	17	9
<i>Demerara River—</i>						
8	La Harmonie	Con.	9	6	15	11
9	Soesdyke	C. of E.	22	21	43	23
10	Hyde Park	C. of E.	25	16	41	20
11	Santa	C. of E.	32	23	55	28
12	Princess Caroline	C.M.	24	16	40	22
13	Susannah's Rust	C.M.	16	6	22	19
14	Akyra	C. of S.	12	17	29	18
15	Muritaro	C. of E.	14	21	35	27
16	Mallali	C. of E.	32	24	56	29
17	Low Wood	Con.	28	13	41	35
	Total		214	163	377	232
<i>West Coast—</i>						
18	Hague	C.M.	28	8	36	16
19	Blake (East Bank Essequibo)	C. of S.	19	19	38	33
	Total		47	27	74	49
COUNTY OF BERBICE.						
<i>Corentyne Coast—</i>						
20	Crabwood Creek	C.M.	53	40	93	56
	Total		53	40	93	56

APPENDIX II.—(Contd.)

(a) LIST OF SCHOOLS, SHOWING AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.—(CONTD.)

No.	Schools.	Denomination.	Number on Register			Average Attendance.
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
COUNTY OF BERBICE.—(CONTD.)						
21	<i>Canje Creek—</i> Baracara	C. of S.	37	36	73	31
	Total		37	36	73	31
22	<i>East Bank—</i> Light Town	C. of S.	14	8	22	21
	Total		14	8	22	21
23	<i>Berbice River—</i> Fearn	L.	5	10	15	13
24	Sand Hills	C. of S.	29	14	43	30
25	Hollandia	C. of S.	24	11	35	21
26	St. Lust	L.	15	9	24	19
27	Maria Henrietta	E.	15	20	35	20
28	Coomacka	C. of E.	24	11	35	21
29	Ituni	U.	23	18	41	25
	Total		135	93	228	149
30	<i>West Coast—</i> Bush Lot	C.M.	100	65	165	90
	Total		100	65	165	90
COUNTY OF ESSEQUIBO.						
31	<i>Leguan and Wakenaam—</i> Maryville	C.M.	60	41	101	81
32	Endeavour	C.M.	54	33	87	45
33	Success	C.M.	43	34	77	50
34	Maria's Pleasure	C.M.	37	26	63	32
35	Ridge	C.M.	21	22	43	33
	Total		215	156	371	241
36	<i>Essequibo River and Islands—</i> Hamburg	C.M.	43	13	56	40
37	Fort Island	Con.	17	13	30	22
38	Oaria Caria	Con.	12	18	30	21
39	Saxacalli	C. of S.	9	5	14	9
	Total		81	49	130	92
40	<i>Mazaruni River—</i> St. Edward's	C. of E.	14	7	21	19
41	Baracara	Con.	13	8	21	16
	Total		27	15	42	35
42	<i>Potaro River—</i> St. Paul's, Tumatumari	C. of E.	11	6	17	11
	Total		11	6	17	11
43	<i>Rupununi District—</i> St. Ignatius	R.C.	...	...	...	...
44	Eupukari	C. of E.	46	17	63	41
	Total		46	17	63	41
45	<i>Pomeroon—</i> St. Louis, Siriki	R.C.	33	33	66	38
46	St. Ignatius, Martindale	R.C.	32	19	51	29
	Total		65	52	117	67
47	<i>North West Districts—</i> St. Agatha's, Waini	C. of E.	12	11	23	21
48	The Immaculate Conception	R.C.	29	26	55	27
49	St. Anselm's, Barima	C. of E.	17	10	27	13
50	St. Cecelia, Upper Barima	R.C.	10	17	27	14
51	Epiphany, Koriabo	C. of E.	12	11	23	14
52	St. Teresa-Gonzaga, Akawabi Creek	R.C.	10	15	25	21
53	St. Dominic's, Aruka... ..	R.C.	20	9	29	13
	Total		110	99	209	123
			1,497	1,043	2,540	1,572
SCHOOLS MAINTAINED FROM ABORIGINAL INDIAN FUND.						
54	Francis Creek (Mahaicony Creek, Demerara)	U.	12	15	27	25
55	Itebibisi Lake (Itebibisi Lake, Essequibo)	U.	8	5	13	12
	Total		20	20	40	37
	GRAND TOTAL		1,517	1,063	2,580	1,609

* School closed temporarily.

APPENDIX II.—(Contd.)

(b) PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS.

DISTRICT.	No. of Schools.	Number on Register.			Average Attendance.	Percentage of total number of pupils on register.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
COUNTY OF DEMERARA—						
East Coast ...	3	204	153	357	206	57.6
Mahaica ...	2	59	31	90	58	64.4
East Bank ...	1	11	6	17	9	52.8
West Bank ...	1	68	27	95	61	64.2
Demerara River ...	10	214	163	377	232	61.5
West Coast ...	2	47	27	74	49	66.2
Total ...	19	603	407	1,010	615	60.9
COUNTY OF BERBICE—						
Corentyne Coast ...	1	53	40	93	56	60.2
Canje Creek ...	1	37	36	73	31	42.4
East Bank ...	1	14	8	22	21	95.5
Berbice River ...	7	135	93	228	149	65.3
West Coast ...	1	100	65	165	90	54.5
Total ...	11	339	243	581	347	59.7
COUNTY OF ESSEQUIBO—						
Leguan and Wakenaam ...	5	215	156	371	241	64.9
Essequibo River and Islands ...	4	81	49	130	92	70.8
Mazaruni River ...	2	27	15	42	35	83.3
Potaro River ...	1	11	6	17	11	64.7
Rupununi River ...	2	46	17	63	41	65.0*
Pomeroon ...	2	65	52	117	67	57.2
North West District ...	7	110	99	209	123	58.8
Total ...	23	555	394	949	610	64.2
Total, Reg. 80 Schools...	53	1,497	1,043	2,540	1,572	61.9
SCHOOLS MAINTAINED FROM ABORIGINAL INDIAN FUND.						
DEMERARA—						
Mahaica Creek ...	1	12	15	27	25	92.6
ESSEQUIBO—						
North Coast ...	1	8	5	13	12	92.3
Total ...	2	20	20	40	37	92.5
Grand Total	55	1,517	1,063	2,580	1,609	62.3

* Statistics from 1 School in the district are not available.

(c) DENOMINATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS.

DENOMINATION OF SCHOOL.	No. of Schools.	Number on Register.			Average Attendance.	Percentage of total number of pupils on register.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
Church of England ...	15	315	210	525	326	62.1
Church of Scotland ...	6	115	96	211	133	63.0
Roman Catholic ...	*7	134	119	253	142	56.1
Congregational ...	5	79	58	137	105	76.6
Canadian Mission ...	16	796	503	1,299	789	60.7
Lutheran ...	4	53	57	115	77	66.9
Undenominational ...	2	29	20	40	37	92.5
Total ...	55	1,517	1,063	2,580	1,609	62.3

* Statistics from 1 R. C. School (St. Ignatius Rupununi) not included as School closed temporarily.

APPENDIX II.—(Contd.)

(d) CLASSIFICATION AND AGE OF PUPILS ENROLLED IN SCHOOLS (APPENDIX II. (A).)

	DIVISIONS.								TOTALS.		
	PREPARATORY.		LOWER.		MIDDLE.		UPPER.		Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.			
Between 5 and 6 years—											
East Indians	96	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	90	186
Aboriginals	30	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	14	44
Others	38	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	39	77
Between 6 and 8 years—											
East Indians	186	142	29	11	...	...	...	...	215	153	368
Aboriginals	35	43	6	4	...	...	...	...	41	47	88
Others	106	94	12	15	1	...	...	...	119	109	228
Between 8 and 10 years—											
East Indians	95	71	64	53	12	7	...	...	171	131	302
Aboriginals	23	28	31	23	1	...	...	...	55	51	106
Others	36	40	74	53	11	8	...	...	121	101	222
Between 10 and 12 years—											
East Indians	15	6	90	44	46	19	4	...	155	69	224
Aboriginals	28	13	29	14	8	7	...	...	65	34	99
Others	17	10	84	49	33	33	...	...	134	92	226
Between 12 and 14 years—											
East Indians	4	2	20	6	54	18	22	10	100	36	136
Aboriginals	11	3	14	13	10	7	3	1	38	24	62
Others	2	1	26	17	38	35	12	3	78	56	134
Between 14 and 16 years—											
East Indians	...	...	1	...	9	...	16	...	26	...	26
Aboriginals	...	1	2	2	3	2	...	...	6	4	10
Others	...	...	5	1	15	7	9	5	29	13	42
Total, East Indians	356	311	204	114	121	44	42	10	763	479	1,242
Total, Aboriginals	128	101	82	56	22	16	3	1	235	174	409
Total, Others	199	184	201	135	98	83	21	8	519	410	929
Totals	723	596	487	305	241	143	66	19	1,517	1,063	2,580

APPENDIX II.—(Contd.)

(c) NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND PUPIL TEACHERS EMPLOYED. (REG. 80 SCHOOLS).

DISTRICT.	No. of Schools.	Certificated Teachers.		Uncertificated Teachers.		Pupil Teachers.		Total.		GRAND TOTAL.								
		East Indians.		Others.		East Indians.		Others.		Males and Females.								
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.							
COUNTY OF DEMERARA—																		
East Coast ...	5			7		1	4			7	1	4	3	4	13			
West Bank ...	1														2			
East Bank ...	1						1					1		1	1			
Upper River ...	10	1		1		4	7			5	7	7	7	14	14			
West Coast ...	2			1		1	1			1	1	2	2	1	3			
Total ...	19	1		1		11	6	13		12	7	13	19	13	32			
COUNTY OF BERBICE—																		
Corentyne Coast ...	1					1		1		1		1	1	1	2			
Canje Creek ...	1						1	1				1	1	1	2			
East Bank ...	1						1					1	1	1	1			
Upper River ...	7			1		6	5			7	5	7	5	12	12			
West Coast ...	1			1		1	1			1	2	1	2	3	3			
Total ...	11			1	1	1		9	8	1	10	9	11	9	20			
COUNTY OF ESSEQUEBO—																		
Leguan and Wakenam ...	5	1				6	1	1	4			7	1	4	8	13		
River and other Islands ...	9	1		1				5	2			1	7	2	8	10		
Pomeroon and North West Districts ...	9							4	8			4	8	4	8	12		
Special Aboriginal Indian Schools ...	2							1	5			1	5	1	6	6		
Total ...	25	2		1		6	1	12	19			8	1	13	19	21	20	41
GRAND TOTAL ...	55	3		3	1	13	1	27	40			21	1	30	41	51	42	93

SUMMARY.

DISTRICT.	No. of Schools.	Certificated Teachers.		Uncertificated Teachers.		Pupil Teachers.		Total.		Grand Total.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.	
County of Demerara ...	19	2		17	13			19	13	32	
County of Berbice ...	11		1	10	8			11	9	20	
County of Essequibo ...	25	3		18	20			21	20	41	
Total ...	55	6	1	45	41			51	42	93	

Certificated Teachers ...	7
Uncertificated Teachers ...	86
Total ...	93

APPENDIX III.

LIST OF SCHOOLS RECEIVING GRANTS FOR THE TEACHING OF EAST INDIAN LANGUAGES.

(a) FULLY AIDED SCHOOLS.

School.	Enrolment. All races.			Enrolment. East Indians.			Average Attendance. East Indians.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
CHURCH OF ENGLAND—									
St. James-the-Less ...	229	218	247	101	85	186	65	53	118
Lusignan ...	153	70	223	112	39	151	80	25	105
St. Augustine's ...	135	141	276	14	10	24	9	7	16
Nonpareil ...	179	95	274	145	51	196	72	18	90
St. Mark's ...	135	101	236	65	35	100	36	19	55
Enmore ...	236	156	392	160	90	250	81	43	124
St. Andrew's ...	243	210	453	34	23	57	20	14	34
Ruimveldt ...	210	194	404	99	70	169	65	45	110
Agricola ...	132	108	240	57	41	98	34	23	57
Providenos ...	270	125	395	197	55	252	112	32	144
Grove and Branch ...	292	198	490	188	90	278	130	55	185
Vreed-en-Hoop ...	180	174	354	110	78	188	72	61	123
Mindenburg ...	95	64	159	38	18	49	18	9	27
Windsor Forest (Branch of Blankenburg) ...	142	101	253	116	80	196	78	51	129
Anna Catherina ...	114	59	173	96	38	134	66	26	92
De Willem ...	222	142	364	122	48	170	67	24	91
New Amsterdam ...	231	353	634	41	42	83	23	25	48
St. Joseph's ...	337	165	502	327	161	488	180	87	267
S. Agnes's ...	198	145	343	100	56	156	75	41	116
St. Laurence's ...	147	78	225	117	44	161	89	30	119
St. Barnabas', Dartmouth ...	106	99	205	40	24	64	28	16	44
Holy Trinity ...	173	145	318	85	57	142	57	34	91
CHURCH OF SCOTLAND—									
Uitvlugt ...	179	98	277	43	10	53	66	16	82
Rose Hall ...	251	166	417	182	81	263	107	49	156
Anchlyne ...	262	134	396	240	106	346	147	61	208
Kildonan ...	185	102	287	81	25	107	54	18	72
Huis t'Dieren ...	84	82	166	67	56	123	43	36	79
METHODIST—									
Johanna Cecilia ...	113	103	216	66	40	106	42	25	67
Bush Lot ...	119	79	198	58	20	78	40	14	54
CONGREGATIONAL—									
Betervervagting ...	181	148	329	59	40	99	33	22	55
CANADIAN MISSION—									
Helena ...	102	80	182	72	50	122	44	28	72
De Hoop ...	79	84	163	62	70	132	47	56	103
Ogle ...	80	78	158	79	69	143	55	46	101
Better Hope ...	176	115	291	155	84	239	93	48	141
Bohemia ...	91	48	139	76	29	105	43	18	61
Albion ...	408	147	555	379	123	505	224	70	294
Massiah ...	155	127	312	168	95	263	110	62	172
Mackay Memorial ...	89	75	164	59	48	107	37	30	67
(b) SCHOOLS RECEIVING GRANTS UNDER REGULATION 80.									
CANADIAN MISSION—									
Unity ...	66	35	101	55	27	82	37	18	55
Novar ...	86	77	163	64	62	126	36	36	72
Biaboo ...	45	19	64	45	17	62	28	8	36
Canal II. ...	68	27	95	60	25	85	39	14	53
Urabwood Creek ...	53	40	93	47	36	83	28	20	48
Bush Lot ...	100	65	165	100	56	156	46	31	77
Maryville ...	60	41	101	56	40	96	38	26	64
Endeavour ...	54	33	87	44	27	71	28	12	35
Success ...	43	34	77	41	31	72	23	21	49
Maria's Pleasure ...	37	26	63	37	26	63	16	12	28
Hamburg ...	43	13	56	41	11	52	29	7	36
(c) SCHOOLS NOT OTHERWISE ON THE AIDED LIST.									
No. 56,	Canadian Mission.								
No. 48,	"								
Zeelandia,	"								
Golden Fleeca,	"								
Hindu Religious Society,	Alboustown.								

APPENDIX IV.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

(a) CASES PREFERRED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT AND HEARD IN THE MAGISTRATES' COURTS DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR 1933-1934.

DISTRICTS.	No. of visits to parents.	No. of cautions issued.	COMPLAINTS.				DECISIONS.				Total.	Money value of fines.
			No. of complaints preferred.	Defendants not found; and cases pending.	Total complaints heard.	Orders obtained for first offences.	Reprimands.	No. of fines.	Withdrawals.	Dismissals.		
County of Demerara	717	466	202	14	188	169	...	...	19	...	188	...
Georgetown	208	246	27	13	14	13	...	...	1	...	14	...
County of Essequibo	183	242	167	9	148	142	...	...	6	...	148	...
County of Berbice	1,297	985	299	13	231	169	64	11	37	...	231	16 00
Total	2,405	1,939	685	54	631	493	64	11	63	...	631	16 00

(b) EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN ON SUGAR ESTATES.

Total number of Estates reported to be employing children under 12 years.	Age of youngest child reported to be employed.	Months in which employed.	Usual working hours.	Distance from children's houses to places of work.			Remarks.
				Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	
18	6 years and two months.	April, May, September and October,	6 a.m. to 5 p.m.	4 miles.	½ mile.	2½ miles.	Visits have been made to these Estates in order to investigate reports of child labour. The Department has also communicated with the Managers concerned.

APPENDIX V.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

(a) NUMBER AND AGES OF PUPILS ENROLLED.

Age.	Class or Form.												Total.			
	Prep.		I.		II.		III.		IV.		V.		VI.		B.	G.
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.		
Under 12	21	123	59	49	27	57	8	47	7	23	...	...	115	299		
12 to 13	6	3	22	7	35	5	33	16	7	54	7	19	4	103	108	
13 to 14	3	...	7	...	31	4	51	10	32	36	7	34	1	10	132	94
14 to 15	...	...	2	...	17	...	71	2	55	23	14	37	2	14	161	76
15 to 16	...	...	...	...	8	...	25	1	60	13	32	35	2	22	127	71
16 to 17	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	2	42	...	35	7	7	5	100	14
17 to 18	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	19	...	22	4	10	2	53	6
18 to 19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	8	3	8	...	20	3
19 to 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	1	7	...	14	1
Over 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	7	...
Total	30	126	90	56	120	66	197	78	229	149	126	140	40	57	832	672

(b) SCHOOLS RECEIVING GRANTS-IN-AID.

NUMBER OF PUPILS AND TEACHERS.

SCHOOL.	10 years and under 12.		12 years and under 14.		14 years and under 16.		16 years and under 18.		18 years and over.		Total.		Number of teachers employed.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.
Berbice High School for Boys	2	...	17	...	25	...	9	...	4	...	57	...	4	...
Berbice High School for Girls	...	2	...	15	...	10	...	5	...	...	...	32	...	4
Bishop's High School for Girls	...	22	...	35	...	43	...	20	...	4	...	124	...	6
St. Joseph's High School	6	8	8	6	3	5	4	3	1	4	22	22	2	2
Total	8	33	25	56	28	58	13	28	5	4	79	178	6	12

APPENDIX V.—(Contd.)

(c) PARTICULARS OF FEES CHARGED AND SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE IN THE LARGER SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN THE COLONY:—

MANAGEMENT.	SCHOOL.	FEES. The rates are for the term unless otherwise stated.	Scholarships and Exhibitions other than those administered by the Education Department (for which see Chapter III (c)).
BOYS.			
Government	Queen's College	Preparatory ...\$10 00 Forms I, II and III ... 12 00 Forms IVA, IVB, V and VI ... 14 00 Each pupil pays \$1 per term for Extras. A reduction of 50% is made in the case of two or more sons of the same parents.	Five Queen's College Scholarships of the value of \$40 per annum with free tuition are awarded each year, on the results of the School Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board and London Matriculation. They are tenable for one year with the possibility of an extension. An exhibition termed the "Perceival Exhibition" is awarded each year to the boy who is placed first in order of merit at the Lower Certificate Examination of the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board. The annual value of the exhibition is about \$35 which is used to defray school fees.
Roman Catholic Church	St. Stanislaus College	Forms I, II and III ...\$12 50 Upper Forms ... 14 50 For two brothers a reduction of 15% is made and for 3 or more brothers 20%.	Two senior scholarships, each tenable for two years, are awarded to the two best candidates at the Cambridge School Certificate Examination, provided that they qualify for exemption from the Matriculation Examination of the University of London. Two Junior Scholarships are awarded on the results of the Cambridge Junior, and are tenable for one year. The above are internal scholarships. Four scholarships entitling holders to five years free tuition at the College, are awarded annually on the results of the examinations held in the Roman Catholic Primary Schools in Georgetown. Free places for pupils—the number not fixed—are granted: cases are considered on their merits.
Canadian Mission (Presbyterian)	Berbice High School for Boys.	Forms I. to V ...\$ 9 00 Every second or subsequent pupil from the same house pays \$5. A fee of \$1 for games is charged in respect of each pupil.	Four scholarships, each tenable for five years, are awarded each year to pupils attending Canadian Mission Primary Schools.
GIRLS.			
Church of England	Bishop's High School	Junior Forms ...\$14 10 Senior Forms ... 17 10 Music or Spanish ... 9 00 With regard to sisters two-thirds of the fee is charged for each member of one family after the first.	The "Baskett Scholarship" is awarded to a senior pupil to enable her to continue her studies after attaining the School Certificate standard and is tenable for two years, but may be extended for one or more years.
Roman Catholic Church	St. Rose's High School, Ursuline Convent.	Transition ...\$12 00 Forms I, II, III and IV ... 13 00 Forms Upper IV, Lower and Upper V and VI ... 16 50	No scholarships are awarded, but individual cases, the number of which is not fixed—usually about 10% of the pupils—are considered and granted exemption from the whole or a part of the usual fees.
Roman Catholic Church	St. Agnes's School, Ursuline Convent.	Forms Upper and Lower D \$ 5 00 " " " " C 5 00 Forms A and B " 8 00	
Roman Catholic Church	St. Joseph's High School, Convent of Mercy.	Monthly Fees— Preparatory Class ...\$ 1 00 Form II ... 1 50 Form III ... 2 00 Form IV ... 2 50 Form V ... 3 00 Form VI ... 4 00	There is one scholarship and the number of free places varies from 15 to 20.
Canadian Mission (Presbyterian)	Berbice High School for Girls.	All Forms ...\$ 8 00 In the case of two pupils from the same family the charge for both is ... 12 00	There is one Canadian Mission Scholarship.

APPENDIX VI.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

(a) SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE.

	Amount Appropriated.	Actual Expenditure.	Excess.	Savings.	Supplementary Estimate. 1st, 2nd & 3rd.
PERSONAL EMOLUMENTS.					
FIXED ESTABLISHMENT.					
1. (1) Director of Education ...	\$ 4,320 00	\$ 4,320 00	...	...	...
(2) Inspector of Schools ...	2,963 00	2,962 34	...	\$ 66	...
(3) Second Inspector of Schools ...	2,466 00	2,465 33	...	67	...
(4) Assistant Inspector and Educational District Officer ...	1,800 00	1,306 85	...	493 15	...
(5) Class I. Clerk ...	2,280 00	2,280 00	...	...	...
(6) Class II. Clerk ...	1,992 00	1,992 00	...	...	...
(7) 4 Class III. Clerks ...	3,711 00	3,766 72	\$ 55 72	...	...
(8) Attendance Officer ...	720 00	535 00	...	185 00	...
(9) Attendance Officer ...	540 00	540 00	...	...	...
Total, Fixed Establishment ...	\$ 20,782 00	\$ 20,158 24	\$ 623 76	\$ 679 48	...
(10) Attendance Officer ...	\$ 480 00	\$ 480 00	...	...	...
(11) Messenger ...	360 00	360 00	...	...	...
(12) Chauffeur ...	360 00	344 63	...	\$ 15 37	...
(13) Probationer ...	384 00	384 00	...	...	...
TEACHERS' TRAINING CENTRE—					
(14) Salaries of Teaching Staff ...	2,950 00	\$ 3,205 60	\$ 255 60	...	...
(15) Wages of Domestic Staff ...	620 00	592 73	...	27 27	...
Total, Unfixed Establishment ...	\$ 5,154 00	\$ 5,366 96	\$ 212 96	\$ 42 64	...
Total, Personal Emoluments ...	\$ 25,936 00	\$ 25,525 20	\$ 410 80	\$ 722 12	...
OTHER CHARGES.					
2. Grants to Schools ...	\$ 325,680 00	\$ 325,978 31	\$ 298 31	...	\$ 800 00
3. Instruction in Special Subjects ...	3,360 00	3,342 45	...	\$ 17 55	...
4. Upkeep of Recreation Ground ...	350 00	338 96	...	11 04	...
AIDED SECONDARY SCHOOLS—					
5. Grant to Berbice High School for Boys ...	1,500 00	1,500 00	...	...	...
6. Grant to Berbice High School for Girls ...	750 00	750 00	...	...	...
7. Grant to St. Joseph's Intermediate School ...	360 00	240 00	...	120 00	...
8. Grant to Bishop's High School for Girls ...	1,500 00	1,500 00	...	...	...
TEACHERS' TRAINING CENTRE—					
9. Maintenance Allowance of 30 Students ...	3,000 00	2,957 00	...	43 00	...
10. Rent of Premises ...	180 00	180 00	...	...	...
11. Provision and Maintenance of Furniture, Equipment and Materials for Practical Work, Physical Training and Games ...	430 00	429 71	...	29	...
12. Books and Educational Supplies ...	400 00	394 25	...	5 75	...
13. Students' Outfit Allowances ...	278 00	274 52	...	3 48	...
14. Education Department Library ...	100 00	99 07	...	93	...
SCHOLARSHIPS—					
15. Guiana Scholarships ...	4,871 00	4,005 84	...	865 16	...
16. Government County and Junior Scholar- ships ...	4,048 00	4,328 69	280 69	...	300 00
17. Agricultural Scholarship... ..	720 00	635 32	...	84 68	236 00
18. Travelling Expenses and Subsistence Allowances ...	2,000 00	2,371 49	371 49	...	375 00
19. Examinations ...	900 00	1,393 37	493 37	...	500 00
20. Books and Miscellaneous ...	175 00	174 85	...	12	...
21. Freight and Insurance ...	48 00	43 33	...	4 67	...
22. Lighting ...	100 00	89 29	...	10 71	...
23. Furniture ...	25 00	8 24	...	16 76	...
24. Expenses, Education Committee ...	64 00	62 40	...	1 60	...
25. Uniforms ...	103 00	94 78	...	8 22	...
26. Bicycle Allowance to Attendance Officers... ..	72 00	70 00	...	2 00	...
27. Breakfast Centre ...	600 00	600 00	...	...	...
Wilberforce Centenary Memorial Bursary... ..	...	160 35	160 35	...	160 35
Total, Other Charges ...	\$ 351,614 00	\$ 352,022 25	\$ 408 25	\$ 1,195 96	\$ 2,371 35
GRAND TOTAL ...	\$ 377,550 00	\$ 377,547 45	\$ 252 55	\$ 1,918 08	\$ 2,371 35

APPENDIX VI.—(Contd.)

(b) ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE.

	Expenditure.	Percentage.
1. PRIMARY EDUCATION—		
Salaries of Head Teachers	\$ 120,041 99	
Salaries of Other Teachers	167,712 36	
Maintenance of Buildings and Equipment	11,900 42	
Latrines	1,736 39	
Stationery	3,884 46	
Instruction in Woodwork and Domestic Subjects	7,175 45	
Instruction in Hindi	1,710 66	
Upkeep of Recreation Ground	338 96	
Grants to schools in remote areas	13,202 00	
Expenditure not otherwise classified	1,957 03	\$ 329,659 72 87·33
2. SECONDARY EDUCATION—		
Grants to Secondary Schools	3,990 00	
Government Scholarships	4,328 69	8,318 69 2·23
3. TRAINING OF TEACHERS—		
Salaries of Teaching Staff, Teachers' Training Centre	3,205 60	
Maintenance of Students	2,957 03	
Other Expenses	2,045 28	8,207 88 2·11
4. GUIANA SCHOLARSHIPS		4,005 84 1·08
5. AGRICULTURAL SCHOLARSHIP		635 32 ·17
6. EXAMINATIONS		1,393 37 ·37
7. INSPECTION AND ADMINISTRATION—		
Salaries of Inspecting Staff	11,044 52	2·91
Salaries of Clerical Staff	8,677 35	2·31
Salaries of Attendance Officers	1,685 00	·45
Travelling Expenses	2,371 49	23,778 36 ·83
8. BREAKFAST CENTRE		600 00 ·16
9. WILBERFORCE CENTENARY MEMORIAL BURSARY		160 35 ·04
10. EXPENSES NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED...		787 92 ·21
	\$ 377,547 45	100·

(c) ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE UNDER OTHER HEADS WHICH ARE CONTROLLED BY THE DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION.

January to December, 1934.	Amount Expended.
DEPOSITS—	
Maintenance Expenses of Students, Teachers' Training Centre	\$ 1,665 96
Estate of Walter Mitchell (deceased)	1,140 00
Blair Scholarship Fund	210 04
Teachers' Insurance Premiums	1,505 58
Cambridge Local Examinations	3,237 37
University of London Examinations	692 21
Fees, other Examinations	67 18
Teachers' Fine Fund	23 02
Carnegie Trade Centre for Women	29,522 25
Deposits, East Indian Bursaries	99 00
Sundry Orders through Crown Agents	111 70

APPENDIX VII.

FUNDAMENTAL STATISTICS OF STATE-AIDED EDUCATION IN BRITISH GUIANA
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1934.

Population (Census of 1931). ... 310,933	Significant Groups.	Male.	Female.
For population and religion see the attached statement.	Population between ages of com- pulsory attendance	27,036	26,639
	Total ...	27,036	26,639
		63,675	

Main Types of Educational Institutions or Services. (1)	No. of Institu- tions. (2)	Number of Pupils. (3)		Normal Age Range. (4)	Management. (5)	Source of Income. (6)	Normal range of fees (if any), and arrangements for poor Students. (7)	Annual cost to State Funds (Taxes). (8)	Annual cost to Local Public Funds (Rates). (9)	Annual cost to Public Funds (Total). (10)	Teachers. (11) (12)		
		Male.	Female.								Average Attendance.	Number.	Average Salary (or pension).
1. Full time Schools of general Education—		Enrolment.											
		Male.	Female.										
(a) Elementary (i) ...	178	24,815	20,416	31,681	5-14	Denominational	Govt. Grant	Nil	£65,161 14s. 7½d.	Nil	£65,161 14s. 7½d.	985	£66 4s. 5d.
(b) Elementary (ii) ...	53	1,497	1,043	1,572	do.	do.	do.	£ 2,750 8s. 4d.	do.	£ 2,750 8s. 4d.	93	£29 11s. 5½d.	
(c) Secondary (i) ...	1	292	...	232	8-20	Government	do. and Fees	£8 17s. 6d. to £9 7s. 6d.	do.	£ 6,934 11s. 8d.	13	£302 14s. 9d. (not avail- able)	
(d) Secondary (ii) ...	4	79	178	...	10-18	Private	Govt. Grant	£5 to £15	do.	£ 831 5s. 0d.	...	...
3. Training Institutions for Teachers (non-University) ...	1	22	19	41	18-25	Government	do.	Nil	£ 1,709 19s. 6d.	do.	£ 1,709 19s. 6d.	2 (full time) 7 (part time)	...
4. University Institutions ...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Other educational provision (e.g., for defective children). Industrial School ...	1	83	...	93	8-16	Government	Govt. Grant	Nil	£ 2,067 16s. 0½d.	Nil	£ 2,067 16s. 6½d.	10	£206 15s. 7½d.
6. Pensions to Teachers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£ 5,151 0s. 10½d.	do.	£ 5,151 0s. 10½d.	103	£ 50 0s. 2½d.
7. Administration and Inspection—Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£ 5,117 19s. 6d.	do.	£ 5,117 19s. 6d.	...	...
8. Special Services— Provision of Meals for School Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£ 125 0s. 0d.	...	£ 125 0s. 0d.	...	...
9. TOTAL ...	238	26,788	21,656	33,601	...	...	...	...	£89,849 16s. 0½d.	...	£89,849 16s. 0½d.	...	...
		48,444											

NOTES.

1. (a) Elementary Schools	
No. of Teachers—Certificated Teachers	483
Uncertificated Teachers	458
Pupil Teachers	91
	985

(b) Schools in remote areas, receiving fixed grants. Average annual grant of such school is £51 17s. 10½d. 7 certificated and 86 uncertificated teachers are employed in these schools.

(c) Secondary Schools—Queen's College. Staff consists of nine graduates and two non-graduates.

(d) Other Secondary Schools. Three of these are conducted by religious bodies, and one by a private individual. Total staff consists of 4 graduates and 14 non-graduates.

3. Teachers' Training Centre.—This Centre was established in September, 1928, to provide a two years' course of training. The Second Inspector of Schools is included as a part time officer, as he acts as Superintendent of the Training Centre. All students receive a maintenance allowance of approximately £20 per annum.

5. Industrial School.—In addition to a general elementary education, the boys receive instruction in one or more of the following—baking, tailoring, carpentry, masonry, agricultural pursuits.

8. Special Services.—The number of meals supplied during the year was 66,253.

APPENDIX VIII.
RELIGION AND POPULATION.

RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS OF THE POPULATION CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE 1931 CENSUS.

CHRISTIAN.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Anglican	38,103	40,761	78,864
Roman Catholic	14,913	15,469	30,382
Presbyterian... ..	10,006	11,596	21,602
Wesleyan	8,473	10,256	18,729
Other Denominations	16,376	19,610	35,986
Total	87,871	97,692	185,563

NON-CHRISTIAN.

Hindu	51,629	44,709	96,338
Mohammedan	11,552	10,240	21,792
Farsi	47	27	74
Others	778	611	1,389
Total	64,006	55,587	119,593

RELIGION NOT ASCERTAINED.

Total	3,504	2,273	5,777
---------------------	--------------	--------------	--------------

SUMMARY.

Christian	87,871	97,692	185,563
Non-Christian	64,006	55,587	119,593
Religion not ascertained	3,504	2,273	5,777
Total	155,381	155,552	310,933

C.S.O. No. 1756/34.



British Guiana.

REPORT

OF THE

REGISTRAR GENERAL,

FOR THE YEAR

1933.

Printed by the Authority of His Excellency the Governor.

GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA :

“THE ARGOSY” COMPANY, LIMITED, PRINTERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH GUIANA.

1934.

No. 16,229.

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GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,
GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA,
6th July, 1934.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the information of His Excellency the Governor, my Annual Report on the Estimated Population and on the Vital Statistics of the Colony for the year 1933.

2. The following statistical tables are appended :—

- I.—Estimated Population of the Colony and of the different races on the 31st December, 1933.
- II.—The total Births, the number registered in each registration district and the number of each race.
- III.—The total Deaths, the number registered in each registration district and the number of each race.
- IV.—The number of Deaths at different ages in each registration district.
- V.—Still-births of each race in each registration district.
- VI.—The causes of death in each registration district.
- VII.—The causes of death among the various races at different ages, throughout the Colony.
- VIII.—The causes of death of children under one year of age in each registration district.
- IX.—The causes of death in each ward of the City of Georgetown, and its environs.
- X.—The causes of death in each division of the Town of New Amsterdam.
- XI.—The vital statistics for each registration district with the deaths of persons in Hospitals, Asylums, and other Public Institutions, returned as occurring in the District from which such persons came.

1.—WHOLE COLONY.

POPULATION.—*Vide Table I.*

3. The Estimated Population on 31st December, 1933, was 321,260. Of these 160,716 were males and 160,544 females, being in the proportion of 1 001 males to 1,000 females.

MARRIAGES.

Marriages performed during the year under the provisions of the Marriage Ordinance No. 25 of 1901.

4. 1,295 marriages were registered under Ordinance No. 25 of 1901. This number was 138 more than in 1932.

5. 70 of the marriages were performed by licence, 1,218 by banns and 7 *in extremis*. One of the marriages *in extremis* was solemnised by the Congregational and six by the Roman Catholic Denomination.

6. The churches and other buildings in which the marriages were solemnized or celebrated belonged to the following denominations :—

(1) Denominations or Sects.	(2) 1931.	(3) 1932.	(4) 1933.
Church of England	316	370	375
Church of Scotland	120	146	181
Roman Catholic	178	186	231
Congregationalist	103	123	174
Methodist	83	119	110
Moravian	55	68	54
Canadian Presbyterian	42	45	60
Other Denominations or Sects	97	99	110
Superintendent Registrar's Office	3	1	
	997	1,157	1,295

7. 139 or 5.4 per cent. of the 2,590 persons married signed the Registers by mark, last year the figures were 229, 9.9 and 2,314 respectively.

8. Of the marriages—

1,101 bachelors married spinsters.
 51 bachelors married widows.
 111 widowers married spinsters.
 30 widowers married widows.
 1 divorcee married a spinster.
 1 bachelor married a divorcee.

Total ... 1,295

9. Of the husbands 32, and of the wives, 342 were minors.

10. At the beginning of the year there were 403 registered buildings for publishing banns of marriage. During the year, 3 buildings were registered and 2 substituted for 2 cancelled. The total at 31st December was 406.

11.—(a) Under the Immigration Ordinance No. 18 of 1891, 468 marriages of East Indians were registered, viz. :—

191 by Magistrates.
 93 in accordance with their own religion and personal law.
 184 by Christian Clergymen.

Total ... 468

(b) The marriage rate among the Indians was 6.9 per 1,000 as against 6.3 for 1932.

(c) These marriages with the exception of 184 Christian marriages, which are already included in paragraph 4 hereof as having been performed under the Marriage Ordinance of 1901, increase the total marriages to 1,579 represented as follows :—

1,111 Marriages of races other than East Indians, under the Ordinary Law.
 184 Marriages of Christian East Indians, under both the Marriage and Immigration Laws.
 284 Marriages of East Indians under the Immigration Law.

Total ... 1,579

12. The marriage rate was 9.8 per 1,000 of the population. In 1932 it was 8.9 excluding the East Indian population and the marriages amongst that race, the rate for the other races would be 11.9.

BIRTHS.—*Vide Table II.*

13. 10,461 births were registered; of these 5,339 were boys and 5,122 girls. In the previous year the figures were 10,825 5,473 and 5,352 respectively.

14. The birth rate was 32.6 per 1,000 of the estimated population as against 34.1 for 1932.

15. The following shows the number of births registered each quarter :—

(1) Quarters.	(2) Males.	(3) Females.	(4) Totals.
March Quarter ...	1,534	1,462	3,016
June Quarter ...	1,199	1,193	2,392
September Quarter ...	1,173	1,115	2,288
December Quarter ...	1,433	1,332	2,765
Totals ...	5,339	5,122	10,461

16. Of the total number of births registered 5,142 or 49.2 per cent. were legitimate, and 5,319 or 50.8 per cent. illegitimate.

The births may be classified as follows :—

Total Births registered as legitimate ...	5,142 or 49.1%
Total Births registered as illegitimate ...	5,319 or 50.9%
Births exclusive of East Indians ...	5,519
(a) legitimate ...	2,294 or 41.6%
(b) illegitimate ...	3,225 or 58.4%
East Indian Births ...	4,942
(a) legitimate ...	2,848 or 57.6%
(b) illegitimate ...	2,094 or 42.4%

17. The following is a comparative statement of the percentage of illegitimacy for the previous five years :—

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Inclusive of East Indians ...	50.0%	50.6%	52.7%	52.1%	52.1%
Exclusive of East Indians ...	57.9%	57.9%	60.2%	59.8%	60.1%

18. The subjoined table gives the proportion of illegitimate children for the following places which are the latest available :—

St. Vincent (1927) ...	72.2%
Jamaica (1932) ...	71.7%
Trinidad (1933) ...	68.9%
Barbados (1928) ...	66.0%
St. Lucia (1933) ...	65.6%
Grenada (1933) ...	65.1%

19. There were 133 cases of twins; last year there were 129 cases. There was one case of triplets.

20. The birth rates per thousand of the various races with comparative figures for 1931 and 1932 were as follows :—

(1) Races.	Of the estimated Population of each Race.		
	(2) 1931.	(3) 1932.	(4) 1933.
Europeans (other than Portuguese) ...	14.9	14.4	13.2
Europeans (Portuguese) ...	19.6	20.8	21.9
East Indians ...	37.7	40.6	36.6
Chinese ...	20.2	18.9	19.0
Aborigines ...	35.4	38.1	47.4
Blacks ...	25.1	28.1	28.0
Mixed Races ...	34.3	35.6	34.9
Other Races and Races not stated ...	2.9	5.9	9.0

STILLBIRTHS.—*Vide Table V.*

21. The number of stillbirths recorded during the year was 627 and was in the proportion of 60 to every 1,000 children born alive as against 651 or 60 to 1,000 for 1932; of the figures for 1933, 278 were returned as legitimate, and 571 were certified by medical men.

DEATHS.—*Vide Table III.*

22. 7,848 deaths were registered; of these 4,236 were males and 3,612 females. In the previous year the figures were 6,694, 3,491 and 3,203 respectively.

23. The death rate was 24.4 per 1,000 of the estimated population as against 21.1 per 1,000 for 1932.

24. The death rate for males was 26.4 and that for females 22.5 per 1,000, as compared with 22.0, and 20.2 per 1,000, respectively for 1932.

25. 5,598 or 71.3 per cent. of the deaths were certified by medical men, as against 4,676 or 69.9 per cent. for 1932.

26. The following shows the number of deaths registered each quarter :—

	(1) Quarters.				(2) Males.	(3) Females.	(4) Totals.
March Quarter	1,379	1,041	2,420
June Quarter	887	738	1,625
September Quarter	948	804	1,752
December Quarter	1,022	1,029	2,051
Totals	4,236	3,612	7,848

27. *Coroners' Returns.*—Of the deaths 202 were reported by the Coroners.

28. The following table shows the excess of births and the excess of deaths in the different districts from 1924 to 1933 :—

(1) Districts.	Excess of Births.											Excess of Deaths.									
	(2) 1924	(3) 1925	(4) 1926	(5) 1927	(6) 1928	(7) 1929	(8) 1930	(9) 1931	(10) 1932	(11) 1933	(12) 1924	(13) 1925	(14) 1926	(15) 1927	(16) 1928	(17) 1929	(18) 1930	(19) 1931	(20) 1932	(21) 1933	
Skeldon	116	289	201	279	301	298	355	304	441	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Port Mourant	373	584	527	403	237	632	639	519	567	605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Canje	79	137	138	61	71	150	157	91	191	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Canje	...	2	2	17	7	10	12	...	14	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Amsterdam	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	67	54	147	164	169	66	108	216	30	167	...
Highbury	...	...	...	...	...	24	31	...	5	2	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mara and Upper Berbice River	...	11	...	...	...	...	3	...	29	19	1	...	2	55	18	24	...	14	...	...
Cotton Tree	263	213	106	208	155	255	241	183	262	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahaicony	182	208	112	178	151	205	271	185	220	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahaica	134	91	162	256	90	79	136	143	205	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burton	289	264	472	446	96	240	298	190	295	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plaisance	200	230	393	279	88	150	286	261	330	246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgetown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	100	144	282	691	214	64	120	31	247	...
Peter's Hall	147	227	244	157	...	115	212	188	200	116	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
Demerara River	56	75	...	...	...	...	...	23	62	78	...	...	114	255	30	63	31	...	...	...	...
Belle Vue	59	27	190	45	...	105	77	183	224	118	...	...	...	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leonora	96	190	220	210	21	173	195	288	286	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philadelphia-Leguan	169	154	260	261	...	161	250	270	287	91	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Essequibo River	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	39	35	26	19	11	16	9	18	21	...
Bartica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	18	11	65	20	16	47	56	29	31	...	...	...	...
*Upper Mazaruni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	73	93	75	57	54	76	62	46	41	...
Wakanaam	88	48	47	103	20	46	90	94	116	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buddie	...	45	...	...	...	30	21	81	31	...	35	35	...	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	77
Anna Regina	176	128	141	137	64	168	131	214	232	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pomeroon	76	132	108	79	113	119	146	151	185	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Western	96	168	4	...	35	39	39	32	69	113	...	...	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	2,599	3,168	3,372	3,119	1,456	3,004	3,590	3,418	4,256	3,164	561	323	566	1,102	1,329	461	326	413	125	551	...

* This District came into operation on 1st May, 1924.

29. The number of deaths of children under one year was 1,613 and was equal to a rate of 154 per 1,000 births as against 1,503 or 139 per 1,000 births in 1932.

30. The following table shows the proportion of the deaths of the children under one year of age of each race, to every 1,000 births of each such race with comparative rates for 1931 and 1932 :—

(1) Races.	(2) 1931.	(3) 1932.	(4) 1933.
Europeans (other than Portuguese)	...	83	87
Europeans (Portuguese)	95 } 80	134 } 120	127 } 116
East Indians	140	142	172
Chinese	66	88	68
Aborigines	165	131	118
Blacks	146	145	153
Mixed Races	129	118	110

31. The proportion of the deaths of the children under one year of each race to every 1,000 deaths of the total mortality of the whole Colony and of each race with comparative rates for the years 1931 and 1932 was as follows :—

(1) Races.	ON THE TOTAL MORTALITY.					
	Of the whole Colony.			Of each Race.		
	(2) 1931.	(3) 1932.	(4) 1933.	(5) 1931.	(6) 1932.	(7) 1933.
Europeans (other than Portuguese)	...	11	11	...	34.5	27.0
Europeans (Portuguese)	2.3 } 2.3	3.6 } 3.7	3.1 } 3.2	102.6 } 85.1	158.9 } 138.9	138.7 } 119.0
East Indians	101.8	115.0	108.4	227.0	241.8	215.6
Chinese	6	7	5	142.9	113.6	97.6
Aborigines	6.7	6.3	6.1	159.2	164.1	172.0
Blacks	66.9	76.6	69.4	170.9	203.5	193.1
Mixed Races	22.2	22.0	17.8	262.1	294.0	260.7
Other Races and Races not stated...	...	...	...	...	111.1	...

32. The following were the principal causes of death of children under one year :—

Congenital debility, etc.	...	...	...	447
Fever (Malarial and unqualified)...	...	...	...	296
Premature Birth	...	...	...	236
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	...	...	...	237
Bowel complaints including Dysentery, Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	...	...	192

33. 369 deaths of persons 80 years of age and upwards were registered. Last year there were 292.

34. The age at death of two males and one female could not be ascertained. Last year this information could not be obtained in the case of eight males.

35. The following table shows the death-rate of the various races per 1,000 of the estimated population of each race and of the total mortality with comparative rates for the years 1931 and 1932 :—

(1) Races.	RATE PER 1,000.					
	Of the Estimated Population.			Of the Total Mortality.		
	(2) 1931.	(3) 1932.	(4) 1933.	(5) 1931.	(6) 1932.	(7) 1933.
Europeans (other than Portuguese) ...	15.3	14.0	18.0	4.7	4.3	4.7
Europeans (Portuguese) ...	18.1	17.4	20.1	22.8	22.6	22.0
East Indians ...	23.3	23.8	29.2	448.3	475.6	502.9
Chinese ...	9.3	14.6	13.2	4.1	6.6	5.2
Aborigines ...	34.5	30.0	32.6	42.2	38.2	35.6
Blacks ...	21.5	20.0	22.2	291.4	376.6	35.9
Mixed Races ...	16.9	14.2	14.8	84.7	74.7	68.4
Other Races and Races not stated ...	28.7	26.4	33.0	1.5	1.3	1.4

36. The following table shows the population, the number of births and deaths, the birth rate and death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population, the deaths of children under one year of age, the infantile death rate per 1,000 births, and the number of stillbirths from 1869 to 1933:—

(1) Years.	(2) Population.	(3) Births.	(4) Deaths.	(5) Birth rate.	(6) Death rate.	(7) Deaths of Children under 1 year.	(8) Infantile Death rate per 1,000 Births.	(9) Stillbirths.
1869	206,118	6,664	6,334	32.2	30.7	1,437	216	407
1870	209,000	7,103	6,203	33.9	29.0	1,365	192	486
1871	193,491	7,182	7,324	37.1	37.8	1,540	214	503
1872	200,043	7,032	7,354	35.1	37.0	1,640	233	472
1873	211,011	7,658	7,245	35.8	34.3	1,680	222	496
1874	218,908	8,317	7,567	37.9	34.5	1,663	200	531
1875	222,769	7,825	8,034	35.1	36.0	1,685	215	538
1876	225,365	7,833	8,270	34.7	36.6	1,838	235	540
1877	228,880	7,585	8,677	33.1	37.9	1,827	241	508
1878	239,263	7,960	7,282	33.2	34.4	1,676	211	501
1879	243,110	9,211	6,735	37.1	27.1	1,547	168	570
1880	253,060	8,975	7,649	35.4	30.2	1,755	196	616
1881	254,717	8,144	8,095	32.0	31.8	1,658	204	610
1882	257,940	9,105	8,451	35.3	32.8	1,924	211	593
1883	260,011	8,172	7,867	31.4	30.2	1,559	191	599
1884	264,061	7,869	8,076	29.7	30.5	1,508	192	651
1885	270,042	8,551	7,973	31.6	29.5	1,601	187	678
1886	274,311	9,661	7,014	35.2	25.5	1,562	162	866
1887	277,038	8,949	8,979	32.2	32.4	1,906	213	836
1888	278,477	8,575	8,153	30.7	29.2	1,467	171	761
1889	282,466	10,183	7,937	36.1	28.1	1,866	183	807
1890	282,103	8,726	11,230	30.9	39.8	2,075	238	769
1891	278,393	7,422	10,210	26.6	36.6	1,683	227	646
1892	278,295	7,795	11,070	28.0	39.8	1,811	232	732
1893	278,279	7,593	9,880	27.2	35.5	1,669	220	802
1894	290,869	6,957	9,374	24.7	33.3	1,584	228	727
1895	283,278	8,177	8,345	28.8	29.5	1,471	180	864
1896	285,315	9,276	7,513	32.5	26.3	1,593	172	915
1897	286,484	9,635	8,000	33.6	27.9	1,774	184	937
1898	286,222	8,500	9,706	29.3	33.9	1,941	228	839
1899	287,288	8,275	8,352	28.8	29.1	1,580	191	814
1900	294,943	10,817	7,473	36.7	25.3	1,769	164	993
1901	300,748	10,792	7,096	35.9	23.6	1,746	162	985
1902	302,172	10,087	8,494	33.4	28.1	1,957	194	876
1903	302,628	8,786	8,772	29.0	28.9	1,799	205	856
1904	301,923	9,151	8,694	30.3	28.8	1,836	201	863
1905	303,890	10,194	8,314	33.5	27.4	1,902	187	888
1906	306,959	10,113	8,844	32.9	28.8	2,039	202	988
1907	304,549	8,606	11,262	28.3	36.9	2,202	256	810
1908	304,089	8,299	9,381	27.3	30.8	1,644	198	846
1909	305,090	8,947	9,367	29.3	30.0	1,872	209	1,019
1910	303,197	8,332	10,424	27.5	34.4	1,954	235	813
1911	295,784	8,530	9,385	28.8	31.7	1,865	229	878
1912	299,044	9,894	8,727	33.1	29.2	1,879	190	862
1913	304,149	10,515	7,370	34.6	24.2	1,885	179	885
1914	309,938	10,662	7,586	34.4	24.5	1,811	170	943
1915	312,391	9,766	8,637	31.3	27.7	1,799	184	837
1916	313,859	8,326	8,505	26.5	27.1	1,583	190	706
1917	313,999	8,933	9,549	28.4	30.4	1,781	199	765
1918	310,972	7,791	12,614	25.1	40.6	1,739	223	761
1919	305,991	7,938	12,377	25.9	40.4	1,469	185	658
1920	307,290	9,788	7,879	31.9	25.6	1,453	148	796
1921	298,188	10,287	9,200	34.5	30.9	2,002	195	898
1922	297,817	8,274	8,663	27.8	29.1	1,537	186	797
1923	299,190	9,109	8,468	30.4	28.3	1,609	177	845
1924	301,204	9,755	7,717	32.4	25.6	1,606	165	822
1925	304,412	10,197	7,352	33.5	24.2	1,582	155	787
1926	306,844	10,653	7,837	34.7	25.5	1,696	169	736
1927	308,473	10,041	8,024	32.6	26.0	1,589	168	777
1928	307,784	8,702	8,675	28.3	27.9	1,607	186	731
1929	309,676	9,824	7,281	31.7	23.5	1,434	146	703
1930	312,489	10,438	7,174	33.4	23.0	1,529	146	697
1931	313,619	9,853	6,848	31.4	21.8	1,373	139	621
1932	317,813	10,825	6,694	34.1	21.1	1,503	139	651
1933	321,260	10,461	7,848	32.6	24.4	1,613	154	627

37. The following table shows the rate per 1,000 of (a) the total mortality, and (b) the estimated population, of the undermentioned diseases during the last ten years:—

(1)	(2) 1924.	(3) 1925.	(4) 1926.	(5) 1927.	(6) 1928.	(7) 1929.	(8) 1930.	(9) 1931.	(10) 1932.	(11) 1933.
FEVER (MALARIAL AND UNQUALIFIED).										
Number of Deaths	1,148	1,054	1,234	1,715	1,563	1,198	1,104	834	1,034	1,140
Rate per 1,000 of Total Mortality	148.8	143.4	157.5	213.7	182.3	164.5	153.9	121.8	154.5	145.3
Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population	3.8	3.5	4.0	5.6	5.1	3.9	3.6	2.7	3.8	3.5
PNEUMONIA AND BRONCHITIS.										
Number of Deaths	1,010	1,028	960	1,123	1,057	1,032	944	942	861	1,127
Rate per 1,000 of Total Mortality	130.9	139.8	122.5	140.0	123.3	141.7	131.6	137.6	128.6	143.6
Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.7	3.6
KIDNEY DISEASES.										
Number of Deaths	754	817	664	666	703	525	535	440	501	528
Rate per 1,000 of Total Mortality	97.7	111.1	84.7	83.0	82.0	72.1	74.6	64.3	74.8	67.3
Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.6
DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY (INCLUDING PREMATURE BIRTH, CONGENITAL DEBILITY, &c.)										
Number of Deaths	689	707	600	625	672	600	656	570	641	711
Rate per 1,000 of Total Mortality	89.3	96.2	76.6	77.9	78.4	82.4	81.4	83.2	95.8	90.6
Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.2
BOWEL COMPLAINTS (INCLUDING DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS, &c.)										
Number of Deaths	267	668	1,072	564	805	654	550	594	458	646
Rate per 1,000 of Total Mortality	112.3	90.9	136.8	70.3	93.9	89.8	76.7	86.7	68.4	82.3
Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population	2.9	2.2	3.5	1.3	2.6	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.4	2.0
PHTHISIS AND OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.										
Number of Deaths	344	349	326	345	301	276	302	237	320	289
Rate per 1,000 of Total Mortality	44.6	47.5	41.6	43.0	35.1	37.9	42.1	41.9	47.8	36.8
Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	.9	1.0	.9	1.0	.9

38. The following table shows the number of deaths from Enteric Fever during the period 1924 to 1933:—

(1)	(2) 1924.	(3) 1925.	(4) 1926.	(5) 1927.	(6) 1928.	(7) 1929.	(8) 1930.	(9) 1931.	(10) 1932.	(11) 1933.
Deaths	89	79	102	90	58	44	53	52	46	68

GEORGETOWN AND ENVIRONS.

Population.

39. The estimated population of Georgetown and its environs on the 31st December, 1933, was 64,207 or 28,613 males and 35,594 females.

Marriages.

40. There were 475 marriages performed under Ordinance No. 25 of 1901.

Births.

41. 1,861 births were registered; of these 972 were boys and 889 were girls. In the previous year the figures were 1,895 being 945 boys and 950 girls.

42. The birth rate was 29.0 per 1,000 living as against 29.9 for 1932.

Stillbirths.

43. There were 113 stillbirths as against 147 for 1932.

Deaths.

44. 2,108 deaths were registered, of which 1,154 were males and 954 females. In the previous year the figures were 1,926, 1,077 and 849 respectively.

45. Of the deaths 1,221 or 57.9 per cent. occurred in the Public Hospital and 276 or 13.1 per cent. in the Alms House. Of the deaths in the Public Hospital 648 or 53.1 per cent. were of patients from the country districts. Of the deaths in the Alms House 154 or 55.8 per cent. were of inmates from the country districts.

46. The death rate excluding the deaths in the Public Hospital and Alms House of patients and inmates from the country was 20.3 per 1,000 of the population as against 18.9 per 1,000 for 1932.

47. Four deaths occurred in the shipping in the river. There were three deaths last year.

48. 2,030 or 96.3 per cent. of the deaths were certified by medical men as against 1,857 or 96.4 for last year.

49. The subjoined table shows the number of deaths registered during each quarter of the year:—

(1) Quarters	(2) Males.	(3) Females.	(4) Totals.
March Quarter	284	254	538
June Quarter	275	205	480
September Quarter	285	210	495
December Quarter	310	235	545
Totals	1,154	954	2,108

50. The following table shows the principal causes of death and the death rate from each cause (a) per 1,000 of the mortality, and (b) per 1,000 of the population of the city, with comparisons for 1932:—

(1) Diseases.	1932			1933		
	(2) No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000		(5) No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000	
		(3) Of Total Mortality.	(4) Of Estimated Population.		(6) Of Total Mortality.	(7) Of Estimated Population.
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	116	97.0	1.8	162	124.0	2.5
Kidney Diseases	79	66.1	1.2	80	61.3	1.2
Bowel Complaints (including Dysentery, Diarrhoea and Enteritis, etc.)	73	61.0	1.2	98	75.0	1.5
Fever (Malarial and unqualified)	89	74.4	1.4	80	61.3	1.2
Phthisis and other forms of Tuberculosis	96	80.3	1.5	87	66.6	1.4
Diseases of early Infancy (including Premature Birth, congenital Debility, etc.)	125	104.5	2.0	108	82.7	1.7

N.B.—The deaths of patients in the Hospital, as well as of inmates of the Alms House, who were admitted to the institutions from the Country Districts have been excluded.

51. Of the deaths 271 were children under 1 year of age. This is equivalent to 146 deaths for every 1,000 children born; Last year these figures were 278 and 147 respectively.

III.—NEW AMSTERDAM.

Population.

52. The estimated population on 31st December, 1933, was 9,119 or 4,122 males and 4,997 females.

Marriages.

53. There were 75 marriages performed under Ordinance No. 25 of 1901.

Births.

54. 280 births were registered, of these 143 were boys and 137 girls. In the previous year there were 313 births of which 168 were boys and 145 girls.

55. The birth rate was 30.7 per 1,000 of the population as against 34.6 for 1932.

Still-births.

56. There were 38 stillbirths recorded as against 40 for 1932.

Deaths.

57. 442 deaths were registered, of which 261 were males, and 181 females. In the previous year the figures were 343 of which 199 were males and 144 females.

58. Of the deaths 296 occurred in the Public Hospital, and 56 in the Mental Hospital. Of the deaths in the Public Hospital 189 or 63.9 per cent. were of patients from the Country Districts, and of the deaths in the Mental Hospital 50 or 89.3 per cent. were of inmates admitted from various parts of the Colony other than New Amsterdam.

59. The death-rate excluding the deaths in the Public Hospital of patients from the Country Districts, and the deaths of inmates admitted to the Mental Hospital from places other than New Amsterdam was 22.3 per 1,000 of the population, as against 16.6 per 1,000 for 1932.

60. 433 or 98.0 per cent. of the deaths were certified by medical men as against 330 or 96.2 per cent. for last year.

61. The following table shows the number of deaths registered during each quarter of the year :—

(1) Quarters.	(2) Males.	(3) Females.	(4) Totals.
March Quarter ...	95	46	141
June Quarter ...	54	35	89
September Quarter ...	62	41	103
December Quarter ...	50	69	109
Totals ...	261	181	442

62. The following table shows the principal causes of death, the death rate from each such cause (a) per 1,000 of the mortality, and (b) per 1,000 of the estimated population of the Town, with comparisons for 1932 :—

(1) Diseases.	1932.			1933.		
	(2) No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000		(5) No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000	
		(3) Of Mortality.	(4) Of Population.		(6) Of Mortality.	(7) Of Population.
Fever (Malarial and unqualified) ...	7	46.7	8	21	103.4	2.3
Kidney Diseases ...	7	46.7	8	10	49.3	1.1
Pneumonia and Bronchitis ...	20	133.3	2.2	29	142.9	3.2
Phthisis and other forms of Tuberculosis ...	11	73.3	1.2	12	59.1	1.3
Bowel Complaints (including Dysentery, Diarrhoea and Enteritis) ...	9	60.0	1.0	18	88.7	2.0
Diseases of early Infancy (including Premature Birth, congenital Debility, etc.) ...	16	106.7	1.8	20	98.5	2.2

N.B.—The deaths of patients in the Hospital from Country Districts and of inmates of the Mental Hospital from places other than New Amsterdam have been excluded.

63. Of the deaths 48 were of children under one year of age, which are equivalent to 171 deaths to every 1,000 children born, as against 36 or 115 respectively for 1932.

IV.—EAST INDIANS.

Population.

64. The estimated population of East Indians was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Persons.
In the whole Colony ...	71,691	63,423	135,114
On Sugar Estates ...	29,051	25,526	54,577
Off Sugar Estates ...	42,640	37,897	80,537

65. *Births.*

Locality.	1932.				1933.			
	(2) Boys.	(3) Girls.	(4) Totals.	(5) Rate per 1,000 living.	(6) Boys.	(7) Girls.	(8) Totals.	(9) Rate per 1,000 living.
Whole Colony ...	2,742	2,699	5,441	40.6	2,509	2,433	4,942	36.6
On Sugar Estates ...	1,023	903	1,926	35.4	946	931	1,877	34.4
Off Sugar Estates ...	1,719	1,796	3,515	44.2	1,563	1,502	3,065	38.1

66. The number of Births registered during each quarter of the year was:—

	(1) Quarters.	(2) No. Registered.
March Quarter	1,548
June Quarter	1,076
September Quarter	1,044
December Quarter	1,274
Total	4,942

67. *Deaths.*

(1) Locality	1932.				1933.			
	(2) Males.	(3) Females.	(4) Totals.	(5) Rate per 1000 living.	(6) Males.	(7) Females.	(8) Totals.	(9) Rate per 1,000 living.
Whole Colony ...	1,716	1,468	3,184	29.2	2,223	1,724	3,947	29.2
On Sugar Estates ...	587	533	1,120	20.6	849	659	1,508	27.6
Off Sugar Estates ...	1,129	935	2,064	28.9	1,374	1,065	2,439	30.3

68. The number of Deaths registered during each quarter of the year was :—

				(1) Quarters.	(2) No. Registered.
March Quarter	1,360
June Quarter	757
September Quarter	859
December Quarter	971
Total	3,947

69. The number of deaths of children under 1 year was 851 or 172 per 1,000 of the births of the race as against 770 or 142 per 1,000 respectively for 1932.

70. The principal causes of death with comparisons for 1932 were :—

(1) Causes of Death.	1932.		1933.	
	(2) No. of Deaths.	(3) Rate per 1,000 of Population.	(4) No. of Deaths.	(5) Rate per 1,000 of Population.
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	529	3.4	720	5.3
Fever (Malarial and unqualified)	516	3.8	598	4.4
Diseases of early Infancy (including Premature Birth, congenital Debility, etc.)	367	2.7	412	3.0
Kidney Diseases	296	2.2	309	2.3
Bowel Complaints (including Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Enteritis, etc.)	236	1.8	308	2.3
Phthisis and other forms of Tuberculosis	99	.7	87	.6

V.—DEPARTMENTAL

71. Sixty-nine prosecutions were instituted during the year under review for breaches of the Registration of Births and Deaths Ordinance No. 1 of 1868. The fines in these cases amounted to \$39.24 and the costs to \$3.12.

72. Two hundred and eighty-one searches were made, and five hundred and four extracts of Births and Deaths were given off under Ordinance No. 1 of 1868.

73. Ten Baptismal Names were entered in the Registers under Ordinance No. 32 of 1919.

74. Under the Marriage Ordinance No. 25 of 1901, five searches were made and twenty-two Extracts of Marriages were issued. Three buildings were registered and two substituted for the publication of Banns of Marriage.

75. The amount of fees received for searches, extracts, &c., and paid into the Treasury, was three hundred and ninety-eight dollars and seventy-six cents.

76. The foregoing amount does not include searches made and extracts given in the public interest during the year, on behalf of the undermentioned Heads of

Government Departments. *Vide* G. S. Circular No. 7,120/10 of the 8th April, 1911 :—

Department.	Searches.			Extracts.			Monetary Value.
	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	
The Honourable The Colonial Secretary ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	\$ 1 20
The General Manager Transport Department ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	84
The Director of Education ...	45	...	...	...	...	...	10 80
The Immigration Agent General ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	96
The Inspector General of Police ...	37	1	2	33	4	...	32 28
The Postmaster General ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	24
The Stipendiary Magistrate, Georgetown ...	1	..	...	...	..	...	24
The Secretary, Income Tax Commissioners ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	48
						Total ...	\$ 47 04

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. A. HENDERSON,
Registrar General.

The Honourable
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

VITAL STATISTICS.

1933.

TABLE No. I
Showing the Estimated Population of the Colony on the 31st December, 1933.

(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)		(9)		Totals.		
		Europeans (other than Portuguese).	...	Europeans (Portuguese).	...	East Indians.	...	Chinese.	...	Aborigines.	...	Blacks.	...	Mixed Races.	...	Other Races and Races not stated.	...	(10) Males.	(11) Females.	(12) Persons.
Estimated Population 31st December, 1932.	Males...	1,184	...	4,020	...	71,332	...	1,685	...	4,109	...	60,072	...	16,363	...	190	...	158,955	...	...
	Females	894	...	4,634	...	62,727	...	1,330	...	4,321	...	66,005	...	18,796	...	151	...	...	158,858	...
	Persons.	...	2,078	...	8,654	...	134,059	...	3,015	...	8,430	...	126,077	...	35,159	...	341	...	...	317,813
Arrivals during 1933.	Males...	1,142	...	192	...	1,249	...	291	...	...	...	1,323	...	1,100	...	...	...	5,297	...	...
	Females	715	...	134	...	483	...	95	...	...	...	804	...	505	...	...	...	...	2,736	...
	Persons.	...	1,857	...	326	...	1,732	...	386	...	...	...	2,127	...	1,605	...	...	...	...	8,033
Births during 1933.	Males...	11	...	91	...	2,509	...	32	...	222	...	1,831	...	641	...	2	...	5,339	...	...
	Females	16	...	98	...	2,433	...	27	...	184	...	1,734	...	629	...	1	...	...	5,122	...
	Persons.	...	27	...	189	...	4,942	...	59	...	406	...	3,565	...	1,270	...	3	...	...	10,461
Totals of foregoing.	Males...	2,337	...	4,303	...	75,090	...	2,008	...	4,331	...	63,226	...	18,104	...	192	...	169,591	...	...
	Females	1,625	...	4,866	...	65,643	...	1,452	...	4,505	...	68,543	...	19,930	...	152	...	...	166,716	...
	Persons.	...	3,962	...	9,169	...	140,733	...	3,460	...	8,836	...	131,769	...	38,034	...	344	...	...	336,307
Departures during 1933.	Males...	1,173	...	224	...	1,176	...	192	...	...	...	1,130	...	744	...	...	...	4,639	...	...
	Females	701	...	147	...	496	...	118	...	...	...	713	...	385	...	...	...	...	2,560	...
	Persons.	...	1,874	...	371	...	1,672	...	310	...	...	...	1,843	...	1,129	...	...	...	...	7,199
Remaining	Males...	1,164	...	4,079	...	73,914	...	1,816	...	4,331	...	62,096	...	17,360	...	192	...	164,952	...	...
	Females	924	...	4,719	...	65,147	...	1,334	...	4,505	...	67,830	...	19,545	...	152	...	...	164,156	...
	Persons.	...	2,088	...	8,798	...	139,061	...	3,150	...	8,836	...	129,926	...	36,905	...	344	...	...	329,108
Deaths during 1933.	Males...	27	...	87	...	2,223	...	30	...	162	...	1,429	...	268	...	10	...	4,236	...	...
	Females	10	...	86	...	1,724	...	11	...	117	...	1,394	...	269	...	1	...	...	3,612	...
	Persons.	...	37	...	173	...	3,947	...	41	...	279	...	2,823	...	537	...	11	...	...	7,848
Estimated Population on 31st December, 1933.	Males...	1,137	...	3,992	...	71,691	...	1,786	...	4,169	...	60,667	...	17,092	...	182	...	160,716	...	...
	Females	914	...	4,633	...	63,423	...	1,323	...	4,388	...	66,436	...	19,276	...	151	...	...	160,544	...
	Persons.	...	2,051	...	8,625	...	135,114	...	3,109	...	8,557	...	127,103	...	36,368	...	333	...	...	321,260

TABLE No. II.

Births Registered in each Registration District during 1933, according to Race.

(1) DISTRICTS.	RACE OR NATIONALITY.									TOTALS.			(13) Total Births 1932.	(14) Increase.	(15) Decrease.	(16) Legitimate 1933.
	(2) Europeans (other than Portuguese).	(3) Europeans (Portuguese).	(4) East Indians.	(5) Chinese.	(6) Aborigines.	(7) Blacks.	(8) Mixed Races.	(9) Other Races and Races not stated.	(10) Males.	(11) Females.	(12) Persons.					
GEORGETOWN AND ENVIRONS ...	26	118	198	28	2	1,022	465	2	972	889	1,861	1,895	...	34	847	
TOWN OF NEW AMSTERDAM	4	48	3	...	169	55	1	143	137	280	313	...	33	14	
COUNTY OF BERBICE—																
Skeldon	1	405	2	20	112	26	...	314	252	566	623	...	57	376	
Port Mourant	768	2	...	190	37	...	516	481	997	887	110	...	774	
Lower Canje	217	1	...	49	9	...	135	141	276	321	...	45	180	
Upper Canje	24	...	...	9	15	24	29	...	5	11	
Highbury	44	...	...	43	1	...	50	38	88	74	14	...	17	
Mara and Upper Berbice River	9	...	25	20	38	...	45	47	92	80	12	...	36	
Cotton Tree	227	1	...	167	33	...	222	206	428	501	...	73	162	
COUNTY OF DEMERARA—																
Mahaicony	4	112	2	7	185	25	...	173	162	335	387	...	52	166	
Mahaica	3	284	...	4	132	31	...	231	223	454	465	...	11	281	
Buxton	25	393	2	...	304	40	...	364	400	764	683	81	...	256	
Plaisance	13	437	7	...	248	70	...	384	391	775	709	66	...	371	
Peter's Hall	1	372	...	...	141	40	...	291	263	554	522	32	...	246	
Demerara River	45	2	27	58	59	...	94	97	191	190	1	...	80	
Belle Vue	2	273	...	...	144	29	...	226	222	448	490	...	42	268	
Leonora	309	2	...	93	22	...	214	212	426	522	...	96	306	
Philadelphia-Leguan	304	4	2	122	29	...	229	232	461	615	...	154	98	
COUNTY OF ESSEQUEBO—																
Upper Essequibo River	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	2	...	
Bartica	3	7	...	11	18	54	...	43	50	93	88	5	...	37	
Upper Mazaruni River	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...
Wakenaam	89	...	...	39	13	...	70	71	141	181	...	40	52	
Suddie	1	172	3	8	72	26	...	134	149	283	367	...	84	99	
Anna Regina	1	194	...	2	123	27	...	181	166	347	409	...	62	148	
Pomeroon	13	27	...	87	74	77	...	133	145	278	251	27	...	105	
North Western District	8	...	208	16	64	...	164	132	296	219	77	...	112	
Totals {																
Persons	...	27	189	4,942	59	406	3,565	1,270	3	...	10,461	10,825	426	790	5,142	
Males	...	11	91	2,509	32	222	1,831	641	2	5,339	
Females	...	16	98	2,433	27	184	1,734	629	1	...	5,122	*364	...	

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TABLE No. III.

Deaths Registered in each Registration District during 1933, according to Race.

(1) DISTRICTS.	RACE OR NATIONALITY.											TOTALS.			(16) Total Deaths, 1932.	(17) Increase.	(18) Decrease.
	(2) Europeans (other than Portuguese).	(3) Europeans (Portuguese).	(4) East Indians.	(5) Chinese.	(6) Aborigines.	(7) Blacks.	(8) Mixed Races.	(9) Other Races and Races not stated.	(10) | (11) | (12) WEST INDIAN ISLANDS.			(13) Males.	(14) Females.	(15) Persons.			
									Europeans.	Mixed Races.	Blacks.						
GEORGETOWN AND ENVIRONS ...	21	113	613	9	11	998	213	...	5	25	100	1,154	954	2,108	1,926	182	...
TOWN OF NEW AMSTERDAM ...	...	4	168	10	2	221	30	...	...	...	7	261	181	442	343	99	...
COUNTY OF BERBICE—																	
Skeldon ...	...	...	123	2	2	34	2	...	...	...	3	89	77	166	182	...	16
Port Mourant ...	...	1	292	1	...	89	9	...	...	...	...	208	184	392	330	62	...
Lower Canje ...	...	...	124	1	...	31	2	...	...	...	...	85	73	158	130	28	...
Upper Canje ...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	15	15	...	...
Highbury ...	...	...	44	...	...	35	1	...	...	...	...	46	34	80	72	8	...
Mara and Upper Berbice River ...	...	...	15	...	13	27	17	1	...	...	...	45	28	73	51	22	...
Cotton Tree ...	...	...	178	...	...	112	7	...	...	...	2	173	126	299	239	60	...
COUNTY OF DEMERARA—																	
Mahaicony ...	2	3	76	...	4	79	6	...	...	...	1	81	90	171	167	4	...
Mahaica ...	...	5	184	...	...	92	15	...	...	...	1	161	136	297	260	37	...
Buxton ...	...	14	304	3	...	181	21	...	...	...	6	269	260	529	388	141	...
Plaisance ...	4	17	311	2	...	151	32	...	...	...	12	259	270	529	379	150	...
Peter's Hall ...	1	4	306	3	...	100	12	1	...	...	11	221	217	438	322	116	...
Demerara River ...	...	...	27	2	16	32	34	1	...	...	1	58	55	113	128	...	15
Belle Vue ...	...	1	231	3	...	80	7	...	...	...	8	159	171	330	266	64	...
Leonora ...	1	2	211	...	...	46	6	...	...	...	4	147	123	270	236	34	...
Philadelphia-Leguan ...	...	...	279	1	1	77	7	1	...	...	4	194	176	370	328	42	...
COUNTY OF ESSEQUEBO—																	
Upper Essequibo River ...	1	...	1	1	4	10	2	...	...	2	1	17	5	22	21	1	...
Bartica ...	...	...	6	...	26	19	22	7	...	...	2	65	17	82	70	12	...
Upper Mazaruni River ...	...	...	2	1	21	20	1	...	...	...	6	44	7	51	47	4	...
Wakenaam ...	...	...	58	...	...	23	4	...	...	...	...	39	46	85	65	20	...
Suddie ...	1	3	229	1	22	86	11	...	...	1	1	200	155	355	336	19	...
Anna Regina ...	...	...	139	...	1	57	13	...	...	...	1	108	103	211	177	34	...
Pomeroon ...	...	5	11	...	30	20	13	...	...	...	...	38	41	79	66	13	...
North Western District ...	1	1	15	1	126	15	22	...	...	...	2	108	75	183	150	33	...
Totals	Persons ...	32	173	3,947	41	279	2,650	509	11	5	28	173	...	7,848	6,694	1,185	31
	Males ...	24	86	2,223	30	162	1,324	252	10	3	16	105	4,236	...	...	...	...
	Females ...	8	86	1,724	11	117	1,326	257	1	2	12	68	...	3,612	...	*1,154	...

*Net increase in 1933.

TABLE No. IV.

Deaths Registered at different ages in each Registration District during 1933.

(1) DISTRICTS.	AGES AT DEATH.								TOTALS.		
	(2) Under one month.	(3) Over one month and under 12 months.	(4) 1 to 5.	(5) 5 to 15.	(6) 15 to 45.	(7) 45 to 80.	(8) 80 and Over.	(9) Ages not stated.	(10) Males.	(11) Females.	(12) Persons.
GEORGETOWN AND ENVIRONS ...	108	163	77	68	601	995	96	...	1,154	954	2,108
TOWN OF NEW AMSTERDAM ...	23	25	22	20	151	179	22	...	261	181	442
COUNTY OF BERBICE—											
Skeldon ...	24	27	11	5	23	69	7	...	89	77	166
Port Mourant ...	56	81	33	16	54	134	18	...	208	184	392
Lower Canje ...	14	20	11	3	37	72	1	...	85	73	158
Upper Canje ...	5	...	4	1	2	3	...	...	7	8	15
Highbury ...	3	10	7	2	12	42	4	...	46	34	80
Mara and Upper Berbice River ...	9	6	4	1	22	26	5	...	45	28	73
Cotton Tree ...	27	45	34	12	74	91	16	...	173	126	299
COUNTY OF DEMERARA—											
Mahaicony ...	10	24	15	15	39	59	9	...	81	90	171
Mahaica ...	38	46	30	3	56	106	18	...	161	136	297
Buxton ...	58	73	41	21	114	180	42	...	269	260	529
Plaisance ...	58	83	48	30	117	169	24	...	259	270	529
Peter's Hall ...	48	55	33	13	107	165	17	...	221	217	438
Demerara River ...	9	20	9	4	39	30	2	...	58	55	113
Belle Vue ...	26	44	31	13	80	122	14	...	159	171	330
Leonora ...	28	44	28	20	59	87	4	...	147	123	270
Philadelphia-Leguan ...	22	61	43	17	72	129	26	...	194	176	370
COUNTY OF ESSEQUEBO—											
Upper Essequibo River ...	...	...	...	2	11	6	...	3	17	5	22
Bartica ...	3	5	14	2	38	17	3	...	65	17	82
Upper Mazaruni River ...	1	...	3	1	33	13	...	...	44	7	51
Wakenaam ...	9	13	7	5	11	34	6	...	39	46	85
Suddie ...	23	29	29	14	121	129	10	...	200	155	355
Anna Regina ...	22	46	28	7	33	58	17	...	108	103	211
Pomeroon ...	12	19	17	...	11	14	6	...	38	41	79
North Western District ...	17	21	29	10	58	46	2	...	108	75	183
Totals { Persons ...	653	960	608	305	1,975	2,975	369	3	...	...	7,848
{ Males ...	380	485	310	153	988	1,768	150	2	4,236
{ Females ...	273	475	298	152	987	1,207	219	1	...	3,612	...

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TABLE No. V.

Still-Births of each Race in each Registration District during 1933.

(1) DISTRICTS.	(2) Europeans (other than Portuguese).	(3) Europeans (Portuguese).	(4) East Indians.	(5) Chinese.	(6) Aborigines.	(7) Blacks.	(8) Mixed Races.	(9) Other Races and Races not stated.	TOTALS.			(13) Number Legiti- mate.	(14) Number Certified by Medical Men.	(15) Number Certified in 1932.
									(10) Males.	(11) Females.	(12) Totals.			
GEORGETOWN AND ENVIRONS	5	14	1	1	71	21	...	66	47	113	31	113	147.
TOWN OF NEW AMSTERDAM	12	1	...	24	1	...	24	14	38	7	38	40
COUNTY OF BERBICE—														
Skeldon	9	...	...	4	1	...	9	5	14	8	14	36
Port Mourant	28	1	...	8	...	...	23	14	36	28	36	31
Lower Canje	20	...	...	2	...	...	9	13	22	17	22	19
Upper Canje	2	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...
Highbury	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	3
Mara and Upper Berbice River	1	...	...	3	1	...	2	3	5	1	...	...
Cotton Tree	18	...	...	5	...	...	10	13	23	14	23	23
COUNTY OF DEMERARA—														
Mahaicony	10	...	...	15	...	...	14	11	25	14	25	29
Mahaica	1	11	...	...	10	2	...	11	13	24	10	24	18
Buxton	1	25	1	...	20	4	...	35	16	51	14	51	48
Plaisance	26	...	...	11	1	...	22	16	38	24	38	37
Peter's Hall	32	...	...	6	...	...	20	18	38	15	38	30
Demerara River	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	3	4	1	1	3
Belle Vue	13	...	...	6	...	...	12	7	19	9	19	34
Leonora	23	...	...	6	...	...	14	15	29	24	29	24
Philadelphia-Leguan	35	...	...	3	1	...	17	22	39	22	27	26
COUNTY OF ESSEQUEBO—														
Upper Essequibo River	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Bartica	1	...	...	1	3	...	4	1	5	3	4	5
Upper Mazaruni River
Wakenaam	15	...	...	3	...	...	10	8	18	4	...	...
Suddie	23	...	1	14	1	...	21	18	39	15	39	30
Anna Regina	11	...	...	9	1	...	12	9	21	9	21	19
Pemeroon	1	1	...	...	3	1	...	4	2	6	3	...	...
North Western District	2	...	10	...	...	...	9	3	12	4	6	5
Totals 1933	{ Persons ...	8	333	4	12	232	38	...	...	...	627	278	571	...
	{ Males ...	7	188	2	9	127	19	...	352
	{ Females ...	1	145	2	3	105	19	275
Do. 1932	...	13	330	3	10	251	42	2	353	293	651	250	...	607

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TABLE No. VI.

Causes of Death in each Registration District registered during the year 1933.

1	(2)	COUNTY OF DEMERARA.										COUNTY OF ESSEQUEBO.										COUNTY OF BERRIBO.								TOTALS.			(32)	(33)
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	No. of Deaths Certified.	No. of Deaths same cause last Year.		
No.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	City of Georgetown.	Mahaicony.	Mahaica.	Burton.	Plaisance.	Peter's Hall.	Demerara River.	Belle Vue.	Leonora.	Philadelphia-Leguan.	Upper Essequibo River.	Bartica.	Upper Mararuni River.	Wakenaam.	Suddie.	Anna Regina.	Pomeroy.	N. W. District.	Town of New Amsterdam.	Skeldon.	Port Mourant.	Lower Canje.	Upper Canje.	Highbury.	Mara and Upper Berbice River.	Cotton Tree.	Males.	Females.	Persons	No. of Deaths Certified.	No. of Deaths same cause last Year.		
I.—INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES—																																		
1	Typhoid Fever	25		1	5	6	7			9	4					1				7		2	1		1			38	30	68	68	42		
2	Paratyphoid Fevers																																	4
9	Whooping Cough			1			1				1							2																2
10	Diphtheria	4																			3													7
11	Influenza	21	6	6	26	31	40	4	39	17	26		1		6	16	7	6	31	5	6	12		10		1	11	223	111	334	213	91		
13	Dysentery	26	5	2	3	5	12		15	2	6			5	8	4	7	3	1	5	3							67	51	118	67	68		
15	Erysipelas					1																			1			1	1	2	2	4		
16	Acute Poliomyelitis	1																							1			1	1	1	1	4		
22	Tetanus	11																		1							6	8	14	13	19			
23	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System...	134	2	5	10	10	13	3	19	1	4	1	7		13		2	2	2	24	2	3		1	1	4	154	120	274	234	310			
24	Tuberculosis of the Central Nervous System	1																															1	
25	Tuberculosis of the Intestines and Peritoneum	10												1														6	5	11	11	11		
26	Tuberculosis of Vertebral Column															1												1					5	
29	Tuberculosis of Lymphatic System (abdominal and Bronchial Glands excepted)																																	1
32	Disseminated Tuberculosis	2																										1	1	2	2	3		
33	Leprosy			17																								13	6	19	19	15		
34	Syphilis	64		1	1	4			3	3	2		2			2			3	5		5					8	66	37	103	100	124		
35	Other Venereal Diseases	1	1								1																	3		3	1	2		
36	Purulent infection, Septicaemia	18	1	1			1		2	1		1			1	2				4		2					23	12	35	34	44			
38	Malaria	123	44	44	94	74	42	41	48	68	100	4	23	13	12	80	45	24	61	39	14	71	25	4	11	4	32	545	595	1140	641	1034		
40	Ankylostomiasis	3					2		1	1																		7	4	11	10	7		
42	Eliariasis	48	1		1	9	1			1			1			2		2		2	6			1			22	51	73	69	52			
42	Other Diseases due to Helminths	3		1				1											2		2							5	5	10	8	11		
43	Mycoses							2			2																	1	4	6	10	8		
44	Blackwater Fever				2	1		1									2	3			1							5	1	6	5	6		
44	Other Infectious or Parasitic Diseases																										1		1	1	1	1		
	Totals, Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	497	60	79	142	141	119	52	127	102	145	7	37	19	27	121	61	42	102	116	22	88	44	4	26	8	61	1197	1052	2249	1510	1894		
II.—CANCER AND OTHER TUMOURS—																																		
45	Cancer of the Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	1				1																						1	1	2	2	3		
46	Cancer of the Digestive Organs and Peritoneum	27		1		1	2	1	1																			20	15	35	33	44		
47	Cancer of the Respiratory Organs																												22	22	22	29		
48	Cancer of the Uterus	10		1	6															1	3								1	1	1	3		
49	Cancer of other female Genital Organs						1																						12	12	10	18		
50	Cancer of the Breast	7			1	1	1				1					1													5	5	5	5		
51	Cancer of the male Genito-Urinary Organs	5																										5	1	1	1	3		
52	Cancer of the Skin	1																											5	8	4	9		
53	Cancer of other or Unspecified Organs	5					1				1				1													5	5	8	4	9		
54	Non-malignant Tumours	5																		1								5	6	6	6	2		

55	Tumours of undetermined nature ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	2	7	
	Totals, Cancer, etc.	61	...	2	7	4	5	2	1	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	1	2	33	62	95	86	121
	II.—RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF NUTRITION AND OF ENDOCRINE GLANDS AND OTHER GENERAL DISEASES.																															
56	Rheumatic Fever ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	4	10
57	Chronic Rheumatism, Osteo Arthritis ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	6	4	8
59	Diabetes ...	7	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	12	24	19	25
60	Scurvy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
61	Beri-beri ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
66	Diseases of the Thyroid and Parathyroid Glands ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
69	Other General Diseases ...	19	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	15	22	21	20
	Totals, Rheumatism, etc.	32	2	1	3	2	1	1	3	3	2	...	2	6	...	1	2	...	3	32	32	64	61	66			
	IV.—DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS.																															
71	Anaemia, Chlorosis ...	5	...	3	9	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	5	26	31	27	40
72	Leukæmia, Aleukæmia ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
73	Diseases of the Spleen...	2	1	1	1	...	5	...	5	2	4			
	Totals, Diseases of the Blood, etc.	6	...	3	9	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	10	27	37	30	45			
	V.—CHRONIC POISONING—																															
77	Chronic poisoning by mineral substances	1			
	Totals, Chronic Poisoning	1			
	VI.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS.																															
78	Encephalitis ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	3	2
79	Meningitis ...	11	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	3	16	15	16
80	Tabs Dorsalis (Locomotor Ataxy) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1
81	Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	2
82	Cerebral Hemorrhage, Apoplexy, etc. ...	63	2	4	6	6	6	2	5	3	1	1	1	2	1	...	10	6	9	...	2	1	4	71	64	135	120	121				
82	Hemiplegia and other paralyzes of unstated origin ...	41	3	6	11	11	4	...	5	1	4	...	1	3	6	3	...	4	13	4	...	3	1	1	53	73	126	67	130			
84	Other forms of insanity ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	5	2
85	Epilepsy ...	9	1	...	2	1	4	...	3	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	1	19	13	32	13	35			
86	Infantile Convulsions (under 5 years of age) ...	8	5	8	2	4	1	1	2	...	1	2	2	4	1	...	2	4	1	...	2	2	32	26	58	16	65			
87	Other Diseases of the Nervous System...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	10
88	Diseases of the Eye and Annexa ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3
89	Diseases of the ear and of the Mastoid sinus ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	3	...	2
	Totals, Diseases Nervous System, &c.	136	14	18	21	23	16	1	13	8	11	1	3	1	6	12	11	1	1	22	23	19	...	5	7	4	9	200	186	386	247	388
	VII.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM—																															
90	Pericarditis ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	4	8
91	Acute Endocarditis ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	3	...
92	Chronic Endocarditis, Valvular Disease...	43	2	2	4	1	8	1	1	2	2	...	1	...	8	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	5	35	54	89	86	92	
93	Diseases of the Myocardium ...	73	...	26	27	10	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	87	78	165	162	139
94	Diseases of the Coronary Arteries, Angina Pectoris ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2
95	Other Diseases of the Heart ...	23	...	1	4	7	8	...	6	4	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	55	42	97	73	95
96	Aneurysm ...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	14	14	14
97	Arterio-Sclerosis ...	13	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	18	18	16
98	Gangrene ...	19	...	1	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	12	32	32	18
99	Other Diseases of the Arteries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	3	2	1
101	Diseases of the Lymphatic System (Lymphangitis, etc.)...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	3
102	Abnormalities of Blood Pressure ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...
103	Other Diseases of the Circulatory System ...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	5	8	
	Totals, Diseases Circulatory System	195	4	29	38	21	24	1	8	10	6	...	3	1	18	2	...	5	26	9	13	3	1	...	1	18	231	206	437	405	396	
	VIII.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.—																															
104	Diseases of the nasal fossae and annexa	1			
105	Diseases of the Larynx...	2	...	4	...	1	2	3	1	1	10	5	15	15	8			
106a	Acute Bronchitis ...	19	2	1	3	1	3	...	2	8	5	...	3	11	3	4	2	...	3	39	31	70	65	61			
106b	Chronic Bronchitis ...	71	2	4	16	12	11	...	2	8	39	1	9	2	...	5	17	16	25	13	...	10	173	93	265	200	227			
106c	Bronchitis not distinguished as acute or chronic ...	10	1	7	4	8	5	...	3	2	4	1	1	1	...	2	7	42	38	80	61	65		
107	Broncho-Pneumonia ...	69	2	2	16	22	17	2	10	2	2	...	9	...	1	11	24	...	2	12	2	30	2	...	2	2	30	166	105	271	260	210

TABLE No. VI.—(CONTINUED).

Causes of Death in each Registration District registered during the year 1933.

(1) No.	(2) CAUSES OF DEATH.	COUNTY OF DEMERARA.											COUNTY OF ESEQUEBO.								COUNTY OF BERBICE.							TOTALS.			(32) No. of Deaths Certified.	(33) No. of Deaths same cause last year.						
		(3) City of Georgetown.	(4) Mahaboony.	(5) Mahaboa.	(6) Buxton.	(7) Plainance.	(8) Peter's Hall.	(9) Demerara River.	(10) Relle Vue.	(11) Leonora.	(12) Phillade Iphia-Leguan.	(13) Upper Essequibo River.	(14) Bartica.	(15) Upper Mazaruni River.	(16) Wakenaam.	(17) Suddie.	(18) Anna Regina.	(19) Pomeroon.	(20) N.W. District.	(21) Town of New Amsterdam.	(22) Skeldon.	(23) Fort Mourant.	(24) Lower Canje.	(25) Upper Canje.	(26) Highbury.	(27) Mara and Upper Berbice River.	(28) Cotton Tree.	(29) Males.	(30) Females.	(31) Persons.								
VIII.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.—(Contd.)																																						
108	Lobar Pneumonia	51	4	19	23	19	16	2	11	6	4	...	1	...	...	10	3	1	11	14	1	...	...	...	...	1	10	143	69	212	202	155					
109	Pneumonia (not otherwise defined)	46	1	1	7	32	27	4	7	5	8	6	...	4	...	8	1	2	2	5	13	5	16	6	9	3	5	4	2	151	78	229	153	143				
110	Pleurisy	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
111	Congestion and hæmorrhagic infarct of lung, etc.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
112	Asthma	30	2	10	20	18	31	...	35	19	7	...	...	...	...	6	10	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
113	Pulmonary Emphysema	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
114	Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	1	14	11	...	...	...
Totals, Diseases Respiratory System		318	14	51	96	116	115	8	69	44	72	6	15	8	19	45	44	8	39	74	49	101	37	3	19	7	74	924	527	1451	1117	1065	...	...		
IX.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.—																																						
115	Diseases of the Buccal Cavity, Pharynx, etc.	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	Ulcer of the Stomach or Duodenum	14	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118	Other diseases of the Stomach	7	...	...	2	3	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
119 & 120	Diarrhœa and Enteritis	98	13	21	32	39	19	5	11	18	34	...	...	...	1	2	19	16	2	4	23	10	40	10	1	6	2	30	226	230	56	350	332	...	...	
121	Appendicitis	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
122a	Hernia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
122b	Intestinal Obstruction	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123	Other Diseases of the Intestines	4	...	...	5	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
124	Cirrhosis of the Liver	19	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
125	Other Diseases of the Liver	10	...	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	Biliary Calculi	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
127	Other Diseases of the Gall Bladder and Duots	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
129	Peritonitis without stated cause	13	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals, Diseases Digestive System		190	17	24	46	47	26	8	21	23	39	1	4	2	8	30	19	5	8	34	13	44	1	1	6	8	39	358	315	673	526	505	...	...		
X.—NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA—																																						
130	Acute Nephritis	10	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
131	Chronic Nephritis	106	4	13	13	21	29	10	25	14	18	...	...	...	1	1	2	45	24	5	1	29	2	17	15	1	5	10	16	240	187	427	289	400	...	...
132	Nephritis not stated to be acute or chronic	24	...	6	5	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
133	Other Diseases of the Kidney and Annexa	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
134	Culculi of the Urinary Passages	2
135	Diseases of the Bladder	11	1	...	1	1
136	Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, &c.	3	2	2
137	Diseases of the Prostate	8	1
138	Diseases of the Male Genital Organs	9	1	...	2	1
139	Diseases of the Uterus	1	...	1	1	1
139	Other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs	8	1
Totals, Non-Veneral Diseases, etc.		187	6	21	20	29	32	13	24	18	20	...	5	1	4	58	23	5	3	42	7	19	19	1	6	13	19	247	255	602	446	578				

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Table No. VII.—(CONTINUED).

CAUSES OF DEATH AT ALL AGES AMONG THE VARIOUS RACES THROUGHOUT THE COLONY REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR 1933.

Table with columns for causes of death, age groups (Under One Month, One Month and under Twelve Months, One and under Five, 5 to 15, 15 to 45, 45 to 80, 80 and upwards, Ages not stated), and totals. Includes sub-sections for Diseases of Pregnancy, Diseases of the Skin, Diseases of the Bones, Congenital Malformations, Diseases of Early Infancy, Old Age, Deaths from Violence, and Ill-defined Diseases.

XIII. Table No. VII. CAUSES OF DEATH AT ALL AGES AMONG THE VARIOUS RACES THROUGHOUT THE COLONY REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR 1933.

Table with columns for Causes of Death (1-114), Age Groups (Under One Month to 80 and upward), Races (European, Chinese, etc.), and Totals. Rows include categories like Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, Cancer, Rheumatism, Blood-forming Organs, Nervous System, Circulatory System, Respiratory System, Digestive System, and Non-Veneral Diseases.

VIII.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																							
104	Diseases of the nasal fossæ and annexa																						1
105	Diseases of the Larynx	1	2																			1	2
106a	Acute Bronchitis	10	1	2		3									2	1	3	3				2	19
106b	Chronic Bronchitis	1																					1
106c	Bronchitis not distinguished as acute or chronic	4	1	4	3	3	2								1			2				2	5
107	Broncho-Pneumonia	32	1	1	5	10	9								2							10	69
108	Lobar Pneumonia	4	2	2	1																		5
109	Pneumonia (not otherwise defined)	7				4	4								1							1	25
110	Pleurisy	1																					1
111	Congestion and hæmorrhagic infarct of lung etc.						1																1
113	Pulmonary Emphysema																						1
Totals Diseases Respiratory System		60	2	10	12	18	19								11	4	7					3	16
IX.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																							
115	Diseases of the buccal cavity pharynx, etc.	1																					2
118	Other Diseases of the Stomach	1	1			1	1																5
119	& 120 Diarrhoea and Enteritis	23	6	8	19	19	14	2	2	8	14				1	1	1	9				13	94
121	Appendicitis																						1
122a	Hernia																						1
122b	Intestinal Obstruction	3																					2
123	Other diseases of the Intestines	1																					1
129	Peritonitis without stated cause.		1																				1
Totals, Diseases Digestive System		29	8	8	19	20	15	2	2	8	14				1	1	1	9	2	1	12	1	13
X.—NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.																							
130	Acute Nephritis																						1
131	Chronic Nephritis					1																	1
133	Other Diseases of the Kidney and Annexa	1								1													2
139	Other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs	1																					1
Totals, Non-Veneral Diseases, etc.		2				1				1													3

TABLE No. VIII.—(CONTINUED).
Causes of Death of Children under one year of age during 1933.

1)	(2)	COUNTY OF DEMERARA.										COUNTY OF ESSEQUEBO.								COUNTY OF BERBICE.								TOTALS.			(32)	(33)		
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)				
10.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	City of Georgetown.	Mahaicony.	Mahaica.	Buxton.	Plaisance.	Peter's Hall.	Demerara River.	Belle Vue.	Leonora.	Philadelphia-Leguan.	Upper Essequibo River.	Bartica.	Upper Mazatuni River.	Wakenaam.	Suddie.	Anna Regina.	Pomeroon.	N. W. District.	Town of New Amsterdam.	Skeldon.	Port Mourant.	Lower Canje.	Upper Canje.	Highbury.	Mara & Upper Berbice River.	Cotton Tree.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	No. of Deaths certified.	No. of Deaths same cause last year.		
	XII.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.																																	
2	Cellulitis, acute abscess ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	2	
3	Other diseases of the skin and its annexa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Totals, Diseases of the Skin etc.,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	3	
	XIII.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.																																	
56	Diseases of the Joints and organs of Locomotion ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
	Totals, Diseases Bones, etc...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
	XIV.—CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS																																	
57	Congenital Malformations ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	3	9	9	9	
	Totals, Congenital Malformations	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	3	9	9	9	
	XV.—DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY																																	
58	Congenital Debility ...	69	7	25	43	56	24	10	17	27	19	...	2	...	8	23	11	9	1	12	15	30	13	...	4	8	14	233	214	447	250	317		
59	Premature Birth ...	39	5	13	20	20	24	1	12	10	9	...	2	...	1	7	11	...	8	7	10	24	5	...	...	2	6	143	93	236	129	289		
60	Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
61	Other diseases peculiar to early infancy ...	11	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	5	17	11	28	23	31		
	Totals, Diseases Early Infancy ...	119	12	38	64	77	49	11	29	37	28	...	4	...	9	30	22	9	9	25	25	57	18	...	4	10	25	393	318	711	402	641		
	XVII.—DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.																																	
61	Accidental burns (conflagration excepted) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	
62	Accidental mechanical suffocation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
63	Accidental drowning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1
	Totals, Deaths from Violence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	2	6	

TABLE No. IX.

Causes of Death in each Ward, Public Institution, and Environ of the City of Georgetown, registered during the year 1933.

(1)	No. OF WARD.	Institutions.									TOTALS.					(21)	(22)				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Public Hospital.	Alms House.	(16)	(17)	(18)			(19)	(20)		
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)								(14)	(15)
	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Kingston.	North Cumings-burg.	South Cumings-burg.	Robb's Town, Lacy Town & New Town.	Stabroek.	Werk-en-Rust.	Charlestown & Albouy's Town.	Bourda.	Albert Town & Queen's Town.	Patients from Town.	Other Patients.	Inmates from Town.	Other Inmates.	Jail.	Shipping, &c.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	No. of Deaths Certified.	No. of Deaths same cause last year.
I.—INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES																					
1	Typhoid Fever	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	8	15	...	...	...	...	14	11	25	25	19
2	Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
9	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
10	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	9
11	Influenza	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	1	2	...	1	4	6	...	...	14	7	21	18	5
13	Dysentery	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	7	8	2	3	...	...	16	10	26	26	7
15	Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
16	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
22	Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	4	7	11	11	8
23	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	1	2	1	...	1	4	4	...	7	58	56	...	...	...	...	75	59	134	128	156
24	Tuberculosis of the Central Nervous System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
25	Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	5	5	10	10	...
26	Tuberculosis of Vertebral Column	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
32	Disseminated Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	3
33	Leprosy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	2
34	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	30	24	2	3	...	...	41	23	64	64	78
35	Other Venereal Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
36	Purulent Infection, Septicæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	...	1	...	...	11	7	18	18	26
38	Malaria	4	4	2	1	1	8	14	2	6	36	43	2	...	...	...	65	58	123	116	134
40	Ankylostomiasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	3	...
42	Filariasis	1	...	...	6	1	7	1	2	1	9	7	9	4	...	...	17	31	48	47	30
42	Other Diseases due to Helminths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	3	2
43	Mycoses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
44	Blackwater Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Totals, Infectious & Parasitic Diseases		7	6	5	7	5	22	28	7	19	180	175	19	17	...	...	274	223	497	480	493

II.—CANCER AND OTHER TUMOURS.																					
45	Cancer of the Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2
46	Cancer of the Digestive Organs and Peritoneum	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	6	11	1	3	...	...	14	13	27	27	23
47	Cancer of the Respiratory Organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
48	Cancer of the Uterus	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	10	10	10	11
49	Cancer of other female Genital Organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
50	Cancer of the Breast	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	7	7	7	12
51	Cancer of the male Genito-Urinary Organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	3
52	Cancer of the Skin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1
53	Cancer of other or Unspecified Organs	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	4	5	4	5
54	Non-malignant Tumours	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	5	2
55	Tumours of undetermined nature	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Totals, Cancer, etc.		2	2	2	2	1	3	...	3	2	15	23	3	3	...	22	39	61	60	64	
III.—RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF NUTRITION AND OF ENDOCRINE GLANDS AND OTHER GENERAL DISEASES.																					
56	Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	3
57	Chronic Rheumatism, Osteo Arthritis	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	3	...
59	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	2	5	7	7	10
61	Beri-Beri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1
66	Diseases of the Thyroid and Parathyroid Glands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
69	Other General Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	10	...	...	...	...	6	13	19	19	14
Totals, Rheumatism, etc.		...	1	...	...	1	1	2	2	8	14	1	2	...	11	21	32	32	29
IV. DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS.																					
71	Anæmia, Chlorosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	5	8
72	Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1
73	Diseases of the Spleen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals, Diseases of the Blood, etc.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	6	10
VI. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS.																					
78	Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...
79	Meningitis	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	9	2	11	11	9

TABLE NO. IX.—(CONTINUED).

Causes of Death in each Ward, Public Institution, and Environs of the City of Georgetown, registered during the year 1933.

(1)	No.	NO. OF WARD.	Institutions.																	(21)	(22)	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Public Hospital.		Alms House.		(16)	(17)	TOTALS.				
			(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)			(18)	(19)			(20)
Kingston.	North Cummings-burg.	South Cummings-burg.	Robb's Town, Lacy Town & New Town.	Stabroek.	Werk-en-Rust.	Charlestown & Albany's Town.	Bourda.	Albert-Town & Queen's Town.	Patients from Town.	Other Patients	Inmates from Town.	Other Inmates.	Jail.	Shipping, &c.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	No. of Deaths Certified.	No. of Deaths same cause last year.			
81		Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1
82		Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy, etc.	2	3	5	2	1	4	14	1	6	19	6	...	...	...	...	29	34	63	62	50
82		Hemiplegia and other paralyces of unstated origin ...	1	...	...	1	1	1	3	1	...	7	2	9	15	...	...	18	23	41	37	56
85		Epilepsy ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	6	3	9	7	11
86		Infantile Convulsions (under 5 years of age) ...	...	1	...	...	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	7	4
87		Other diseases of the Nervous System.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
88		Diseases of the Eye and Annexa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
89		Diseases of the Ear and of the Mastoid Sinus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
		Totals, Diseases Nervous System, etc.	4	4	7	3	4	8	22	3	6	30	18	12	15	...	...	68	68	136	128	135
		VII. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																				
90		Pericarditis ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	3	6
91		Acute Endocarditis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
92		Chronic Endocarditis, Valvular Disease ...	...	...	2	1	...	6	7	3	3	11	13	2	...	...	...	17	31	48	48	39
93		Diseases of the Myocardium ...	...	1	1	3	...	2	5	...	4	18	33	3	3	...	...	48	25	73	73	68
94		Diseases of the Coronary Arteries Angina Pectoris ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
95		Other Diseases of the Heart ...	1	1	1	3	...	5	5	3	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	11	12	23	21	9
96		Aneurysm ...	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	7	2	9	9	7
97		Arterio-Sclerosis ...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	7	6	13	13	11
98		Gangrene ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	4	...	...	15	4	19	19	11
99		Other Diseases of the Arteries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
101		Diseases of the Lymphatic System (Lymphangitis, &c.) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1
102		Abnormalities of Blood Pressure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...
103		Other Diseases of the Circulatory System ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	3	2
		Totals Diseases Circulatory System	9	9	6	7	4	19	19	6	11	39	61	12	7	...	...	110	85	195	193	156

VIII. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																					
105	Diseases of the Larynx	...	1	1	1	2	2	1
106a	Acute Bronchitis	...	1	...	1	1	3	7	1	1	...	2	2	8	11	19	19	15
106b	Chronic Bronchitis	...	1	...	1	2	5	...	2	17	30	2	11	...	...	47	24	71	71	55
106c	Bronchitis not distinguished as acute or chronic	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	3	7	10	9	16
107	Broncho-Pneumonia	...	3	1	1	2	2	4	15	2	1	14	16	4	4	...	39	30	69	69	57
108	Lobar Pneumonia	...	2	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	15	20	3	4	...	40	11	51	50	40
109	Pneumonia (not otherwise defined)	...	2	...	2	6	...	2	3	13	17	...	1	...	28	18	46	38	13
110	Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	4	1	...	...	...	7	3	10	10	11
111	Congestion and Hæmorrhagic Infarct of Lung, etc.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	4	...
112	Asthma	...	2	1	2	1	...	4	1	...	4	10	1	1	...	19	11	30	27	28	
113	Pulmonary Emphysema	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	3	3
114	Other diseases of the Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	2
Totals, Diseases Respiratory System		...	9	7	5	6	4	2	35	5	9	72	107	12	24	...	199	119	318	305	241
IX. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																					
115	Diseases of the Buccal Cavity, Pharynx, etc.	1	2	1	2	3	3	3
117	Ulcer of the Stomach or Duodenum.	...	...	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	12	2	14	14	8
118	Other Diseases of the Stomach	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	5	2	7	6	6
119	and 120 Diarrhœa and Enteritis	...	5	2	2	...	7	11	1	3	29	27	3	8	...	56	42	98	94	82	
121	Appendicitis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	3	2
122a	Hernia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2
122b	Intestinal Obstruction	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	8	2	10	10	7
123	Other Diseases of the Intestines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	4
124	Cirrhosis of the Liver	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	1	10	1	...	...	...	15	4	19	19	14
125	Other Diseases of the Liver	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	5	5	10	10	9
126	Biliary Calculi	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	4
127	Other Diseases of the Gall, Bladder and Ducts	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	5	...
129	Peritonitis without stated cause	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	1	3	4	...	...	...	6	7	13	13	18
Totals, Diseases Digestive System		...	5	6	8	6	...	16	16	3	7	44	61	5	13	...	115	75	190	185	159
X. NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.																					
130	Acute Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	6	4	10	10	10
131	Chronic Nephritis	...	2	2	3	2	1	5	4	3	9	22	31	9	12	...	59	47	106	106	108
132	Nephritis not stated to be acute or chronic	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	11	2	...	...	15	9	24	24	32

TABLE NO. IX. (CONTINUED).

Causes of Death in each Ward, Public Institution, and Environ of the City of Georgetown, registered during the year 1933.

(1)	No.	NO. OF WARD.	Institutions.															TOTALS.	(21)	(22)			
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Public Hospital.		Alms House.		(16)	(17)				(18)	(19)	(20)
			Kingston.	North Cumingsburg.	South Cumingsburg.	Robb's Town, Lacytown & New Town.	Stabroek.	Werk-en-Rust.	Charlestown & Albouystown.	Bourda.	Albert Town & Queenstown.	Patients from Town.	Other Patients.	Inmates from Town.	Other Inmates.	Jail.	Shipping, &c.				Males.	Females.	Persons.	No. of Deaths Cer- tified.	No. of Deaths same cause last year.
133		Other Diseases of the Kidney and Annexa ...		1		1						3						4	1	5	5	10	
134		Calculi of the Urinary Passages ...									1	1						2		2	2		
135		Diseases of the Bladder ...							1			3	1	6				9	2	11	11	15	
136		Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, etc. ...										2		1				3		3	3	6	
137		Diseases of the Prostate ...						1				2	5					8		8	8	5	
138		Diseases of the Male Genital Organs...								1		2	2	3	1			9		9	9	1	
139		Diseases of the Uterus ...										1							1	1	1	2	
139		Other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs ...									6	1		1					8	8	8	17	
		Totals, Non-Venereal Diseases, etc	2	3	3	4	1	6	5	4	9	45	68	15	21		1	115	72	187	187	206	
		XI. DISEASES OF PREGNANCY, CHILD-BIRTH AND THE PUERPERAL STATE.																					
141		Abortion not returned as Septic ...										1							1	1	1		
142		Ectopic Gestation ...									1	1							2	2	2	2	
143		Other Accidents of Pregnancy ...	1							1		3							6	6	6	1	
144		Puerperal Hemorrhage ...										4							4	4	4	6	
145		Puerperal Sepsis ...	1								1	3							5	5	5	5	
146		Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions ...									4	5							9	9	9	14	
147		Other Toxæmias of Pregnancy ...										2							2	2	2	1	
148		Puerperal Phlegmasia. Alba Dolens, Embolism, and Sudden Death ...																				1	
149		Other Accidents of Childbirth ...										1							1	1	1	1	
150		Other or unspecified conditions of the Puerperal State ...									2	7							9	9	9	4	
			9						1		9	97						39	39	39	35		

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	XII.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.																				
151	Carbuncle, Boil	2
152	Cellulitis, Acute Abscess	2	9	...	3	8	6	14	12	...	9
153	Other Diseases of the Skin and its Annexa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	4	1	...	...	6	7	13	13	...	13
	Totals, Diseases of the Skin, etc.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	15	4	4	...	...	14	13	27	25	...	24
	XIII.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.																				
154	Acute Infective Osteomyelitis and Periostitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	4	
156	Diseases of the Joints and other organs of Locomotion	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	6	
	Totals, Diseases, Bones, etc.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	10	
	XIV.—CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS.																				
157	Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	6	...	6
	Totals, Congenital Malformations...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	6	...	6
	XV.—DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY.																				
158	Congenital Debility	1	3	1	3	...	2	10	2	1	37	9	...	...	...	43	26	69	67	...	64
159	Premature Birth	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	2	4	26	2	...	...	...	24	15	39	38	...	59
161	Other Diseases Peculiar to early Infancy	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	11	10	...	14
	Totals, Diseases Early Infancy...	1	4	1	4	...	5	13	4	7	69	11	...	...	...	74	45	119	115	...	137
	XVI.—OLD AGE.																				
162	Old Age	1	6	1	3	1	10	7	3	4	25	16	30	39	...	63	83	146	139	...	141
	Totals, Old Age	1	6	1	3	1	10	7	3	4	25	16	30	39	...	63	83	146	139	...	141
	XVII.—DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.																				
171	Suicide by other means	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
176	Attack by Venomous Animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
179	Other Acute Accidental Poisoning (not by gas)	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	4	...	1
181	Accidental Burns (Conflagration excepted)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	6	...	6
183	Accidental Drowning	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	1	5	5	...	2
184	Accidental Injury by Firearms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

TABLE NO. IX.—(CONTINUED).

Causes of Death in each Ward, Public Institution, and Environ of the City of Georgetown, registered during the year 1933.

(1)	No.	No. OF WARD.	Institutions.									TOTALS.			(21)	(22)						
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Public Hospital.	Alms House.	(16)			(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)		
			Kingston.	North Cumings-burg.	South Cumings-burg.	Robb's Town, Lacytown & New Town.	Stabrook.	Werk-en-Rust.	Charlestown & Albouystown.	Bourda.	Albert Town & Queenstown.	Patients from Town.	Other Patients.	Inmates from Town.	Other Inmates.	Jail.	Shipping, &c.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	No. of Deaths Certified.	No. of Deaths same cause last year.
185		Accidental Injury by Cutting or Piercing Instruments ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3
186		Accidental Injury by Fall, Crushing, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
194		Other and unstated forms of Accidental Violence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	1	...	...	...	7	6	13	13	7
195		Violent deaths of unstated nature, (i.e., Accidental, Suicidal, etc.) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Totals, Deaths from Violence ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	10	10	2	...	...	2	15	15	30	30	24
		XVIII.—ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.																				
199		Sudden Death ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	4	2
200a		Heart Failure ...	...	1	1	2	1	3	3	...	3	7	15	...	...	...	...	18	18	36	33	4
200b		Other Ill-defined Causes ...	1	2	2	...	3	6	1	1	13	22	7	9	...	...	...	43	24	67	61	44
200c		Cause not specified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	5	10	...	6
		Totals, Ill-defined Diseases ...	1	3	3	2	1	6	19	1	7	20	37	7	9	...	1	67	50	117	98	56
		TOTALS ALL CAUSES																				
		{ Males	19	20	21	21	11	52	76	12	36	308	412	59	103	...	4	1,154	...	...	...	...
		{ Females	19	24	20	23	10	72	92	31	48	265	236	63	51	...	...	...	954	...	...	...
		{ Persons	38	44	41	44	21	124	168	43	84	573	648	122	154	...	4	...	...	2,108	2,030	...
		Do. Last year	29	34	33	47	11	130	160	45	62	529	595	112	135	1	3	1,077	849	1,926	1,857	1,926

TABLE No. X.
Causes of Death in each Ward and Public Institution in the Town of New Amsterdam, registered during the year 1933.

(1) No.	(2) CAUSES OF DEATH.	(3) Snyth Town.	(4) Queen's Town.	(5) Stanley Town.	(6) Winkle Village.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.						(12) Shipping, &c.	TOTALS.			(16) No. of Deaths certified.	(17) No. of Deaths same cause last year.		
						Public Hospital		Mental Hospital		(11) Jail.	(13) Males.		(14) Females.	(15) Persons.					
						(7) Patients from Town	(8) Other Patients	(9) Inmates from Town	(10) Other Inmates										
I. INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES—																			
1	Typhoid Fever					4	3							2	4	7	7	2	
10	Diphtheria					1	2								1	2	3	1	
11	Influenza			1		1	1								1	1	2	1	
13	Dysentery	1		1		1	1								1	1	2	1	
22	Tetanus					1	1								1	1	2	1	
23	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System ...	3				8	11	1	11				21	13	34	34	25	1	
33	Leprosy					1	1								1	1	2	1	
34	Syphilis					1	1		1						1	1	2	1	
36	Purulent infection, Septicaemia					1	1		1						1	1	2	1	
38	Malaria	5	1	1		13	17		1				21	18	39	33	15	3	
42	Filariasis	1				1	1		1				1	1	2	2	3	2	
42	Other Diseases due to Helminths	1				1	1		1				1	1	2	2	3	2	
44	Black Water Fever					1	1		1				1	1	2	2	3	2	
	Totals, Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	14	1	4		32	46	3	16				65	51	116	114	65		
II. CANCER AND OTHER TUMOURS—																			
46	Cancer of the Digestive Organs and Peritoneum																		3
48	Cancer of the Uterus	1													1	1	1	1	2
49	Cancer of other female Genital Organs ...	1													1	1	1	1	1
55	Tumours of undetermined nature						1						1		1	1	1	1	1
	Totals, Cancer, etc.	1					1						1	1	2	2	2	2	7
III. RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF NUTRITION AND OF ENDOCRINE GLANDS AND OTHER GENERAL DISEASES—																			
56	Rheumatic Fever					1								1	1	1	1	1	1
57	Chronic Rheumatism, Osteo Arthritis ...					1	3						2	3	5	5	5	5	3
59	Diabetes	1																	1
69	Other General Diseases... ..																		2
	Totals, Rheumatism, etc.	1				2	3						2	4	6	6	6	6	6
IV. DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS—																			
71	Anaemia, Chlorosis																		3
73	Diseases of the Spleen					1							1		1	1	1	1	1
	Totals, Diseases of the Blood, etc. ...					1							1		1	1	1	1	4
VI. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS—																			
78	Encephalitis																		1
79	Meningitis						3	2	1	2			6	2	10	10	8	8	8
82	Cerebral Haemorrhage, Apoplexy, etc. ...	2																	2
82	Hemiplegia and other Paralyzes of unstates origin	1					2		3				2	2	4	3	3	4	4
84	Other forms of insanity								3				1	2	3	3	3	3	6
85	Epilepsy								2				1	1	2	2	2	2	5
86	Infantile Convulsions (under 5 years of age)...						2						2	2	2	2	2	2	5
88	Diseases of the Eye and Annexa					1							1		1	1	1	1	1
	Totals, Diseases Nervous System, etc...	3				3	8	1	7				15	7	22	21	21	26	26
VII. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM—																			
92	Chronic Endocarditis, Valvular Disease ...						1							1	1	1	1	1	6
93	Diseases of the Myocardium	3					8						6	6	11	11	11	14	14
95	Other diseases of the Heart	2	1	1	1	1	1		2				5	4	9	8	8	8	6
96	Aneurysm												2	1	3	3	3	3	2
97	Arterio-Sclerosis	3											2	1	3	3	3	3	1
98	Gangrene						3						2	1	3	3	3	3	3
	Totals, Diseases Circulatory System ...	8	1	1	1	1	13		2				15	12	27	26	26	32	32
VIII. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM—																			
105	Diseases of the Larynx... ..						1						1		1	1	1	1	1
106a	Acute Bronchitis	1				2	7	1					9	2	11	11	11	11	9
106b	Chronic Bronchitis	2	1	1		5	7						10	7	17	17	17	18	18
106c	Bronchitis not distinguished as acute or chronic	2											7		2	1	1	1	1
107	Broncho Pneumonia	2				3	7						7	5	12	12	12	8	8
108	Lobar Pneumonia	2				4	8						11	3	14	14	14	4	4
109	Pneumonia (not otherwise defined)	1		1		1			2				3	2	5	4	4	4	3
110	Pleurisy						4						4		4	4	4	4	3
111	Congestion and Haemorrhagic Infarct of Lung, etc.						2						1	1	2	2	2	2	1
112	Asthma	1					2		2				5		5	5	5	7	7
113	Pulmonary Emphysema																		1
114	Other Diseases of the Respiratory System ...	1												1	1	1	1	1	1
	Totals, Diseases Respiratory System ...	12	1	2		15	39	1	4				53	21	74	72	72	65	65

TABLE No. X.—(CONTINUED).

(1) No.	(2) CAUSES OF DEATH.	(3) Smyth Town.	(4) Queen's Town.	(5) Stanley Town.	(6) Winkle Village.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.						(12) Shipping, &c.	TOTALS.			(16) No. of deaths cer- tified.	(17) No. of Deaths same cause last year.	
						Public Hospital		Mental Hospital		(11) Jail.	(13) Males.		(14) Females.	(15) Persons.				
						(7) Patients from Town.	(8) Other Patients	(9) Inmates from Town.	(10) Other Inmates.									
IX. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—																		
115	Diseases of the Buccal Cavity, Pharynx, etc.							1							1	1	1	
117	Ulcer of the Stomach or Duodenum							1							2	2	1	
118	Other Diseases of the Stomach							1							2	2	2	
119	& 120. Diarrhoea and Enteritis			2				6	7		1			15	8	23	23	
121	Appendicitis																1	
122a	Hernia							1						1	1	1	1	
122b	Intestinal Obstruction							1						1	1	1	2	
124	Cirrhosis of the Liver							1									2	
125	Other Diseases of the Liver	1		1				1	1					2	2	4	4	
129	Peritonitis without stated cause							1	1					1	1	2	2	
	Totals, Diseases Digestive System	9		3				8	13		1			19	15	34	34	25
X. NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA—																		
130	Acute Nephritis	1												1		1	1	
131	Chronic Nephritis	3		1	1	2	17			5				17	12	29	29	14
132	Nephritis not stated to be acute or chronic					1	1							2		2	2	5
133	Other Diseases of the Kidney and Annexa		1					2						2	1	3	3	4
135	Diseases of the Bladder							4						4		4	4	2
136	Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary abscess, &c.							1						1		1	1	
137	Diseases of the Prostate																	1
139	Diseases of the Uterus							1							1	1	1	1
139	Other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs								1						1	1	1	2
	Totals, Non-Veneral Diseases, etc.	4	1	1	1	5	25			5				27	15	42	42	24
XI. DISEASES OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH AND THE PUERPERAL STATE—																		
141	Abortion not returned as Septic							1							1	1	1	
145	Puerperal Sepsis	1						1							2	2	2	1
146	Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions							3						3	3	3	3	3
148	Puerperal Phlegmasia Alba Dolens, Embolism, and Sudden Death			1											1	1	1	1
149	Other Accidents of Child-Birth							1							1	1	1	1
150	Other or unspecified conditions of the Puerperal State	1				1	1							3	3	3	3	
	Totals, Diseases Pregnancy	2		1		1	7							11	11	11	11	6
XII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE—																		
152	Cellulitis, Acute Abscess					3	2			1				2	4	6	6	3
153	Other Diseases of the Skin and its Annexa					2	1							3	3	3	3	3
	Totals, Diseases of the Skin, etc.					5	3			1				5	7	9	9	6
XV. DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY—																		
158	Congenital Debility					9	3							6	6	12	11	12
159	Premature Birth					7								5	2	7	7	6
161	Other Diseases peculiar to early Infancy					4	2							5	1	6	6	1
	Totals, Diseases Early Infancy					20	5							16	9	25	24	19
XVI. OLD AGE—																		
162	Old Age	13		2		2	11			5				20	13	33	31	24
	Totals, Old Age	13		2		2	11			6				20	13	33	31	24
XVII. DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE—																		
169	Suicide by Jumping from high place																	1
171	Suicide by other means																	1
181	Accidental burns (conflagration excepted)							2						1	1	2	2	4
183	Accidental drowning																	1
185	Accidental Injury by Cutting or Piercing Instruments							1						1		1	1	
186	Accidental Injury by Fall, Crushing, etc.							2						1	1	2	2	
194	Other and unstated forms of accidental violence					2	3							3	2	5	5	2
	Totals, Deaths from Violence					2	8							6	4	10	10	9
XVIII. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES—																		
190	Sudden Deaths	2		1										1	2	3	3	
200a	Heart Failure					2	3			1				3	2	5	5	1
200b	Other Ill-defined Causes					8	5	1		8				15	7	22	22	23
200c	Cause not specified																	1
	Totals, Ill-defined Diseases	2		1		10	7	1		9				19	11	30	30	25
	Totals, All Causes	27	1	8		64	121	4	36					261				
	Males	42	3	7	2	43	68	2	14					131				
	Females																	
	Persons	69	4	15	2	107	189	6	50					442		433		
	Do. Do. last year	53	3	6		83	155	5	38					199	144	343	330	343

TABLE XI.

RETURN OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR EACH REGISTRATION DISTRICT IN THE COLONY FOR THE YEARS 1933, 1932, 1931.

DISTRICT.	Estimated Population.	Deaths.		Annual rate per 1,000 living.		Enteric Fever.	Intestinal Disorders over one year.	All Renal Diseases.	All Respiratory Diseases.	Malarial Fever.	Phthisis and other forms of Tuberculosis.	Intestinal Disorders under one year.	Still-Births.	No. of Deaths of Children under one year of age.	Deaths of Children under one year of age to 1,000 registered Births.
		Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.										
Skeldon ...	14,013	566	183	40.4	13.1	...	19	7	44	14	4	1	14	51	90
Port Mourant ...	23,447	997	449	42.5	19.1	5	23	24	82	74	6	20	37	138	138
Lower Canje ...	10,523	276	218	26.2	20.7	1	10	26	39	33	6	8	22	42	152
Upper Canje ...	708	24	16	33.9	22.6	...	1	2	3	4	2	2	2	5	208
New Amsterdam ...	9,119	280	215	30.7	23.6	4	10	10	30	21	12	10	38	36	129
Highbury ...	2,764	88	120	31.3	43.4	1	5	6	19	15	3	3	16	16	182
Mara and Upper Berbice River...	2,729	92	81	33.7	29.7	...	5	13	8	4	2	2	5	15	163
Cotton Tree ...	13,140	428	337	32.6	25.6	...	25	27	70	33	5	13	23	72	168
Mahaicony ...	10,952	335	210	30.6	19.2	1	16	7	15	47	3	7	25	35	104
Mahaica ...	13,030	454	324	34.8	24.9	2	19	23	41	46	7	8	24	84	185
Buxton ...	21,531	764	589	35.5	27.4	9	24	23	77	97	16	20	51	133	174
Plaisance ...	22,850	775	712	33.9	31.2	10	57	39	126	86	21	20	38	152	196
Georgetown ...	64,207	1,861	1,331	29.0	20.7	10	74	82	161	81	90	24	113	236	127
Peter's Hall ...	19,173	554	592	28.9	30.9	10	30	42	94	51	27	16	38	111	200
Demerara River ...	8,039	191	139	23.8	17.3	...	6	14	12	41	7	2	4	99	152
Belle Vue ...	14,160	448	460	31.6	32.5	1	34	38	51	56	30	3	19	80	179
Leonora ...	12,823	426	304	32.2	23.7	9	19	22	30	68	5	8	29	72	169
Philadelphia-Leguan ...	14,230	461	426	32.4	29.9	4	31	23	71	106	6	14	39	86	187
Upper Essequibo River ...	1,201	1	24	8	20.0	...	1	1	7	4	1	...	2	8	...
Bartica ...	4,688	93	91	19.8	19.4	...	3	1	14	24	11	...	5	8	...
Upper Mazaruni River ...	2,221	2	53	9	23.9	...	6	1	9	13	...	1	...	1	500
Wakenaam ...	4,113	141	117	34.3	28.4	...	11	8	10	18	1	3	18	25	177
Suddie ...	7,911	283	239	35.8	30.2	...	13	26	22	58	8	1	39	46	163
Anna Regina ...	11,092	347	323	31.3	29.1	1	26	48	44	57	9	10	21	70	202
Pomeroon ...	5,493	278	106	50.6	19.3	...	8	12	11	28	3	1	6	32	115
North Western ...	7,103	296	189	41.7	26.6	...	5	3	37	61	4	...	12	33	123
Males ...	160,716	5,339	4,236	33.2	26.4	33	232	293	713	645	163	100	362	865	162
Females ...	160,544	5,122	3,612	31.9	22.5	31	222	236	414	595	126	92	275	748	146
Persons ...	321,260	10,461	7,848	32.6	24.4	68	454	528	1127	1140	289	192	627	1,613	154
For Year 1932 ...	317,813	10,835	6,694	34.1	21.1	46	305	501	861	1034	320	153	651	1,503	139
For Year 1931 ...	313,619	9,853	6,848	31.4	21.8	53	417	491	942	834	287	177	621	1,373	139

RETURN OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR GEORGETOWN AND NEW AMSTERDAM FOR THE YEARS 1933, 1932, 1931.

DISTRICT.	Estimated Population.	Deaths.		Annual rate per 1,000 living.		Enteric Fever.	Intestinal Disorders over one year.	All Renal Diseases.	All Respiratory Diseases.	Malarial Fever.	Phthisis and other forms of Tuberculosis.	Intestinal Disorders under one year.	Still Births.	No. of Deaths of Children under one year of age.	Deaths of Children under one year of age to 1,000 registered Births.
		Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.										
Georgetown, 1933 ...	64,207	1,861	1,331	29.0	20.7	10	74	82	161	81	90	24	113	236	127
Georgetown, 1932 ...	63,400	1,895	1,215	29.9	19.2	9	51	79	117	89	98	24	147	249	131
Georgetown, 1931 ...	62,690	1,726	1,190	27.5	19.0	5	54	73	137	65	88	20	159	213	123
New Amsterdam, 1933 ...	9,119	280	215	30.7	23.6	4	10	10	30	21	12	10	38	36	129
New Amsterdam, 1932 ...	9,045	313	159	34.6	17.6	2	4	9	20	8	11	5	40	28	89
New Amsterdam, 1931 ...	8,889	239	202	26.9	22.7	3	24	8	21	11	14	6	33	33	138

Note.—The deaths of persons in the hospitals and other public institutions have in each case been returned as occurring in the district from which the patients came.

C.S.O. No. 2352/53.



British Guiana.

REPORT

OF THE

IMMIGRATION AGENT GENERAL,

FOR THE YEAR

1932.

Y: 5826.7917

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Printed by the Authority of His Excellency the Governor.

GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA :

"THE ARGOSY" COMPANY, LIMITED, PRINTERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH GUIANA,

1933.

No. 16,037.

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DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND REPATRIATION,
GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA,
8th June, 1933.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for Your Excellency's information the following report on the Department of Immigration and Repatriation for the year 1932.

ARRIVALS.

2. No Immigrants were introduced into the Colony from India during the year.

3. From statistics furnished by the Registrar General 2,273 East Indians came to the Colony by ordinary passenger ships, while 2,390 departed from it.

Twenty-two East Indians applied to this Office for paper of identity and were registered as "casuals."

4. No Immigrants from the West India Islands were introduced under the provisions of Ordinance No. 10 of 1890 during the year.

RETURN SHIPS.

5. The s.s. "Ganges," a new and larger vessel, sailed on the 1st September, 1932, from Georgetown with 333 souls for Calcutta. This ship was a joint one with Trinidad, from which Colony 604 souls were repatriated.

6. The usual classifications are shown in the tables which follow, together with the sum of the remittances to India made through the Treasury on registration, the highest of which was \$1,130:—

Ship.	Date of Sailing.	Classification.								Remittances.				Jewellery.					
						Infants.		Souls.	Adults.	Currency.		Sterling.		Currency.		Sterling.			
		M.	F.	B.	G.	M.	F.			\$	c.	£	s.	d.	\$	c.	£	s.	d.
"Ganges" ...	1.9.32 ...	198	93	18	21	1	2	333	312	19,057	00	3,970	4	2	3,176	00	661	14	8

7.

	Introduced from India.		Dependents not entitled in their own right sent free.						Souls.	Adults.
	Adults.		Adults.		Minors.		Infants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	Total.
Free passage after ten years ...	13	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	21	21
Assisted passage after ten years ...	78	46	14	17	17	21	1	2	196	175½
Paid passage ...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11
Faupers ...	83	21	...	...	1	...	...	...	105	104½
Total ...	182	75	16	18	18	21	1	2	333	312

8. Classification of the ages of the 333 persons who returned by the "Ganges" gives the following results:—

Under 10 years of age ...	31 persons.
Between 11 and 20 years ...	32 "
" 21 " 30 "	9 "
" 31 " 40 "	68 "
" 41 " 50 "	128 "
" 51 " 60 "	47 "
Over 60 years ...	18 "

9. There were only 7 deaths among the repatriates of this Colony on the voyage as compared with 37 deaths amongst 520 souls on the last Return Ship in 1929. The deaths which occurred on the "Ganges" were principally from pulmonary troubles.

POPULATION.

10. The East Indian population "remaining" on 31st December, 1932, is classified as follows:—

Class.				Males.	Females.	Total.
On Estates—						
	Adults	...	...	19,666	16,717	36,383
	Children	...	...	9,465	8,628	18,093
	Total on Estates	...	...	29,131	25,345	54,476
	Total off Estates	...	...	42,201	37,382	79,583
	Total East Indian Population	...	...	71,332	62,727	134,059

The proportion of females to males is as shown in the table below:—

On Estates.	Females to Males.	
Adults	...	85 100
Children	...	91 100
Total	...	87 100

MARRIAGES.

11. Four hundred and twenty-two marriages were registered during the year under the provision of the Immigration Ordinance. In 1931 there were 411 marriages.

The classification of the marriages is as follows:—

By Magistrate—Section 137	...	...	166
By Clergy — „	141	...	164
According to religion and personal law, Section 142	...	...	92
Total	...	...	422

WORK AND WAGES.

12. From returns furnished by Estates there were 54,476 East Indians residing on 31 Sugar Estates at 31st December, 1932, of whom a weekly average of 14,495 persons were employed in field labour during the year, or an average of 26.61 per cent. as against 27.74 per cent. in 1931.

AVERAGE EARNINGS PER DAY ACTUALLY WORKED.

13. The following table compiled from the same sources of information shows the average all-round earnings per day actually worked in the three counties with the percentage of total absences from all causes:—

COUNTY.	Average earnings per day worked.			Average percentage of working days lost.
	Males.		Females.	
	Shovelmen.	Weeders.	Weeders.	
Berbice	47 cents	38 cents	31 cents	30.6
Demerara	43 "	38 "	28 "	28.9
Essequibo	42 "	37 "	27 "	27.5
Colony	44 "	38 "	29 "	29.0

14. At each visit to an Estate, the Agent obtains an average of the earnings for the week previous to his visit of the twelve shovelmens who have earned the most in that week, and similar averages of six male weeders and six female weeders.

For the year, the averages of these highest monthly averages, reduced to earnings "per day worked" show as follows:—

COUNTY.	Average highest earnings per day worked.		
	Males.		Females.
	Shovelmen.	Weeders.	Weeders.
Berbice	65 cents	56 cents	42 cents.
Demerara	66 "	59 "	41 "
Essequebo	55 "	44 "	32 "
General	62 "	53 "	38 "

15. The figures for 1931 were:—

COUNTY.	Average highest earnings per day worked.		
	Males.		Females.
	Shovelmen.	Weeders.	Weeders.
Berbice	60 cents.	46 cents.	38 cents.
Demerara	59 "	54 "	38 "
Essequebo	55 "	45 "	28 "
General	59 "	50 "	38 "

16. A comparison of the average rate of earnings per day worked of East Indian Labourers during 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932, is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Average earnings per day worked.			Average highest earnings per day worked.			
	Shovelmen.	Males Weeders.	Females Weeders.	Shovelmen.	Males Weeders.	Female Weeders.	Per cent. days lost.
1929	50	43	33	68	60	42	27.5
1930	47	40	30	61	55	40	29
1931	45	37	28	59	50	38	30
1932	44	38	29	62	53	38	29

17. The cost of living, food, clothing and implements calculated on the scale suggested in the Annual Report of this Department for 1921, for a shovelman per week was estimated during the year to be about \$1.85.

CRIMES AND OFFENCES.

18. The following classification of cases before the Higher Courts during the year has been kindly supplied by the Registrar:—

(a) Total number of cases—all Classes ...	74	In 1931. 100
—3 of which were pending at 31st December, 1932;		
(b) Total number of cases—East Indians alone	26	36
—2 of which were pending at 31st December, 1932;		
(c) Total number of cases—East Indians asso- ciated with others ...	2	Nil

In 1931.

(d) Number of cases resulting in convictions— —all classes ...	39	60
(e) Number of cases resulting in convictions— East Indians alone ...	14	15
(f) Number of cases resulting in convictions— East Indians associated with others ...	1	Nil

The charges against East Indians were :—

Offences against the person including murder and manslaughter ...	7	24
(g) Other offences—East Indians alone ... —2 of which were pending at 31st December, 1932 ;	19	12
(h) Other offences—East Indians associated with others ...	2	Nil

19. There were 200 persons in the prisons on 31st December, 1932, of whom 53 were East Indians, or 26.50 per cent. of the total inmates. Last year this percentage was 28.86 per cent. The percentage of East Indian population to the total population of the Colony is 42 per cent.

STRIKES.

20. There were no strikes during the year.

NEW LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE LABOUR LAWS OR THE POSITION OF EAST INDIANS.

21. No new legislation affecting East Indians was enacted during the year.

ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES OF EAST INDIANS.

22. During the year under review 68 intestate estates were dealt with by this Department and reported to the Official Receiver and Public Trustee who paid into the Treasury as unclaimed balances during the same period the sum of \$164.41 in respect of 7 estates. In regard to these estates enquiries for heirs in India are addressed by this Department to the Emigration Agent at Calcutta.

23. The Protector of Emigrants in Calcutta was authorised during the year to pay heirs in India the sum of \$107.51 in respect of 4 estates.

The above figures relate only to Intestate Estates.

24. The number of Wills made in this Department for East Indians was 504 as against 483 in 1931.

25. The necessary papers to obtain probate were prepared in connection with 66 estates of East Indians during the year.

DESTITUTE EAST INDIANS.

26.

	31st December, 1932.			Total 31st December, 1931.	% of East Indian Inmates to all Races for 1932.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Alms House ...	145	66	211	201	25.47
Mental Hospital ...	156	73	229	238	32.67
Leprosy Hospital ...	57	20	77	72	28.82

27. The following table taken from information kindly furnished by the Post-

master General shows the number of depositors with the amounts at their credit in the Post Office Savings Bank at the close of the year :—

	1932.			1931.		
	No. of Depositors.	Amount.	Average per Head.	No. of Depositors.	Amount.	Average per Head.
East Indians ...	10,066	\$ 816,437	\$ 81 10	9,786	\$ 800,135	\$ 81 76
Chinese ...	381	35,144	92 24	365	41,575	113 90
Other Races ...	23,994	680,718	28 78	27,554	652,142	23 67
All Races ...	34,441	\$ 1,532,299	\$ 44 49	37,705	\$ 1,493,852	\$ 39 62

28. From the report of the Director it appears that in 27 Co-operative Credit Banks 27,628 one dollar shares are owned by East Indians out of a total share issue of 83,126 shares.

29. The Director of Education has been good enough to furnish the following table regarding the East Indian children attending Primary Schools :—

					Fully-Aided Schools.	Schools under Regulation 80.	Total.
Boys	...	..	...	...	8,665	774	9,439
Girls	...	..	...	...	4,441	494	4,935
					13,106	1,268	14,374

30. Sixty-seven East Indians were employed as Teachers and 52 schools received grants for teaching Hindi during the year.

CONDITION OF EAST INDIANS ON ESTATES.

31. From the comparative table of the earnings of East Indians employed in field labour on Sugar Estates during the years 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932, given below, it will be seen that an average of 82 persons less (.42 per cent.) were employed weekly in 1932 than in the preceding year, while the total amount paid out in wages rose by \$565.07 (3.6 per cent.) It will be observed that there is a very small decrease in the number of persons employed, whilst the total amount earned during 1932 is greater than in the preceding year, which shows that a fair level of employment was maintained.

	Resident Labourers.		Non-resident Labourers.	Total Average No. employed weekly.	Total earnings for the year.
	Shovelmen, male weeders, female weeders.	Creoles.	Task Gang.		
	Average weekly No. employed.		Average weekly No. employed.		
1929 ...	13,078	2,415	5,267	20,760	\$ 1,464,874
1930 ...	12,475	2,283	5,272	20,030	1,784,951
1931 ...	12,772	2,200	4,295	19,267	1,563,121
1932 ...	12,324	2,171	4,690	19,185	1,619,628

ADMINISTRATION OF THE DEPARTMENT.

32. Mr. A. H. Hill, Immigration Agent General, went on leave as from 1st April, 1932, prior to retirement, and the post of Immigration Agent General was abolished as from 30th June, 1932, when this Department was placed under the control of the Registrar-General, who was appointed to perform the duties of Immigration Agent General.

Dr. P. J. Kelly administered the Department from 1st April to 5th July when he left the Colony on leave of absence, after which Dr. B. N. V. Wase-Bailey assumed charge up to the end of the year.

As from 1st January the staff of this Department was reduced from nine to six officers; at the end of June it was further reduced by two officers who were retrenched, leaving a staff of four Officers. The designation of the Department was changed from Immigration Department to Department of Immigration and Repatriation as from 1st January, 1932.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient Servant,

B. N. V. WASE-BAILEY,
Acting Immigration Agent General.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

C.S.O. No. 2061/34.



British Guiana.

REPORT
OF THE
IMMIGRATION AGENT GENERAL,
FOR THE YEAR
1933.

Printed by the Authority of His Excellency the Governor.

GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA :

“THE ARGOSY” COMPANY, LIMITED, PRINTERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH GUIANA.

1934.

No. 16,243.

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**DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND REPATRIATION,
GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA,
31st July, 1934.**

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for Your Excellency's information the following report on the Department of Immigration and Repatriation for the year 1933.

ARRIVALS.

2. No Immigrants were introduced into the Colony from India during the year.

3. From statistics furnished by the Registrar General 1,732 East Indians came to the Colony by ordinary passenger ships, while 1,672 departed from it in the same manner.

Forty-five East Indians applied to this Office for papers of identity and were registered as "Casuals," *i.e.*, those who arrived at their own expense.

4. No Immigrants from the West Indian Islands were introduced during the year.

RETURN SHIPS.

5. No return ship with time-expired East Indian Immigrants was despatched in 1933.

POPULATION.

6. The East Indian population "remaining" on 31st December, 1933, is classified as follows:—

Class.	Males.	Females.	Total.
On Estates—			
Adults	19,469	16,593	36,062
Children	9,582	8,933	18,515
Total on Estates	29,051	25,526	54,577
Total off Estates	42,640	37,897	80,537
Total East Indian Population	71,691	63,423	135,114

The proportion of females to males is as shown in the table below:—

On Estates—	Females to Males.	
Adults	85	100
Children	93	100
Total	88	100
General (on and off Estates)	88	100

MARRIAGES.

7. Four hundred and sixty-eight marriages were registered during the year under the provisions of the Immigration Ordinance, Chapter 208. In 1932 there were four hundred and twenty-two marriages.

The classification of the marriages is as follows:—

By Magistrates—Section 137	191
By Clergy—Section 141	184
According to religion and personal law—Section 142	93
Total	468

WORK AND WAGES.

8. From returns furnished by estates there were 54,577 East Indians residing on 31 Sugar Estates at 31st December, 1933, of whom a weekly average of 14,785 persons were employed in field labour during the year, or an average of 27.09 per cent. as compared with 26.61 per cent. in 1932.

AVERAGE EARNINGS PER DAY ACTUALLY WORKED.

9. The following table compiled from the same sources of information shows the average all-round earnings per day actually worked in the three counties with the percentage of total absences from all causes :—

COUNTY.	Average earnings per day worked.			Average percentage of working days lost.
	Males.		Females.	
	Shovelmen.	Weeders.	Weeders.	
Berbice	48 cents	40 cents	32 cents	33.5
Demerara	44 "	39 "	30 "	27.0
Essequobo	40 "	35 "	26 "	26.8
Colony	44 "	38 "	30 "	29.1

10. At each visit to an Estate, the Agent obtains an average of the earnings for the week previous to his visit of the twelve shovelmen who have earned the most in that week, and similar averages of six male weeders and six female weeders.

For the year, the averages of these highest monthly averages, reduced to earnings "per day worked" show as follows :—

COUNTY.	Average highest earnings per day worked.		
	Males.		Females.
	Shovelmen.	Weeders.	Weeders.
Berbice	60 cents.	53 cents.	43 cents.
Demerara	65 "	62 "	41 "
Essequobo	53 "	43 "	32 "
General	59 "	53 "	39 "

11. The figures for 1932 were :—

COUNTY.	Average highest earnings per day worked.		
	Males.		Females.
	Shovelmen.	Weeders.	Weeders.
Berbice	65 cents	56 cents	42 cents.
Demerara	66 "	59 "	41 "
Essequobo	55 "	44 "	32 "
General	62 "	53 "	38 "

12. A comparison of the average rate of earnings per day worked of East Indian Labourers during 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1933 is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Average earnings per day worked.			Average highest earnings per day worked.			
	Shovelmen.	Male Weeders.	Female Weeders.	Shovelmen.	Male Weeders.	Female Weeders.	Per cent. days lost.
1930	47 cents.	40 cents.	30 cents.	61 cents.	55 cents.	40 cents.	29
1931	45 "	37 "	28 "	59 "	50 "	38 "	30
1932	44 "	38 "	29 "	62 "	53 "	38 "	29
1933	44 "	38 "	30 "	59 "	53 "	39 "	29.1

13. The cost of living, food, clothing and implements calculated on the scale suggested in the Annual Report of this Department for 1921, for a shovelman per week was estimated during the year to be about \$1.81.

CRIMES AND OFFENCES.

14. The following classification of cases before the Higher Courts during the year has been kindly supplied by the Registrar :—

		In 1932.
(a) Total number of cases—all Classes ...	68	74
(b) Total number of cases—East Indians alone	26	26
(c) Total number of cases—East Indians associated with others ...	1	2
(d) Number of cases resulting in convictions— —all classes ...	54	39
(e) Number of cases resulting in convictions— East Indians alone ...	19	14
(f) Number of cases resulting in convictions— East Indians associated with others ...	Nil	1

The charges against East Indians were :—

Offences against the person, including Murder and manslaughter—		
(g) East Indians alone ...	10	7
(h) East Indians associated with others ...	1	Nil.

For other offences :—

(i) East Indians alone ...	16	19
(j) East Indians associated with others ...	Nil	2

15. There were 252 persons in the prisons on 31st December, 1933, of whom 66 were East Indians, or 26.19 per cent. of the total inmates. Last year this percentage was 26.50. The percentage of East Indian population to the total population of the Colony is 42.

STRIKES.

16. During August there was a state of unrest among the labourers of Plantation Diamond which resulted in a strike.

The cause of the trouble was an alleged insufficiency of rates of pay for the various kinds of work on the estate, especially in respect of weeding work which the shovelmen had been given, to keep them employed until the factory started working, when they would be employed as cane cutters and punt loaders.

The estate was visited and enquiries were made by Mr. M. B. Laing, Commissioner, East Demerara, who was appointed an additional Commissioner and Immigration Agent for the East Bank Demerara, for the purpose of an enquiry.

On investigation it was found that the rates paid at Diamond for the different classes of work compared favourably with rates paid in other districts, and it transpired that the wages earned by those men who continued to work at the price refused by the strikers, were higher than the average, and it may therefore be assumed that the prices offered to, and refused by the strikers were not unreasonable.

Other complaints made to Mr. Laing were as follows :—

- (a) Unsympathetic treatment by the Manager,
- (b) Neglect of overseers to inform labourers of the price of work before work was commenced,
- (c) Assault by a headman on a boy.

These complaints were all investigated and it was found that there was no cause for complaint against the Manager who had been employed for over twenty years on the Estates belonging to the Demerara Company on the East Bank.

As regards the complaint against the headman for assaulting a boy of thirteen years of age, it was found that the assault had been committed. The headman was dismissed and the boy's parents were provided with money by the management to pay for a summons against the headman.

Regarding the complaint that prices for work were not made known to the labourers before commencing work, instructions were given by the Manager that labourers must be informed of the price to be paid as soon as practicable.

After a period of about six weeks during which a detachment of Police was stationed on the estate, and proclamations were issued prohibiting processions and unlawful assemblies, the situation became normal.

NEW LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE LABOUR LAWS OR THE POSITION OF EAST INDIANS.

17. No new legislation specially affecting East Indians was enacted during the year.

ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES OF EAST INDIANS.

18. During the year under review 59 intestate estates were dealt with by this Department and reported to the Official Receiver and Public Trustee who paid into the Treasury as unclaimed balances during the same period the sum of \$228.26 in respect of 14 estates.

In regard to these estates enquiries for heirs in India are addressed by this Department to the Emigration Agent at Calcutta.

19. The Protector of Emigrants in Calcutta was authorised during the year to pay heirs in India the sum of \$162.91 in respect of 5 estates.

The above figures relate only to Intestate Estates.

20. The number of Wills made for East Indians in this Department throughout the Colony was 563 compared with 504 in 1932.

21. The necessary papers to obtain probate were prepared in connection with 76 estates of East Indians during the year, compared with 66 for the previous year.

DESTITUTE EAST INDIANS.

	31st December, 1933.			Total 31st December, 1932.	% of East Indian Inmates to all Races for 1933.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Alms House	160	72	232	211	28.1
Mental Hospital	144	71	215	229	29.5
Leprosy Hospital	60	23	83	77	28.0

22. The following table taken from information kindly furnished by the Postmaster General shows the number of depositors with the amounts at their credit in the Post Office Savings Bank at the close of the year :—

	1933.			1932.		
	No. of Depositors.	Amount.	Average per Head.	No. of Depositors.	Amount.	Average per Head.
East Indians	10,704	\$ 887,078	\$ 82 88	10,066	\$ 816,437	\$ 81 10
Chinese	431	49,706	115 33	381	35,144	92 24
Other Races	25,664	795,582	31 00	23,994	680,718	28 78
All Races	36,799	\$ 1,732,366	\$ 47 08	34,441	\$ 1,532,299	\$ 44 49

23. As regards the number of one dollar shares owned by East Indians in the Co-operative Credit Banks, it is regretted that the figures for 1933 are not available.

24. The Director of Education has been good enough to furnish the following table regarding the East Indian children attending Primary Schools :—

					Fully-Aided Schools.	Schools under Regulation 80.	Total.
Boys	...	..	...	...	9,149	720	9,869
Girls	...	..	...	...	4,971	458	5,429
					14,120	1,178	15,298

25. Sixty-six East Indians were employed as Teachers and fifty-five schools received grants for teaching Hindi during the year.

CONDITION OF EAST INDIANS ON ESTATES.

26. From the comparative table of the earnings of East Indians employed in field labour on Sugar Estates during the years 1930, 1931, and 1932 and 1933 given below, it will be noted that an average of 824 additional persons (an increase of 4.3%) were employed weekly in 1933, compared with the previous year, and that the total amount paid out in wages was increased by \$38,221 (2.4%).

These figures speak for themselves, and it is obvious that the Sugar Estates have relieved considerably the question of unemployment.

				Resident Labourers.	Non-resident Labourers.	Total Average No. employed weekly.	Total earnings for the year.	
				Shovelmen, male weeders, female weeders.	Creoles.			Task Gang.
				Average weekly No. employed.	Average weekly No. employed.			
1930	...	...	...	12,475	2,283	5,272	\$ 1,784,961
1931	...	...	...	12,772	2,200	4,295	1,563,121
1932	...	...	...	12,324	2,171	4,690	1,619,628
1933	...	...	...	12,478	2,307	5,224	1,667,849

27. In regard to Sanitary and Housing conditions on Sugar Estates, considerable effort, on the whole, is being made to effect improvements. Most of the estates maintain a "Sanitary Gang" under the supervision of the Government Medical Officer of the district, and on some estates new dwelling-houses of a good type were erected during the year for resident labourers.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE DEPARTMENT.

28. From 1st January to 9th July the Department was administered by Dr. B. N. V. Wase-Bailey, Government Medical Officer of Health and Acting Registrar General, after which I assumed charge up to the end of the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient Servant,

J. A. HENDERSON,
Immigration Agent General.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

C.S.O. No. 1560/35.



British Guiana.

REPORT

OF THE

IMMIGRATION AGENT GENERAL,

FOR THE YEAR

1934.

Printed by the Authority of His Excellency the Governor.

GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA :

“THE ARGOSY” COMPANY, LIMITED, PRINTERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH GUIANA.

1935.

No. 16,423.

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**DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND REPATRIATION,
BRITISH GUIANA**

29th July, 1935.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for Your Excellency's information the following report on the Department of Immigration and Repatriation for the year 1934.

ARRIVALS.

2. No Immigrants were introduced into the Colony from India during the year.

3. From statistics furnished by the Registrar General 2,404 East Indians came to the Colony by ordinary passenger ships, while 2,029 departed from it in the same manner.

Thirty-three East Indians applied to this Office for papers of identity and were registered as "Casuals," *i.e.*, those who arrived at their own expense.

4. No Immigrants from the West Indian Islands were introduced during the year.

RETURN SHIPS.

5. No return ship with time-expired East Indian Immigrants was despatched in 1934.

POPULATION.

6. The East Indian population "remaining" on 31st December, 1934, is classified as follows :—

Class.	Males.	Females.	Total.
On Estates—			
Adults	19,031	16,294	35,325
Children	9,689	8,982	18,671
Total	28,720	25,276	53,996
Total off Estates	43,391	38,617	82,008
Total East Indian Population	72,111	63,893	136,004

The proportion of females to males is as shown in the table below :—

On Estates—	Females to Males.	
Adults	86	100
Children	93	100
Total	88	100
General (on and off Estates)	89	100

Out of a total East Indian population of 135,114 on 31st December, 1933, it has been estimated that 18,310 persons were on that date entitled to return passages, either wholly or partly at the expense of Government—representing 15,014 full passages.

MARRIAGES.

7. Five hundred and twenty-two marriages were registered during the year under the provisions of the Immigration Ordinance, Chapter 208. In 1933 there were four hundred and sixty-eight marriages.

The classification of the marriages is as follows :—

By Magistrates—Section 137	175
By Clergy—Section 141	186
According to religion and personal law—Section 142	161
Total	522

WORK AND WAGES.

8. From returns furnished by estates there were 53,996 East Indians residing on 29 Sugar Estates at 31st December, 1934, of whom a weekly average of 15,411 persons were employed in field labour during the year, or an average of 28.54 per cent, as compared with 27.09 per cent. in 1933.

AVERAGE EARNINGS PER DAY ACTUALLY WORKED.

9. The following table compiled from the same sources of information shows the average all-round earnings per day actually worked in the three counties with the percentage of total absences from all causes :—

COUNTY.	Average earnings per day worked.			Average percentage of working days lost.
	Males.		Females.	
	Shovelmen.	Weeders.	Weeders.	
Berbice ...	48 cents	41 cents	32 cents	31.7
Demerara ...	46 "	39 "	31 "	27.6
Essequobo ...	36 "	34 "	29 "	34.1
Colony ...	43 "	38 "	31 "	31.1

10. A comparison of the average rate of earnings per day worked of East Indian Labourers during 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934 is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Average earnings per day worked.		
	Shovelmen.	Male Weeders.	Female Weeders.
	1931 ...	45 cents.	37 cents.	28 cents.
1932 ...	44 "	38 "	29 "
1933 ...	44 "	38 "	30 "
1934 ...	43 "	38 "	31 "

11. The cost of living, food, clothing and implements calculated on the scale suggested in the Annual Report of this Department for 1921, for a shovelman per week was estimated during the year to be about \$1.74.

CRIMES AND OFFENCES.

12. The following classification of cases before the Higher Courts during the year has been kindly supplied by the Registrar :—

		In 1933.
(a) Total number of cases, all Classes ...	90	68
(b) Total number of cases, East Indians alone ...	27	26
(c) Total number of cases, East Indians associated with others ...	3	1
(d) Number of cases resulting in convictions, all classes ...	70	54
(e) Number of cases resulting in convictions, East Indians alone ...	21	19
(f) Number of cases resulting in convictions, East Indians associated with others ...	3	Nil.

The charges against East Indians were :—

Offences against the person, including Murder and Manslaughter—

(g) East Indians alone ...	13	10
(h) East Indians associated with others ...	Nil	1

For other offences—

(i) East Indians alone ...	14	16
(j) East Indians associated with others ..	3	Nil.

13. There were 314 persons in the prisons on 31st December, 1934, of whom 86 were East Indians, or 27.39 per cent. of the total inmates. Last year this percentage was 26.19. The percentage of East Indian population to the total population of the Colony is 42.

STRIKES.

14. During February and March there was a considerable amount of unrest on Plantation Hampton Court. The immigrants complained that they were badly treated by the headmen (or drivers) and of not having been paid for certain work. The complaints were enquired into by the District Commissioner and the labourers, after being advised by the Commissioner, eventually settled down and conditions became normal.

During September trouble occurred with the labourers of Plantation's Leonora-Uitvlugt, De Kinderen and Tuschen, West Demerara, who made various complaints. The alleged grievances were fully investigated by the District Commissioner and, after nearly three weeks of unrest, conditions became normal on all the estates.

NEW LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE LABOUR LAWS OR THE POSITION OF EAST INDIANS.

15. No new legislation specially affecting East Indians was enacted during the year.

ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES OF EAST INDIANS.

16. During the year under review 69 intestate estates were dealt with by this Department and of this number 28 were reported to the Official Receiver and Public Trustee who paid into the Treasury as unclaimed balances during the same period the sum of \$188.56 in respect of 15 estates.

In regard to these estates enquiries for heirs in India are addressed by this Department to the Emigration Agent at Calcutta.

17. The Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta was authorised during the year to pay heirs in India the sum of \$98.48 in respect of 5 estates.

The above figures relate only to Intestate Estates.

18. The number of Wills made for East Indians in this Department throughout the Colony was 520 compared with 563 in 1933.

19. The necessary papers to obtain probate were prepared in connexion with 48 estates of East Indians during the year, compared with 76 for the previous year.

DESTITUTE EAST INDIANS.

	31st December, 1934.			Total 31st December, 1933.	% of East Indian Inmates to all Races for 1934.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Alms House ...	157	74	231	232	27.53
Mental Hospital ...	130	67	197	215	28.59
Leprosy Hospital ...	62	25	87	83	27.61

20. The following table taken from information kindly furnished by the Postmaster General shows the number of depositors with the amounts at their credit in the Post Office Savings Bank at the close of the year :—

	1934.			1933.		
	No. of Depositors.	Amount.	Average per Head.	No. of Depositors.	Amount.	Average per Head.
East Indians	11,807	\$ 954,174	\$ 88 14	10,704	\$ 887,078	\$ 82 88
Chinese	539	70,718	131 20	431	49,706	115 33
Other Races	28,311	1,042,387	36 08	25,664	795,582	31 00
All Races	40,657	\$ 2,067,279	\$ 50 85	36,799	\$ 1,732,366	\$ 47 08

21. From the report of the Director it appears that in 24 Co-operative Credit Banks, 27,715 one dollar shares are owned by East Indians out of a total share issue of 80,219 shares.

22. The Director of Education has been good enough to furnish the following table regarding the East Indian children attending Primary Schools :—

	Fully-Aided Schools.	Schools under Regulation 80.	Total.
Boys	9,279	763	10,042
Girls	5,938	479	6,417
	15,217	1,242	16,459

23. Seventy-two East Indians were employed as Teachers and forty-nine schools received grants for teaching Hindi during the year.

CONDITION OF EAST INDIANS ON ESTATES.

24. It will be seen from the comparative table of East Indians employed in field labour on Sugar Estates for the years 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934 that the total amount paid out in wages has increased year by year.

An increase of \$77,631 was paid out in wages in 1934 as compared with the previous year and an average of 879 additional persons were employed weekly in 1934, *i.e.*, an increase of 4.4 per cent.

	Resident Labourers.		Non-resident Labourers.	Total Average No. employed weekly.	Total earnings for the year.
	Shovelmen, male weeders, female weeders.	Creoles.	Task Gang.		
	Average weekly No. employed.		Average weekly No. employed.		
1931	12,772	2,200	4,295	19,267	\$ 1,563,121
1932	12,324	2,171	4,690	19,185	1,619,623
1933	12,478	2,307	5,224	20,009	1,657,849
1934	12,970	2,441	5,477	20,838	1,735,490

25. Severe floods occurred throughout the Colony during January of the year under review, but owing to the precautionary measures taken there was no outbreak of any serious disease. Many East Indians, however, suffered much loss of cattle, crops, etc., as a result of the flood.

Sanitary and housing conditions continue to improve on Sugar Estates, and a light railway of five miles was constructed at Plantation Lusignan for the conveyance of labourers to and from their work aback of the estate.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE DEPARTMENT.

26. Throughout the year Dr. J. A. Henderson was in charge of the Department except for a short period from 20th February to 5th March when I acted as Immigration Agent General.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient Servant,

B. N. V. WASE-BAILEY,
Immigration Agent General.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.



British Guiana.

REPORT

ON

THE RESULTS OF THE
CENSUS OF THE POPULATION,
1931.

BY

U45.791.72 sm

C. H. NORTON,
CENSUS COMMISSIONER.

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GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA :

"THE ARGOSY" COMPANY, LIMITED, PRINTERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH GUIANA.

1932.

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CENSUS REPORT OF BRITISH GUIANA, 1931

CENSUS COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
 GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA,
 BRITISH GUIANA,
 23rd December, 1931.

THE HONOURABLE
 THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the information of His Excellency the Governor and the Honourable the Legislative Council my report on the results of the Census of the Colony of British Guiana which, in order to synchronise with the date of the Imperial Census was taken at midnight on Sunday, 26 of April, 1931, in accordance with Ordinance No. 41 of 1930.

"A."—GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION.

2. British Guiana lies on the North-eastern coast of the continent of South America between parallel 1° to 8° North and meridian 57° to 61° West, and is stated by the latest map of the whole Colony (1924) comprise 89,480 square miles. It is bounded on the North by the Atlantic Ocean, on the South and South west by Brazil, on the East by Dutch Guiana, and on the North-west by Venezuela. The coast-line has approximate length of 270 miles; and it varies in depth (from the Ocean southwards) from 540 miles on the western to 300 miles on the eastern side.

"B."—ADMINISTRATIVE.

3. The accompanying map shows the division of the Colony into three Counties, containing approximately:—

Demerara ...	...	...	...	4,420 Square miles.
Berbice ...	...	...	...	16,920 " "
Essequibo ...	...	...	...	68,140 " "

4. The Capital Georgetown, within Municipal limits as fixed by the Georgetown Town Council Ordinance, Chapter 86, has 1,527 English acres of which 96 acres is occupied by the Cemetery, whilst the total area of Georgetown and its suburbs is 2,046 acres. New Amsterdam, the principal town of Berbice comprises 669 acres—New Amsterdam Town Council Ordinance, Chapter 87.

"C."—THE CENSUS, PRIOR ENUMERATION.

5. In 1831 when Berbice was united to Demerara and Essequibo to form one Colony under the name British Guiana a rough count of the people was made, being compiled from the following records of that time:—

- (a.) Census of the Free Population of Demerara and Essequibo 31st October, 1829.
- (b.) Census of the Free Population of Berbice October, 1827.
- (c.) The Demerara and Essequibo Slaves Registration, 1829.
- (d.) The Berbice Slaves Registration, 1831.

6. The following table* gives the population as made up at that date:—

	WHITE			FREE, COLOURED AND BLACK				SLAVES			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total Free	Male	Female	Total	Grand Total
Georgetown ...	962	658	1,620	1,625	2,743	4,368	5,988	3,209	3,407	6,616	12,6
Demerara (Country District) ...	662	110	772	463	617	1,080	1,852	33,883	28,869	34,199	41,0
Essequibo ...	476	138	614	442	470	912	1,526				
Total Demerara and Essequibo..	2,100	906	3,006	2,530	3,830	6,360	9,366	37,092	32,276	69,368	78,7
New Amsterdam ...	130	49	179	324	530	854	1,003	695	681	1,376	2,4
Berbice Country District ...	289	55	344	130	177	307	651	10,202	8,540	18,742	19,3
Total in Berbice ...	419	104	523	454	707	1,161	1,684	10,897	9,221	20,114	21,8
Total in British Guiana ...	2,519	1,010	3,529	2,984	4,537	7,521	11,050	47,989	41,497	89,484	100,5

NOTE.—But as in the interval of two years, the Slaves of Demerara and Essequibo had decreased about 2,600, the true population at the time of the union would not be much more than 98,000 of whom 15,000 constituted the Town Population and about 83,000 the Rural Population.

7. Since 1831 a Census has been taken every ten years with the exception of the year 1901, when the population was estimated to be 295,896† showing an increase of 17,568 over the Census of 1891.

NOTE.—* Extract from the Local Guide of 1843.
 † " " " " British Guiana Directory of 1904.

8. The following table gives the population of the Colony enumerated at each Census since 1831 :—

DECADES	ENUMERATED POPULATION			Increase per cent.
	Males	Females	Persons	
1831	...	...	98,000	...
1841	49,791	48,354	98,145	.15
1851	67,267	60,428	127,695	30.11
1861	79,623	68,403	148,026	15.92
1871	108,791	84,700	193,491	30.71
1881	140,134	112,052	252,186	30.33
1891	151,759	126,569	278,328	10.36
1901	...	No census taken	...	...
1911	153,717	142,324	296,041	6.36
1921	151,261	146,430	297,691	.56
1931	155,381	155,552	310,933	4.45

"D."—INITIAL PREPARATION—CENSUS 1931.

9. For the purpose of the Census the three Counties of the Colony were divided into Districts, these being again divided into divisions, and the divisions into sub or enumeration divisions. The Government Officers in Georgetown, and those stationed in the various outlying districts of the Colony, viz., Commissioners, District and Assistant Commissaries, Inspectors of Police, Wardens and Land Officers, Assistant Inspectors of Districts, Agricultural Superintendents and Government Dispensers performed the duties of Sub-Commissioners of Census in addition to their substantive duties, sub-dividing the divisions under their charge and selecting their enumerators. The sub-divisions and enumerators proposed by the Sub-Commissioners were submitted to the Census Commissioner and duly received the approval of the Governor, being published in the *Official Gazette* of the Colony on the 28th of March, 1931. A Proclamation issued by His Excellency the Governor ordering the Census to be taken on the 26th of April, 1931, appeared in the *Official Gazette* of 11th April, 1931.

"E."—ENUMERATION DISTRICTS.

10. The number of divisions into which each District was divided was as follows :—

District	No. of Divisions.
Georgetown	28
Demerara	90
Berbice	44
Essequebo	52
Total	214

11. These divisions were again divided into sub or enumeration divisions as follows :—

Georgetown	186
Demerara	370
Berbice	264
Essequebo	208
Total	1,028

12. In 1911 and 1921 the Colony was divided into 210 and 208 divisions respectively. The increase on this occasion is due to the owners of estates of 200 acres and over being required to enumerate on their properties.

"F."—THE ENUMERATORS.

13. There were 1,028 enumerators employed for the whole Colony. The Harbour of Georgetown was under the charge of the Harbour Master, who with his officers, six in number, enumerated the shipping.

14. All Institutions and Estates of 200 acres and over were separately enumerated by the persons in charge and formed separate divisions.

"G."—THE COLLECTION OF CENSUS STATISTICS.

15. A copy of the Householder's Schedule used at this census is attached to this report. It is drawn up on the lines of the schedule used in England at the recent Census, with certain alterations to meet the requirements of the Colony. There are columns for "Infirmities," "Other Occupations" and "Ability to read and write English" and "Other Languages," viz., "Hindi," "Hindustani," "Tamil," "Telagu," etc.

CENSUS REPORT OF BRITISH GUIANA, 1931.

16. There were 128,194 schedules printed, and 80,219 were returned filled in.

17. The Schedules and Summary Books together with instructions to Enumerators were distributed between three and four weeks prior to the date of the Census. The time thus allowed appeared to be sufficient to enable the enumerators to study the forms, to receive any instructions thereon and to deliver them to the householders and occupiers in sufficient time before Census day.

18. The Commissioner personally interviewed the Sub-Commissioners and wherever possible the enumerators, and instructed them in the requirements of the schedule and the duties they were called upon to perform.

“H.”—CENSUS LESSONS.

19. The Education Department in a circular to School Managers and Head Teachers of schools directed that the Census should form the subject of special lessons to all pupils of the upper divisions of schools. This was carried out, and the pupils were instructed in the history of Census-taking, its objects, details of the procedure and enumeration, and the importance of accurate information being given. The clergy of the different denominations in the Colony were approached by Government, asking them to take a suitable opportunity of explaining to their congregation the meaning and importance of the Census. This was done and explanatory sermons were given in the majority of churches in the Colony.

“I.”—TABULATION OF THE STATISTICS.

20. The first process was to check the entries in the Enumerators' Books against the totals of population in the Schedules; any errors found being corrected, and these figures being used for the first count. The result of this preliminary computation was reported to His Excellency the Governor on the 18th of June 1931. The final check after tabulating showed that the total population was 310,933 persons, an increase of 362 persons over the preliminary figures.

21. The Statistics and tables given in this Report were extracted directly from the Schedules, the process adopted being somewhat antiquated at a time when mechanical appliances of all kinds are in operation for the saving of time and labour. Under these conditions the work has necessarily taken longer, and the time has also been prolonged by the preparation of an amplified Report covering more extensive ground than formerly.

22. The abstract sheets were hand ruled by the Census Staff; this work entailed a good deal of time and labour. The abstract sheets employed for “Occupations” by ages, alone took many hours of work in their preparation. The ticking system of extraction, noting each unit under any category by a stroke and completing every four strokes by a diagonal (resulting in a five barred gate) was used.

“J.”—STAFF EMPLOYED.

23. A special staff of 29 persons besides the Clerk and Supervisor who was seconded from the Post Office Department were engaged in abstracting the statistics required and now embodied in this Report. This Staff with the exception of the Clerk and Supervisor was not engaged until after the Census had been taken and remained unchanged until towards the end of the work.

“K.”—ESTIMATED ABORIGINAL INDIANS.

24. Following the precedent of the previous Censuses it was decided that the enumeration of the Aboriginal Indians living in their primitive state in the remote parts of the Colony, would prove a expensive and difficult undertaking, and productive of results of but little economic value. A careful estimate of these compiled from returns furnished by Officers of the Census in outlying districts places the number at 7,379 which, it will be observed, is less than the estimated number in 1921 by 2,321 persons.

25. The following table gives the District, tribe and sex for 1931, and the totals for the tribes in 1921 :-

TRIBE	DISTRICTS.												TOTALS	
	Rupununi		Es'quebo River		Cuyuni		Mazaruni		North West		Pom'roon		1931	1921
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Patamonas	300	350	17	13	680	2,500
Wapisanas	917	809	1,726	2,500
Macousis	832	905	4	8	1,749	2,000
Acawois	900	1,100	1	...	30	45	216	247	2,539	2,700
Arawaks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12	22
Caribs	...	...	...	...	15	20	...	...	15	15	...	...	65
Wariaus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waiwais	25	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Tarumas	10	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Atoruds or Atarai	22	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Arikuma	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Accousi	...	...	?	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Not Stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	224	...	...	...	...	459
Total	3,008	3,211	24	22	45	65	463	489	15	15	10	12	7,379	9,700

26. The following table gives the number of Aborigines enumerated in the settled areas with comparative figure for the two previous Censuses :—

COUNTY	1931			1921			1911		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Demerara ...	491	497	988	715	616	1,331	742	731	1,473
Berbice ...	400	413	813	455	453	908	479	474	953
Essequibo ...	3,283	3,424	6,707	3,415	3,496	6,911	2,392	2,083	4,475
TOTAL ...	4,174	4,334	8,508	4,585	4,565	9,150	3,613	3,288	6,901

Note.—In Abstract "C" will be found the number of Aborigines enumerated in the several Districts of the Colony.

PART II —STATISTICAL.

27. The report contains 50 tables digesting the information obtained at the Census and both the body of the Report and the Tables will show comparative figures as far as it has been possible to obtain them. This section of the Report will deal with the tables made from the Census Schedules under the following heads :—

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Population—numbers, increases and distribution. | 8. Occupations of the People. |
| 2. Density of Population. | 9. Religious Persuasions. |
| 3. Houses. | 10. Literacy of the People in Races. |
| 4. Sexes. | 11. Infirmities. |
| 5. Ages. | 12. East Indian Population. |
| 6. Condition as to Marriage. | 13. Cost of Census. |
| 7. Birth-places and Races. | 14. Conclusion. |

I.—POPULATION.

(a)—NUMBERS AND RATES OF INCREASES.

28. The population of any area in the Colony means the population actually present in that area at the date of the Census. The population enumerated at midnight on Sunday, 26th April, 1931, in each district and their respective sub-divisions include private residents both permanent and temporary, and inmates of public institutions. Persons engaged on night work were included with all others enumerated, but those who were travelling on the night of the Census were counted as part of the population of the place at which they arrived on Monday, 27th April, 1931.

29. Disregarding the Aboriginal Indian population living in the remote parts of the Colony a previously estimated (para. 24 *supra*) who will be excluded from the calculations and tables throughout this report, the population of British Guiana on Census Day, 1931,

was ...	... 310,933 persons.
This gives an actual increase since 1921 of ...	... 13,242 persons.
or of ...	... 4.45 per cent.
and since 1911 of ...	... 14,892 persons.
or of ...	... 5.03 per cent.

That is to say that a little more than one-twentieth of the whole population enumerated in 1911, was added to the Colony in twenty years.

30. The following table shows the comparative increases in the population, and the number of person arriving in and departing from the Colony since 1831 :—

DECADES	Enumerated Population	Increase per cent.	IMMIGRANTS		Excess of				MEAN	
			Arrivals	Dep'tures	Arrivals	Dep'tures	Births	Deaths	Birth Rate	Death Rate
1831	98,000	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
1831-1841	98,154	.15	9,246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1841-1851	135,594	38.14	43,314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1851-1861	155,907	14.64	39,228	4,040	35,818	...	...	...	...	...
1861-1871	193,491	24.10	61,924	2,519	59,405	...	...	...	...	...
1871-1881	252,186	30.33	70,165	9,560	60,605	...	3,341	...	35.5	33.9
1881-1891	278,328	10.36	44,112	17,798	26,314	...	4,158	...	32.5	31.1
1891-1901	296,041	6.36	41,207	18,947	22,260	...	...	4,483	...	...
1901-1911			24,557	17,069	7,488	...	3,216	...	30.7	29.8
1911-1921	297,691	.56	99,890	88,738	11,152	...	26	...	30.	30.
1921-1931	310,933	4.45	99,344	101,445	...	2,101	17,487	...	31.9	26.4

31. The increase of 13,242 represents an increase of 4.45 per cent., as against a percentage increase of .56 at the previous census.

32. The departures exceeded the arrivals by 2,101 persons during the decade, as compared with an excess of arrivals over departures between 1911 and 1921 of 11,152 persons.

33. While the birth-rate is not the highest during the past 50 years, being exceeded in 1881 and 1891, the death-rate is the lowest during the period above mentioned; the births exceeding the deaths by 17,487, this excess representing a "natural increase" of 5.87 per cent. upon the population as enumerated in 1921.

34. The Natural Increment Population since 1871 is shown as follows:—

Population in 1871	...	...	193,491 persons.
Excess of births over deaths 1871-1931	...	...	22,745 "
Natural increment population 1931	...	...	<u>216,236</u>

This number is less by 94,697 than that revealed by enumeration on the 26th April, 1931, and shows the effect that immigration has had on the population of the Colony.

35. As enumerated the population falls short by 2,144 of the Registrar-General's figure which is computed by adding or subtracting the yearly difference between the total births and deaths and the excess of emigration over immigration.

36. During the decade 1921-1931 departures are stated to have exceeded arrivals by 2,101, but as the returns of arrivals and departures are only taken at the various ports of the Colony, there is some doubt as to whether the departures are not in excess of those given.

(b.)—DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

37. The general geographical distribution is indicated in the following table, which also shows comparative figures on similar lines for the two previous Censuses:—

Where Living.	Number of Persons.	Percentages of Total Population.		
		1931.	1921.	1911.
In Georgetown (within Municipal Limits) ...	61,899	19.91	18.29	16.49
County of Demerara (exclusive of Georgetown).	123,285	39.65	40.14	42.82
In New Amsterdam (within Municipal Limits).	8,002	2.57	2.57	2.91
County of Berbice (exclusive of New Amsterdam) ...	67,917	21.84	20.43	19.34
County of Essequibo ...	49,830	16.03	18.57	18.44
In Towns (within Municipal Limits) ...	69,901	22.48	20.86	19.40
On Sugar Estates ...	67,443	21.69	22.22	23.95
On Rice and Coconut Estates ...	8,907	2.86	...	...
In Villages ...	102,609	33.00	39.69	41.77
On Farms and Settlements ...	56,828	18.28	14.41	11.42
In Forest Districts ...	5,245	1.69	2.82	3.46

The number of persons resident in Towns has increased from 62,802 in 1921 to 69,901, i.e., by 11.3 per cent., and on Sugar Estates from 66,157 to 67,443 or 1.94 per cent., whilst the residents in Villages have decreased from 112,252 to 102,609 equal to 8.59 per cent. The reason for the increase on Sugar Estates and decrease in villages is due to Estates of 200 acres and over being required at this census to enumerate their own properties, and consequently fairly large settlements of people living on estates lands, which were dealt with as villages in 1921 have been included in the population of the estates on this occasion. The number of Sugar Estates in 1921 was 44 as against 38 in 1931; and the number of estates of 200 acres and over including Sugar Estates was 68. The number of settlements which were enumerated by the estates, was 10, with an approximate population of 6,000 as against 4,974 in 1921.

(e)—THE VILLAGES.

58. The following table gives the population of the principal villages and settlements in the three Counties:—

Name of Village or Settlement.	Population.		Increases (+) Decreases (-) during 1921-1931.	
	1931	1921	No. of Persons.	Percent- ages.
COUNTY OF DEMERARA.				
Bel Air (East Coast) ...	1,409	662	+ 747	+ 112.84
Sparendaam (East Coast) ...	1,213	1,509	- 296	- 19.61
Plaisance (East Coast) ...	1,896	2,014	- 118	- 5.85
Beterverwagting (E. Coast) } ...	4,252	1,608	- 481	- 10.16
Triumph (East Coast) }		3,125		
Buxton and Friendship (East Coast) ...	5,381	5,093	+ 288	+ 5.65
Nabaclis and Golden Grove (East Coast) ...	2,563	2,464	+ 99	+ 4.02
Victoria (East Coast) ...	2,078	2,445	- 367	- 15.00
Ann's Grove & Two Friends (East Coast) ...	1,535	1,494	+ 41	+ 2.74
Helena (Mahaica) ...	2,870	2,277	+ 593	+ 26.00
Jones Town (Mahaica) ...	843	951	- 108	- 11.36
Virginia (Mahaica) ...	948	1,039	- 91	- 8.76
Farm, Zes Kinderen & L'Enterprise (Mahaicony) ...	1,230	1,177	+ 53	+ 4.50
Perth (Mahaicony) ...	678	637	+ 41	+ 6.44
La Penitence (East Bank) ...	2,124	938	+ 1,186	+ 126.44
Meadow Bank (East Bank) ...	540	461	+ 79	+ 17.13
McDoom Village (East Bank) ...	715	...	...	...
Bagotstown (East Bank) ...	806	720	+ 86	+ 11.95
Agricola (East Bank) ...	1,386	1,204	+ 182	+ 15.12
Craig and Good Success (East Bank) ...	392	337	+ 55	+ 16.32
Sisters & Good Intent (West Bank) ...	1,129	1,531	- 402	- 26.26
Bagotville (West Bank) ...	1,276	1,592	- 316	- 19.85
Good Fortuin (West Bank) ...	557	759	- 202	- 26.61
Pouderoyen (West Bank) ...	1,224	1,071	+ 153	+ 14.28
Vreed-en-Hoop (West Bank) ...	1,531	1,334	+ 197	+ 14.77
Best (West Bank) ...	435	306	+ 129	+ 42.16
Windsor Forest & La Jalousie (West Coast) ...	2,211	2,311	- 100	- 4.33
Den Amstel & Fellowship (West Coast) ...	1,232	1,488	- 256	- 17.20
Anna Catherina (West Coast) ...	1,381	1,330	+ 51	+ 3.83
Stewartville (West Coast) ...	1,204	1,094	+ 110	+ 10.05
Uitvlugt (West Coast) ...	525	567	- 42	- 7.41
Hague (West Coast) ...	792	919	- 127	- 13.82
COUNTY OF BERBICE.				
Belladrum & Eldorado (West Coast) ...	950	803	+ 147	+ 18.31
Golden Fleece & Paradise (West Coast) ...	609	496	+ 113	+ 22.78
Lichfield (West Coast) ...	508	479	+ 29	+ 6.05
Golden Grove (West Coast) ...	233	193	+ 40	+ 20.72
Bush Lot (West Coast) ...	1,081	778	+ 303	+ 38.95
Hopetown (West Coast) ...	1,276	1,165	+ 111	+ 9.53
Woodley Park or No. 12 (West Coast) ...	531	289	+ 242	+ 83.74
Sheet Anchor (Canje) ...	486	375	+ 111	+ 29.60
Gibraltar, Courtland, No. 1 & No. 0 (Corentyne) ...	1,026	1,046	- 20	- 1.91
Fyrish (Corentyne) ...	1,077	838	+ 239	+ 28.52
Rose Hall (Corentyne) ...	2,363	2,035	+ 328	+ 16.12
Letter Kenny, Auchlyne & Bloomfield (Corentyne) ...	1,346	1,043	+ 303	+ 29.05
Lancaster, Liverpool & Manchester (Corentyne) ...	830	809	+ 21	+ 2.59
No. 78 & No. 79 (Corentyne) ...	2,274	2,018	+ 256	+ 12.68
Bush Lot, Nos. 27 & 28 (Corentyne) ...	648	291	+ 357	+ 122.68
Edinburgh (East Bank) ...	492	528	- 36	- 6.82
Sisters (East Bank) ...	376	489	- 113	- 23.11
Zorg-en-Hoop, Ithaca & Schumaker's Lust (West Bank) ...	816	813	+ 3	+ .37
Cumberland (Canje) ...	1,210	897	+ 313	+ 34.89
Adelphi (Canje) ...	893	712	+ 181	+ 25.42
Crab Wood Creek ...	278	378	- 100	+ 26.60

(c.)—THE COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.

38. The succeeding table gives the population of the several Districts of the three Counties with comparative figures for the previous Census, the population, the increase or decrease, and the percentage increase or decrease:—

Districts.	Number of Persons and Percentages of Total Population.				Increases (+) Decreases (-) during 1921-1931.	
	1931		1921		No. of Persons.	Percent- ages.
	No. of Persons.	Percent- ages.	No. of Persons.	Percent- ages.		
COUNTY OF DEMERARA.						
Georgetown	61,899	19.91	54,439	18.29	+ 7,460	+ 13.70
Environs of Georgetown	7,764	2.50	5,185	1.74	+ 2,579	+ 49.74
East Coast	40,002	12.87	40,392	13.57	- 390	- .97
Mahaica, Mahicony	15,382	4.95	16,063	5.40	- 681	- 4.24
East Bank	18,770	6.04	15,434	5.18	+ 3,336	+ 21.61
West Bank	14,238	4.58	15,682	5.27	- 1,444	- 9.21
West Coast	19,145	6.15	17,394	5.84	+ 1,751	+ 10.07
Upper River... ..	7,984	2.57	9,343	3.14	- 1,359	- 14.55
Total, Demerara	185,184	59.57	173,932	58.43	+ 11,252	+ 6.47
COUNTY OF BERBICE.						
New Amsterdam	8,002	2.57	7,651	2.57	+ 351	+ 4.59
West Coast	12,891	4.15	11,228	3.77	+ 1,663	+ 14.81
East Coast	2,405	.77	2,077	.70	+ 328	+ 15.79
Corentyne Coast	33,277	10.70	26,699	8.97	+ 6,578	+ 24.64
Corentyne River	1,194	.38	1,570	.53	- 376	- 23.95
East Bank	4,079	1.31	5,549	1.86	- 1,470	- 26.49
West Bank	3,105	1.00	3,190	1.07	- 85	- 2.66
Upper River... ..	1,664	.53	2,048	.69	- 384	- 18.75
Canje Creek	9,302	2.99	8,471	2.61	+ 831	+ 10.99
Total, Berbice	75,919	24.40	68,483	23.	+ 7,436	+ 10.86
COUNTY OF ESSEQUEBO.						
Bartica	1,585	.51	959	.32	+ 630	+ 65.69
Essequebo and Potaro, Cuyuni, Mazaruni and Puruni Rivers	9,918	3.19	12,589	4.23	- 2,671	- 21.22
Leguan and Wakenaam Islands	7,677	2.47	9,515	3.20	- 1,838	- 19.32
Essequebo Coast and Tiger Island	18,700	6.01	21,095	7.09	- 2,395	- 11.35
Pomeroon	5,132	1.65	4,576	1.54	+ 556	+ 12.15
Moruca River	1,108	.36	1,274	.43	- 166	- 13.03
North West	5,706	1.84	5,268	1.76	+ 438	+ 8.31
Total, Essequibo	49,830	16.03	55,276	18.57	- 5,446	- .98

39. In the County of Demerara, the East Bank has contributed an increase of 3,336 or 21.55 per cent., as against a decrease of 2,190 or 12.42 per cent. in 1921. In Berbice, the Corentyne Coast shows an increase of 6,578 persons or 24.63 per cent., by far the largest individual increase, while the West Coast and Canje Creek districts also show an increase of 1,663 or 14.81 per cent. and 831 or 10.99 per cent. respectively.

40. In the County of Essequibo the largest increase is Bartica, the population of which has increased from 959 in 1921 to 1,585 or 65.69 per cent.

41. The County of Demerara inclusive of Georgetown shows an increase of 11,252 or 6.47 per cent.; Berbice inclusive of New Amsterdam has an increase of 7,436 or 10.86 per cent; while Essequibo shows a decrease of 5,446 equal to .98 per cent.

42. Taking the several districts separately it will be seen that during the ten years which have elapsed since the last Census there has been considerable migration among the people, several of the districts showing a diminished population while others have increased.

43. The principal decreases in the Districts are—in Demerara, the West Bank, the population of which shows a shrinkage of 1,444 or 9.21 per cent.; the Upper River which has decreased by 1,359 or 14.54 per

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cent. In Berbice the East Bank has decreased by 1,470 or 26.49 per cent. ; the Corentyne River by 376 or 23.95. per cent., and the Upper River shows a decrease of 384 or 18.75 per cent.

44. In Essequibo the largest decrease occurs in the Essequibo, Potaro, Cuyuni, Mazaruni and Puruni Rivers, the population of which shows a decrease of 2,671 or 21.22 per cent., while the Essequibo Coast and Tiger Island is second with a decrease of 2,395 or 11.35 per cent.

45. Regarding the causes of the various increases and decreases here shown, the reduction is principally due to the straitened circumstances of the Sugar and Diamond Industries.

(d)—GEORGETOWN AND NEW AMSTERDAM.

46. The population of Georgetown, the capital within municipal limits, was 61,899 persons as compared with 54,439 persons at the previous Census, and with 48,828 persons for the decade ending 1911. The population of the town of Georgetown forms 19.90 per cent. of the total population of the Colony.

47. The population of the environs as detailed in paragraph 51, which was 7,764 persons as compared with 5,185 in 1921 has increased by 2,579 persons or 49.74 per cent.

48. Georgetown and its environs taken together contain a population of 69,663 persons forming 22.40 per cent. of the total population of the Colony, as compared with 59,624 for the previous Census ; representing an increase of 10,039 persons or 16.84 per cent. during the ten years.

49. Predeliction for Urban residence may be noted from the following table which gives the distribution of the population in the urban and rural areas of the Colony, for each Census shown :—

District	Census	Population of Urban Areas	Population of Rural Areas	Percentage of Population	
				Urban Areas	Rural Areas
The Colony ...	1911	57,432	238,609	19.4	80.6
	1921	62,802	234,889	21.1	78.9
	1931	69,901	241,032	22.5	77.5
Demerara ...	1911	48,828	126,768	27.8	72.2
	1921	54,439	119,493	31.3	68.7
	1931	61,899	123,285	33.4	66.6
Berbice ..	1911	7,932	57,930	12.0	88.0
	1921	7,651	60,832	11.2	88.8
	1931	8,002	67,917	10.5	89.5
Essequibo ...	1911	...	54,583	...	100.0
	1921	..	55,276	...	100.0
	1931	...	49,830	...	100.0

50. The Table supports the suggestion that there is a general tendency for the people to reside in the principal town of the Colony. Taking the Colony as a whole it will be observed that the proportion of the country dwellers has consistently decreased during the last 20 years, while there has been a steady increase in the number of town residents.

51. The population of the several wards and divisions of Georgetown and its Environs with the comparative figures for 1921, are given below :—

See next page.

Name of Village or Settlement.	Population.		Increases (+) Decreases (-) during 1921-1931.	
	1931	1921	No. of Persons.	Percent- ages.
COUNTY OF ESSEQUEBO.				
Vergenoegen, Philadelphia and Greenwich Park (Essequebo River) ...	1,525	1,530	- 5	- .33
Parika (Essequebo River) ...	463	399	+ 64	+ 16.04
Bartica (Essequebo River) ...	1,585	959	+ 626	+ 65.28
Endeavour (Leguan) ...	271	211	+ 60	+ 28.44
Melville & Sans Souci (Wakenaam) ...	1,179	1,795	- 616	- 34.32
Zeelandia (Wakenaam) ...	294	501	- 207	- 41.32
Aurora & Spring Garden (Essequebo Coast)	611	685	- 74	- 10.80
Huis 't Dieren (Essequebo Coast) ...	279	753	- 474	- 62.95
Adventure (Essequebo Coast) ...	642	837	- 195	- 23.30
Johanna Cecelia & Zorg (Essequebo Coast)	1,344	990	+ 354	+ 35.76
Queenstown (Essequebo Coast) ...	1,264	1,482	- 218	- 14.76
Henrietta (Essequebo Coast) ...	774	1,126	- 352	- 31.26
Danielstown (Essequebo Coast) ...	741	910	- 169	- 18.57

59. With reference to the remarks on the migration of the people in (paragraph 42 supra) the following may be of interest to show the movements of the people. Taking the settlement of Bel Air, East Coast, Demerara, the population of which has increased 112.8 per cent. during the past decade; 33.3 per cent. of the total population of this settlement were born there, 29.8 per cent. have migrated from Essequebo; 14 per cent. from Pln. Ogle, East Coast; 6.9 per cent. from Georgetown, 5.6 per cent. from Kitty, East Coast, and 3 per cent. from West Demerara; while the balance of 7.4 per cent. is made up of small numbers from other villages and settlements in the Colony. Again the village of Bush Lot, Nos. 27 and 28, Corentyne, in the county of Berbice, whose population has increased by 122.68 per cent.; 44 per cent. were born at Bush Lot, 13.7 per cent. have migrated from Plantation Port Mourant, 6 per cent. from Plantation Albion, 3.8 per cent. from Plantation Rose Hall, 1.8 per cent. from Whim, 1.4 per cent. from New Amsterdam, 1.4 per cent. from Maida, and 1.2 per cent. from Letter Kenny, while the balance of 26.7 per cent. is made up of small numbers from other parts of the county. The village of Bartica in the county of Essequebo, which is the starting-off point for the interior has increased its population during the decade by 65.28 per cent. The total population of the village is made up as follows:—23.2 per cent. were born there; 19.1 per cent. migrated from Georgetown; 15.4 per cent. from East Demerara; 9.6 per cent. from the Essequebo Coast; 7.2 per cent. from the Essequebo River; 5.8 per cent. from the West Indian Islands; 5.3 per cent. from West Demerara; 3.4 per cent. from the Essequebo Islands; 2.5 per cent. from the County of Berbice, and the balance of 8.5 per cent. is made up of small numbers from other parts of the Colony, and other countries, viz., Venezuela, China, Surinam, etc.

II.—DENSITY OF POPULATION.

60. Distributed over the whole Colony, the density of the population is 3.47 persons to each square mile, but this result is misleading, as the distribution of the population over the colony is so irregular. The populated area of British Guiana is generally confined to a narrow strip extending along the coast-line, and for limited distances up the several rivers and creeks of the Colony, and within comparatively short distances from their banks. Beyond the higher reaches of the rivers, small isolated settlements may be found, while there are large areas in the hinterland without any population whatever.

61. The extent of the settlement of the people in each County and Town may be obtained from the following table:—

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Total Population.	Persons per Square Mile.	Acres per Person.
The Colony ...	89,480	310,933	3.47	184.18
Georgetown ...	2.23	61,899	27,757	.02
New Amsterdam ...	1.04	8,002	7,694	.08
County of Demerara (in- clusive of Georgetown) ...	4,420	185,184	41.90	15.27
County of Berbice (in- clusive of New Amsterdam) ...	16,920	75,919	4.49	142.64
County of Essequebo ...	68,140	49,830	.73	875.23

To give a better idea of the density of the population in the County of Essequibo, the following figures may be of some assistance. The Essequibo Coast which has a population of 18,341 persons, and an area of 80 square miles; there are 229.26 persons per square mile and 2.79 acres to a person. The North West District, the population of which is 5,706 persons with an area of 7,342 square miles, has .8 persons per square mile, and 823.67 acres per person, while in the Rupununi District with an area of 40,772 square miles the population is 1,030 persons, giving .03 persons per square mile, and 25,334 acres to a person.

62. Georgetown within Municipal limits has 61,899 persons or 43.25 to an acre, and 27,757 persons to a square mile.

63. Georgetown together with its environs has 69,663 persons or 35.71 to an acre, and 22,840 persons to a square mile.

64. New Amsterdam has 11.96 persons to an acre equal to 7,694 to the square mile.

III.—HOUSES.

65. The following table gives the number of houses and the population returned at this and the three preceding Censuses :—

Date.	Houses.			Number of Families.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	In course of erection.				
1891	54,602	3,823	1,504	66,323	278,328	151,759	126,569
1911	70,330	7,011	1,542	84,785	296,041	153,717	142,324
1921	66,593	6,515	1,347	81,643	297,691	151,261	146,430
1931	59,790	4,964	1,314	81,115	310,933	155,381	155,552

66. While the number of houses returned by the Enumerators was distributed as follows :—

	Number of Houses.			Population.		
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	In course of erection.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Georgetown ...	8,874	751	37	61,899	27,115	34,784
Environs of Georgetown ...	1,703	107	51	7,764	3,602	4,162
New Amsterdam ...	1,384	105	3	8,002	3,480	4,522
Demerara ...	22,967	1,797	553	115,521	58,746	56,775
Berbice ...	13,609	837	400	67,917	35,169	32,748
Essequibo ...	11,253	1,367	270	49,830	27,269	22,561
Total ...	59,790	4,964	1,314	310,933	155,381	155,552

67. It will be observed that the number of inhabited houses returned in 1921 was 66,593 as against 59,790 at this Census. This large discrepancy appears to be due to the Enumerators on this occasion adhering more closely to the definition of what constitutes a "House," irrespective of the number of separate occupiers. In 1921 the Census Commissioner drew attention to the lack of a satisfactory definition of a "House," and on this occasion the instructions to enumerators defined a "House" as meaning any house or range, and including any premises used as a residence.

68. The distribution of houses between the Urban and Rural areas of the Colony for the Censuses shown appears in the succeeding table, which also indicates the percentages in the respective areas to the total houses in the Colony :—

Where Situated.	Census Year.	Houses (Inhabited, Uninhabited and Building).	Percentages to total Houses.
Urban Areas.	1911	10,045	12.7
	1921	10,404	14.0
	1931	11,154	16.9
Rural Areas.	1911	68,838	87.3
	1921	64,051	86.0
	1931	54,914	83.1

69. At this Census the Schedules required information regarding the number of rooms contained in each inhabited house, and the following table gives the number of persons, inhabited houses and rooms, and indicates the average number of rooms per house, and persons per room in the several districts of the Colony :—

Districts.	Number of			Average.	
	Persons.	Inhabited Houses.	Rooms.	Rooms per House.	Persons per Room.
The Colony ...	310,933	59,790	155,123	2.6	2.
Georgetown (within Municipal Limits) ...	61,899	8,874	32,873	3.7	1.9
New Amsterdam (within Municipal Limits) ...	8,002	1,384	4,465	3.2	1.8
County of Demerara ...	123,285	24,670	63,329	2.6	1.9
County of Berbice ...	67,917	13,609	31,771	2.3	2.1
County of Essequibo ...	49,830	11,253	22,685	2	2.2

70. The succeeding table digests the results stated in the preceding paragraphs :—

Town and County.	Persons to a Family.	Persons to an Inhabited House.	Families to an Inhabited House.	Persons to a Square Mile.	Inhabited Houses to a Square Mile.
The Colony ...	3.83	5.20	1.34	3.32	1.49
Georgetown (within Municipal Limits) ...	3.79	6.97	1.85	27,757	3,979
Environs of Georgetown ...	4.03	4.56	1.13	9,585	2,102
New Amsterdam (within Municipal Limits) ...	3.35	5.78	1.70	7,694	1,331
County of Demerara (exclusive of Georgetown and Environs) ...	3.43	5.03	1.38	26.15	5.20
County of Berbice (exclusive of New Amsterdam) ...	3.60	4.99	1.21	4.01	.80
County of Essequibo ...	4.04	4.43	1.09	.73	.16

IV.—SEXES.

71. The following table shows the division of the sexes over the whole Colony, and comparative figures for each Census to 1911 :—

Sex.	Number of each sex at the Census of			Increase + and decrease—in number of each Sex at the Census of		
	1911	1921	1931	1911	1921	1931
Males ...	153,717	151,261	155,381	+ 1,958	- 2,456	+ 4,123
Females ...	142,324	146,430	155,552	+ 15,755	+ 4,106	+ 9,116

72. The percentage rates of increase (+) and decrease (—) among males and females were :—

Sex.	Census.		
	1911	1921	1931
Males ...	+ 1.28	- 1.60	+ 2.72
Females ...	+ 12.45	+ 2.88	+ 6.22

73. The percentage sex composition of the entire population for the same period was :—

Sex.	Census		
	1911	1921	1931
Males	51.92	50.81	49.97
Females	48.08	49.19	50.03

which appears to indicate that the balance between the sexes is increasing in the Colony in favour of the female.

74. The excess of females over males, and the proportion of each sex to every 1,000 of the opposite sex at each successive Census since 1841 is indicated in the following table :—

Census Year	Number of each Sex enumerated		Excess of		Number of	
	M.	F.	Males over Females	Females over Males	Females to each 1,000 Males	Males to each 1,000 Females
1841	49,791	48,354	1,437	...	971	...
1851	67,267	60,428	6,839	...	898	...
1861	79,623	68,403	11,220	...	859	...
1871	108,791	84,700	24,091	...	779	...
1881	140,134	112,052	28,082	...	800	...
1891	151,759	126,569	25,190	...	834	...
1901			Not Taken			
1911	153,717	142,324	11,393	..	926	...
1921	151,261	146,430	4,831	...	968	...
1931	155,381	155,552	...	171	...	999

75. Expressing these results in another form, the following table shows the proportion of each sex to every 1,000 of the opposite sex at the Censuses from 1841-1931 :—

Census.	Number of Females to every 1,000 Males.	Number of Males to every 1,000 Females.
1841	971	1,030
1851	898	1,113
1861	859	1,164
1871	779	1,284
1881	800	1,251
1891	834	1,199
1901	Not taken	
1911	926	1,080
1921	968	1,033
1931	1,001	999

76. The preceding table reveals that a change has taken place during the intercensal period 1921-1931, by which the preponderance of males in the Colony, which formerly existed has changed, and that an equalization of the sexes has been in progress. Twenty years ago there were but 926 females to every 1,000 males, and at the recent Census there were 1,001 females to every 1,000 males, or in other words, in 1911 there was an excess of 80 males in every 1,000 of each sex, while in 1931 there was an excess of 1 female in every 1,000 of each sex.

77. How far this change has been brought about by some variation in the returns of births and deaths, may be gathered by the following figures :—

Year.	Number of Births.		Number of Deaths.		Excess of Birth over Deaths.	
	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.
1921	3,389	3,225	3,143	2,721	246	504
1922	4,135	4,139	4,733	3,930	...	209
1923	4,653	4,456	4,727	3,741	...	715
1924	4,973	4,782	4,342	3,375	631	407
1925	5,276	4,921	4,026	3,326	1,250	595
1926	5,442	5,211	4,274	3,563	1,168	648
1927	5,127	4,914	4,322	3,702	805	1,212
1928	4,382	4,320	4,556	4,019	...	301
1929	5,041	4,783	3,892	3,389	1,149	1,394
1930	5,246	5,192	3,828	3,346	1,418	1,846
1931	1,693	1,605	1,286	1,177	407	428

78. From these results it appears that during the whole decade with the exception of 1922 more males were born each year than females; but on the other hand during the whole decade more deaths occurred amongst males than females. As regards the births and deaths over the whole period there were 49,357 births of males, and 47,548 births of females. The number of deaths for the same period was 43,129 males and 36,289 females thus giving a net surplus of 5,031 females (*i.e.*, a gain of 1,809 males in the total births, and 6,840 females in the total deaths).

79. During the decade 1921-1931 the departures from the Colony of the female sex exceeded the arrivals by 2,189, while with the male sex, the arrivals exceeded departures by 88.

80. The relative proportions of the sexes in the various race divisions of the whole population are shown in the following table :—

Race Division of Whole Population.	Proportion per cent of		Number of Females to every 100 Males of the Population.		Number of Males and Females in				Percentage Increases and Decreases during 1921-1931 in each Race Division.			
	Males.	Females.			1931.		1921.		Increases.		Decreases.	
			1931.	1921.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Europeans (other than Portuguese) ...	56.0	44.0	78	82	1,192	935	1,813	1,478			.40	.35
Europeans (Portuguese) ...	46.6	53.4	115	112	4,013	4,599	4,311	4,864			.19	.17
East Indians ...	53.4	46.6	87	80	69,729	60,811	69,130	55,808	.39	3.40		
Chinese ...	55.3	44.7	81	86	1,631	1,320	1,462	1,260	.11	.04		
Blacks and Africans ...	47.4	52.6	110	110	58,923	65,280	55,746	61,423	2.09	2.62		
Mixed Races ...	46.2	53.8	117	120	15,603	18,197	13,905	16,682	1.11	1.02		
Aborigines ...	49.0	51.0	104	99	4,090	4,258	4,585	4,565			.32	.20
Race not Stated ...	56.8	43.2	76	113	200	152	309	350			.07	.13
									3.70	7.08	.98	.85
									.98	.85		
Total ...	49.97	50.03	100.11	96	155,381	155,552	151,261	146,430	2.72	6.23		

81. The races in which the male element preponderate are "Europeans (Other than Portuguese)," who have 78 females to every hundred males; the "East Indians," who have 87; and the "Chinese" 81.

82. The females preponderate among the Portuguese, Blacks, Mixed and Aborigines, among whom the number of females to every 100 males is 115, 110, 117 and 104 respectively.

83. Comparing the figures of 1931 with 1921, we find that in the Portuguese race the number of females to each 100 males has risen from 112 to 115; East Indians from 80 to 87, and Aborigines from 99 to 104; while decreases have occurred as follows: Europeans from 82 in 1921 to 78; Chinese from 86 to 81; and Coloured or Mixed from 120 to 117.

84. The table below shows the relation of the sexes in the several race divisions of the native-born or creole population :—

Race Division of Native born Population.	Proportion per cent. of		Number of Females to every 100 Males of the Native-born Population.		Number of Males and Females in				Percentage Increases and Decreases during 1931-1921 in each Race Division.			
	Males	Females	1931	1921	1931		1921		Increase		Decrease	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Europeans (other than Portuguese) ...	47.16	52.84	112	114	499	559	843	96529	.32
Europeans (Portuguese) ...	46.15	53.85	116	115	3,664	4,275	3,717	4,288	...	...	.04	.01
East Indians ...	51.51	48.49	94	94	54,836	51,617	43,652	41,321	9.49	8.10	...	...
Chinese ...	51.03	48.97	95	98	1,290	1,238	1,181	1,165	.09	.05	...	...
Blacks ...	46.71	53.29	114	113	54,517	62,192	51,202	58,088	2.81	3.26	...	...
Mixed Races ...	45.88	54.12	117	121	14,506	17,111	12,715	15,438	1.51	1.34	...	...
Aborigines ...	49.	51.	104	99	4,090	4,258	4,585	4,565	...	...	.41	.24
									13.90	12.75	.74	.57
									.74	.67		
Total ...	48.57	51.43	105	106	133,402	141,250	117,895	125,830	13.16	12.18		

85. The females exceed the males by 7,848 or 5.9 per cent., the proportion of the sexes being 105 females to every 100 males as compared with 106 females in 1921.

86. The males number 133,402 or 48.6 per cent. of the native population, as compared with 48.3 per cent. in 1921. This number forms 42.9 per cent. of the whole population of the Colony, and 85.8 per cent. of the total male population of the Colony. The females number 141,250 or 51.4 per cent., as compared with 51.6 per cent. in 1921, being 45.4 per cent. of the whole population of the Colony, and 90.8 per cent. of the total females in the Colony.

87. Comparing the figures with 1921, the males have increased by 13.2 per cent., and the females by 12.2 per cent. The disproportion of the sexes in the creole population is most marked among the Europeans, Portuguese, Blacks and Coloured or Mixed Races.

88. The males are in excess among the East Indians who have 94 females to every 100 males, and the Chinese who have 96.

89. All divisions show an increase in both males and females, except Europeans who have a percentage decrease of .29 in the males and .32 in the females; the Portuguese .04 in the males and .01 in the females, and the Aborigines who have decreased .41 in the males and .24 in the females.

90. The sex composition of the several race divisions in the foreign-born population is as below :—

Race Division of Foreign-Born Population	Proportion per cent. of		Number of Females to every 100 Males		Number of Males and Females in				Percentage Increases and Decreases during 1921-1931 in each Race Division.			
	Males	Females	1931	1921	1931		1921		Increase		Decrease	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Europeans (other than Portuguese) ...	64.83	35.17	54	52	693	376	970	51383	.67
Europeans (Portuguese) ...	51.86	48.14	92	96	349	324	594	576	...	...	.72	1.22
East Indians ...	61.83	38.17	61	56	14,893	9,194	25,478	14,487	...	...	31.72	25.69
Chinese ...	88.61	19.39	25	33	341	82	281	95	.17	...	...	.06
Black and Africans ...	58.79	41.21	70	73	4,406	3,088	4,544	3,335	...	...	.41	1.20
Mixed Races ...	50.25	49.75	98	104	1,097	1,086	1,190	1,244	...	...	.28	.77
Races not stated ...	56.81	43.18	76	113	200	152	309	350	...	...	.33	.91
									.17	...	34.29	30.52
									...	...	.17	
Totals ...	60.58	39.42	65	60	21,979	14,302	33,366	20,600	...	...	34.12	30.52

91. Among the foreign-born population which forms 11.7 per cent. of the whole population of the Colony, the males exceed the females by 7,677. The males number 21,979 or 60.6 per cent. as compared with 61.8 per cent. in 1921. This number forms 7 per cent. of the whole population of the Colony, and 14.2 per cent. of the total male population of the Colony. The females number 14,302 or 39.4 per cent. as compared with 38.2 per cent. in 1921; forming 4.6 per cent. of the whole population of the Colony, and 9.4 per cent. of the total female population of the Colony. The proportion of the sexes for the foreign-born population is 65 females to every hundred males as compared with 61 females in 1921.

92. Comparing the figures with 1921, the number of males has decreased by 11,387 or 34.1 per cent., and the females by 6,298 or 30.6 per cent.

93. The disproportion of the sexes is most marked among the Europeans, Chinese and East Indians, and least marked among the Coloured or Mixed Race and Portuguese.

94. In all divisions the males exceed the females.

95. In all divisions both sexes show a decrease with the exception of the Chinese, in which the males show an increase of 17 per cent. The most marked percentage decrease is among the East Indians, the figures being males 31.72 per cent., and females 25.69 per cent.

96. The succeeding table gives the proportion of the sexes in each race division, and the percentage of native-born and foreign-born of both sexes in Georgetown (within Municipal Limits):—

Race Division.	Number of		Proportion Percentage of		Proportion Percentage.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Native-born.		Foreign-born.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Europeans (other than Portuguese) ...	746	697	51.7	48.3	24.5	30.7	27.2	17.6
Do. (Portuguese) ...	2,327	3,068	43.1	56.9	38.7	52.1	4.4	4.8
East Indians ...	3,001	2,495	54.6	45.4	40.7	39.	13.9	6.4
Chinese ...	626	492	56.	44.	40.1	40.9	15.9	3.1
Blacks and Africans ...	14,044	19,049	42.4	57.6	37.9	52.4	4.5	5.2
Mixed or (Coloured) ...	6,252	8,822	41.5	58.5	37.7	53.6	3.8	4.9
Aborigines ...	46	73	38.7	61.3	...	...	...	...
Races and Birth Places not stated ...	73	88	46.4	53.6	...	...	...	...
All Races ...	27,115	34,784	43.8	56.2	37.9	50.8	5.9	5.4

97. In Georgetown the males numbered 27,115 or 43.8 per cent. forming 8.7 per cent. of the total population of the Colony, and 17.4 per cent. of the total male population of the Colony. The females numbered 34,784 or 56.2 per cent., being 11.2 per cent. of the whole population of the Colony, and 22.3 per cent. of the total female population of the Colony.

98. The females exceed the males by 7,669, the proportion of females to males being 128 : 100. Of the total males 37.9 per cent. were native-born, and of the total females 50.8 per cent. were born in the Colony. The females are in excess in all race divisions except the Europeans, East Indians and Chinese.

99. Among the native-born the females are in excess in all race divisions except East Indians, while among the foreign-born the males preponderate among the Europeans, East Indians and Chinese.

100. The geographical distribution of the sexes comprising the entire population appears in the following table:—

Where Living.	Number of		Percentage of Total.		Proportion of the Sexes in each Division.			
	Males.	Females.	Male Population.	Female Population.	Native-born.		Foreign-born.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Urban ...	30,595	39,306	19.69	25.26	87.05	90.91	12.95	9.09
Rural ...	124,786	116,246	80.31	74.74	85.60	90.83	14.40	9.17
Georgetown ...	27,115	34,784	17.45	22.36	86.54	90.33	13.46	9.67
Demerara (exclusive of Georgetown) ...	62,348	60,937	40.13	39.18	84.40	89.83	15.60	10.17
New Amsterdam ...	3,480	4,522	2.24	2.90	90.95	95.42	9.05	4.58
Berbice (exclusive of New Amsterdam)...	35,169	32,748	22.63	21.05	85.23	90.42	14.77	9.58
Essequibo ...	27,269	22,561	17.55	14.51	88.83	94.11	11.17	5.89

101. Of the total male population of the Colony 19.69 per cent. live in the Urban Areas of whom 87.05 per cent. are native-born, and 12.95 per cent. are foreign born. The females living in the same division comprise 25.26 per cent. of the total female population of the Colony. Of these 90.91 per cent. are native born, and 9.09 per cent. are foreign born.

102. The remainder or Rural Areas contain 80.31 per cent. of the total male population of the Colony. Of the total number of males in the rural parts 85.6 per cent. are native born and 14.4 per cent. are foreign born. Of the total female population there are 74.74 per cent. in the rural areas of whom 90.83 per cent. are native born, and 9.17 per cent. foreign born.

103. Of every 1,000 persons of the population in the two towns of the Colony 562 were females and 438 were males. In the same areas, the proportion of the sexes was 128 females to every 100 males. In the Rural Areas there were 482 females and 517 males in every 1,000 persons, while the sex proportion was, in the rural areas, 93 females to every 100 males.

104. The male population of Georgetown alone formed 17.45 per cent. of the whole male population of the Colony, and the female population 22.36 per cent. of the entire female population. Of the males in Georgetown 86.54 per cent. were born in the Colony, and 13.46 per cent. were born elsewhere, while of the females 90.33 per cent. were native born and 9.67 per cent. foreign born.

105. The males in the County of Demerara (excluding Georgetown) comprise 40.13 per cent. of the total male population of the Colony. Of these 84.4 per cent. were native born and 15.6 per cent. were foreign born. The female population of Demerara comprises 39.18 per cent. of the total female population of the Colony, and of these 89.83 per cent. were born in the Colony, and 10.17 per cent. were born elsewhere.

106. The male population of New Amsterdam forms 2.24 per cent. of the total male population of the Colony, 90.95 per cent. being native born and 9.05 per cent. foreign born. The female population comprises 2.9 per cent. of the total female population; 95.42 per cent. of them being native born and 4.58 per cent. are foreign born.

107. Of the total male population of the Colony, the County of Berbice (exclusive of New Amsterdam) claims 22.63 per cent. of which 85.23 per cent. are native born and 14.77 per cent. foreign born. The females comprise 21.05 per cent. of the whole female population, and of these 90.42 per cent. are native born, and 9.58 per cent. are foreign born.

108. The males in the County of Essequibo comprise 17.55 per cent. of the total male population of the Colony, and the females 14.51 per cent. of the total female population. Of the males 88.83 per cent. were born in the Colony and 11.17 per cent. elsewhere. Of the females 94.11 are native born and 5.89 foreign born.

109. The proportion and percentage proportion of the sexes in the Towns and Counties of the Colony is shown in the succeeding table, which also gives comparative figures for 1921 :—

Town	Number recorded in 1921		Number recorded in 1931		Proportion Percentages of the Sexes			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	1921		1931	
					Males	Females	Males	Females
Georgetown (within Municipal Limits) ...	23,369	31,070	27,115	34,784	42.93	57.07	43.81	56.19
New Amsterdam (within Municipal Limits) ...	3,315	4,336	3,480	4,522	43.33	56.67	43.49	56.51
County of Demerara ...	61,438	58,055	62,348	60,937	51.42	48.58	50.57	49.43
County of Berbice ...	31,898	28,934	35,169	32,748	52.44	47.56	51.78	48.22
County of Essequibo ...	31,241	24,035	27,269	22,561	56.52	43.48	54.72	45.28

Comparing the figures with those of the last Census, it will be seen that the proportion of the sexes has increased in all the towns and counties with the exception of Essequibo where there is a large decrease. The percentage proportion of the males has increased in Georgetown and New Amsterdam, and decreased in the three counties, while the females have increased in the three counties, and decreased in Georgetown and New Amsterdam.

V.—AGES.

110. The table below shows the numbers of the population at different ages, and the percentage increases and decreases in the several age groups during 1921-1931.

Age Period.	Number of Persons.	Percentage of Total Population.	Males.	Females.	Proportion Percentage of Whole Population.				Percentage Increases (+) and Decreases (-) during 1921-1931.	
					In 1931.		In 1921.		Males.	Females.
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Under 1 year ...	8,632	2.78	4,297	4,335	7.27	7.23	5.16	5.17	+ 47.04	+ 46.1
1 to 5 ...	36,445	11.72	18,306	15,139						
5 to 10 ...	37,308	12.	18,782	18,526	10.78	10.56	11.01	10.7	+ 2.32	+ 3.12
10 to 15 ...	29,061	9.35	14,755	14,306						
15 to 20 ...	32,173	10.35	15,046	17,127	9.04	10.03	9.27	10.21	+ 1.81	+ 2.65
20 to 25 ...	27,124	8.72	13,056	14,068						
25 to 30 ...	28,127	9.05	13,989	14,138	14.33	13.73	15.80	14.58	- 5.23	- 1.69
30 to 35 ...	19,902	6.40	10,280	9,622						
35 to 40 ...	22,560	7.25	11,279	11,281						
40 to 45 ...	16,677	5.36	9,013	7,664						
45 to 50 ...	16,940	5.45	8,708	8,232	7.20	6.83	7.79	6.55	- 3.49	+ 8.97
50 to 55 ...	10,566	3.40	5,511	5,055						
55 to 60 ...	10,340	3.32	5,236	5,104						
60 to 65 ...	5,759	1.85	2,919	2,840						
65 to 70 ...	3,797	1.23	1,798	1,999	1.19	1.53	1.38	1.68	- 9.72	- 5.47
70 to 75 ...	2,023	.65	914	1,109						
75 to 80 ...	1,476	.47	602	874						
80 to 85 ...	614	.20	225	389						
85 to 90 ...	345	.11	126	219						
90 to 95 ...	86	.03	22	64						
95 to 100 ...	82	.03	19	63						
100 and over ...	38	.01	7	31						
Age not Stated ...	858	.28	491	367	.16	.12	.40	.30	- 62.23	- 58.29
All Ages ...	310,933	100.	155,381	155,552	49.97	50.03	50.81	49.19	+ 2.72	+ 6.23

111. In the *under 1 year* period the females following the universal rule, exceed the males; this excess however, disappears in the following period where the males exceed the females. Both age groups in the division, it will be seen show an increase in numbers as compared with the previous Census. The mortality in the "*under 1 year*" section amounted to nearly 20 per cent. of the total deaths in the whole Colony, as compared with nearly 19 per cent. in 1921, while for the whole division "*under 5*" the deaths totalled 28.4 per cent., as compared with 28 per cent. at the previous Census. The females in the "*5-15*" period are in the minority. With the exception of the males in the "*10-15*" section, both the sexes in this group show an increase in numbers. In the following age period "*15-25*" the females preponderate as at the 1921 Census. The proportion of the sexes in this group is 1,110 females to 1,000 males as compared with 1,100 in 1921.

112. In the age period "*25-45*" there is an improvement in the disproportion of the sexes, the relative proportions being 958 females to every 1,000 males as compared with 923 females to 1,000 males at the last Census. The proportional percentage of the whole population of the "*25-45*" period has decreased during the decade by 5.23 per cent. among males, and 1.69 per cent. among females. The succeeding age period "*45-65*" shows some improvement in the disproportion of the sexes, the relative proportion being 949 females to 1,000 males as compared with 840 females to 1,000 males in 1921. This disparity would have been still greater, but for the mortality amongst the males which decreased their numbers by over 3 per cent., while the females increased their numbers by nearly 9 per cent.

113. In the last age period "*65 and upwards*" the females preponderate, the proportion being 1,278 females to every 1,000 males as compared with 1,221 females to each 1,000 in 1921. Both sexes in this group show a percentage decrease in numbers. Of the 8,461 persons in this group 959 are returned as being between 80 and 90 years of age, 168 have recorded ages between 90 and 100 years, and 38 claim centenarian honours as against 44 in 1921.

114. At the last Census the Commissioner drew attention to the difficulty experienced in obtaining accurate age returns, and this difficulty has been experienced again on this occasion, especially in the centenarian

class. After the taking of the Census, enquiry was made into those persons who stated their age as being 100 and over, and only in one instance, an East Indian, could documentary evidence be obtained to substantiate the claim, therefore in the age periods 70-100 and over, some doubt exists in many cases, as to the reliability of the information given.

115. The number of females to every 1,000 males at certain ages, for each of the last four Censuses is shown in the table below:—

Census Years.	All Ages	Group of Ages					
		Under 1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards.
1881	800	1,006	926	948	670	688	1,179
1891	834	1,009	975	943	695	701	1,109
1911	926	1,006	971	1,075	826	832	1,178
1921	968	1,000	971	1,100	923	840	1,221
1931	1,001	950	979	1,110	958	949	1,278

The principal characteristic of this table is the steady incline of the female population at all ages, with the exception of the *under 1 year to 5 group*, which shows some variation during the past 50 years. The final group "*65 and upwards*" shows a marked increase, indicating that the female element of the population is longer lived now than in past years.

116. The proportion of the sexes at various age groups in Urban and Rural areas respectively is shown below:—

Districts	Males								Females							
	All Ages	To 5	5 to 10	15 to 20	20 to 45	45 to 65	65 and Upwards	Age not Stated	All Ages	To 5	5 to 10	15 to 20	20 to 45	45 to 65	65 and Upwards	Age not Stated
Urban ...	438	60	94	44	163	62	14	1	562	61	102	60	224	90	24	1
Rural ...	518	76	112	49	192	75	13	1	482	76	106	54	170	62	14	...

As is generally found the adults in the prime or working period of life are found in towns; the proportion of adults between "*20 and 45*" in urban districts, being 337 to every 1,000 of the population, as against 362 in the rural areas. Comparing the respective sexes in the age period it will be seen that the females in the urban districts outnumber the males, while the males exceed the females in the rural areas.

117. The number of females of reproductive age "*15-45*" in every 1,000 persons of the population is in urban districts 284, and in rural districts 224. The larger proportion of adults of reproductive age of both sexes is also found in the urban areas, being Urban 491 and Rural 465.

118. Comparing the numbers of persons "*from 45 upwards*," it is seen that the proportion is Urban 190 per 1,000 and Rural 164 per 1,000.

119. The age distribution of the sexes at the various age groups in each county and town was:—

Town and County	Proportion to 1,000 persons of the population in each Town and County.															
	Males								Females							
	All Ages	To 5	5-15	15-20	20-45	45-65	65 upwards	Age not Stated	All Ages	To 5	5-15	15-20	20-45	45-65	65 upwards	Age not Stated
Georgetown ...	438	60	94	44	163	62	14	1	561	60	101	60	225	91	23	1
Demerara ...	505	74	109	49	186	75	11	1	494	72	106	55	179	67	14	1
New Amsterdam ...	434	60	96	43	157	65	12	1	565	66	112	61	216	85	23	2
Berbice ...	517	83	120	49	181	72	11	1	482	83	111	52	166	58	11	1
Essequibo ...	547	73	107	53	221	79	11	3	452	74	103	52	155	55	12	1
Whole Colony ...	499	73	108	48	185	72	12	1	501	72	106	55	183	69	15	1

120. The proportion of adults "20-45" in Georgetown, where it is 388 to every 1,000 persons of the city population, is larger than the proportion in New Amsterdam or any of the counties. The proportion in New Amsterdam is 373 as compared with 401 in 1921.

121. The county with the highest proportion is Essequibo with 376, next comes Demerara with 365, and then Berbice with 347.

122. Of females of reproductive age "15-45" Georgetown has the highest proportion, there being 285 females of this age to every 1,000 persons of its population; New Amsterdam is second with a proportion of 277; next comes the county of Demerara with 234, Berbice with 218, and last Essequibo with 207. In Georgetown and New Amsterdam the females of reproductive age "15-45" exceed the males of reproductive age (20-65); in the rural districts the reverse is the case.

123. The relative proportions of the sexes among adults of "20-45" are:—to every 1,000 males of this age of the population in each district,—in Georgetown 1,378 females; Demerara 964; New Amsterdam 1,377; Berbice 919; and Essequibo 699.

124. The following table shows how much lower is the proportion of children in the Urban, as compared with the Rural Districts:—

Division		Women of Procreative Age per 1,000 of Population of Division.	Children of 5 years and under per 1,000 of Population of Division.
Urban	{ Georgetown ...	285	120
	{ New Amsterdam ...	277	126
Rural	{ Demerara ...	234	146
	{ Berbice ...	218	166
	{ Essequibo ...	207	147

125. The above table points out some unusual features when examining the figures showing the proportion of young children. In Essequibo where the proportion of women of reproductive age is considerably lower than elsewhere, and where the disparity between the sexes among adults is much more marked, the proportion of young children is the highest with the exception of Berbice. In the county of Berbice the proportion of children of 5 years of age and under is very much higher than elsewhere, notwithstanding, that with the exception of Essequibo the proportion of women between "15-45" is the lowest.

126. The small proportion of young children as compared with the high proportion of females of reproductive age in Georgetown, may perhaps be accounted for by the disparity of the sexes; Georgetown having a proportion of only 225 males of reproductive age to each 1,000 of the population, as against 237 at the previous Census.

127. Turning to the proportion of aged persons "65 years and upwards," we find, contrary to rule, that Georgetown with the lowest proportion of young children has the highest proportion of aged persons, while the county of Berbice which has the highest proportion of young children, following the usual rule, has the smallest proportion of old people.

128. Taking the columns "Males" and "Females" we find that both in Georgetown and New Amsterdam except in the "5 years and under" period in the first named place, the females outnumber the males in every age period, the proportion of the sexes for all ages being—in Georgetown 128, and in New Amsterdam 130 females to every 100 males. In the other districts where the males are in excess, there are to every 100 males—in Demerara 98 females; in Berbice 93, and in Essequibo 83.

129. The marked excess of males in Essequibo may be explained by the fact that in this, the largest of the three counties, the bulk of the persons employed are engaged in mining, balata-collecting, timber-cutting and other forest industries in which only males are employed.

130. The proportion of persons under and over 25 years of age per 1,000 of the population, at the past five Censuses was:—

Census Years	Under 25	Over 25
1881	440	560
1891	505	495
1911	503	497
1921	515	485
1931	549	451

The increase in the proportion of young persons under 25 since 1881 is due to the smaller number of East Indian immigrants introduced since that date, the large majority of the immigrants introduced being adults, while during the decade under review no indentured immigration has taken place.

131. The proportion of the sexes under and over 25 years of age per 1,000 of the population of each sex is given in the succeeding table :—

		Census Years	Over 25	Under 25
1891	...	Males	470	530
	...	Females	547	453
1911	...	Males	481	519
	...	Females	527	473
1921	...	Males	501	499
	...	Females	530	470
1931	...	Males	458	542
	...	Females	444	556

132. The number of each race at various age periods can be obtained direct from the tables in the appendices. The proportion of males and females in each race division of the population per 1,000, at various age periods is shown below :—

Race Division.	Sex	All Ages	Under 1 year	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—35	35—45	45—55	55—65	65 and upwards	Age not stated
Europeans	Males	7.67	.15	.50	.82	1.19	1.56	1.31	1.07	.73	.34	
	Females	6.01	.10	.44	.76	.82	1.09	1.	.73	.53	.53	.01
Portuguese	Males	25.83	.51	2.59	5.26	4.43	4.48	3.24	2.54	1.81	.95	.02
	Females	29.56	.58	2.46	5.14	5.24	4.79	3.88	3.52	2.40	1.52	.03
East Indians	Males	448.76	13.34	56.68	95.96	78.03	66.52	64.21	42.28	23.05	7.45	1.24
	Females	390.94	13.13	55.43	90.45	79.70	57.14	44.61	27.99	15.43	6.02	1.04
Chinese	Males	10.50	.23	1.07	2.11	1.91	2.29	1.42	.86	.38	.21	.02
	Females	8.49	.17	.89	1.99	1.90	1.46	1.02	.49	.40	.16	.01
Africans and Blacks	Males	379.22	8.92	39.08	79.34	69.21	62.54	48.29	36.30	21.81	12.49	1.24
	Females	419.67	9.35	39.38	79.53	81.99	66.87	56.15	41.80	25.39	18.16	1.05
Aborigines	Males	26.32	.78	3.26	6.98	5.59	4.27	2.60	1.64	.83	.31	.06
	Females	27.37	.83	3.27	6.67	6.76	4.27	2.92	1.66	.67	.27	.05
Mixed Races	Males	100.42	3.72	14.57	25.25	20.37	14.34	9.33	6.75	3.81	2.11	.17
	Females	116.98	3.68	14.59	26.32	23.94	16.99	12.13	9.14	6.18	3.84	.17
Races Not Stated	Males	1.28	.01	.06	.12	.13	.20	.17	.07	.06	.04	.42
	Females	.98	.04	.15	.21	.20	.14	.08	.09	.05	.02	...
	Males	1,000	27.65	117.81	215.84	180.86	156.19	130.60	91.51	52.48	23.90	3.16
	Females	1,000	27.87	116.61	211.07	200.54	152.75	121.79	85.42	51.07	30.52	2.36

This table should be read as follows :—Of every 1,000 males in the total population of the Colony 7.67 were Europeans ; .15 were under 1 year of age ; .5 were over 1 to 5 years—and similarly for the females and the other races.

133. Of males of " All Ages " the highest proportion occurs amongst the East Indians who have 448.76 males in every 1,000 males in the entire population ; next come the Africans and Blacks who have 379.2, and after them the Mixed or Coloured Race with 100.4.

134. Taking the females of " All Ages " the Africans and Blacks have the highest proportion with 419.7 females in every 1,000 of the entire population ; the East Indians are next with 390.9, and after them the Mixed or Coloured Race who have 116.9.

135. The highest proportion of males "under 15 years" is found among the East Indians who have 165.98 in every 1,000 males of the total male population. Next follow the Blacks with 127.3 and after them the Mixed or Coloured Race with 43.5.

136. Of females "under 15 years of age" the East Indians also have the highest proportion with 159, followed by the Blacks with 128.2.

137. Taking the males of "15 years and upwards," the East Indians have 281.5 to every 1,000 males of the total male population as compared with the Blacks who have 250.6.

138. Of females "aged 15 years and upwards," the Africans and Blacks have the highest proportion with 290.3 as against 230.8 among the East Indians.

139. Taking the females of reproductive age "15-45," the East Indians have the highest proportion with 208.7 females to every 1,000 females of the whole female population, the Africans and Blacks coming next with 180.

140. Of old persons aged "65 years and upwards," the Africans and Blacks claim the highest proportion of both sexes.

141. The following table showing the deaths among the population from the 25th April, 1921, to 26th April, 1931, in towns and counties is subjoined:—

District.	Ages at Death.													Totals.			
	Under 1 Year old.	1-5	5-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	100 and Over.	Age not stated.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
<i>County of Demerara.</i>																	
City of Georgetown and Environs ...	3,356	1157	370	1077	2491	2409	3568	2937	2495	1730	749	101	19	9	12,470	9,998	22,468
Demerara (exclusive of Georgetown) ...	7,082	3026	991	1579	2677	2700	3523	3159	2484	1764	973	147	71	5	15,703	14,478	30,181
Total County of Demerara ...	10,438	4183	1361	2656	5168	5109	7091	6096	4979	3494	1722	248	90	14	28,173	24,476	52,649
<i>County of Berbice.</i>																	
Town of New Amsterdam ...	505	237	115	214	450	448	636	514	362	298	120	9	1	1	2,129	1,781	3,910
Berbice (exclusive of New Amsterdam) ...	2,658	1053	262	498	883	890	1361	1241	971	782	375	58	21	6	5,960	5,099	11,059
Total County of Berbice	3,163	1290	377	712	1333	1338	1997	1755	1333	1080	495	67	22	7	8,089	6,880	14,969
<i>County of Essequibo.</i>																	
Total County of Essequibo ...	2,280	1182	447	728	1425	1275	1584	1115	845	506	310	44	16	43	6,867	4,933	11,800
Totals																	
Males ...	8,550	3392	1099	1857	3745	4355	6454	6016	4007	2513	929	119	35	58	43,129	...	...
Females ...	7,331	3263	1086	2239	4181	3367	3456	3712	3250	2567	1498	240	93	6	...	36,289	...
Persons ...	15,881	6655	2185	4096	7926	7722	9910	9728	7257	5080	2427	359	128	64	...	...	79,418

VI.—CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE OR CIVIL CONDITION.

142. The number of husbands enumerated amounted to 46,254, while there were 46,290 wives. The wives therefore outnumbered the husbands by 36, the proportion being 1,001 wives to every 1,000 husbands. On the other hand there were 8,561 unmarried males in excess of the unmarried females; the numbers being 103,361 unmarried males and 94,800 unmarried females, giving a proportion of 917 females who were unmarried to every 1,000 unmarried males.

143. Amongst those who were widowed the females more than doubled the males; widows numbering 14,246 while only 5,599 widowers were recorded.

144. There were 167 males and 216 females returned as divorced.

145. The succeeding table divides the entire population into each category of the marital condition during the decades given, and the proportionate percentage of each class to the whole population.

Year	Unmarried	%	Married	%	Widowed	%	Divorced*	%	Total Population
1891	199,887	72.	66,933	24.	11,508	4.	...	...	278,328
1911	191,874	65.	87,603	30.	16,564	5.	...	...	296,041
1921	187,598	63.	91,527	31.	18,566	6.	...	...	297,691
1931	198,161	63.7	92,544	29.8	19,845	6.4	383	.1	310,933

This table shows that in comparison with 1921 little change has occurred in the proportional ratio of each section of the population classed according to its condition as to marriage towards the entire population of the Colony. The increase in the unmarried, and decrease in the married persons can be accounted for by the increase of children in the "under 1 to 15" group, the excess being slightly over 16,000.

146. Distributed by sexes the marital condition of the population compared with the previous three Censuses appears in the table below :—

Year	Unmarried	%	Married	%	Widowed	%	Divorced*	%
1891 ...	Males	114,083	75.	34,270	23.	3,406	2.	...
	Females	85,804	68.	32,663	26.	8,102	6.	...
1911 ...	Males	103,820	68.	44,975	29.	4,922	3.	...
	Females	88,054	62.	42,628	30.	11,642	8.	...
1921 ...	Males	99,704	66.	46,118	30.	5,439	4.	...
	Females	87,894	60.	45,409	31.	13,127	9.	...
1931 ...	Males	103,361	66.5	46,254	29.8	5,599	3.5	*167
	Females	94,800	60.9	46,290	29.8	14,246	9.2	*216

147. This table, like that in the preceding paragraphs shows little variation in the proportion of the population separated into its civil conditions. The preponderance of widows over widowers is apparent throughout the forty years covered by the above table.

148. The number of each sex at successive age periods returned as unmarried, married, widowed and divorced is shown in the table below :—

Age Period	Persons				Males				Females			
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced*	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced*	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced*
All Ages	198,161	92,544	19,845	383	103,361	46,254	5,599	167	94,800	46,290	14,246	216
1 to 15 years	111,425	21	...	...	56,135	5	...	...	55,290	16	...	...
15 " 20 "	23,639	8,393	98	43	13,244	1,766	25	11	10,395	6,627	73	32
20 " 30 "	30,014	24,116	1,031	90	16,234	10,455	315	41	13,780	13,661	716	49
30 " 40 "	15,570	24,044	2,773	75	8,427	12,266	835	31	7,143	11,778	1,938	44
40 " 50 "	9,518	19,118	4,904	77	5,216	11,004	1,460	41	4,302	8,114	3,444	36
50 " 60 "	4,810	10,936	5,106	54	2,591	6,754	1,382	30	2,229	4,182	3,724	24
60 upwards	2,708	5,623	5,845	44	1,213	3,851	1,555	13	1,495	1,772	4,290	31
Age not Stated	477	293	88	...	311	153	27	...	166	140	61	...

149. It would appear that the following conclusions can be drawn from the foregoing table : That as might be expected, the number of unmarried persons of both sexes decreases as the age groups advance ; that amongst females the greatest number of married persons are found in the age groups from 20 to 30 years ; whilst among males the greatest number of married persons is found in the age groups from 30 to 40 years ; and that in the case of the widowed of both sexes, the largest proportion exists in the age group "60 and upwards." With regards divorced persons, this is the first occasion that information was required on this subject.

* This information was obtained only at the recent Census.

150. The proportion of each sex, according to marital conditions, at each of the last four Censuses was as follows:—

Date of Census	Males				Females			
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced*	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced
1891	752	226	22	...	678	258	64	...
1911	675	293	32	...	618	300	82	...
1921	659	305	36	...	600	310	90	...
1931	665	298	36	1	609	298	92	1

151. It will be observed that there is a decrease in the number of married persons of both sexes with more or less corresponding increase in the unmarried, reference to which has been made in para. 145 *supra*.

152. The succeeding table gives the proportion of married persons to every 1,000 of the population in different age periods for each of the last four Censuses. In this table no account is taken of persons of less than 15 years of age.

AGES	Males				Females			
	Census Year				Census Year			
	1891	1911	1921	1931	1891	1911	1921	1931
15 Upwards	317	422	447	466	391	444	457	461
15—19	48	118	81	117	221	328	288	386
20—29	205	312	333	386	375	439	477	484
30—39	370	483	524	569	488	536	573	563
40—49	446	558	594	620	474	519	544	510
50 Upwards	487	555	615	602	352	358	353	336

153. Taking the whole marriageable population "15 years and upwards," there is a steady increase each Census of married persons of both sexes. The largest increase appears among the males in the "20-30" period, and the females in the "15-20" period.

154. The population of marriageable age numbers 199,487 equal to 64.2 per cent. of the total population as against 67.9 per cent. in 1921.

155. Taking the whole marriageable population as that of 15 years of age and over, the proportion married, unmarried, widowed and divorced is as follows:—

Year	Un-married	%	Married	%	Widowed	%	Divorced*	%	Total Marriageable Population	% of Tot Population
1911	98,084	49.	87,603	43.	16,564	8.	...	...	202,251	68.3
1921	92,231	46.	91,527	45.	18,566	9.	...	...	202,324	67.9
1931	86,736	43.47	92,523	46.39	19,845	9.94	383	.20	199,487	64.2

This information was obtained only at the recent Census.

156. Divided as to males and females the marriageable population compared with the population of the same age at the last three Censuses is as follows :—

Year	Males								Females							
	Single	%	Married	%	Widowed	%	Divorced*	%	Single	%	Married	%	Widowed	%	Divorced*	%
1911 ...	56,498	53.	44,975	42.	4,922	5.	...	...	41,588	43.	42,628	45.	11,642	12.	...	...
1921 ...	51,556	50.	46,118	45.	5,439	5.	...	...	40,675	41.	43,409	46.	13,127	13.	...	...
1931 ...	47,226	47.6	46,249	46.6	5,599	5.6	167	.2	39,510	39.4	46,274	46.2	14,246	14.2	216	.2
1911 ...	106,393=52.6%								95,858=47.4%							
1921 ...	103,113=51. %								99,211=49. %							
1931 ...	99,241=49.8%								100,246=50.2%							

157. The males of marriageable age number 99,241 being 63.8 per cent. of the entire male population, and 49.8 per cent. of the marriageable population. Of this number 46,249 or 46.6 per cent. are married, as against 45 per cent. returned as married at the previous census; the unmarried males number 47,226 or 47.6 per cent.; the widowed 5,599 or 5.6, and the divorced number 167 or .2 per cent.

158. The females of marriageable age in the Colony number 100,246 being 64.4 per cent. of the entire female population, and 50.2 per cent. of the marriageable population. Of these 46,274 or 46.2 per cent. are married, as against 46 per cent. married in 1921; 39,510 or 39.4 per cent. are single; 14,246 or 14.2 per cent. are widowed, and 216 or .2 per cent. divorced.

159. Below are given the proportions of single, married, widowed and divorced of each sex in every 1,000 persons of marriageable age (15 and upwards), at each census from 1891.

Year of Census.	Single.				Married.				Widowed.				Divorced.*				Total Marriageable.		Total not Marriageable.	
	Number of		Proportion per 1,000 of Marriageable.		Number of		Proportion per 1,000 of Marriageable.		Number of		Proportion per 1,000 of Marriageable.		Number of		Proportion per 1,000 of Marriageable.		M.	F.	M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1891	70,423	42,731	368.	223.	34,270	32,663	179.	170.	3,406	8,102	18.	42.	...	...	...	...	108,099	83,496	43,660	43,073
1911	56,496	41,588	279.	206.	44,975	42,628	222.	211.	4,922	11,642	24.	58.	...	...	...	...	106,393	95,858	47,324	46,466
1921	51,556	40,675	255.	201.	46,118	45,409	228.	224.	5,439	13,127	27.	65.	...	...	...	...	103,113	99,211	48,148	47,219
1931	47,226	39,510	236.74	198.06	46,249	46,274	231.84	231.96	5,599	14,246	28.07	71.41	167	216	84	1.08	99,241	100,246	56,140	55,306

160. It will be observed that at each census the proportion of both husbands and wives has steadily increased. Similarly the proportions of unmarried persons of both sexes have decreased, and the proportion of those widowed increased.

161. The proportions of males and females in every 1,000 males and females respectively of the marriageable population divided into unmarried, married, widowed and divorced at each census since 1891 were :—

Date of Census.	Males.				Females.			
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.*	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.*
1891	651	317	31.5	...	512	391	97	...
1911	530	423	46.3	...	434	445	121	...
1921	500	447	53.	...	410	458	132	...
1931	476	466	57.	* 1.	394	462	142	* 2.

162. It will be noted that the proportion of married males in every 1,000 males of marriageable age is steadily increasing, the number being 466 in 1931 as compared with 317 in 1891, while the proportion of females has similarly increased from 391 to 462.

* Available for 1931 only.

163. The female population of reproductive age (taken as from 15-45 years) numbered 73,900 persons or 47.5 per cent. of the total female population. Of this number 35,978 females or 49 per cent. were married, forming 77.7 per cent. of the total number of wives enumerated. The unmarried, widowed and divorced females (between the ages of 15 and 45 years) together numbered 37,922 or 51 per cent. of all females of those ages. Below are shown the comparative figures for the last four censuses :—

Census Year.	Whole Female Population 15-45	Number Married.	Percentage Married.	Number Unmarried, Widowed and Divorced.*	Percentage Unmarried, Widowed and Divorced.*
1891	65,450	25,343	39.	40,107	61.
1911	72,692	32,636	45.	40,056	55.
1921	73,825	35,031	47.	38,794	53.
1931	73,900	35,978	49.	37,922	51.

164. The tables do not show the conjugal condition of the various races in the population separately. In respect of the East Indians however, this information has been compiled for the Indian Government, and appears in the special East Indian tables at the end of this Report. Turning to this and comparing the figures with those for the other races taken together, it is seen that of the East Indian population, which forms 41.98 per cent. of the entire population, 41.2 per cent. are returned as married, while all the other races taken together show only 21.5 per cent. married. Among the East Indians, the proportion of married has increased from 40.9 per cent. in 1921 to 41.2 per cent. at the enumeration in 1931; while the percentage of married persons among the other races collectively has declined during the same period from 23.4 per cent. to 21.5 per cent.

165. Of the total number of married persons in the whole population, the married East Indians form 58.1 per cent., and the other races taken together form 41.9 per cent. as compared with 55.8 and 44.2 per cent. respectively in 1921.

166. The explanation of the low proportion of married shown by the other races collectively, is to be found in the fact that a not inconsiderable proportion of the population, principally of the black and coloured races, which together form 50.8 per cent. of the entire population, live as man and wife without passing through any religious or civil ceremony.

167. The subjoined table gives the relative proportions of married, and unmarried in each town and district in the Colony.

*Available for 1931 only.

(See next page).

	Proportion per 1,000 of each Sex.							
	Males.				Females.			
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced
Urban	727.4	240.5	31.4	.7	677.1	213.2	108.9	.8
Rural	649.9	311.7	37.2	1.2	586.6	326.1	85.7	1.6
<i>County of Demerara.</i>								
City of Georgetown	727.4	240.5	31.4	.7	673.8	214.3	111.	.9
Environs	657.1	308.2	34.4	.3	590.4	300.3	109.1	.2
East Coast	640.4	319.5	39.2	.9	587.5	326.5	84.8	1.2
Mahaica	645.5	306.4	45.8	2.3	576.4	327.6	83.4	12.6
Mahaicony	689.9	277.8	31.5	.8	658.4	271.4	70.2	...
East Bank	605.9	350.3	42.5	1.3	522.8	370.7	105.5	1.
West Bank	635.	312.9	49.7	2.4	582.9	316.1	99.8	1.2
West Coast	609.7	349.5	39.6	1.2	541.2	368.	89.5	1.3
Upper River	700.3	260.6	38.7	.4	635.4	274.4	90.	.2
TOTAL, County of Demerara ...	665.3	295.8	37.8	1.1	611.6	288.3	98.6	1.5
<i>County of Berbice.</i>								
Town of New Amsterdam	728.2	239.9	31.3	.6	703.	204.6	92.4	...
West Coast	721.3	251.9	26.3	.5	667.4	261.3	70.8	.5
East Coast	632.	339.	24.7	4.3	582.5	326.5	90.2	.8
Corentyne Coast	624.	348.	26.3	1.7	554.8	380.6	62.8	1.8
Corentyne River	595.6	382.6	21.8	...	533.6	399.3	67.1	...
East Bank, Berbice River	660.6	289.3	47.7	2.4	592.8	303.3	102.9	1.
West Bank " "	593.7	355.2	50.5	.6	541.7	352.8	105.5	...
Upper River	736.7	233.	30.3	...	632.3	263.	104.7	...
Canje Creek	605.3	353.1	41.4	.2	529.5	378.5	91.6	.4
TOTAL, County of Berbice ...	643.	325.	30.7	1.3	577.3	346.9	74.7	1.1
<i>County of Essequibo.</i>								
Essequibo, Potaro, Cuyuni, Mazaruni and Puruni Rivers	675.9	289.5	34.1	.5	628.6	270.1	99.3	2.
Leguan Island	651.1	301.5	45.8	1.6	570.9	318.4	105.	5.7
Wakenaam Island	656.7	302.3	39.6	1.4	579.	330.7	86.4	3.9
Essequibo Coast and Tiger Island	656.3	298.	44.4	1.3	586.	314.2	98.4	1.4
Pomeroon and Moruca Rivers and North-West District	762.2	209.2	28.3	.3	729.7	217.1	53.	.2
TOTAL, County of Essequibo ...	685.5	276.	37.6	.9	628.	283.9	86.4	1.7

168. Taking the urban and rural areas, it is seen that the proportion of married persons of both sexes in the rural areas is largely in excess of the proportion of married persons in the urban population. This is due to a preponderance of East Indians in the rural areas, among whom the percentage of married persons is much greater than the percentage among the other races.

169. Taking the counties next the same conditions are found to obtain. In the county of Berbice, where the proportion of East Indians (55.2 per cent. of the population) is greatest, the proportion of married is highest, while in the County of Essequibo, which has a slightly lower percentage of East Indians than Demerara, the proportion of married is lowest.

170. If the above table is studied in conjunction with the table in paragraph 200 which shows the race composition of the population of the several districts, it will be seen that with very few exceptions the districts which have the largest proportion of East Indians in their population, also have the highest proportion of married people.

171. Passing to the unmarried it is seen that the Pomeroon and North West District have the highest proportion with 762 per 1,000 males, and 729 per 1,000 females, followed by New Amsterdam with 728 and 703 respectively, while Georgetown comes third with 727 males and 660 females.

172. The West Bank, Berbice River, claims first place as the district with the highest proportion of widowed, followed closely by the island of Leguan. Passing to the divorced, Mahaica claims first place with 2.3 per 1,000 males, and 12.6 per 1,000 females, followed by Leguan with 1.6 males and 5.7 females.

VII.—BIRTH PLACES AND RACES.

173. Below are given the birth-places of the population at each Census since 1861 :—

Date of Enumeration	Born in the Colony				Born Elsewhere												Total Population	Population per cent. of			
	Aborigines		Others—born of Parents from Europe, Madeira, India, Africa, etc.		West India Islands		Europe		Madeira		India		China		Africa			Places not before mentioned		Native Born	Foreign Born
	Number	Per cent age	Number	Per cent age	Number	Per cent age	Number	Per cent age	Number	Per cent age	Number	Per cent age	Number	Per cent age	Number	Per cent age		Number	Per cent age		
1861	7,000	4.49	94,119	60.37	8,601	5.52	1,813	1.16	9,859	6.32	22,081	14.16	2,629	1.69	9,299	5.96	506	.33	155,907	64.86	35.14
1871	...	...	113,570	58.70	13,385	6.92	1,444	.75	7,925	4.09	42,681	22.06	6,295	3.25	7,541	3.90	650	.33	193,491	58.70	41.30
1881	7,708	3.06	141,931	56.28	18,318	7.26	1,617	.64	6,879	2.73	65,161	25.84	4,393	1.74	5,077	2.01	1,102	.44	252,186	59.34	40.66
1891	7,463	2.68	162,643	58.44	21,025	7.55	2,533	.91	5,378	1.93	73,031	26.24	2,475	.89	3,433	1.23	347	.13	278,328	61.12	38.88
1911	6,901	2.33	211,804	71.55	12,268	4.14	1,720	.59	1,908	.64	59,849	20.21	634	.21	706	.24	243	.08	296,041	73.88	26.12
1921	9,150	3.07	234,575	73.80	10,128	3.40	1,493	.49	1,170	.40	39,965	13.43	376	.13	185	.06	659	.22	297,691	81.87	18.13
1931	8,348	2.68	266,804	85.64	9,677	3.11	1,069	.34	673	.22	24,087	7.55	423	.13	67	.02	352	.11	310,933	88.33	11.67

174. The figures in the column showing Europeans born out of the Colony, include a small proportion of Whites born in the West India Islands. Of the remainder in this column, between 85 and 90 per cent. roughly, were born in the United Kingdom, the balance being contributed in varying proportions by other countries peopled by the White Race. With this correction the summary may be taken as accurately showing the birth-places of the population under the several races.

175. The following statements have been prepared from a return furnished by the Immigration Department as regards the years 1835-1911, while the figures for the decades 1911-1931 have been obtained from the Annual Reports of the Registrar General. With reference to the latter figures it should be explained that prior to 1913 no record was kept of immigrants and emigrants other than those arriving and departing under the purview of the Immigration Department, but in the middle of 1913 a system was introduced by which all arrivals and departures from every port of the Colony were recorded and returns supplied to the Registrar General; this explains the large excess in numbers during the last two decades. The Table of arrivals for 1921-1931 is given separately, the reason being that the Reports of the Registrar General for this period, supply the information in "Races" and not "Countries from whence arriving" as previously.

Arriving.

Whence.	1835 to 1840	1841 to 1850	1851 to 1860	1861 to 1870	1871 to 1880-81	1881-82 to 1890-91	1891-92 to 1900-01	1901-02 to 1910-11	1911 to 1921	Totals.
West India Islands	8,092	4,836	...	10,130	12,887	4,161	707	...	57,402	98,215
Madeira	429	16,744	9,587	1,533	2,170	182	...	...	4,606	35,251
East Indians	406	11,841	23,381	38,715	53,327	38,851	39,473	23,769	9,216	238,979
Casuals (do.)	...	...	...	800	878	918	1,027	788	11,700	16,111
Azores	...	...	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	164
Africa	91	9,893	1,968	1,403	...	...	...	...	...	13,355
England	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	13,726	13,747
China	...	...	3,288	9,343	903	...	...	...	3,087	16,621
Cape de Verde	...	...	819	...	...	...	...	...	...	819
Malta	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208
United States	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Not Stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	153
Total	9,296	43,314	39,228	61,924	70,165	44,112	41,207	24,557	99,890	433,693

Arrivals 1921-1931.

Europeans (other than Portuguese)	15,689
Do. (Portuguese)	4,754
East Indians	19,466
Chinese	3,877
Aborigines	...
Blacks	34,692
Mixed	20,854
Other Races and Races not stated	12
Persons	99,344

Leaving.

Race.	1835 to 1840	1841 to 1850	1851 to 1860	1861 to 1870	1871 to 1880-81	1881-82 to 1890-91	1891-92 to 1900-01	1901-02 to 1910-11	1911 to 1921	1921 to 1931	Total.
Europeans (other than Portuguese)...	13,854	16,089	29,943
Do. (Portuguese)...	98	...	...	...	...	...	4,914	5,663	10,675
East Indians	...	247	3,883	2,504	9,385	17,798	18,947	15,499	6,341	...	74,604
Do. (Casuals)	1,570	9,418	22,432	33,420
Chinese	15	175	...	...	...	3,039	4,168	7,397
Africans	...	753	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	812
Blacks	51,167	53,084	104,251
Mixed
Other Races	9	9
Not Stated	5	...	5
Total	...	1,000	4,040	2,519	9,560	17,798	18,947	17,069	88,738	101,445	261,116

These tables studied in conjunction with the tables in paragraph 173 are of interest as showing the influence of immigration in past years in the various race divisions of our population.

176. In the section showing the population "born out of the colony" the East Indians outnumber emigrants from other places. The figures showing the number of the latter, excepting in the case of the Europeans, a proportion of the West India Islanders, the Portuguese and Chinese may be taken as principally representing the remainder of those who originally emigrated to the colony under indenture. With the exception of the Chinese who show a slight increase it will be seen that with the cessation of immigration they have rapidly declined in numbers.

177. The number of each nationality or race comprising the population of the Colony, is shown in the subjoined table:—

Race Division.	Number of Persons.		Percentage Increase (+) and Decrease (-) in each Race Division during 1921-1931.	Percentage of whole Population formed by each Race Division.		Percentage of each Race.	
	in 1931.	in 1921.		in 1931.	in 1921.	Native-born.	Foreign-born.
European (other than Portuguese) ...	2,127	3,291	-35.37	.69	1.11	49.74	50.26
Do. (Portuguese) ...	8,612	9,175	- 6.01	2.77	3.08	92.19	7.81
East Indians	130,540	124,938	+ 4.48	41.98	41.97	81.55	18.45
Chinese	2,951	2,722	+ 8.41	.95	.91	85.67	14.33
Blacks and Africans	*124,203	117,169	+ 6.	39.95	39.36	93.97	6.03
Mixed Races	33,800	30,587	+10.50	10.87	10.28	93.54	6.46
Aborigines	8,348	9,150	- 8.77	2.68	3.07	100.	...
Races not stated	352	659	-46.59	.11	.22	...	100.
All Races	310,933	297,691	+ 4.45	100.	100.	88.28	11.72

178. Dividing the population into two main divisions of "Whites" and "Coloured" the first mentioned forms 3.4 per cent. of the total, the remaining 96.6 per cent. being "Coloured."

179. Taken by races; the only race divisions to show an increase are—the East Indians who show an increase of 5,602 or 4.48 per cent.; the Blacks and Africans who have increased by 7,034 or 6 per cent.; the Chinese who show an increase of 229 or 8.41 per cent.; and the Mixed or Coloured who have increased by 3,213 or 10.50 per cent.

These four divisions form respectively 4.48 per cent., 6 per cent., 8.41 per cent. and 10.50 per cent. of the whole population. Taken together they form 93.75 per cent. of the total population; and their increases taken collectively aggregate 2,836 more than the total increase in the population during 1921-1931 or an increase on the total population as enumerated in 1921 of 5.4 per cent.

*Of these 67 are Africans.

180. Of the races which have diminished in numbers, the Europeans (other than Portuguese) who only form .69 per cent. of the whole population, show a decrease of 35.4 per cent.; the Portuguese who comprise 2.8 per cent. of the population show a shrinkage in numbers of 6 per cent., and lastly the Aborigines who form 2.68 per cent. of the total enumerated population have decreased by 8.77 per cent.

181. In order to determine the "Natural Increment" population of the various races, and to make comparison with the enumerated population in the same division the following two summaries are subjoined:—

(a) Summary of Registered Births and Deaths, whole Colony, from 25th April, 1921, to 26th April, 1931; and

(b) Comparative Summary of "Natural Increment" Population and Enumerated Population.

Table (a) showing the number of Registered Births and Deaths for whole Colony from 25th April, 1921, to 26th April, 1931.

Race	Births				Deaths				Excess of					
	M.	F.	Persons	Proportion Per-centage of Total Births	M.	F.	Persons	Proportion Per-centage of Total Deaths	Births			Deaths		
									M.	F.	Persons	M.	F.	Persons
Europeans (other than Portuguese)...	198	155	353	.36	265	137	402	.50	...	18	...	67	...	49
Europeans (Portuguese) ...	1,034	948	1,982	2.05	1,133	1,016	2,149	2.71	...	...	...	99	68	167
East Indians ...	22,853	21,781	44,634	46.06	20,418	15,487	35,905	45.21	2,435	6,294	8,729	...	...	...
Chinese ...	407	346	753	.78	285	215	500	.63	122	131	253	...	...	...
Aborigines ...	1,395	1,385	2,780	2.87	1,732	1,594	3,326	4.19	...	...	...	337	209	546
Blacks ...	17,502	17,056	34,558	35.66	15,942	14,502	30,444	38.33	1,560	2,554	4,114	...	...	...
Mixed or Coloured... ..	5,957	5,856	11,813	12.19	3,183	3,263	6,446	8.12	2,774	2,593	5,367	...	...	...
Race not Stated ...	11	21	32	.03	171	75	246	.31	...	...	...	160	54	214
All Races ...	49,357	47,548	96,905	100.	43,129	36,289	79,418	100.	6,288	11,259	17,487	...	...	...

Table (b) showing Comparative Summary of "Natural Increment" Population and Enumerated Population.

Race	Population as enumerated in 1931	Excess of		Population as determined by "Natural Increment"	Population as enumerated in 1931	Increases & Decreases of Enumerated Population compared with Natural Increment Population	
		Births	Deaths			Increase	Decrease
Europeans (other than Portuguese) ...	3,291	...	49	3,242	2,127	...	1,115
Do. (Portuguese) ...	9,175	...	167	9,008	8,612	...	396
East Indians ...	124,938	8,729	...	133,667	130,540	...	3,127
Chinese ...	2,722	253	...	2,975	2,951	...	24
Blacks and Africans ...	117,169	4,114	...	121,283	124,203	2,920	...
Coloured (or Mixed) ...	30,587	5,367	...	35,954	33,800	...	2,154
Aborigines ...	9,150	...	546	8,604	8,348	...	256
Race not stated ...	609	...	214	445	352	...	93
All Races ...	297,691	17,487	...	315,178	310,933	...	4,245

182. As will be seen from the above tables the natural increment population as based on the 1921 census figures exceeds the enumerated population by 4,245 persons, but from this must be deducted the excess of departures over arrivals (paragraph 30 *supra*) of 2,101 persons, leaving a difference between the natural increment population and the enumerated population of 2,144 persons equal to .6 per cent. of the total population as enumerated in 1931.

183. It is seen that four of the races show a natural increment or increase in numbers due to excess of births over deaths; the East Indians with an increase of 8,729 or 6.98 per cent., the Chinese whose natural increase is 253 or 9.29 per cent., the Blacks and Africans with 4,114 or 3.51 per cent., and the Coloured or Mixed Race with 5,367 or 17.55 per cent.

184. All the other races show a natural decrease or excess of deaths over births during the period, the excess in each case being:—the Europeans 49 or 1.49 per cent.; the Portuguese 167 or 1.82 per cent.; and the Aborigines 546 or 5.97 per cent.

185. To turn next to the population considered in its two constituent parts of native-born and foreign-born, using the latter term in its broad sense to mean all persons born out of the colony and not foreign subjects only, the table below shows the increase in the native-born population at each Census from 1861:—

Year of Enumeration.	Native Population.		Increase.		Percentage Increase in whole Population during Corresponding Periods.	Proportion Percentage of Increase (+) and Decrease (-) in whole Population contributed by	
	Number of Persons.	Percentage of whole Population.	Number.	Percentage.		Native Population.	Foreign Population.
1861	101,119	64.86	6,352	6.70	14.64	+ 4.66	+ 9.98
1871	113,570	58.69	19,709	21.	24.10	+ 7.98	+ 16.12
1881	141,931	56.28	28,361	24.97	30.33	+ 18.64	+ 11.69
1891	170,106	61.11	28,175	19.85	10.36	+ 8.11	+ 2.25
1911	218,705	73.88	48,599	28.57	6.36	+ 17.46	- 11.10
1921	243,725	81.87	25,020	11.44	.56	+ 8.45	- 7.89
1931	274,652	88.33	30,927	12.69	4.45	+ 10.39	- 5.94

186. It will be observed that the native population shows a steady and progressive rate of increase, and now comprises 88.33 per cent. of the whole population.

187. The progress made by the several races of the native population between 1891-1931 is shown in the summary below. It is not possible to trace their growth over a longer period, the necessary data not being available, as in all census reports prior to 1891 the native population is treated under the general head "Natives of British Guiana," without distinction as to race.

Race Divisions Native-born Population.	Number of Persons.				Percentage Increase (+) and Decrease (-) in Race Divisions during 1921-1931.	Percentage of Native Population formed by each Race Division.				Percentage of whole Population formed by each Race Division.				Percentage of Total Race in 1931.
	in 1931	in 1921	in 1911	in 1891		in 1931	in 1921	in 1911	in 1891	in 1931	in 1921	in 1911	in 1891	
European (other than Portuguese)	1,058	1,808	2,207	2,025	-41.48	.39	.74	1.01	1.13	.34	.61	.76	.73	49.74
Europeans (Portuguese)	7,939	8,005	8,176	6,738	-.92	2.89	3.28	3.73	3.99	2.55	2.69	2.72	2.44	92.19
East Indians	106,453	84,973	66,668	32,432	+25.28	38.76	34.87	30.49	19.07	34.20	28.54	22.53	11.65	81.55
Chinese	2,528	2,346	1,988	1,239	+ 7.76	.92	.96	.91	.73	.81	.79	.68	.44	85.67
Blacks	116,709	109,290	105,653	96,182	+ 6.79	42.49	44.84	48.31	56.55	37.53	36.71	35.69	34.56	93.97
Mixed Races	31,617	28,153	27,112	23,977	+12.30	11.51	11.55	12.39	14.09	10.17	9.46	9.17	8.61	93.54
Aborigines	8,348	9,150	6,901	7,463	- 8.77	3.04	3.76	3.16	4.39	2.68	3.07	2.33	2.68	100.
Totals	274,652	243,725	218,705	170,106	+12.68	100.	100.	100.	100.	88.33	81.87	73.88	61.1	88.33

188. The native-born population which forms 88.33 per cent. of the whole population, numbers 274,652 as compared with 243,725 in 1921, or an increase of 12.69 per cent.

189. All the race divisions show an increase except the Europeans, Portuguese, and Aborigines. The largest numerical increase occurs among the East Indians, the Blacks and the Coloured or Mixed Race. The highest percentage increases are shown by the East Indians, and the Coloured or Mixed Race.

190. The creole or native-born East Indians who form 81.5 per cent. of the total East Indian population, 38.8 per cent. of the native population, and 34.2 per cent. of the whole population of the colony show an increase during 1921-1931 of 21,480 or 25.28 per cent. of their numbers at the beginning of the period.

191. The creole Blacks who form 94 per cent. of the total Black Race, 42.5 per cent. of the native population and 37.5 per cent. of the whole population have increased by 7,419 or 6.79 per cent.

192. The Coloured or Mixed Creoles who form 93.5 per cent. of the total Coloured or Mixed population; 11.5 per cent. of the native population, and 10.2 per cent. of the whole population, have increased by 3,464 or 12.3 per cent. These three races which taken together form 92.8 per cent. of the native population, and 81.9 per cent. of the whole population of the colony show an aggregate increase of 32,363 equivalent to an increase of 14.5 per cent. on their combined numbers at the previous census in 1921, or an increase of 10.87 per cent. on the total population of the colony in that year.

193. The native Europeans who form 49.7 per cent. of the total European Race in the colony; .39 per cent. of the native population, and .34 per cent. of the whole population, number 1,058 as against 1,808 in 1921 or a decrease of 750 or 42.03 per cent. The creole Portuguese now number 7,939 as compared with 8,005 at the last census; a decrease of 66 or .82 per cent. They form 92.2 per cent. of the total Portuguese Race, 2.9 per cent. of the native-born population, and 2.5 per cent. of the whole population.

194. The native-born Chinese who form 85.7 per cent. of the total Chinese in the Colony; .92 per cent. of the native-born population, and .81 per cent. of the whole population show an increase of 182 or 7.7 per cent.

195. The number of Aborigines enumerated at the present census was 8,348 as compared with 9,150 counted in 1921, a decrease of 802 or 8.76 per cent. They form 3.04 per cent. of the native population, and 2.7 per cent. of the whole population of the Colony.

196. The decreases in the several race divisions of the foreign-born population are similarly shown in the summary below:—

Race Divisions Foreign-born Population	Number of Persons.				Percentage Increase (+) and Decrease (-) in each Race Division during 1891-1911, 1911- 1921 and 1921-1931.			Percentage of Foreign Population formed by each Race Division.				Percentage of whole Population formed by each Race Division.				Percent- age of Total Race 1931.
	In 1931	In 1921	In 1911	In 1891	1921- 1931	1911- 1921	1891- 1911	In 1931	In 1921	In 1911	In 1891	In 1931	In 1921	In 1911	In 1891	
Europeans (other than Portuguese)...	1,069	1,483	1,730	2,533	- 27.92	- 14.23	- 31.70	2.95	2.75	2.24	2.35	.34	.50	.59	.92	50.25
Do. (Portuguese)...	673	1,170	1,908	5,373	- 42.48	- 38.68	- 64.52	1.85	2.17	2.47	4.97	.22	.39	.64	1.90	7.81
East Indians ...	24,087	39,965	59,849	73,031	- 39.73	- 33.22	- 18.05	66.39	74.06	77.38	7.48	7.75	13.42	20.21	26.25	18.45
Chinese ...	423	376	634	2,475	+ 12.50	- 40.69	- 74.38	1.16	.69	.82	62.28	1.36	.13	.21	.89	14.33
Blacks and Africans ...	7,494	7,879	9,833	19,406	- 4.89	- 19.87	- 49.33	20.66	14.60	12.71	17.93	2.41	2.65	3.33	6.98	6.03
Mixed Races ...	2,183	2,434	3,139	5,052	- 10.31	- 22.47	- 37.87	6.02	4.51	4.06	4.67	.70	.82	1.06	1.82	6.46
Races not stated ...	352	659	243	347	- 46.69	+ 171.19	- 29.97	.97	1.22	.32	.32	.11	.22	.08	.13	100.
Totals ...	36,281	53,966	77,336	108,222	- 32.77	- 30.22	- 28.54	100.	100.	100.	100.	11.67	18.13	26.12	38.89	11.67

197. The foreign-born population—meaning all persons born out of the Colony,—forms 11.67 per cent. of the whole population. During the inter-censal period 1911-1921, it decreased numerically by 23,370 or 30.22 per cent., and during the past decade the rate of decrease has been even greater showing 17,685 equal to 32.79 per cent.

198. As was pointed out in the 1911 and 1921 Census Reports, it is important to bear in mind when making comparison between the relative increases and decreases in the native-born and foreign-born sections of the population as shown in the summaries above, that the births among the foreign-born section are classified as "Creole" born, and included in the native-born section. In the absence of immigration, therefore the several race divisions of the foreign-born population must necessarily show at every enumeration a decrease equivalent to, at least, the number of deaths in each race during the intercensal period. Upon this follows the further important fact to remember, that the foreign-born element is almost entirely adult.

199. No records are available showing separately the surviving births among the foreign-born and the native-born population, as shown in the summaries above. Therefore it is not possible to definitely determine the actual relative progress of each race in its constituent parts of native and foreign-born.

200. The distribution of the races divided as to native and foreign-born in each district of the colony, is given in the table below:—

TOWN AND DISTRICT,	Europeans.		Portuguese.		East Indians.		Chinese.		Blacks and Africans.		Mixed Races.		Aborigines.					
	Number in every 1,000 persons of the Population.		Number of persons of the Population.		Number in every 1,000 persons of the Population.		Number of persons of the Population.		Number in every 1,000 persons of the Population.		Number of persons of the Population.							
	Native-born.	Foreign-born.	Native-born.	Foreign-born.	Native-born.	Foreign-born.	Native-born.	Foreign-born.	Native-born.	Foreign-born.	Native-born.	Foreign-born.						
COUNTY OF DEMERARA.																		
City of Georgetown ...	23	13	10	87	79	8	89	71	18	15	3	535	483	52	244	223	21	2
Environs ...	5	5	3	37	36	1	343	288	55	8	7	1	468	432	36	136	128	1
East Coast ...	5	2	1	26	25	1	604	402	102	6	6	...	416	408	8	44	43	1
Mahaica ...	1	1	1	23	23	...	598	492	106	4	4	...	318	311	7	45	45	...
Mahaicony ...	1	1	...	18	18	...	473	421	52	...	...	...	407	402	5	84	83	1
East Bank ...	2	...	...	10	10	...	598	485	113	12	11	1	327	298	29	49	44	5
West Bank ...	1	...	...	10	10	...	528	433	95	9	9	...	407	389	18	42	39	3
West Coast ...	4	1	3	4	4	...	695	535	160	12	11	1	250	231	19	32	31	1
Upper River ...	8	2	6	12	11	1	166	138	28	15	13	2	485	406	79	231	215	16
Total, County of Demerara	10	5	5	41	38	3	378	305	73	12	10	2	429	398	31	123	114	9
COUNTY OF BERBICE.																		
Town of New Amsterdam ...	10	4	6	28	25	3	142	120	22	24	18	6	609	590	19	155	176	9
West Coast ...	2	1	1	4	4	...	393	359	34	4	3	1	539	536	3	58	57	1
East Coast ...	...	...	...	9	8	1	713	606	107	4	2	2	173	167	6	101	100	1
Corentyne Coast ...	2	1	1	3	3	...	721	595	126	4	4	...	231	219	12	39	37	2
Corentyne River ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	602	477	125	...	...	...	38	28	10	64	60	4
East Bank ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	464	376	88	5	5	...	505	497	8	22	21	1
West Bank ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	588	454	134	1	1	...	387	377	10	20	17	3
Upper River ...	...	...	...	6	5	1	10	10	...	4	1	3	313	306	7	396	393	3
Canje Creek ...	2	...	2	2	2	...	598	434	164	8	8	...	357	343	14	33	30	3
Total, County of Berbice	2	...	2	6	6	...	552	453	99	6	5	1	357	346	1	65	62	3
COUNTY OF ESSEQUEBO.																		
Essequibo, Potaro, Mazaruni and Puruni Rivers ...	4	1	3	9	9	...	193	167	26	8	6	2	530	477	53	191	178	13
Leguan Island ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	675	588	87	13	13	...	244	240	4	64	64	...
Wakenaam Island ...	...	...	...	2	2	...	618	538	80	5	5	...	324	320	4	47	47	...
Essequibo Coast and Tiger Island ...	2	1	1	4	4	...	562	467	95	5	5	...	368	362	6	50	50	...
Pomeroon and Moruca Rivers and North West District ...	1	...	...	34	32	2	69	49	20	4	4	...	201	189	12	201	192	9
Total, County of Essequibo	2	...	2	12	12	...	371	312	59	6	6	...	353	335	18	120	115	5

201. The table is to be read in the following manner:—in every 1,000 persons in the population of Georgetown there are 23 Europeans of whom 13 are native-born and 10 foreign-born—and so on for each of the other races and districts.

202. It will be observed that the race composition of the population differs considerably in the various districts. In the county of Demerara the Blacks are in excess of the East Indians, while in the counties of Berbice and Essequibo the proportion of East Indians is greater than the proportion of Blacks.

203. The districts which show the largest proportion of East Indians are, Corentyne Coast 721 to every 1,000 of its population; East Coast, Berbice 713; West Coast, Demerara 695; Leguan Island 675; and Wakenaam 618, while the smallest proportions of the same race are found in Upper Berbice River 10 to every 1,000 of the population; Pomeroon, Moruca and the North West District 69; and the City of Georgetown 89.

204. The largest proportion of Blacks are found in New Amsterdam 609; West Coast, Berbice 539; Georgetown 535, and Essequibo, Potaro, Cuyuni, Mazaruni and Puruni Rivers 530.

205. The districts with the largest proportion of the Chinese element are:—New Amsterdam, Georgetown, Upper Demerara River and Leguan.

206. The districts with the largest proportion of the Mixed Race are:—The Upper Berbice River, Georgetown, the Upper Demerara River, and the Pomeroon and Moruca Rivers, and North West District.

207. Of Europeans Georgetown and New Amsterdam claim the highest proportion, while the Portuguese preponderate in Georgetown, the Environs of Georgetown, and the Pomeroon and Moruca Rivers, and the North West District.

208. The largest proportion of Aborigines, as might naturally be expected, are found in the River Districts.

209. Tables showing (a) the deaths, and (b) the births among the several race divisions in each district of the Colony, since the last decennial census of 1921; and (c) the mean annual birth and death rate of each race during the same period are subjoined.

TABLE (A).

	RACE.									TOTALS.		
	Europeans (other than Portuguese)	Europeans (Portuguese)	East Indians.	Chinese.	Blacks.	Mixed Races.	Aborigines.	Other Races and Races not stated.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
DEMERARA.												
City of Georgetown and Environs ...	273	1,355	5,654	209	11,818	2,971	117	71	12,470	9,998	22,468	
Demerara, exclusive of Georgetown ...	57	651	17,250	165	650	9,846	1,596	56	15,703	14,478	30,181	
Total, County of Demerara ...	330	1,916	22,904	374	12,468	12,817	1,713	127	28,173	24,476	52,649	
BERBICE.												
Town of New Amsterdam ...	20	75	1,311	54	2,035	390	12	13	2,129	1,781	3,910	
Berbice, exclusive of New Amsterdam ...	13	32	7,082	34	3,144	459	266	29	5,960	5,099	11,059	
Total, County of Berbice ...	33	107	8,393	88	5,179	849	278	42	8,089	6,880	14,969	
ESSEQUEBO.												
Essequibo ...	39	126	4,608	38	3,601	1,027	2,284	77	6,867	4,933	11,800	
Total, County of Essequibo ...	39	126	4,608	38	3,601	1,027	2,284	77	6,867	4,933	11,800	
Totals	Males ... 265	1,133	20,418	285	15,942	3,183	1,732	171	43,129	36,289	79,418	
	Females ... 137	1,016	15,487	215	14,502	3,263	1,594	75	...	...	...
	Persons ... 402	2,149	35,905	500	30,444	6,446	3,326	246	...	...	...

TABLE (B).

	RACE.								TOTALS.			EXCESS OF	
	Europeans (other than Portuguese)	Europeans (Portuguese)	East Indians.	Chinese.	Blacks.	Mixed Races.	Aborigines.	Other Races and Races not stated.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Births.	Deaths.
DEMERARA.													
City of Georgetown and Environs ...	264	1,329	1,827	278	10,215	4,971	19	19	9,593	9,329	18,922	...	3,546
Demerara, exclusive of Georgetown ...	37	446	22,998	266	13,848	2,982	399	1	21,003	19,974	40,977	10,796	...
Total, County of Demerara ...	301	1,775	24,825	544	24,063	7,953	418	20	30,596	29,303	59,899	10,796	3,546
BERBICE.													
Town of New Amsterdam ...	24	47	429	96	1,721	532	...	9	1,414	1,443	2,857	...	1,053
Berbice, exclusive of New Amsterdam ...	16	32	14,283	64	5,366	1,244	241	...	10,860	10,385	21,245	10,186	...
Total, County of Berbice ...	40	79	14,512	159	7,086	1,776	241	9	12,274	11,828	24,102	10,186	1,053
ESSEQUEBO.													
Essequibo ...	12	128	5,097	50	2,121	3,409	2,084	3	6,486	6,418	12,904	1,104	..
Total, County of Essequibo ...	12	128	5,097	50	2,121	3,409	2,084	3	6,486	6,418	12,904	1,104	..
Totals	Males ... 198	1,034	22,853	407	17,502	5,957	1,396	11	49,357	...	...	...	...
	Females... 155	948	21,781	346	17,056	5,856	1,385	21	...	47,548	...	...	...
	Persons ... 353	1,982	44,634	753	34,558	11,813	2,780	32	...	...	96,905	22,086	4,599

TABLE (C).

RACE DIVISION.	BIRTH RATE.			DEATH RATE.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
All Races	32·	31·6	31·7	27·8	24·2	26·
Europeans (other than Portuguese)	11·3	11·5	11·4	15·1	10·2	12·9
Europeans (Portuguese)	25·	21·6	23·2	27·9	22·6	25·1
East Indians	33·3	37·6	35·2	29·8	26·7	28·4
Chinese	25·7	29·2	27·2	18·	18·1	18·
Blacks	30·2	27·1	28·6	27·5	23·	25·2
Mixed Races	35·	32·5	35·1	20·3	18·2	19·3
Aborigines	30·8	30·6	30·6	38·6	35·4	37·

VIII.—OCCUPATIONS.

210. The number of persons returned as engaged in some definite occupation was 146,734 or 55.17 per cent. of the population aged 5 years and upwards; the number returned as of no occupation being 164,199 or 52.8 per cent. of the whole population.

211. The total number of males returned as engaged in some definite occupation was 97,544 being 73.5 per cent. of all the enumerated males aged 5 years and upwards. The total number of females returned as similarly occupied was 49,190 or 37 per cent. of all the enumerated females aged 5 years and upwards.

212. The number and percentage of the population of each sex aged 5 years and upwards returned as occupied, and the number and percentage of each sex of all ages returned as of no occupation, compared with the numbers so returned at the previous census in 1921, are as follows:—

Sex.	Occupied.				Unoccupied.			
	1931.	%	1921.	%	1931.	%	1921.	%
Males	97,544	73·5	101,538	74·7	57,837	43·6	49,723	32·9
Females	49,190	37·	76,813	58·6	106,362	79·9	69,617	47·5
Persons	146,734	55·2	178,351	66·8	164,199	61·8	119,340	40·

213. The total number of persons returned as "Occupied" in 1931 shows a decrease of 31,617 or 17.7 per cent. on the numbers so returned in 1921.

214. The number of those returned as "Unoccupied" has increased during the same period by 44,859 or 37.6 per cent.

215. The number of occupied males has decreased since the previous enumeration in 1921 by 3,994 or 3.9 per cent.; while the number of occupied females has decreased by 27,623 or 36 per cent.

216. In the "Unoccupied" division the numbers of both males and females have increased during 1921-1931, the unoccupied males by 8,114 or 16.3 per cent., and the females by 36,745 or 52.8 per cent. This increase may be largely accounted for by the number of scholars returned at this census, the increase over 1921 being 24,414 or 91.4 per cent.; the males being 12,777 or 83.6 per cent. and the females 11,637 or 101.8 per cent. In the division "Children and persons who are not wage-earners," the increase over 1921 is 51,040 or 82.3 per cent.; this increase is accounted for to a considerable extent by the children in the under 1 year to 5 group who have increased during the decade by 46.6 per cent.

217. The persons described as "unoccupied" comprise children and persons returned of no employment; Scholars of all ages; inmates of the Alms House, Mental Hospital and Leper Asylum; pensioners and persons of independent means; paupers in receipt of poor relief; prisoners at the Penal Settlement and county prisons; retired merchants and tradesmen, and among the females persons returned as engaged in "Home Duties."

218. Below are given the main classes and groups into which the occupations of the people have been classified; the numbers of both sexes returned under each group, and the percentage of the population 5 years and upwards. As the classification at this census has been entirely revised and extended, it has not been found possible to give comparative figures for 1921.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of Persons in 1931.	Percentage of Population 5 years and upwards.	Males.	Females.
CLASS I.—PUBLIC SERVICE—				
1. Officials and Clerks ...	985	'37	742	243
2. Messengers and similar grades ...	744	'28	609	135
3. Police, Prisons and Militia (Permanent Staff) ...	832	'33	877	5
4. Transport and Harbours Department ...	371	'14	369	2
Total, Public Service ...	2,932	1·12	2,597	335
CLASS II.—PROFESSIONAL—				
5. Clergy ...	392	'15	367	25
6. Teachers ...	1,397	'53	556	841
7. Medical ...	320	'31	363	457
8. Legal ...	89	'03	88	1
9. Engineers and Surveyors ...	199	'07	199	...
10. Other Professions ...	324	'12	297	26
Total, Professional ...	3,220	1·21	1,870	1,350
CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL—				
11. Merchants, Shopkeepers and Agents ...	4,419	1·66	3,116	1,303
12. Clerks and Shop Assistants ...	4,398	1·65	3,230	1,118
13. Transport Workers (Road and Water) except persons employed by Government, Mayor and Town Council and other statutory bodies ...	2,640	'99	2,625	15
14. Other Workers ...	13,162	4·95	11,680	1,482
Total, Commercial ...	24,619	9·25	20,701	3,918
CLASS IV.—AGRICULTURAL—				
15. Landed Proprietors, Agriculturists and Cattle Farmers ...	22,898	8·61	17,210	5,688
16. Labourers ...	51,705	19·45	32,951	18,754
Total, Agricultural ...	74,603	28·06	50,161	24,442
CLASS V.—MINING AND QUARRYING—				
17. Directing and Technical Staff ...	2,191	'82	2,188	3
18. Labourers ...	2,867	1·08	2,718	149
Total, Mining and Quarrying ...	5,058	1·90	4,906	152
CLASS VI.—FOREST—				
19. Directing and Technical Staff ...	62	'02	61	1
20. Wood-cutters and Charcoal Burners ...	1,923	'73	1,906	17
21. Balata Bleeders ...	1,093	'41	1,092	1
Total, Forest ...	3,078	1·15	3,059	19
CLASS VII.—MECHANICS, ARTISANS AND SIMILAR OCCUPATIONS—				
22. Mechanics, Artisans and Engine Drivers ...	11,293	4·25	11,085	208
23. Other Workers ...	4,324	1·62	1,079	3,245
Total, Mechanics, etc. ...	15,617	5·87	12,164	3,453
CLASS VIII.—DOMESTICS—				
24. Domestic Servants ...	16,314	6·14	1,000	15,314
CLASS IX.—OTHER OCCUPATIONS—				
25. Fishermen ...	814	'31	782	32
26. Not classified ...	429	'16	304	125
Total, Other Occupations ...	1,243	'47	1,086	157
Total, All Occupations ...	146,734	55·17	97,544	49,190
CLASS X.—NON-WAGE EARNERS—				
27. Scholars ...	51,136	* 16·44	28,065	23,071
28. Children and persons who are not wage-earners and follow no occupation ...	113,063	* 36·36	29,773	83,291
Total, No Occupation ...	164,199	52·80	57,837	106,362

219. Class IV., Agricultural, forms 28 per cent. of the total population aged 5 years and upwards. The other classes in the order of their importance are Class III., Commercial, which forms 9.25 per cent. of the population aged 5 years and upwards; Class VIII., Domestic, which forms 6.14 per cent.; Class VII., Mechanics, Artisans and Similar Occupations, forming 5.87 per cent; Class V., Mining and Quarrying, forming 1.9 per cent.; Class II., Professional, forming 1.21 per cent.; Class VI., Forest, forming 1.15 per cent.; Class I., Public Service, forming 1.12 per cent., and last Class IX., Other Occupations, which only forms .47 per cent.

220. As has been previously pointed out, there has been a general revision and extension of the classification of the "Occupation Table," and therefore, to attempt any comparison with the figures of 1921 would be both inaccurate and unreliable.

221. The occupations of the people have not been tabulated for the race divisions of the population, except in the case of the East Indian Race; and these are referred to under the head "East Indians."

* Percentage of total Population.

222. In the table below are given the proportion per 1,000 of the male and female population in each district of the Colony, returned under the several groups of occupations.

OCCUPATIONS IN 1,000 OF EACH SEX IN THE POPULATION OF EACH COUNTY, TOWN AND DISTRICT IN 1931.

	CLASS I. Public Service.								CLASS II. Professional Occupations.								CLASS III. Commercial Occupations.												
	Officials and Clerks.		Messengers and similar grades.		Police, Prisons and Militia.		Transport and Harbours Department.		Clergy.	Teachers.	Medical.	Legal.	Engineers and Surveyors.	Other Professions.	Merchants, Shopkeepers, and Dealers.	Clerks and Salesmen.		Transport Workers (Road and Water) except persons employed by Government, Mayor and Town Council and Other Statutory Bodies.	Other Workers.										
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
COUNTY OF DEMERARA.																													
City of Georgetown ...	16	4	9	1	13	...	6	...	2	...	4	9	5	7	2	...	4	...	8	...	42	17	73	21	...	46	...	119	6
Environs of Georgetown...	7	...	13	...	5	...	4	...	2	...	4	6	2	5	1	...	3	...	32	22	34	14	...	32	...	180	6		
East Coast	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	4	2	1	...	...	1	...	18	9	10	4	...	7	...	45	10
Mahaica	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	16	5	11	3	...	11	...	40	7
Mahaicony	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	10	2	1	...	...	5	...	69	10
East Bank	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	18	11	14	...	...	10	...	83	2
West Bank	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	14	7	11	...	...	3	...	44	10
West Coast	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	3	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	14	6	7	2	...	2	...	39	8
Upper Demerara River...	2	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	3	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	13	1	...	18	...	87	6
County of Demerara ...	6	2	4	...	7	...	2	...	2	...	3	6	3	4	...	1	2	...	24	11	30	10	...	21	...	79	8		
COUNTY OF BERBICE.																													
Town of New Amsterdam	16	9	18	9	16	...	5	...	5	...	9	10	3	2	2	...	2	...	44	7	43	25	...	34	...	132	16		
West Coast	2	...	2	...	1	...	5	...	2	...	4	5	1	1	...	...	1	...	13	2	6	1	...	5	...	74	2
East Coast	6	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	15	2	19	4	...	15	...	147	51
Corentyne Coast	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	13	2	7	...	...	6	...	38	8
Corentyne River	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	9	1
Berbice River, comprising East and West Bank and Upper River.	2	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	3	4	1	1	...	2	15	4	5	7	...	72	20	
Canje Creek	2	...	5	3	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	14	3	6	1	...	12	...	56	8
County of Berbice ...	3	1	3	1	3	...	1	...	2	...	4	4	2	2	...	...	1	...	16	3	10	4	...	9	...	60	11
COUNTY OF ESSEQUEBO.																													
Essequibo, Cuyuni, Potaro, Mazaruni and Puruni Rivers	3	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	11	3	7	4	...	27	...	33	...
Leguan Island	2	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	6	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	10	1	15	5	...	5	...	40	20
Wakenaam Island	2	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	6	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	2	3	...	...	4	...	59	24
Essequibo Coast and Tiger Island	3	1	4	1	3	...	5	...	3	...	4	5	1	1	...	1	15	6	7	1	...	16	...	90	10	
Pomeroon, Moruca Rivers and North West District	2	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	1	3	1	...	5	...	105	9
County of Essequibo...	2	1	3	1	3	...	3	...	2	...	3	5	1	1	...	1	11	4	7	1	...	13	...	80	12	

OCCUPATIONS IN 1,000 OF EACH SEX IN THE POPULATION OF EACH COUNTY, TOWN AND DISTRICT IN 1931.

	CLASS IV. Agricultural.				CLASS V. Mining and Quarrying.				CLASS VI. Forest Occupations.					CLASS VII. Mechanics, etc.				CLASS VIII. Domestic.		CLASS IX. Other Occupations.				CLASS X. Non-Wage Earners.					
	Landed Proprietors, Agriculturists and Cattle Farmers.		Labourers.		Directing and Technical Staff.		Labourers.		Directing and Technical Staff.		Wood-cutters and Charcoal Burners.		Balata Bleeders.		Mechanics, Artisans and Engine Drivers.		Other Workers.		Domestic Servants.		Fishermen.		Not Classified.		Scholars.		Children & persons who are not wage earners & follow no occupation.		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
COUNTY OF DEMERARA.																													
City of Georgetown ...	8	1	13	1	5	...	13	...	...	...	4	2	...	148	1	13	53	10	222	5	2	1	212	168	205	485	
Environs of Georgetown ...	18	2	78	14	2	...	12	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	40	35	8	148	11	...	2	1	192	152	212	588	
East Coast ...	68	16	322	185	5	...	28	1	...	...	...	...	60	2	2	11	6	54	12	...	1	...	207	160	192	539	
Mahaica ...	168	45	263	160	...	...	9	...	...	10	...	...	44	...	10	7	6	69	2	...	2	1	173	131	215	561	
Mahaicony ...	354	50	69	15	4	...	11	...	...	12	...	...	38	...	1	13	5	48	3	...	...	...	222	179	188	674	
East Bank ...	33	13	412	289	1	...	13	1	...	2	...	...	62	2	12	5	92	7	...	2	...	...	157	128	151	430	
West Bank ...	140	69	305	172	1	...	35	11	2	...	3	...	57	3	2	9	5	97	6	...	1	1	162	130	185	479			
West Coast ...	94	35	407	236	1	...	6	...	...	2	...	...	45	...	9	10	6	42	7	...	3	1	144	106	192	542	
Upper Demerara River...	164	80	69	17	9	...	117	...	1	...	152	2	...	79	3	...	15	7	84	2	...	...	132	145	121	632	
County of Demerara...	74	20	209	111	4	...	22	1	...	...	11	...	...	86	1	9	27	7	126	7	...	2	...	187	161	189	516
COUNTY OF BERBICE.																													
Town of New Amsterdam ...	16	7	37	12	1	...	2	...	1	...	4	11	...	166	1	3	31	14	158	10	...	1	1	238	200	161	507		
West Coast ...	269	58	127	70	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	1	...	35	...	1	10	3	22	1	...	...	...	239	188	194	639
East Coast ...	49	9	215	89	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	56	1	10	3	3	32	17	...	4	2	213	138	207	661	
Corentyne Coast ...	136	64	317	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	43	...	13	7	4	25	2	...	2	...	183	128	222	553
Corentyne River ...	210	16	183	29	...	...	...	...	1	...	169	6	...	7	...	4	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	145	91	246	857
Berbice River, comprising East and West Bank and Upper River	82	62	361	276	...	...	4	...	...	36	...	37	...	50	...	6	5	34	...	...	...	...	...	148	112	162	482
Canje Creek ...	48	25	378	285	...	...	1	...	2	...	20	4	...	48	...	8	3	4	32	1	...	2	...	139	130	236	503
County of Berbice ...	129	49	267	170	...	...	2	...	...	10	...	7	...	54	...	5	10	5	42	3	...	1	...	188	150	206	555
COUNTY OF ESSEQUEBO.																													
Essequibo, Cuyuni, Potaro, Manaruni and Furani Rivers ...	44	108	13	34	528	...	42	...	...	2	...	195	...	47	...	...	19	14	327	...	...	2	...	5	34	14	454
Leguan Island ...	323	179	163	129	...	...	12	...	...	4	...	...	36	...	...	5	4	64	2	...	2	1	187	127	178	442	
Wakenaam Island ...	408	112	52	32	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	56	...	4	10	2	34	3	...	2	1	175	158	189	619
Essequibo Coast and Tiger Island ...	206	88	158	89	...	...	19	...	...	34	...	2	...	59	1	3	13	5	85	2	...	1	1	169	140	111	572
Pomeroun, Moruca Rivers and North West District ...	186	32	200	60	...	...	27	...	...	6	...	2	...	18	5	5	7	6	54	2	...	5	...	158	144	253	660
County of Essequibo...	204	83	142	79	67	...	22	...	...	19	...	26	...	46	2	3	10	6	73	2	...	3	1	148	141	178	583

223. Under Class IV., "Agricultural," Berbice comes first as the county having the largest population of the "Agricultural Class" of both sexes in its population, the proportion being 396 in every 1,000 of its male population, and 219 females in every 1,000 of its female population. In the West Coast, Demerara, the "Agricultural Class," forms among the males 50 per cent. of the population, the next highest districts being Leguan with 486 in every 1,000 males; Wakenaam 460; Corentyne 453; West Bank, Demerara 445, and Mahaica 431.

224. Among the females in the same Class the Berbice River has the highest proportion, viz., 338 female agriculturalists to every 1,000 of its female population; the Canje Creek District comes next with 310, then Leguan with 308; and the East Bank, Demerara with 302.

225. The occupations of the people in combination with ages will be found in the tables in the appendices.

226. This is the first Census at which any attempt has been made to obtain statistics regarding the Subsidiary or other occupations of the people, and the information returned has been compiled to form the series of Tables to be found among the appendices.

227. Much difficulty has been experienced in compiling these tables due mainly to the unsatisfactory replies given. Quite a number of people repeated their main occupation, while others gave foolish replies such as "Agent for anybody," etc.

228. The following Table gives the number of both sexes having a Subsidiary or Other Occupation in Towns and Counties, together with the percentage of the population 5 years and upwards in each division.

	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Percentage of Population 5 Years and upwards in each Town and County.
Georgetown ...	164	33	197	.4
New Amsterdam ...	48	13	61	.9
Demerara ...	1,347	63	1,410	1.3
Berbice ...	926	38	964	1.7
Essequibo ...	743	21	764	1.8

229. Five tables, showing the Subsidiary or Other Occupations of the people of Georgetown, Demerara County, exclusive of Georgetown, New Amsterdam, Berbice County, exclusive of New Amsterdam, and Essequibo County, will be found on pages of this Report.

IX.—RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS.

230. The total number of persons returned as professing some specified religion was 305,156 being 98.14 per cent. of the entire population, as against 290,090 or 97.44 per cent. returned in 1921. Of this number 185,563 or 60.81 per cent. were returned as professing one form or another of the Christian Religion, as compared with 176,111 or 60.71 per cent. at the previous Census; while 119,593 or 39.19 per cent. were returned under non-christian religion as against 113,979 or 39.29 per cent. in 1921. 5,777 or 1.86 per cent. of the entire population failed to state their religious persuasion, as compared with 7,601 or 2.6 per cent. returned as "Religion not stated" in 1921.

231. The following table gives the distribution of the several religions amongst the Urban and Rural areas of the Colony :—

	Urban or Rural.	COUNTIES.								
		DEMERARA.		BERBICE.		ESSEQUEBO.		TOTALS.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Persons.
CHRISTIANS.										
Anglican ...	U.	9,725	12,255	1,210	1,571	...	...	10,935	13,826	78,864
	R.	11,960	12,886	6,708	6,740	8,500	7,309	27,163	26,935	
Roman Catholic ...	U.	6,464	8,353	390	469	...	...	6,854	8,322	30,382
	R.	3,787	3,145	715	634	3,537	2,968	8,059	6,647	
Presbyterian ...	U.	2,281	3,390	409	605	...	...	2,690	3,993	21,602
	R.	2,859	3,181	2,951	3,062	1,506	1,358	7,316	7,601	
Wesleyan ...	U.	2,314	3,365	203	304	...	...	2,517	3,689	18,729
	R.	4,247	5,010	410	476	1,299	1,101	5,956	6,587	
Congregational ...	U.	1,456	2,175	460	717	...	...	1,916	2,892	17,897
	R.	3,401	3,910	2,304	2,542	575	357	6,280	6,899	
Moravian ...	U.	256	338	15	27	...	...	271	365	2,493
	R.	543	670	285	311	45	3	873	984	
Canadian Presbyterian ...	U.	25	23	23	19	...	...	48	47	1,381
	R.	223	177	329	263	153	141	705	581	
Other Sects ...	U.	1,629	2,635	305	432	...	...	1,934	3,117	14,215
	R.	2,312	2,949	825	785	1,212	1,081	4,349	4,815	
Not stated ...	U.	914	683	90	99	...	...	1,004	782	5,777
	R.	971	790	333	153	1,193	548	2,500	1,491	
NON-CHRISTIANS.										
Hindu ...	U.	1,304	895	232	143	...	...	1,536	1,038	96,338
	R.	25,554	22,509	17,104	14,884	7,435	6,278	50,093	43,671	
Mohammedan ...	U.	644	553	118	110	...	...	762	663	21,792
	R.	6,076	5,490	3,047	2,767	1,667	1,420	10,790	9,577	
Parsee ...	U.	9	3	...	1	...	...	9	4	74
	R.	28	16	3	1	7	6	38	23	
Other Non-Christians...	U.	94	61	25	25	...	...	119	86	1,339
	R.	387	294	155	140	117	91	659	525	

232. Of those returned as professing Christianity, the Anglicans are the most numerous numbering 78,865 or 42.5 per cent., as against 73,972 or 42 per cent. at the last census; next follow the Roman Catholics, who, with a total of 30,382 form 16.4 per cent., as against 23,225 or 13.9 per cent. in 1921; then the Presbyterians with 21,602 or 11.6 per cent. compared with 15,345 or 8.7 per cent. in 1921; the Wesleyans numbering 18,729 or 10 per cent., as compared with 14,686 or 8.3 per cent. at the last Census; the Congregationalists numbering 17,897 or 9.6 per cent.; the Moravians numbering 2,493 or 1.3 per cent., and lastly the Canadian Presbyterians who total 1,381 or .7 per cent. "Other Sects" collectively number 14,215 forming 7.7 per cent., as against 48,883 or 27.7 per cent. in 1921.

Those described under the head "Other Sects," comprise Plymouth Brethren, Salvationists, Pennyites, Seventh Day Adventists, African Methodists and Jordanites.

233. Of those returned under non-christian religions the Hindus are by far the most numerous, with a total of 96,333, being 80.5 per cent. of the non-christian population as compared with 95,325 or 83.6 per cent. in 1921. Next come the Mohammedans with 21,792 or 18.2 per cent., and then the Parsees with 74 or .06 per cent.

234. The following table gives the percentage distribution of the several religions for the Colony, the Counties, and for each District.

COUNTY, TOWN AND DISTRICT.	CHRISTIAN.										NON-CHRISTIAN.			
	Population.	Anglican.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Congregational.	Canadian Presbyterian.	Moravian.	Other Denominations.	Not Stated.	Hindu.	Mohammedan.	Parsee.	Other Non-Christian.
The Colony	310,933	25.36	9.77	6.95	6.02	5.76	.45	.80	4.58	1.86	30.98	7.00	.02	.45
DEMERARA—														
Georgetown (within Municipal limits)	61,899	35.51	23.94	9.16	9.17	5.87	.09	.96	6.97	2.58	3.55	1.93	.02	.25
Environs of Georgetown	7,764	33.22	12.27	3.92	6.23	2.91	.19	3.57	7.08	1.15	24.50	4.74	...	.22
East Coast	40,002	22.59	5.94	1.61	7.92	7.17	.27	1.55	4.59	1.38	38.64	7.54	...	.78
Mahaica	8,352	10.49	3.99	7.29	14.46	2.67	1.02	.05	1.87	1.96	46.78	8.31	...	.85
Mahaicony	7,030	6.16	4.35	19.16	21.14	.71	.23	.17	1.40	3.90	36.47	5.92	...	.41
East Bank	18,770	19.50	5.23	1.88	8.27	2.59	.04	.10	6.12	.53	41.34	13.79	...	.03
West Bank	14,238	17.11	5.62	6.73	5.14	11.38	.60	1.73	1.87	.68	39.79	8.95	...	.40
West Coast	19,145	15.22	2.06	5.24	1.91	6.18	.37	.05	1.38	.37	51.23	15.80	...	.19
Upper River	7,984	36.47	9.84	10.30	3.25	8.20	.13	.31	11.77	5.20	12.51	1.27	...	.66
County of Demerara	185,184	25.29	11.74	6.33	8.07	5.91	.24	.98	5.17	1.81	27.14	6.84	...	.45
BERBICE—														
Town of New Amsterdam	8,002	34.75	10.73	12.67	6.34	14.70	.52	.52	9.23	2.36	4.69	2.85	...	.62
West Coast	12,491	42.56	1.25	1.43	2.19	12.49	.80	2.92	.86	.18	26.95	8.27	...	.09
East Coast	2,405	18.08	5.03	6.94	2.67	1.58	5.36	...	1.87	.79	49.93	8.10	...	.25
Corentyne Coast	33,277	11.51	2.22	11.29	2.22	5.17	.90	.17	.48	.29	58.67	8.49	...	.68
Corentyne River	1,194	37.60	.75	1.59	.09	.17	.09	...	.17	...	49.66	9.88	...	...
Berbice River (comprising East and West Bank and Upper River)... ..	8,848	12.43	1.91	14.50	1.91	13.58	.84	.96	11.73	1.69	32.08	8.15	...	.22
Canje Creek	9,302	23.10	1.60	6.46	3.35	2.96	.19	.84	2.72	2.13	46.84	9.46	...	.35
County of Berbice	75,919	21.38	2.91	9.25	1.83	7.93	.84	.84	3.09	.89	42.63	7.95	...	.45
ESSEQUEBO—														
Essequibo, Potaro, Mazaruni and Puruni Rivers	11,507	37.77	9.83	8.79	4.88	7.33	.20	.34	6.25	7.20	12.32	4.78	...	.30
Leguan Island	3,577	28.82	.78	2.80	.28	.36	.73	.03	1.29	1.59	50.94	11.55	...	.70
Wakenaam Island	4,100	12.56	1.07	20.15	2.38	.39	1.34	.05	3.05	.42	46	11.70	...	.39
Essequibo Coast and Tiger Island... ..	18,700	27.02	2.63	6.80	4.66	.20	.98	.02	4.21	.89	43.88	8.02	...	.67
Pomeroon & Moroua Rivers and North West District	11,946	40.73	39.60	.46	3.67	.19	.07	.01	5.15	5.65	3.20	1.20	...	.05
County of Essequibo	49,830	31.73	12.89	5.75	4.82	1.87	.59	.09	4.60	3.50	27.52	6.19	...	.42

235. The proportion of the sexes amongst the five principal religions is shown in the table below for the Colony, and each County respectively, where 1,000 males are taken as the basis for determining the number of females to that number of males.

(I.) THE COLONY.

RELIGION.	The Colony.		Urban Area.		Rural Area.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Anglican	1,000	1,070	1,000	1,264	1,000	991
Roman Catholic	1,037	...	1,287	...	825
Presbyterian	1,159	...	1,485	...	1,039
Wesleyan	1,210	...	1,457	...	1,106
Congregational	1,183	...	1,509	...	1,094

(II.) THE COUNTIES.

RELIGION.	Urban or Rural.	Demerara.		Berbice.		Essequibo.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Anglican ...	U. ...	1,000	1,260	1,000	1,298	...	...
	R. ...	...	1,077	...	1,004	1,000	859
Total ...		1,000	1,159	1,000	1,049	1,000	859
Roman Catholic ...	U. ...	1,000	1,292	1,000	1,202	...	...
	R. ...	...	85	...	836	1,000	806
Total ...		1,000	1,121	1,000	998	1,000	806
Presbyterian ...	U. ...	1,000	1,486	1,000	1,479	...	...
	R. ...	...	1,112	...	1,037	1,000	901
Total ...		1,000	1,278	1,000	1,091	1,000	901
Wesleyan ...	U. ...	1,000	1,454	1,000	1,497	...	...
	R. ...	...	1,179	...	1,160	1,000	847
Total ...		1,000	1,276	1,000	1,272	1,000	847
Congregational ...	U. ...	1,000	1,493	1,000	1,558	...	...
	R. ...	...	1,149	...	1,103	1,000	620
Total ...		1,000	1,252	1,000	1,179	1,000	620

236. Taking the Colony as a whole it will be noticed that in each denomination the female sex outnumbers the males; and the same occurs in the Urban areas. In the Rural areas the females preponderate in all the denominations, except the Anglican and Roman Catholic, the proportion being 991 and 825 females respectively to each 1,000 males.

237. Taking the Counties it will be seen that in Demerara and Berbice the females preponderate in all the denominations, with the exception of the Roman Catholics in Berbice, where the males are slightly in excess of the females. Throughout the County of Essequibo the males are in excess of the females.

X.—LITERACY.

238. At the 1921 Census the Householder's Schedule required information regarding persons who "Can Read," "Can Write," while at this census the information sought was "Ability to read and write," English, Hindi, Hindustani, Tamil, Telagu, Chinese and Portuguese.

239. Of the total male population 5 years and upwards 99,791 or 75.1 per cent. were returned as literate, in one or more of the above languages, and 89,227 or 67.2 per cent. were returned as being able to read and write English.

240. Among the female population 5 years and upwards 86,025 or 64.64 per cent. were returned as literate, in one or more of the above languages, and 83,303 or 62.6 per cent. were returned as being able to read and write English.

241. If the principle is accepted that a person who can write, can also read, then the following table gives a rough comparison with the 1921 figures.

CAN READ AND WRITE.			
1931.		1921.	
M.	F.	M.	F.
99,791	86,025	65,355	62,525
185,816		127,880	
69.9%		47.9%	

242. From the above table it will be seen that those claiming to read and write have increased during the past 10 years by 57,936 or 45.3 per cent.; of these the males show an increase of 34,436 or 52.7 per cent., and the females an increase of 23,500 or 37.6 per cent.

243. Under the Education Ordinance, Chapter 196, the compulsory school age is fixed at:—For urban districts 6–14 years, and for rural districts 6–12 years, and the following table gives the population of compulsory school age, together with the scholars returned, and the percentage of the population of compulsory school age returned as scholars.

County.	Compulsory School Age.				Percentage of Population of compulsory school age returned as scholars.		Number of Schools.
	Population returned.		Scholars returned.		Males.	Females.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Demerara ...	19,271	19,312	14,548	12,665	75.5	65.6	119
Berbice ...	8,940	8,412	6,510	4,853	72.8	57.7	59
Essequibo ...	5,326	5,108	3,542	2,839	66.5	55.6	71
Whole Colony ...	33,537	32,832	24,600	20,357	73.4	62.	249

244. It should however be explained that the population in the above table represents all children aged 5 to 14 years inclusive. Taking the whole Colony, it will be observed that 73.4 per cent. of the boys, and 62 per cent. of the girls of compulsory school age were returned as scholars at this Census. The figures giving the number of schools in each County were kindly supplied by the Director of Education.

XI — INFIRMITIES.

245. The persons returned as (a) Blind, (b) Deaf, (c) Dumb, (d) Deaf and Dumb, (e) Insane, (f) Leprous, numbered 2,485 being .8 per cent. of the whole population.

(a.) BLIND.

246. The total number of persons returned as afflicted by blindness was 524, being in the proportion of one blind person in every 593 of the population.

247. The number returned as blind at each of the past six censuses were:—

Year.	Number of Blind.	Persons Enumerated to one Blind Person.
1871 ...	85	2,276
1881 ...	185	1,370
1891 ...	439	634
1911 ...	399	742
1921 ...	398	748
1931 ...	524	593

248. It will be observed that there has been an increase in the proportion of blind during the past ten years. In comparison with the neighbouring island of Trinidad and with British Honduras, we have at this Census one blind person in every 593 of our population, as against 650 in Trinidad, and 676 in British Honduras returned as blind at the Census of 1921.

249. Of the number returned as blind 211 were males and 313 females, being in the proportion of 1.3 males, and 2 females per 1,000 living of each sex. Thus one in every 736 males was blind, and one out of every 497 females was similarly afflicted.

250. The following table shows the proportion of blind in town and counties :—

Town and County.	Blind.			Population.	Persons Enumerated to one blind person.
	M.	F.	Persons.		
Georgetown (exclusive of Environs) ...	38	86	124	61,899	499
Demerara (excluding Georgetown) ...	77	109	186	123,285	663
New Amsterdam ...	10	9	19	8,002	421
Berbice (exclusive of New Amsterdam)...	44	58	102	67,917	666
Essequibo ...	42	51	93	49,830	536
Whole Colony ...	211	313	524	310,933	593

251. It will be seen that there is one blind person in every 421 of the population in New Amsterdam, and one in every 499 in Georgetown, whilst the least afflicted district is Berbice County (exclusive of New Amsterdam) with one blind person in every 666 of its population.

(b.) DEAF.

252. The persons enumerated as deaf numbered 738 being in the proportion of one deaf person in every 420 of the population. Of these 326 were males and 412 were females; the proportion being 2.1 males and 2.6 females per 1,000 living of each sex.

(c.) DUMB.

253. The number returned as dumb was 113, being in the proportion of one dumb person in every 2,752 of the population; 72 of these were males, and 41 females; being in the proportion of .46 males and .26 females per 1,000 living of each sex.

(d.) DEAF AND DUMB.

254. The total number of deaf-mutes enumerated was 89 being in the proportion of one deaf-mute to every 3,494 of the population. Of these 50 were males and 39 females; being in the proportion of .32 males and .25 females per 1,000 of each sex.

255. The proportion of deaf, dumb, and deaf and dumb, returned at each of the past six Censuses were :—

Year.	Deaf.	Dumb.	Deaf and Dumb.
1871 ...	*...	*...	8.7
1881 ...	6.8	1.3	1.7
1891 ...	8.1	1.5	2.
1911 ...	12.8	1.8	3.7
1921 ...	17.5	1.7	1.8
1931 ...	23.7	3.6	2.9

(e.) INSANE.

256. According to the returns the number of persons recorded as insane was 816 in the proportion of 2.6 persons in every 1,000 of the population, or one such person to every 381.

257. These figures comprise 763 inmates of the Mental Hospital, and 56 otherwise returned, and include, without distinction, the inter-mixture of congenital idiots and imbeciles.

258. The insane males numbered 463 and the females 356. The males therefore outnumber the females. This excess was not only absolute, but relative for there were 3 insane males and only 2.3 insane females per 1,000 living of the corresponding sex, or one insane male in every 336 males, and one insane female in every 437 females.

*No records available.

259. Below are given the numbers returned as insane at the last four Censuses.

Census Year.	Enumerated Population.		Number of each Sex returned as Insane.		Number of each Sex enumerated to one Insane Person of Corresponding Sex.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1891	151,759	126,569	418	203	363	623
1911	153,717	142,324	451	315	341	452
1921	151,261	146,430	375	288	403	508
1931	155,381	155,552	463	356	336	437

260. Since the previous census in 1921 the male insane have increased by 23.5 per cent., and the females by 23.6 per cent.

261. Comparing with the neighbouring island of Trinidad, and with British Honduras, we have at this Census one person of unsound mind to every 380 of our population against one in every 383 in Trinidad, and one in every 515 in British Honduras, returned as insane at the Census of 1921.

262. Of the total number of persons returned as insane .1 per cent were Europeans; 2.5 per cent. Portuguese; 32.2 per cent. East Indians; .4 per cent. Chinese; 54.2 per cent. Blacks; 10.4 per cent. Mixed or Coloured and .2 per cent. Aboriginal Indians.

(f.) LEPROUS.

263. The number of persons returned as afflicted with leprosy was 248 being in the proportion of .8 to every 1,000 of the population, or one leper in every 1,254 persons.

264. Of the above 153 were males and 95 females being in the proportion of one leper in every 1,015 males, and one in every 1,637 females.

265. The figures compared with the three previous Censuses are :—

Census Year.	Number of Lepers.			Persons enumerated to one Leper.	Males enumerated to one Leper.	Females enumerated to one Leper.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1891	353	285	68	788	532	1,861
1911	420	298	122	705	516	1,167
1921	247	158	89	1,205	957	1,645
1931	248	153	95	1,254	1,016	1,637

266. The above figures comprise only inmates of the Leper Asylum, no other persons having been returned as lepers on the Census Schedules.

267. Divided as to races, the number of lepers was as under :—

Race.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Percentage of Total Lepers.
Blacks	124	74	50	50
East Indians	65	45	20	26.21
Mixed Race or Coloured..	38	21	17	15.32
Portuguese	15	9	6	6.05
Chinese	6	4	2	2.42
White ... ..	...	...	...	...

268. No enquiry was made as to the amount of other forms of sickness, but it may be noted however, that 717 patients were enumerated in the Public Hospitals of the Colony. In addition no inconsiderable proportion of the inmates of the Alms House, who numbered 842 as compared with 688 in 1921 are constantly under treatment.

269. Passing from the bodily and mental infirmities of the people which fill the Asylums and Hospitals, to the moral infirmities which provide the inmates of Prisons, the number of prisoners enumerated was 229, being in the proportion of 74 to 100,000 of the population as compared with 354 or 119 to 100,000 in 1921.

270. The inmates of the Industrial School for boys at Onderneeming (Essequibo) numbered 125 as compared with 137 in 1921.

271. From figures supplied by the Poor Law Commissioners, there were 3,119 persons, "in receipt of out-door relief" in the Colony as against 2,025 in 1921. At this Census information was not required on this subject as it was found at the two previous censuses that the enquiry was viewed with suspicion, and was productive of no reliable information.

XII.—THE EAST INDIAN POPULATION.

272. This section of the Report deals separately with the East Indian population and the statistics are given in response to the request of the Government of India. The number of persons dealt with in this part of the report is returned as 130,540 consisting of 69,729 males and 60,811 females. This total number forms 41.98 per cent. of the whole population of the Colony.

273. Those born in the Colony were 106,453. Those born in India were 23,236, and those born elsewhere numbered 851.

274. The Origin of the Indian Colony here dates back to 1838, when 406 persons arrived being introduced by private enterprise. It was not until the 4th May, 1845, that the first set arrived by the ship "Lord Hungerford" and took up work under Indenture.

275. They came at fairly regular intervals until 1917, when the last lot arrived by the ship "Ganges" on the 18th April, and from this time the cessation of the indenture system must be fixed.

276. During the decade a small number of repatriated immigrants returned to the Colony, and these are as follows:—

1921	...	...	... 274
1922	...	...	... 160
1923	...	...	... 173
			Total ... 607

The departures during the decade under their terms of indenture were:—

1921	...	...	... 464
1923	...	...	... 211
1924	...	...	... 379
1925	...	...	... 492
1926	...	...	... 779
1927	...	...	... 570
1928	...	...	... 654
1929	...	...	... 520
			4,069

277. Divided as to sex the tables show that these might be arranged thus:—

	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Natives of India ...	54,836	51,617	23,236
Creoles of the Colony...	14,447	8,789	106,453
Born elsewhere ...	446	405	851
Total ...	69,729	60,811	130,540

278. This population is distributed as follows :

	Males.	Females.	Persons.
City of Georgetown	3,001	2,495	5,496
Town of New Amsterdam	603	534	1,137
County of Demerara	34,296	30,292	64,588
County of Berbice	21,774	19,031	40,805
County of Essequibo	10,055	8,459	18,514
Total	69,729	60,811	130,540

279. The East Indian population has been divided according to Conjugal Conditions, and a table is appended to this report.

280. The table below shows the East Indian Population for the past three Censuses divided into unmarried, married, widowed and divorced.

Year.	Unmarried.	%	Married.	%	Widowed.	%	Divorced*	%
1911	67,887	53.7	53,795	42.5	4,835	3.8	...	...
1921	67,560	54.1	51,117	40.9	6,261	5.	...	...
1931	68,068	52.1	53,784	41.2	8,468	6.5	220	.2

281. Of the East Indian population 41.2 per cent. are returned as married, as compared with 40.9 per cent. in 1921 ; 52.1 per cent. are single as compared with 54.1 per cent. in 1921 ; while 6.5 per cent. are widowed as against 5 per cent, and .2 per cent. are returned as divorced.

282. With regard to the divorced persons there is no doubt that inaccuracies have occurred as from figures kindly supplied by the Immigration Agent General, there are only ten legal divorces recorded in that department during the 10 years. No doubt the difference between the two can be accounted for by divorces performed by Mohammedan Priests according to their religious beliefs, being returned as such, although not having engaged the attention of the Court.

283. The following table gives the conjugal condition according to counties :—

COUNTY.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
City of Georgetown	3,246	1,854	392	4
Town of New Amsterdam	637	423	77	...
County of Demerara	32,558	27,475	4,445	110
County of Berbice	21,699	16,885	2,157	64
County of Essequibo	9,928	7,147	1,397	42
Totals	68,068	53,784	8,468	220

* Available at this Census only.

284. The table below shows the numbers of the East Indian population at different ages ; and the percentage increases and decreases in the several age groups during 1921-1931 :—

AGE PERIOD.	Number of Persons.	Percentage of East Indian Population.	Males.	Females.	Proportion Percentage of Whole East Indian Population.				Percentage Increases (+) and Decreases (-) during 1921-1931.							
					In 1931.		In 1921.		Males.	Females.						
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.								
Under 1 Year ...	4,114	3.15	2,072	2,042	8.33	8.17	5.28	5.25	+ 64.96	+ 62.73						
1-5 ...	17,429	13.35	8,307	8,622												
5-10 ...	16,880	12.93	8,481	8,399	11.42	10.78	11.62	10.54	+ 2.66	+ 6.84						
10-15 ...	12,100	9.27	6,429	5,671												
15-20 ...	13,772	10.55	6,676	7,096	9.29	9.50	9.11	9.23	+ 6.56	+ 7.50						
20-25 ...	10,749	8.24	5,448	5,301												
25-30 ...	11,210	8.69	5,884	5,326	15.56	12.13	19.20	13.47	- 15.33	- 5.93						
30-35 ...	8,016	6.14	4,452	3,564												
35-40 ...	9,512	7.29	5,389	4,123												
40-45 ...	7,405	5.67	4,589	2,816												
45-50 ...	6,946	5.32	4,230	2,716												
50-55 ...	3,978	3.05	2,540	1,638	7.78	5.17	8.76	5.07	- 7.24	+ 6.55						
55-60 ...	4,010	3.07	2,395	1,615												
60-65 ...	1,974	1.51	1,189	785												
65-70 ...	1,111	.85	655	456												
70-75 ...	446	.34	249	197	1.03	.84	1.36	1.11	- 20.43	- 20.96						
75-80 ...	333	.26	164	169												
80-85 ...	106	.08	47	59												
85-90 ...	65	.05	34	31												
90-95 ...	8	* ...	4	4												
95-100 ...	16	.01	2	14												
100 and over ...	6	* ...	1	5												
Age not stated ...	354	.27	192	162												
All Ages ...	130,540	99.99	69,729	60,811							53.41	46.59	55.33	44.67	+ .87	+ 8.96

285. Dealing with the table above we see that in the under "1 Year period" the males contrary to the universal rule exceed the females, and the same occurs in the following period.

286. The females in the "5-15" group are in the minority. In the "15-25" group the females are in excess of the males, while in all the other groups the males exceed the females.

287. Literacy.—Separate statistics have been prepared showing :—
 Those who can read and write English.
 Those who can read and write Hindi.
 Those who can read and write Hindustani.
 Those who can read and write other languages.

288. This table is interesting as it marks the progress of the East Indian Colonists separately from other members of the population.

289. The present table when summarized gives the following results :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	% of Total East Indian Population.
Ability to read and write English ...	22,865	9,856	32,721	25.07
" " " Hindi ...	7,286	1,423	8,709	6.67
" " " Hindustani ...	2,263	554	2,817	2.16
" " " Tamil ...	122	29	151	.11
" " " Telagu ...	48	18	66	.05
" " " Portuguese ...	1	2	3	...
Totals ...	32,585	11,882	44,467	34.06

* Too small to be of any practical use for statistical purposes.

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The lettered East Indians form 34.06 per cent. of the East Indian population, and 14.3 per cent. of the total population of the Colony.

RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS.

290. Although the majority of the East Indians adhere to forms of Worship peculiar to their Country and race, a good many have embraced Christianity as is shown in the following table:—

Christians.—			
Anglicans ...	...	3,465	
Roman Catholics	...	1,958	
Presbyterians	...	1,275	
Wesleyans ...	...	741	
Congregationalists	...	120	
Moravians ...	...	49	
Canadian Presbyterians	...	1,055	
Other Sects ...	...	382	9,045

291. As will be seen from the above table the Anglicans are the most numerous numbering 3,465; the Roman Catholics next with 1,958; then the Presbyterians with 1,275; and then the Canadian Presbyterians with 1,055. Of the other denominations the Wesleyans have 741; the Congregationalists 120, and the Moravians 49.

292. The tables relating to Religious Persuasions may be further summarized thus:—

Non-Christians.—		Totals.	
Hindus ...	...	96,342	
Mohammedans ...	...	21,789	
Parsees ...	...	70	
Other Non-Christians ...	...	1,144	
Not Stated ...	...	2,150	121,495
Christians.—			
Anglicans ...	...	3,465	
Roman Catholics ...	...	1,958	
Presbyterians ...	...	1,275	
Wesleyans ...	...	741	
Congregationalists ...	...	120	
Moravians ...	...	49	
Canadian Presbyterians	...	1,055	
Other Sects ...	...	382	9,045
		<hr/>	
		130,540	

The Non-Christians form 91.42 per cent. of the East Indian population; the Christians comprise 6.93 per cent., while 1.65 per cent. failed to state their religion.

OCCUPATIONS.

293. The number of East Indians engaged in some definite occupation was 65,183 or 70.7 per cent. of the East Indian population aged 10 years and upwards; the number returned as of no occupation being 65,357 or 50.07 per cent. of the total East Indian Population.

294. The following table shows the number and percentage of the East Indian population of each sex 10 years and upwards returned as "occupied," and the number and percentage of all ages returned as "unoccupied" together with the numbers so returned at the previous Census in 1921.

	OCCUPIED.				UNOCCUPIED.*			
	1931.	%	1921.	%	1931.	%	1921.	%
Males ...	44,839	89.02	50,882	93.77	24,890	35.70	18,248	26.22
Females ...	20,344	48.73	33,670	81.47	40,467	66.55	22,138	39.67
Persons ...	65,183	70.7	84,552	88.46	65,357	50.07	40,386	32.32

295. The total number returned as employed shows a decrease of 19,469 or 23 per cent.

296. The number of those returned as "unoccupied" shows an increase of 24,971 or 61.83 per cent.

297. The occupied males show a decrease of 6,143 or 12.04 per cent. of those returned in 1921; while the females have decreased by 13,326 or 39.58 per cent.

* Women engaged in "Home duties" included.

298. In the unoccupied division the number of both males and females have increased during the decade, the unemployed males by 6,642 or 36.4 per cent. ; and the females by 18,329 or 82.79 per cent.

299. The large increase in the unemployed males may be partly accounted for by the increase in the number of "scholars" returned at this census as against 1921 ; the numbers being 5,085 in 1921, and 10,067 in 1931, an increase of 4,982 or 97.97 per cent. In the case of the females the same may be said, the numbers being 2,374 female scholars in 1921, and 6,232 in 1931, an increase of 3,858 or 162.51 per cent.

300. The persons described as "unoccupied" include children and persons of all ages returned as of no employment ; scholars of all ages ; inmates of the Alms House, Mental Hospital and Leper Asylum ; pensioners, paupers in receipt of out-door relief ; prisoners at the Penal Settlement and county prisons ; retired merchants and tradesmen, and also among the females, persons returned as performing "Home Duties."

301. Below are given the main classes and groups in which the occupations of the East Indians have been classified, and the numbers of both sexes returned under each group :—

OCCUPATION.	Number of Persons in 1931.	Percentage of East Indian Population 10 years and upwards.	Percentage of Total Population of Colony 10 years and upwards.	Males.	Females.
CLASS I.—PUBLIC SERVICE—					
1. Officials and Clerks ...	71	.08	.03	70	1
2. Messengers and Similar Grades ...	118	.13	.05	118	...
3. Police, Prisons and Militia (Permanent staff) ...	38	.04	.02	38	...
4. Transport and Harbours Department ...	14	.01	*...	14	...
Total, Public Service ...	241	.26	.10	240	1
CLASS II.—PROFESSIONAL—					
5. Clergy ...	222	.24	.10	220	2
6. Teachers ...	100	.11	.04	81	19
7. Medical ...	129	.14	.06	101	28
8. Legal ...	14	.01	*...	14	...
9. Engineers and Surveyors ...	5	*...	*...	5	...
10. Other Professions ...	35	.04	.01	35	...
Total, Professional ...	505	.54	.21	456	49
CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL—					
11. Merchants, Shopkeepers and Agents.	1,454	1.58	.64	1,110	344
12. Clerks and Shop Assistants ...	952	1.03	.42	755	197
13. Transport Workers (Road & Water) except persons employed by Government, Town Council and other Statutory Bodies ...	602	.65	.26	596	6
14. Other Workers ...	4,490	4.87	1.96	3,855	635
Total, Commercial ...	7,498	8.13	3.28	6,316	1,182
CLASS IV.—AGRICULTURAL—					
15. Landed Proprietors, Agriculturalists and Cattle Farmers ...	13,700	14.87	5.99	10,312	3,388
16. Labourers ...	38,853	42.18	17.	24,300	14,553
Total, Agricultural ...	52,553	57.05	22.99	34,612	17,941
CLASS V.—MINING AND QUARRYING—					
17. Directing and Technical Staff ...	5	*...	*...	5	...
18. Labourers ...	46	.05	.02	46	...
Total, Mining and Quarrying ...	51	.05	.02	51	...

* Omitted, too small to be of any practical use for statistical purposes.

OCCUPATION.	Number of Persons in 1931.	Percentage of East Indian Population 10 years and upwards.	Percentage of Total Population of Colony 10 years and upwards.	Males.	Females.
CLASS VI.—FOREST—					
19. Directing and Technical Staff ...	4	†...	†...	3	1
20. Wood-Cutters and Charcoal Burners.	68	·07	·03	67	1
21. Balata Bleeders ...	6	†...	†...	6	
Total, Forest ...	78	·07	·03	76	2
CLASS VII.—MECHANICS, ARTISANS AND SIMILAR OCCUPATIONS—					
22. Mechanics, Artisans and Engine Drivers ...	1,796	1·95	·78	1,767	29
23. Other Workers ...	454	·49	·20	319	135
Total, Mechanics, etc. ..	2,250	2·44	·98	2,086	164
CLASS VIII.—DOMESTICS—					
24. Domestic Servants ...	1,327	1·44	·58	436	891
Total, Domesticity ...	1,327	1·44	·58	436	891
CLASS IX.—OTHER OCCUPATIONS—					
25. Fishermen ...	400	·43	·18	377	23
26. Not Classified ...	280	·30	·12	189	91
Total, Other Occupations ...	680	·73	·30	566	114
Total, All Occupations ...	65,183	70·71	28·52	44,839	20,344
CLASS X.—NON-WAGE-EARNERS—					
27. Scholars ...	16,229	*12·49	†7·13	10,067	6,232
28. Children and persons who are not wage-earners and follow no occupation ...	49,058	*37·58	†21·47	14,823	34,235
Total, No Occupation ...	65,357	50·07	28·60	24,890	40,467

302. Under Class IV.—Agricultural, it will be seen that over 50 per cent. of the East Indian population are engaged in agricultural pursuits, of which 42 per cent. come under the division "Labourers." The next highest occupation is under Class III.—Commercial, which forms 8 per cent. of the East Indian population.

XIII.—COST OF CENSUS.

303. The expenditure incurred in carrying out the Census and in issuing this Report has been divided into eight heads, *i.e.*, Salaries, Remuneration to Enumerators, Travelling Expenses, Tabulating, Compiling, Printing, Stationery, and Miscellaneous.

304. It is worth noting that no prosecutions were taken under the Census Law, and this happy state of affairs was in a large measure due to the temper and diplomacy of the enumerators.

* Percentage of total East Indian Population.

† Percentage of total Population of Colony.

‡ Omitted, too small to be of any practical use for statistical purposes.

305. The sum voted by the Legislative Council to meet the cost of the Census was \$20,145. The following table gives the actual expenditure together with that of the two previous Censuses in 1911 and 1921 :—

	1931.	1921.	1911.
Salaries—			
Census Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, Clerk and Messenger ... ..	...	\$ 7,962 60	\$ 7,905 66
Census Commissioner, Supervisor and Clerk, Messenger and Watchman	\$ 4,370 76	...	...
Remuneration to—			
Sub-Commissioners ... ..	...	4,325 00	4,425 00
Enumerators	3,816 02	9,574 50	8,869 72
Travelling Expenses—			
Census Commissioner	324 00	224 43	233 10
Sub-Commissioners ... ..	...	419 32	763 92
Enumerators	* ...	2,146 12	1,202 16
Tabulating	3,249 62	3,645 66	3,241 87
Compiling	1,827 68	1,994 50	600 90
Preparation of Return of East Indian Population	† ...	270 00	300 00
Printing	1,816 60	4,026 86	1,432 86
Stationery	120 98	174 50	165 77
Miscellaneous—			
(Furniture, etc.)	302 28	440 81	468 89
To be expended in 1932—			
Printing Report and Tables	1,166 00	...	...
Do Supplementary Report	500 00	...	...
Totals	\$ 17,493 94	\$ 35,504 30	\$ 29,999 45

* Included under head "Remuneration to Enumerators."
 † Included under heads "Tabulating and Compiling."

306. From the above it will be seen that there has been a saving of approximately 15. per cent. on the estimate, whilst the decrease as regards the cost, compared with the past two censuses is 102.9 and 71.5 per cent. respectively.

XIV.—CONCLUSION.

307. In concluding this report I have to record my appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. T. A. Wason, the Supervisor and Clerk, under whose supervision was carried out the tabulating and compiling of the tables forming the appendices of this report. Also to be included are the several District and Government Officers who performed the duties of Sub-Commissioners, for their willing assistance so readily given.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

C. H. NORTON,
 Census Commissioner.

INSTRUCTIONS

For filling up Columns 10, 11 and 14.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—Column 10.

1. **PERSONS** serving in the **NAVY** or **ARMY** must state their rank, and the branch of the service to which they belong.
2. **MEMBERS** of the **CIVIL SERVICE**, and **EMPLOYEES** of the **GOVERNMENT**, **MUNICIPALITIES** and other **LOCAL AUTHORITIES** must state their official designation, and the department to which they belong.

12. **CLERKS** and **SALESMEN** must state the nature of the business in which they are employed, *e.g.*, "Dry Goods Salesman," "Merchant's Clerk," "Provision Salesman," "Auctioneer's Clerk," "Retail Spirit Shop Salesman," &c.
13. The word "Engineer" must not be used alone. **QUALIFIED ENGINEERS** must state the branch to which they belong, *e.g.*, "Civil Engineer," "Mechanical Engineer," "Mining Engineer," &c. Engine Drivers, Stokers and Firemen must be described as such and not as Engineers.
14. **ARTISANS** and **MECHANICS** must state the branch of the trade or industry to which they belong, *e.g.*, "Tinsmith," "Carpenter," "Shoemaker," "Tailor," &c.

116 to 119	110 & 111	80 & 81
120 & 121	112 & 113	82 & 83
122 & 123	114 & 115	84 & 85
124 & 125		86 & 87
126 & 127		88 & 89
128 & 129		90 & 91
130 & 131		
132		
133		
134 & 135		
136 & 137		
138 to 139		
140 & 141		
142 & 143		
146 to 153		

54 to 59	50 & 51	22 to 25
60 & 61	52 & 53	26 & 27
62 & 63	54 & 55	28 & 29
	56 & 57	30 & 31
	58 & 59	32 & 33
	60 & 61	34 & 35
	62 & 63	36 & 37
		38 & 39
		40 & 41
		42 & 43
		44 & 45
		46 & 47
		48 & 49

PAGES.

2 to 9	10 & 11	12 to 13
14 & 15	16 & 17	18 & 19
20 & 21		



GENSUS, BRITISH GUIANA, 1931.

HOUSEHOLDER'S SCHEDULE.

Prepared pursuant to the Census Ordinance, 1930, for the purpose of returns in respect of Dwelling Houses, Hotels, Boarding Houses, Lodging Houses, &c.

This space to be filled up by the Enumerator.

No. of Division	No. of Sub-division	No. of Schedule
County.....		
Town or Village.....		
Plantation or Farm.....		
Street or Road.....		
No. of Lot or Ward.....		
Name of Occupier.....		

NOTICE.

1. The occupier of every Dwelling House or of any distinct storey or apartment in any dwelling house is required by law to make a return in this form, stating the particulars asked for in respect of all persons forming part of the Household for Census purposes. See top left hand corner within.

N.B.—Any one or more persons separately occupying separate lodgings in a house or a separate part of a house will be regarded as forming a separate household. But boarders are to be regarded as part of the household with which they board.

2. The Manager or other person in charge of a hotel, boarding house, or other lodging house, is required by law to make a return in this form with respect to all persons falling to be included as inmates of the establishment for Census purposes. See top left hand corner within.

3. Every such person is required by law to give to the person responsible for making the return such information as may be necessary to enable the return to be made. No use may, however, be made of such information by the person to whom it is given, except for the purpose of making the return.

4. The Schedule will be called for by the appointed enumerator not later than **MONDAY, APRIL 27th**; in order that he may not be delayed it must be ready with the answers written in the proper columns early on the morning of that day. If the answers are incomplete or inaccurate, the enumerator must ask any questions necessary to enable him to correct the Schedule.

5. The person responsible for making the return may, if unable to deliver the Schedule to the enumerator personally, arrange for some other person to do so on his behalf. If desired, the Schedule may be handed to the enumerator under cover.

6. If any person whose duty it is to make a return or to give information refuses to do so, or willfully gives false information he will be liable to a fine not exceeding **TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS**; if any person uses, otherwise than for the purpose of making the return, any information given him for that purpose, he will be liable to a fine not exceeding **ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS**.

C. H. NORTON,
Census Commissioner.

EXAMPLES OF THE MODE OF FILLING UP THE HOUSEHOLDER'S SCHEDULE.

Name and Surname	Relationship to Head of Household	Sex	Age Last Birthday	Condition as to Marriage	Birthplace	Race	Nationality	Religion	Occupation or Means of Livelihood	Other Occupation (if any)	Infirmities	Ability to Read and Write	
												English	Any of the Languages Named Overleaf
1. James Adams	Head of Family	M	48	Married	Demerara Buxton	Black	...	Anglican	Provision Farmer	...	...	Yes	No
2. Maria Adams	Wife	F	44	Married	Barbados	Coloured	...	Anglican	Home Duties	...	...	No	No
3. Allan Adams	Son	M	20	Single	Demerara Buxton	Coloured	...	Anglican	Engine Driver	Provision Farmer	...	Yes	No
4. Jane Adams	Daughter	F	12	...	Essequibo Queenstown	Coloured	...	Anglican	Scholar	...	...	Yes	No
5. Ellen Adams	Mother	F	71	Widow	Africa	African	...	Anglican	Annuitant	...	...	No	No
6. Eliza Peters	Servant	F	24	Single	Surinam	Coloured	British Subject by Birth	Wesleyan	General Servant	...	...	No	No
1. Janet Cox	Head of Family	F	49	Widow	Scotland	European	...	Presbyterian	Boarding House Keeper	...	...	Yes	No
2. William Cox	Son	M	28	Single	Demerara Georgetown	European	...	Presbyterian	None	...	Blind from Birth	No	No
3. John Butler	Boarder	M	42	Widower	France	European	British Subject by Naturalization	Roman Catholic	Dry Goods Merchant	...	...	Yes	No
4. James Smith	Visitor	M	35	Single	New Zealand	European	...	Anglican	Commercial Traveller	...	...	Yes	No
1. Beharry	Head of Family	M	30	Married	Calcutta	E. Indian	...	Hindu	Rice Farmer	Agricultural Labourer	...	No	Yes (H)
2. Gopaul	Lodger	M	35	Single	Demerara Plaisance	E. Indian	...	Mohammedan	Cow Minder	General Labourer	...	No	No
3. Ah. Sin	Lodger	M	30	Single	China	Chinese	British Subject by Naturalization	Anglican	General Shop-keeper	...	...	Yes	Yes (C)

INSTRUCTIONS

For filling up Columns 10, 11 and 14.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—Column 10.

- PERSONS serving in the NAVY or ARMY must state their rank, and the branch of the service to which they belong.
- MEMBERS of the CIVIL SERVICE, and EMPLOYEES of the GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPALITIES and other LOCAL AUTHORITIES must state their official designation, and the department to which they belong.
- MINISTERS OF RELIGION must state the denomination to which they belong.
- MEMBERS of the LEGAL PROFESSION must state whether they are "Barristers" or "Solicitors." ARTICLED CLERKS should be so described. Law Clerks must state whether "Barrister's Clerk" or "Solicitor's Clerk."
- MEMBERS of the MEDICAL and DENTAL PROFESSION must state whether they practice as "Physician," "Surgeon," "Dentist," "Oculist" or "General Practitioner."
- CHILDREN or YOUNG PERSONS attending a school or other educational institution or receiving regular instruction at home must be entered as "Scholars."
- PLANTERS, FARMERS, &c., must state their position, and the nature of the property, e.g., "Manager, Sugar Estate," "Overseer, Coconut Estate," "Provision Farmer," "Rice Farmer," &c.
- LABOURERS.—The term labourer must not be used by itself. All labourers employed on ESTATES, PLANTATIONS and FARMS must be returned as "Agricultural Labourers."
Labourers not engaged in Agriculture must state the nature of their employment, e.g., "General Labourer," "Balata Bleeder," "Gold Digger," "Diamond Digger," "Wharf Labourer" or "Porter," "Stevedore Labourer," &c.
- OFFICE MESSENGERS, CARETAKERS and WATCHMEN must be returned as such.
- DOMESTIC SERVANTS must state the nature of their service, e.g., "Gardener," "Cook," "Butler," "General Servant," &c.
- MERCHANTS, AGENTS, DEALERS, SHOP-KEEPERS, &c., must state the nature of their business, e.g., "Commission Agent," "Dry Goods Merchant," "Provision Dealer," "Shop-keeper (General)," "Retail Spirit Dealer," "Rice Miller," &c.

- CLERKS and SALESMEN must state the nature of the business in which they are employed, e.g., "Dry Goods Salesman," "Merchant's Clerk," "Provision Salesman," "Auctioneer's Clerk," "Retail Spirit Shop Salesman," &c.
- The word "Engineer" must not be used alone. QUALIFIED ENGINEERS must state the branch to which they belong, e.g., "Civil Engineer," "Mechanical Engineer," "Mining Engineer," &c. Engine Drivers, Stokers and Firemen must be described as such and not as Engineers.
- ARTISANS and MECHANICS must state the branch of the trade or industry to which they belong, e.g., "Tinsmith," "Carpenter," "Shoemaker," "Tailor," &c. DRIVERS OF MOTOR VEHICLES must be described as "Chauffeurs."
- PERSONS following no profession or calling, but deriving their income from investments must return themselves as "Independent Means."
- WOMEN and CHILDREN.—The occupation of those who are regularly employed away from home, or who follow any occupation or business at home, must be distinctly recorded. If engaged in "Home Duties" this should be stated. See Instruction No. 6.
- SAILORS, BOATMEN and OTHERS similarly employed, must state whether they are employed on deep sea, coasting or river service.

ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE ANY OF THE LANGUAGES NAMED OVERLEAF—Column 14.

Hindi (H)	(H)
Hindustani (Hd)	(Hd)
Tamil (T)	(T)
Telagu (Tg)	(Tg)
Chinese (C)	(C)
Portuguese (P)	(P)

To indicate the language use the abbreviation in brackets.

the Column Headings and the Instructions and Examples overleaf, and then fill up the Schedule carefully In Ink.

To be filled up by the Enumerator:
No. of Schedule.

Persons to be included.
Persons to be included at midnight on the 27th April, 1921, in the family or as visitors, or in any establishment, or in any place, not having already been enumerated, should be included.

Persons to be included.
Persons to be included at midnight on the 27th April, 1921, in the family or as visitors, or in any establishment, or in any place, not having already been enumerated, should be included.

				Condition as to Marriage.	Birthplace.	Race.	Nationality.	Religion.	Occupation or Means of Livelihood.	Other Occupation (if any).	Infirmities.	Ability to read and Write.	
				For persons aged 15 years and over state whether:— (a) "Single" (b) "Married" (c) "Widowed" (d) "Divorced." Aboriginal Indians and Non-Christians who are married according to their own Laws and Customs are to be entered as "Married."	If born in British Guiana state the County, and the Town, Village, or Plantation. If born outside British Guiana state the name of the Country, and of the State, Province, or District, or if born at Sea, state "At Sea."	State for:— Europeans (other than Portuguese) "E" Portuguese "P" East Indians "E.I." Chinese "C" Africans "A" Blacks "B" Mixed or Coloured "M" Aboriginal Indians "A.I." In the case of Aboriginal Indians state Tribe if known.	If born in a Foreign Country (i.e., outside the British Empire), or at Sea, state whether:— 1. British Subject by:— (a) Birth. (b) Naturalization. or 2. Foreign Subject, e.g., French, German, &c.	If Christian state Denomination. If Non-Christian state "Hindu," "Mohammedan," "Parsee," or Other Religion.	BEFORE FILLING UP THIS COLUMN YOU ARE REQUESTED TO READ THE INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN OVERLEAF. The occupation must be stated precisely: vague or indefinite terms must not be used. See Instructions.	Persons following more than one DISTINCT OCCUPATION should insert the Principal one in Column 10 and the next most important in this Column.	If:— (1) Deaf and Dumb. (2) Blind. (3) Insane. State the Infirmities opposite the name of the afflicted person and if from birth, add "from birth."	(a) ENGLISH. State "Yes" or "No."	(b) ANY OF THE LANGUAGES NAMED OVERLEAF. State "Yes" or "No." Give principal one only. See Instructions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.													
2.													
3.													
4.													
5.													
6.													
7.													
8.													
9.													
10.													

To be filled up by the Enumerator.				Enumerator's initials.
Rooms.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	

I declare that this Schedule is a true return according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature _____
(Head of Household, Manager of Establishment or other person responsible for making the return.)

3. **MINISTERS OF RELIGION** must state the denomination to which they belong.
4. **MEMBERS of the LEGAL PROFESSION** must state whether they are "Barristers" or "Solicitors." **ARTICLED CLERKS** should be so described. Law Clerks must state whether "Barrister's Clerk" or "Solicitor's Clerk."
5. **MEMBERS of the MEDICAL and DENTAL PROFESSION** must state whether they practice as "Physician," "Surgeon," "Dentist," "Oculist" or "General Practitioner."
6. **CHILDREN or YOUNG PERSONS** attending a school or other educational institution or receiving regular instruction at home must be entered as "Scholars."
7. **PLANTERS, FARMERS, &c.**, must state their position, and the nature of the property, *e.g.*, "Manager, Sugar Estate," "Overseer, Coconut Estate," "Provision Farmer," "Rice Farmer," &c.
8. **LABOURERS.**—The term labourer must not be used by itself. All labourers employed on **ESTATES, PLANTATIONS and FARMS** must be returned as "Agricultural Labourers."
 Labourers not engaged in Agriculture must state the nature of their employment, *e.g.*, "General Labourer," "Balata Bleeder," "Gold Digger," "Diamond Digger," "Wharf Labourer" or "Porter," "Stevedore Labourer," &c.
9. **OFFICE MESSENGERS, CARETAKERS and WATCHMEN** must be returned as such.
10. **DOMESTIC SERVANTS** must state the nature of their service, *e.g.*, "Gardener," "Cook," "Butler," "General Servant," &c.
11. **MERCHANTS, AGENTS, DEALERS, SHOP-KEEPERS, &c.**, must state the nature of their business, *e.g.*, "Commission Agent," "Dry Goods Merchant," "Provision Dealer," "Shop-keeper (General)," "Retail Spirit Dealer," "Rice Miller," &c.

DRIVERS OF MOTOR VEHICLES must be described as "Chauffeurs."

15. **PERSONS** following no profession or calling, but deriving their income from investments must return themselves as "Independent Means."
16. **WOMEN and CHILDREN.**—The occupation of those who are regularly employed away from home, or who follow any occupation or business at home, must be distinctly recorded. If engaged in "Home Duties" this should be stated. See Instruction No. 6.
17. **SAILORS, BOATMEN and OTHERS** similarly employed, must state whether they are employed on deep sea, coasting or river service.

ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE ANY OF THE LANGUAGES NAMED OVERLEAF.—Column 14.

Hindi (Nagri)	(H)
Hindustani (Nagri or Urdu)	(Hdt)
Tamil	(T)
Telagu	(Tg)
Chinese	(C)
Portuguese	(P)

To indicate the language use the abbreviation in brackets.

RESULTS OF

CITY OF

TABLE No. 1.—Ages and Conjugal

WARDS.		AGES.																		
		Under One Year.		Over one and Under Five.		5 to 10.		10 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Kingston.	Unmarried	{ M. 39	...	173	...	163	...	228	...	217	...	93	...	49	...	17	...	9	...	
		{ F. ...	29	...	170	...	154	...	273	...	201	...	97	...	59	...	36	...	17	...
	Married	{ M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	63	...	129	...	106	...	61	...	17	...
		{ F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	101	...	136	...	71	...	37	...	9	...
	Widowed	{ M.	2	...	4	...	9	...	8	...	10
		{ F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	23	...	35	...	36	...	...	...
	Divorced	{ M.	1
	{ F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ M. 39	...	173	...	163	...	230	...	232	...	226	...	164	...	87	...	36	...		
	{ F. ...	29	...	170	...	154	...	297	...	306	...	256	...	165	...	109	...	53	...	
Total Persons	...	68	...	343	...	317	...	527	...	588	...	482	...	329	...	196	...	89	...	
North Cummingsburg.	Unmarried	{ M. 71	...	218	...	254	...	373	...	361	...	141	...	85	...	48	...	14	...	
		{ F. ...	54	...	236	...	235	...	493	...	387	...	189	...	118	...	70	...	39	...
	Married	{ M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	94	...	137	...	122	...	101	...	46	...
		{ F.	29	...	148	...	182	...	122	...	65	...	22	...
	Widowed	{ M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	22	...	20	...	8	...
		{ F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	40	...	84	...	89	...	63	...
	Divorced	{ M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ M. 71	...	218	...	254	...	375	...	458	...	283	...	229	...	169	...	68	...		
	{ F. ...	54	...	236	...	235	...	522	...	542	...	412	...	324	...	224	...	124	...	
Total Persons	...	125	...	454	...	489	...	897	...	1000	...	695	...	553	...	393	...	192	...	
South Cummingsburg.	Unmarried	{ M. 72	...	270	...	276	...	479	...	365	...	174	...	75	...	49	...	17	...	
		{ F. ...	67	...	251	...	323	...	674	...	540	...	255	...	147	...	99	...	46	...
	Married	{ M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	65	...	175	...	124	...	103	...	37	...
		{ F.	16	...	135	...	197	...	155	...	106	...	27	...
	Widowed	{ M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	6	...	16	...	13	...
		{ F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	53	...	73	...	91	...	50	...
	Divorced	{ M.	2	1	...	1
	{ F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ M. 72	...	270	...	276	...	480	...	434	...	355	...	205	...	169	...	68	...		
	{ F. ...	67	...	251	...	323	...	690	...	688	...	507	...	375	...	296	...	123	...	
Total Persons	...	139	...	521	...	599	...	1170	...	1122	...	862	...	580	...	465	...	191	...	
Albert Town.	Unmarried	{ M. 62	...	235	...	273	...	431	...	289	...	105	...	60	...	21	...	5	...	
		{ F. ...	66	...	230	...	264	...	502	...	385	...	185	...	101	...	61	...	26	...
	Married	{ M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	68	...	149	...	111	...	97	...	42	...
		{ F.	11	...	157	...	171	...	140	...	94	...	36	...
	Widowed	{ M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	...	14	...	12	...	16	...
		{ F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	35	...	70	...	75	...	58	...
	Divorced	{ M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Total	{ M. 62	...	235	...	273	...	435	...	359	...	264	...	185	...	130	...	63	...		
	{ F. ...	66	...	230	...	264	...	513	...	557	...	391	...	313	...	231	...	120	...	
Total Persons	...	128	...	465	...	537	...	948	...	916	...	655	...	498	...	361	...	183	...	

THE CENSUS, 1931.

GEORGETOWN.

or Civil Condition of the People.

AGES.																													
70 to 80.		80 to 90.		90 to 100.		100 and Upwards.		Age not stated.		Totals All ages, 1931.			Totals All ages, 1921.			Deaf.		Dumb.		Deaf and Dumb.		Blind.			Total Infirmities.				
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons	M	F	Persons	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons	
3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	997	...	...	956	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	1050	2047	...	1132	2088	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	6
6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	389	...	...	323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	389	778	...	352	675	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	41	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	177	...	134	178	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1428	...	...	1323	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	15	...	9	...	2	...	...	10	10	...	1575	...	...	1618	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
30	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	3003	...	...	2941	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	5	...	12	...	...	12	...	...
5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1573	...	...	1641	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	...	4	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	1838	3411	...	1911	3552	...	8	...	1	...	1	...	...	13	...	18	...	...
18	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	522	...	...	619	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	577	1099	...	706	1325	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...
1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
...	30	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	321	381	...	320	370	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2156	...	...	2310	...	...	8	...	2	...	...	2	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
...	45	...	13	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	2737	...	...	2937	...	...	11	...	1	...	1	...	...	16	...	...	...	...
69	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	4893	...	...	5247	...	...	19	3	1	...	...	5	...	28	...	...	28	...	...
4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1783	...	...	1662	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
...	22	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2428	4211	...	2357	4019	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	11	...	15	...	...
11	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	518	...	...	550	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	642	1160	...	675	1225	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	9	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	40	...	8	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	331	380	...	338	404	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2354	...	...	2278	...	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
...	67	...	10	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	3404	...	...	3370	...	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
88	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	5758	...	...	5648	...	...	17	1	3	...	...	7	...	28	...	...	28	...	...
5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1487	...	...	1150	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1832	3319	...	1565	2715	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	13	...	18	...	...
17	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	496	...	...	447	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	618	1114	...	535	982	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	35	...	13	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	306	375	...	252	300	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	8	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2052	...	...	1645	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
...	51	...	15	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	2759	...	...	3352	...	...	11	...	1	...	1	...	...	22	...	...	...	...
79	32	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4811	...	...	3997	...	...	13	3	2	...	...	10	...	28	...	...	28	...	...

Table No. 1.—Ages and Conjugal

WARDS.		AGES.																	
		Under One Year.		Over one and Under Five.		5 to 10.		10 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Queenstown.	Unmarried	M.	38	136	190	267	181	309	181	57	25	7	5	
		F.	54	150	182	309	239	104	42	42	
	Married	M.	50	142	90	66	47	
		F.	10	127	135	104	60	12	
	Widowed	M.	1	8	17	29	33	
		F.	3	
	Divorced	M.	1	
	F.	1		
	Total	M.	38	136	190	267	232	203	123	83	64		
		F.	54	150	182	320	375	256	176	136	70		
	Total Persons	...	92	286	372	587	607	459	299	219	134		
Bourda.	Unmarried	M.	52	291	297	468	297	121	47	25	11		
		F.	71	296	285	600	475	213	117	66	13		
	Married	M.	95	164	142	101	37		
		F.	25	194	174	168	78	29		
	Widowed	M.	3	8	7	17	8		
		F.	11	35	79	88	74		
	Divorced	M.	1		
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	M.	52	291	297	468	396	293	196	143	56	...	...	...	...	...
		F.	71	296	285	625	682	423	364	232	116	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Persons	...	123	587	582	1093	1078	716	560	375	172	...	...	...	...	...
Lacytown.	Unmarried	M.	68	321	309	554	421	174	108	41	10		
		F.	61	297	343	693	559	285	190	82	30		
	Married	M.	2	81	163	155	116	39		
		F.	2	19	202	212	184	89	32		
	Widowed	M.	2	11	19	21	8		
		F.	20	54	120	113	62		
	Divorced	M.	1		
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	M.	68	321	309	556	504	348	282	179	57	...	...	...	...	...
		F.	61	297	345	712	782	552	496	284	124	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Persons	...	129	618	654	1268	1286	900	778	463	181	...	...	...	...	...
Robbstown and Newtown.	Unmarried	M.	2	11	7	24	38	19	17	6	5	...	...	...	...	...
		F.	2	16	6	16	24	6	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Married	M.	...	...	...	...	11	21	15	10	1	...	...	...	...	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	3	10	7	5	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Widowed	M.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	4	...	...	...	...	...
	Divorced	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	M.	2	11	7	24	49	41	34	19	11	...	...	...	...
		F.	2	16	6	19	34	16	11	7	4	...	...	...	...
	Total Persons	...	4	27	13	43	83	57	45	26	15	...	...	...	...
Stabroek.	Unmarried	M.	21	77	80	197	151	89	89	89	65	...	...	...	...	...
		F.	11	76	81	168	123	72	62	51	51	...	...	...	...	...
	Married	M.	...	...	...	2	40	68	62	59	38	...	...	...	...	...
		F.	...	...	...	3	61	58	60	30	14	...	...	...	...	...
	Widowed	M.	...	...	...	...	2	4	14	36	39	...	...	...	...	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	6	11	29	59	65	...	...	...	...
	Divorced	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	M.	21	77	80	199	193	161	166	184	142	...	...	...	...
		F.	11	76	81	171	191	141	151	140	130	...	...	...	...
	Total Persons	...	32	153	161	370	384	302	317	324	272	...	...	...	...

GEORGETOWN.--(CONTD.)

or Civil Condition of the People.

AGES.																											
70 to 80.		80 to 90.		90 to 100.		100 and Upwards.		Age not stated.		Totals All ages, 1931.			Totals All ages, 1921.			Deaf.		Dumb.		Deaf and Dumb.		Blind.			Total Infirmities.		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons	M	F	Persons	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons	
...	2	...	908	650	1	1	...	2	
12	9	2	3	...	1143	2051	...	752	1402	...	1	1	6	...	7	9	
...	12	8	1	...	415	476	891	296	343	639	...	2	1	2	...	2	4	
...	5	1	1	...	38	28	1	1	...	2	4	
...	21	...	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	155	193	...	136	164	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	4
...	3	...	6	
17	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1364	...	...	974	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	5	...	...
...	42	...	9	...	2	...	...	5	...	1777	...	...	1231	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	12	...
59	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	3141	...	...	2205	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	17	17
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1621	...	...	1480	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
...	17	...	...	...	1	...	...	14	...	2168	3789	...	1951	3431	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	8	9
9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	552	...	...	556	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	677	1229	...	669	1225	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	4
10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	55	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	37	16	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	343	398	...	336	385	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	2229	...	...	2085	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
...	60	...	16	...	1	...	1	19	...	3191	...	...	2956	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	13	...
83	18	1	...	1	...	...	...	31	...	5420	...	...	5041	...	...	8	...	...	2	...	4	...	14	14	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2013	...	...	1673	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
...	10	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2553	4566	...	2412	4085	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	5	8
18	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	575	...	...	575	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...
...	7	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	749	1324	...	684	1259	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	70	...	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
...	32	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	414	484	...	323	406	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	9	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2659	...	...	2331	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	3	...	7	...	...
...	49	...	16	...	1	...	...	1	...	3720	...	...	3419	...	...	9	...	1	...	...	4	...	14	...	...
80	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6379	...	...	5750	...	...	11	...	3	...	...	7	...	21	21	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	...	...	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	86	...	30	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	26	...	14	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	...	...	261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	...	...	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	318	...	...	382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	...	14	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	905	...	...	887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	30	...	13	...	4	...	...	...	...	742	1647	...	743	1630	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	6	6
31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	313	...	...	267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	230	543	...	241	508	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	3	3
38	...	14	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	151	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
...	57	...	19	...	2	...	3	...	1	252	403	...	188	260	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99	...	41	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	1370	...	...	1226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
...	90	...	32	...	6	...	4	...	2	1225	...	...	1172	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	6	...	10	...	...
189	73	11	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	2595	...	...	2398	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	12

Table No. 1.—Ages and Conjugal

WARDS.		AGES.																				
		Under One Year.		Over one and Under Five.		5 to 10.		10 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Werk-en-Rust.	Unmarried	M. 100	...	404	...	472	...	763	...	547	...	219	...	113	...	55	...	24	...			
		F. ...	101	...	436	...	503	...	918	...	731	...	342	...	195	...	95	...	46	...		
	Married	M. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	146	...	240	...	214	...	147	...	69	...	...	...
		F. ...	...	...	...	...	27	...	268	...	302	...	244	...	100	...	44	...	...	...
	Widowed	M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	9	...	22	...	23	...	24	...	...	...
		F.	2	...	23	...	82	...	137	...	138	...	96	
	Divorced	M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total	M. 100	...	404	...	472	...	764	...	699	...	468	...	349	...	226	...	117	...	...	...
	F. ...	101	...	436	...	503	...	947	...	1023	...	727	...	577	...	333	...	187	
Total Persons...		201	...	840	...	975	...	1711	...	1722	...	1193	...	926	...	559	...	304	
Wortmanville.	Unmarried	M. 38	...	174	...	209	...	322	...	219	...	65	...	36	...	20	...	1	
		F. ...	40	...	184	...	216	...	410	...	235	...	126	...	59	...	40	...	21
	Married	M. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	57	...	104	...	110	...	75	...	30	...	...	...
		F. ...	...	...	...	...	10	...	127	...	134	...	109	...	75	...	20	...	...	...
	Widowed	M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	6	...	11	...	4	...	...	...
		F. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	38	...	66	...	78	...	48	...	...	...
	Divorced	M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	1	
Total	M. 38	...	174	...	209	...	334	...	276	...	177	...	155	...	108	...	35	...	...	...
	F. ...	40	...	184	...	216	...	421	...	371	...	298	...	193	...	89	
Total Persons...		78	...	358	...	425	...	745	...	647	...	475	...	389	...	301	...	124	
Charlestown.	Unmarried	M. 64	...	367	...	346	...	580	...	397	...	201	...	112	...	45	...	14	
		F. ...	76	...	338	...	388	...	724	...	525	...	280	...	150	...	69	...	34
	Married	M. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	107	...	156	...	167	...	102	...	45	...	...	...
		F. ...	...	...	...	...	21	...	202	...	263	...	163	...	106	...	24	...	...	...
	Widowed	M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	11	...	24	...	21	...	16	...	...	...
		F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	63	...	111	...	100	...	58	...	...	...
	Divorced	M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	1	...	1	...	2	
Total	M. 64	...	367	...	346	...	581	...	506	...	368	...	303	...	168	...	75	...	...	...
	F. ...	76	...	338	...	388	...	745	...	742	...	607	...	426	...	275	...	116	
Total Persons...		140	...	705	...	734	...	1326	...	1248	...	975	...	729	...	443	...	191	
Albuoytown.	Unmarried	M. 71	...	328	...	345	...	545	...	401	...	210	...	126	...	71	...	19	
		F. ...	69	...	334	...	369	...	553	...	403	...	252	...	146	...	77	...	39
	Married	M. ...	...	...	...	...	16	...	126	...	165	...	170	...	132	...	63	...	...	...
		F. ...	...	...	...	...	75	...	200	...	220	...	171	...	93	...	25	...	...	...
	Widowed	M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	11	...	26	...	23	...	19	...	...	...
		F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	24	...	54	...	94	...	69	...	...	...
	Divorced	M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	F.	2	...	1	1	
Total	M. 71	...	328	...	345	...	561	...	531	...	387	...	322	...	226	...	102	...	...	...
	F. ...	69	...	334	...	369	...	629	...	629	...	527	...	411	...	266	...	133	
Total Persons...		140	...	662	...	714	...	1190	...	1160	...	914	...	733	...	492	...	235	
Total Wards.	Unmarried	M. 698	...	3005	...	3221	...	5231	...	3884	...	1668	...	942	...	494	...	199	
		F. ...	701	...	3014	...	3349	...	6333	...	4827	...	2406	...	1390	...	789	...	371
	Married	M. ...	...	...	...	...	33	...	1003	...	1813	...	1588	...	1170	...	511	...	...	...
		F.	2	...	273	...	1932	...	2191	...	1696	...	935	...	309
	Widowed	M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	89	...	176	...	221	...	182	...	...	...
		F.	5	...	152	...	508	...	929	...	999	...	708
	Divorced	M.	1	...	4	...	7	...	6	...	2	
	F.	11	...	8	...	8	...	3	...	1	
Total	M. 698	...	3005	...	3221	...	5264	...	4919	...	3574	...	2713	...	1891	...	894	...	...	...
	F. ...	701	...	3014	...	3351	...	6611	...	6922	...	5113	...	4023	...	2726	...	1389	
Total Persons...		1399	...	6019	...	6572	...	11875	...	11841	...	8687	...	6736	...	4617	...	2283	

GEORGETOWN.—(CONTD.)

or Civil Condition of the People.

AGES.																										
70 to 80.		80 to 90.		90 to 100.		100 and Upwards.		Age not stated.		Totals All ages, 1931.			Totals All ages, 1921.			Deaf.		Dumb.		Deaf and Dumb.		Blind.		Total Infirmities.		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons	M	F	Persons	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2700	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
...	13	...	9	...	2	...	...	1	...	3392	6092	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	6	...	2	...	3	5
15	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	838	1001	1839	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	7	...	4	11
...	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
8	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	540	638	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	7	8	
...	48	...	11	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
...
25	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3637	...	...	3151	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	7	...	10	...	...	...
...	73	...	21	...	4	...	...	5	...	4937	...	...	...	4372	...	...	6	...	...	...	8	...	14	...	...	...
98	28	7	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8574	...	...	7523	9	...	...	...	...	...	15	24	24	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1093	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
...	12	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	1348	2441	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	3	...	10	12	...	...
9	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	392	484	876	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	32	274	306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	18	...	10	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	6	6	...
...
14	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1522	...	...	1312	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...
...	35	...	15	...	3	...	3	...	5	...	2107	...	...	1833	...	12	...	...	...	...	5	...	17	...	...	...
49	19	3	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	3629	...	...	3145	13	...	...	...	...	...	7	20	20	...	...	...	...
7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2137	...	...	1811	...	...	4	...	1	...	3	...	8	...	...	...	...
...	15	...	3	...	1	...	...	2	...	2605	4742	...	2359	4170	...	6	...	...	...	...	8	...	14	22	...	...
24	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	608	789	1397	591	760	1351	1	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	5	9	...
...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	79	...	...	71	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	392	471	...	325	396	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	37	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2824	...	...	2473	...	...	5	...	1	...	7	...	13	...	...	...	...
...	58	6	12	...	1	...	...	6	...	3790	...	...	3444	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	14	...	28	...	...	...
93	18	1	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	6614	...	...	5917	19	1	...	...	...	...	21	41	41	...	...	...	...
9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2128	...	...	1267	...	...	6	...	...	...	4	...	10	...	...	...	...
...	5	...	7	...	...	...	...	2	...	2256	4384	...	1445	2712	...	5	...	...	1	...	3	...	9	19	...	...
20	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	701	795	1496	486	556	1042	2	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	4	10	...
...	7	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	94	...	...	59	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	385	479	...	243	302	...	2	...	...	2	...	8	...	12	16	...	...
...	35	...	8	...	4	...	1	...	...	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
38	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2925	...	...	1812	...	...	9	...	...	1	...	10	...	20	...	...	...
...	47	...	16	...	5	...	1	...	4	...	3440	...	...	2244	...	7	...	...	3	...	15	...	25	...	...	...
85	27	5	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	6365	...	...	4056	16	...	4	...	...	...	...	25	45	45	...	...	...
76	...	18	...	3	...	...	...	35	...	19474	...	...	16537	...	...	20	...	8	...	4	...	13	...	45	...	...
...	157	...	48	...	14	...	...	33	...	23432	42906	...	20738	37275	...	55	...	4	...	4	...	39	...	102	147	...
191	...	54	...	1	...	...	...	14	...	6378	7454	13832	5929	7010	12939	15	...	...	1	...	18	...	34	...	68	...
...	77	...	13	...	3	...	...	23	...	850	...	...	715	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	7	...	11	...	...	...
107	...	35	...	4	...	2	...	3	...	3861	4711	...	3321	4036	...	31	...	1	...	3	...	29	...	64	75	...
...	398	...	124	...	15	...	8	...	15	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
374	...	107	...	8	...	2	...	52	...	26722	...	...	23181	...	...	38	...	8	...	6	...	33	...	90	...	...
...	632	...	185	...	32	...	8	...	71	...	34778	...	...	31069	...	102	...	5	...	7	...	86	...	200	...	...
1006	292	40	10	123	...	...	...	...	...	61500	...	...	54250	140	13	13	124	290	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table No. 1.—Ages and Conjugal

WARDS.		AGES.																				
		Under One Year.		Over one and Under Five.		5 to 10.		10 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
The Shipping.	Unmarried	M.	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	110	...	49	...	22	...	4	...	2	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Married	M.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	17	...	49	...	39	...	28	...	7	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Widowed	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Divorced	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	M.	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	127	...	98	...	62	...	32	...	9	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Persons...		...	...	...	...	...	60	...	128	...	100	...	62	...	32	...	9	...
The Environs.	Unmarried	M.	152	...	431	...	441	...	638	...	350	...	181	...	94	...	50	...	19	...		
		F.	...	163	...	386	...	444	...	688	...	398	...	178	...	99	...	57	...	27	...	
	Married	M.	35	...	249	...	298	...	242	...	178	...	82	
		F.	2	...	152	...	402	...	296	...	219	...	130	...	32	...	
	Widowed	M.	1	...	9	...	17	...	28	...	31	...	20	
		F.	3	...	24	...	60	...	121	...	109	...	76
	Divorced	M.	1
	F.	1	
	Total	M.	152	...	431	...	441	...	674	...	608	...	496	...	364	...	260	...	121	
		F.	...	163	...	386	...	446	...	844	...	824	...	534	...	439	...	296	...	135	...	
	Total Persons...		315	...	817	...	887	...	1518	...	1432	...	1030	...	803	...	556	...	256	
Total City of Georgetown including the Environs and Shipping.	Unmarried	M.	850	...	3436	...	3662	...	5926	...	4344	...	1898	...	1058	...	548	...	220	
		F.	...	864	...	3400	...	3793	...	7023	...	5226	...	2585	...	1489	...	846	...	398
	Married	M.	69	...	1269	...	2160	...	1869	...	1376	...	600
		F.	4	...	425	...	2334	...	2488	...	1915	...	1065	...	341
	Widowed	M.	1	...	40	...	106	...	205	...	252	...	202
		F.	8	...	176	...	568	...	1050	...	1108	...	784
	Divorced	M.	1	...	4	...	7	...	7	...	2
	F.	1	...	11	...	8	...	8	...	3	...	1	
	Total	M.	850	...	3436	...	3662	...	5996	...	5654	...	4168	...	3139	...	2183	...	1024	
		F.	...	864	...	3400	...	3797	...	7457	...	7747	...	5649	...	4462	...	3022	...	1524
	Total Persons...		1714	...	6836	...	7459	...	13453	...	13401	...	9817	...	7601	...	5205	...	2548	

GEORGETOWN.—(CONTD.)

or Civil Condition of the People.

AGES																										
70 to 80.		80 to 90.		90 to 100.		100 and Upwards.		Age not stated.		Totals All ages, 1931.			Totals All ages, 1921.			Deaf.		Dumb.		Deaf and Dumb.		Blind.		Total Infirmities.		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons	M	F	Persons	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	248	...	...	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	144	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	393	...	...	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	399	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2367	...	...	1602	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...
...	7	...	4	...	...	...	...	6	...	2457	4824	...	...	1496	3098	...	8	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	13	17
13	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	1110	...	...	865	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
...	6	...	3	...	1	...	...	7	...	1250	2360	...	...	872	1737	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	8
13	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	124	...	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	44	...	14	...	3	...	...	...	...	454	578	...	...	263	350	...	6	...	...	...	...	4	...	10	10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	...	9	...	2	...	...	...	12	...	3602	...	...	2554	...	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	...	8	...	...	...
...	57	...	21	...	4	...	...	13	...	4162	...	...	...	2631	...	...	18	...	2	...	2	...	5	...	27	...
89	30	6	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	7764	...	...	5185	...	...	24	3	3	5	35	35	...	...	...	...
82	...	20	...	3	...	...	...	42	...	22089	...	...	18270	...	...	22	...	9	...	5	...	13	...	49	...	...
...	164	...	52	...	14	...	...	39	...	25893	47982	...	...	22235	40505	...	63	...	6	...	6	...	40	...	115	164
205	...	58	...	3	...	...	...	23	...	7632	...	...	6846	...	...	19	...	...	...	1	...	18	...	38	...	...
...	84	...	16	...	4	...	...	30	...	8706	16338	...	...	7882	14728	...	20	...	...	...	...	18	...	38	76	
120	...	38	...	4	...	2	...	5	...	975	...	...	807	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	11	...	...
...	442	...	138	...	18	...	8	...	15	...	4315	5290	...	...	3584	4391	...	37	...	1	...	3	...	33	74	85
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
407	...	116	...	10	...	2	...	70	...	30717	...	...	25923	...	...	44	...	9	...	7	...	38	...	98	...	...
...	690	...	206	...	36	...	8	...	84	...	38946	...	...	33701	...	...	120	...	7	...	9	...	91	...	227	...
1097	322	46	10	154	...	...	...	...	...	69663	...	...	59624	...	...	164	16	16	129	...	...	...	...	...	325	...

CITY OF GEORGE

TABLE No. 2.—Races and

		Under one Year.		Over one and under two years.		2 to 3 Years.		3 to 4 Years.		4 to 5 Years.		Totals under 5 Yrs.		5 to 10 Years.		10 to 15 Years.		15 to 20 Years.		Totals under 20 Years.		20 to 25 Years.		25 to 30 Years.		30 to 35 Years.		35 to 40 Years.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Europeans, other than Portuguese	M.	18	...	13	...	10	...	14	...	14	...	69	...	46	...	58	...	52	...	225	...	71	...	73	...	63	...	63	...
	F.	...	10	...	22	...	11	...	9	...	9	...	61	...	46	...	46	...	48	...	201	...	61	...	56	...	52	...	61
Portuguese	M.	51	...	84	...	60	...	52	...	71	...	318	...	297	...	258	...	270	...	1143	...	171	...	212	...	174	...	142	...
	F.	...	54	...	85	...	64	...	61	...	69	...	323	...	311	...	294	...	308	...	1236	...	270	...	255	...	241	...	235
East Indians	M.	118	...	139	...	108	...	88	...	103	...	556	...	407	...	361	...	398	...	1722	...	363	...	396	...	330	...	373	...
	F.	...	138	...	124	...	80	...	95	...	103	...	540	...	454	...	359	...	447	...	1800	...	350	...	366	...	252	...	253
Chinese	M.	17	...	26	...	9	...	15	...	14	...	81	...	76	...	65	...	67	...	289	...	55	...	87	...	59	...	49	...
	F.	...	13	...	20	...	8	...	18	...	9	...	68	...	65	...	74	...	46	...	253	...	62	...	50	...	52	...	33
Africans	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
	F.	3	...	2	...	3	2	1
Blacks	M.	388	...	535	...	361	...	360	...	423	...	2067	...	1862	...	1415	...	1530	...	6874	...	1477	...	1525	...	1094	...	1055	...
	F.	...	416	...	565	...	333	...	339	...	411	...	2064	...	1878	...	1596	...	2279	...	7817	...	2126	...	2301	...	1504	...	1769
Aborigines	M.	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	3	...	6	...	6	...	19	...	8	...	9	...	7	...	1	...
	F.	1	1	...	7	...	7	...	15	...	30	...	15	...	9	...	5	...	4
Mixed Races	M.	256	...	307	...	190	...	201	...	230	...	1184	...	963	...	726	...	769	...	3642	...	643	...	550	...	411	...	330	...
	F.	...	230	...	346	...	187	...	207	...	219	...	1189	...	1021	...	896	...	1022	...	4128	...	936	...	868	...	565	...	602
Races not stated	M.	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	6	...	5	...	6	...	24	...	4	...	10	...	10	...	6	...
	F.	...	3	...	5	...	2	...	3	...	6	...	18	...	12	...	11	...	4	...	45	...	10	...	9	...	8	...	7
TOTALS	Males	850	...	1107	...	740	...	733	...	856	...	4286	...	3662	...	2897	...	3099	...	13944	...	2792	...	2862	...	2148	...	2020	...
	Females	...	864	...	1168	...	685	...	732	...	815	...	4261	...	3797	...	3235	...	4172	...	15518	...	3831	...	3916	...	2679	...	2970
Persons		1714	...	2275	...	1425	...	1465	...	1671	...	8550	...	7459	...	6132	...	7271	...	29462	...	6623	...	6778	...	4827	...	4990	...

TOWN AND ENVIRONS.

Ages of the People.

40 to 45 Years.		45 to 50 Years.		Totals under 50 Years.		50 to 55 Years.		55 to 60 Years.		60 to 65 Years.		65 to 70 Years.		70 to 75 Years.		75 to 80 Years.		80 to 85 Years.		85 to 90 Years.		90 to 95 Years.		95 to 100 Years.		100 Years and over.		Age not stated.			TOTALS, ALL AGES, 1931.			TOTALS, ALL AGES, 1921.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Per-sons.	M.	F.	Per-sons.		
52	47	594	49	47	33	21	11	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	764	715	1479	1086	1122	220
138	122	2102	107	165	89	65	51	27	14	1	3	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2461	3224	5685	2431	3143	557		
304	268	3755	177	202	105	59	33	9	7	1	6	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4372	3793	8165	3508	2910	641		
31	33	603	26	12	9	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	660	519	1179	461	371	8		
1	16	488	7	9	9	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	14	30	9	13	;		
812	816	13653	583	524	295	205	147	86	52	26	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15607	21092	36699	12373	17298	2967		
1232	1361	18100	829	827	422	345	212	155	87	41	12	14	6	42	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21092	36699	67711	21373	29667			
3	2	44	68	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	46	75	121	21	40			
254	249	6079	188	170	106	74	46	25	14	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6714	9419	16133	5960	8703	1464		
478	521	8098	336	363	234	154	96	74	35	8	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9419	16133	25552	8703	1464			
6	6	66	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	77	95	172	74	101	1		
1598	1541	26906	1134	1049	615	409	265	142	78	38	7	3	2	70	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30717	38946	69663	25923	33701	596		
2135	2327	33376	1498	1524	861	663	399	291	143	63	19	17	8	84	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	38946	69663	70609	33701	596			
3733	3868	60281	2632	2573	1476	1072	664	433	221	101	26	20	10	154	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	69663	69663	69663	59624	596			

TABLE No. 3.—Occupations

OCCUPATIONS.	Age	Under One Year.		1-5		-10		-15		-20		-25		-30		-35		-40		-45	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
CLASS I.																					
PUBLIC SERVICE.—Government, Municipal and other Statutory Bodies																					
1. Officials and Clerks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	18	65	38	78	32	80	19	61	14	46	13
2. Messengers and Similar Grades	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	27	4	41	3	57	7	43	5	34	10	14	14	4	4
3. Police, Prisons and Militia (Permanent Staff)	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	11	...	53	...	122	...	104	...	87	...	56	...	...	...
4. Transport and Harbours Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	19	...	27	...	25	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
Totals	{ M.	...	...	...	...	4	...	79	...	178	...	284	...	260	...	207	...	129	...	...	...
	{ F.	...	...	...	...	1	...	22	...	41	...	39	...	24	...	24	...	...	...	...	17
CLASS II.																					
PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS.																					
5. Clergy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	38	51	40	88	8	50	7	38	11	34	9	22
6. Teachers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	15	26	32	27	48	14	31	16	37	14	21
7. Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	10	...	13	1	11	...	10	...
8. Legal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	23	...	25	...	10	...	10	...	8	...
9. Engineers and Surveyors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	43	7	35	2	20	2	28	2	21	1
10. Other Professions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	{ M.	...	...	...	...	4	...	82	...	137	...	113	...	74	...	82	...	73	...	...	...
	{ F.	...	...	...	...	7	...	67	...	130	...	101	...	74	...	75	...	...	...	...	45
CLASS III.																					
COMMERCIAL OCCUPATIONS.																					
11. Merchants, Shopkeepers and Agents	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	96	21	111	49	187	83	154	70	161	98	134	80	...	...
12. Clerks and Shop Assistants	...	...	...	...	...	77	14	413	181	398	191	321	143	248	68	180	71	139	41	...	...
13. Transport Workers (Road and Water) Except persons employed by Government, Town Councils & other Statutory Bodies	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	134	...	244	1	280	1	196	...	152	1	129	1	...	...
14. Other Workers	...	...	...	...	...	4	89	1	515	10	522	19	560	39	383	25	448	34	327	27	...
Totals	{ M.	...	...	...	...	4	...	180	...	1153	...	1275	...	1348	...	981	...	729	...	...	...
	{ F.	...	...	...	...	19	...	212	...	260	...	266	...	163	...	204	...	149	...	...	...
CLASS IV.																					
AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS.																					
15. Landed Proprietors, Agriculturists and Cattle Farmers	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	24	3	24	2	29	...	23	6	22	7	29	6	...	...
16. Labourers	...	...	...	...	...	19	5	75	15	67	9	70	10	63	10	71	14	52	7	...	...
Totals	{ M.	...	...	...	...	20	...	99	...	91	...	99	...	96	...	93	...	81	...	...	...
	{ F.	...	...	...	...	5	...	18	...	11	...	10	...	16	...	21	...	13	...	...	...
CLASS V.																					
MINING AND QUARRYING.																					
17. Directing and Technical Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	12	...	30	...	19	...	26	...	17	1	...	...
18. Labourers	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	1	53	9	70	3	53	1	51	1	40	1	...	...
Totals	{ M.	...	...	...	...	1	...	32	...	65	...	100	...	72	...	77	...	57	...	...	...
	{ F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
CLASS VI.																					
FOREST OCCUPATIONS.																					
19. Directing and Technical Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	12	...	13	...	12	1	17	...	3	...	...	...
20. Wood-cutters and Charcoal Burners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	12	...	12	...	10	...	14	...	...	...
21. Balata Bleeders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	{ M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	23	...	25	...	24	...	27	...	25	...	...	...
	{ F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
CLASS VII.																					
MECHANICS, ARTISANS AND SIMILAR OCCUPATIONS.																					
22. Mechanics, Artisans and Engine Drivers	...	...	...	...	...	130	1	747	24	664	7	643	6	452	5	397	7	296	4	...	...
23. Other Workers	...	...	...	...	...	24	53	81	326	83	333	67	310	40	234	37	181	33	139	...	...
Totals	{ M.	...	...	...	...	154	...	828	...	747	...	710	...	492	...	434	...	329	...	...	...
	{ F.	...	...	...	...	54	...	350	...	340	...	316	...	239	...	189	...	143	...	...	...
CLASS VIII.																					
DOMESTICS.																					
24. Domestic Servants	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	26	216	66	1108	34	1173	34	1195	24	792	36	927	21	663
Totals	{ M.	...	...	...	...	1	...	26	...	66	...	34	...	34	...	24	...	36	...	21	...
	{ F.	...	...	...	...	8	...	216	...	1108	...	1173	...	1195	...	792	...	927	...	663	...
CLASS IX.																					
OTHER OCCUPATIONS.																					
25. Fishermen	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	22	1	33	...	29	...	31	...	14	...	20	3	...	...
26. Not Classified	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	2	5	...	9	...	5	4	6	5	11	3	...	...
Totals	{ M.	...	...	...	...	6	...	23	...	38	...	33	...	36	...	20	...	31	...	...	...
	{ F.	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	5	...	5	...	...	...
CLASS X.																					
NON-WAGE EARNERS.																					
27. Scholars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Children and Persons who are not wage-earners and follow no occupation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	{ M.	850	864	2894	2902	331	403	250	699	404	2109	192	1863	111	1983	99	1365	103	1525	123	1092
	{ F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	{ M.	850	...	3436	...	3656	...	2502	...	727	...	204	...	111	...	89	...	103	...	123	...
	{ F.	...	864	...	3400	...	3793	...	2983	...	2391	...	1871	...	1986	...	1365	...	1525	...	1092
Totals	{ M.	850	...	3436	...	3662	...	2897	...	3099	...	2792	...	2863	...	2148	...	2020	...	1598	...
	{ F.	...	864	...	3400	...	3797	...	3285	...	4172	...	3831	...	3916	...	2679	...	2970	...	2135
Persons	...	1714	...	6836	...	7459	...	6183	...	7271	...	6633	...	6776	...	4827	...	4990	...	3733	...

AND ENVIRONS.

of the People.

		-50		-55		-60		-65		-70		-75		-80		-85		-90		-95		-100		Over 100.		Age not Stated.		Total all Ages.			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
42	12	37	7	17	3	3	1	2	1	456	157	
18	9	14	4	12	4	11	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279	55
45	1	19	...	22	...	3	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	529	2
14	(1	15	...	7	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	1
119	...	85	...	58	...	28	...	9	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1446	...
...	23	...	11	...	7	...	2	...	2	1	215	
11	...	12	...	4	...	2	...	5	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	9
10	13	7	14	3	13	1	8	2	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	345
8	30	9	16	14	8	10	9	5	4	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	255
3	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	1
11	...	7	...	3	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	...
16	1	16	1	6	...	8	...	4	...	3	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	18
59	...	54	...	31	...	24	...	19	...	12	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	770	...
...	44	...	31	...	21	...	17	...	6	...	6	1	628	
135	98	102	49	78	60	54	33	27	10	11	6	4	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1264	670
118	26	81	19	60	16	30	6	16	3	7	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2096	782
79	1	58	1	34	1	29	...	9	...	8	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1369	9
328	21	235	18	246	20	90	13	61	2	34	3	15	1	6	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3881	236
660	...	476	...	418	...	203	...	113	...	60	...	21	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8610	...
...	146	...	87	...	97	...	52	...	15	...	13	...	7	...	6	...	1	1697	
28	3	27	8	24	6	11	3	10	...	8	2	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273	48
66	14	34	6	53	6	31	5	18	...	8	1	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	640	104
94	...	61	...	77	...	42	...	28	...	16	...	7	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	913	...
...	17	...	14	...	12	...	8	3	...	2	...	1	152	
27	...	15	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	1
50	2	26	2	15	...	6	...	7	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	407	16
77	...	41	...	16	...	8	...	7	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	560	...
...	2	...	2	2	17	
4	...	2	...	2	...	1	12	1	
13	1	5	...	11	...	4	...	3	...	2	...	1	107	2	
11	1	71	...	
28	...	7	...	14	...	5	...	3	...	2	...	1	190	...	
...	1	3
295	2	233	...	213	1	136	1	78	...	44	...	24	...	20	...	3	...	1	4385	58	
31	164	16	85	33	76	10	51	11	30	8	13	4	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	481	2006
326	...	249	...	246	...	146	...	89	...	52	...	28	...	21	...	3	...	1	4866	...	
...	166	...	85	...	77	...	52	...	30	...	13	...	6	...	2	2064	
26	794	19	459	14	489	3	196	5	132	3	70	1	41	...	15	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	33
26	...	19	...	14	...	3	...	5	...	3	...	1	15	...	7	...	1	318	...	
...	794	...	459	...	489	...	196	...	132	...	70	...	41	...	15	...	7	...	1	8324	
17	2	8	1	4	...	4	...	1	...	1	3	190	7	
9	3	11	4	10	5	...	12	2	3	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	76	46	
26	...	19	...	14	...	4	...	3	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	1	266	...	
...	5	...	5	...	5	...	12	...	4	...	1	53	
...	6458	6463
126	1129	123	804	161	816	152	522	133	472	112	293	77	233	42	118	28	55	6	17	3	17	2	8	8	36	...	...	6320	19325
126	...	123	...	161	...	152	...	133	...	112	...	77	...	42	...	28	...	6	...	3	...	2	...	12	12778	...	
...	1129	...	804	...	816	...	522	...	472	...	293	...	233	...	118	...	55	...	17	...	17	...	8	...	44	25793	
1541	...	1134	...	1049	...	615	...	409	...	265	...	142	...	78	...	38	...	7	...	8	...	2	...	70	...	...	...	30717	...
...	2327	...	1498	...	1524	...	861	...	663	...	399	...	291	...	143	...	63	...	19	...	17	...	8	...	84	...	...	...	38946
3868	2632	2673	1476	1072	664	433	221	101	26	20	10	154	69663																		

CITY OF GEORGE

TABLE No. 4.—Birth-

	Sex.	EUROPEAN, OTHER THAN PORTUGUESE.				PORTUGUESE.				E. I.— CALCUTTA.				E. I.— MADRAS.				CHINESE.			
		Born in Colony.		Born in Europe or Elsewhere.		Born in Colony.		Born in Portugal or Elsewhere.		Born in Colony.		Born in India or Elsewhere.		Born in Colony.		Born in India or Elsewhere.		Born in Colony.		Born in China or Elsewhere.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Kingston	...Males ...	37	...	55	...	100	...	9	...	16	...	11	...	242	...	57	...	6	...	...	...
	...Females ...	...	46	...	44	...	134	...	12	...	8	...	7	...	203	...	36	...	10	...	...
	Persons ...	83		99		234		21		24		18		445		93		16		...	
North Cummingsburg	...Males ...	67	...	54	...	248	...	32	...	184	...	80	...	...	...	2	...	21	...	17	...
	...Females ...	...	59	...	39	...	331	...	32	...	149	...	36	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	2
	Persons ...	126		93		579		64		333		116		...		2		39		19	
South Cummingsburg	...Males ...	98	...	107	...	247	...	38	...	71	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	13	...
	...Females ...	...	144	...	72	...	392	...	51	...	86	...	12	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	2
	Persons ...	242		179		639		89		157		21		...		...		45		15	
Albert Town	...Males ...	7	...	8	...	135	...	9	...	138	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	3	...
	...Females ...	...	5	...	5	...	197	...	11	...	141	...	17	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
	Persons ...	12		13		332		20		279		53		...		...		31		3	
Queenstown	...Males ...	18	...	15	...	54	...	5	...	239	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	1	...
	...Females ...	...	29	...	17	...	72	...	8	...	229	...	28	...	1	...	...	18	...	...	1
	Persons ...	47		32		126		13		468		58		1		...		40		2	
Bourda	...Males ...	36	...	17	...	146	...	14	...	139	...	45	...	...	...	1	...	16	...	9	...
	...Females ...	...	52	...	22	...	217	...	17	...	176	...	13	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	4
	Persons ...	88		39		363		31		315		58		...		1		40		13	
Lacytown	...Males ...	24	...	19	...	325	...	31	...	121	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	23	...
	...Females ...	...	37	...	17	...	426	...	38	...	117	...	12	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	1
	Persons ...	61		36		751		69		238		54		...		...		87		29	
Rebbatown & Newtown	...Males ...	1	...	7	...	11	...	...	...	32	...	26	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	16	...
	...Females ...	...	1	...	3	...	6	...	2	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
	Persons ...	2		10		17		2		40		27		...		1		13		16	
Stabroek	...Males ...	36	...	24	...	125	...	25	...	58	...	96	...	23	...	13	...	19	...	15	...
	...Females ...	...	43	...	17	...	141	...	20	...	27	...	37	...	8	...	6	...	21	...	...
	Persons ...	79		41		266		45		85		133		31		19		40		15	
Werk-en-Rust	...Males ...	12	...	13	...	203	...	23	...	133	...	85	...	...	...	2	...	121	...	22	...
	...Females ...	...	14	...	9	...	297	...	25	...	122	...	17	...	1	...	3	...	141	...	11
	Persons ...	26		22		500		48		255		102		1		5		262		33	
Wortmanville	...Males ...	7	...	2	...	52	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	135	...	10	...	6	...	1	...
	...Females ...	...	9	...	...	...	73	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	137	...	6	...	4	...	1
	Persons ...	16		2		125		9		...		1		272		16		10		2	
Charlestown	...Males ...	1	...	3	...	252	...	39	...	105	...	35	...	1	...	...	...	90	...	29	...
	...Females ...	...	2	...	8	...	306	...	29	...	130	...	11	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	5
	Persons ...	3		11		558		67		235		46		1		...		180		34	
Albuoytown	...Males ...	6	...	4	...	189	...	7	...	599	...	178	...	...	...	3	...	54	...	21	...
	...Females ...	...	2	...	...	...	220	...	9	...	602	...	103	...	...	...	3	...	48	...	8
	Persons ...	8		4		409		16		1201		281		...		6		102		29	
Totals of Wards	...Males ...	350	...	328	...	2087	...	238	...	1835	...	673	...	401	...	89	...	448	...	175	...
	...Females ...	...	443	...	253	...	2812	...	256	...	1795	...	295	...	350	...	54	...	457	...	35
	Persons ...	793		581		4899		494		3630		968		751		143		905		210	
The Shipping Port of Georgetown	...Males ...	4	...	64	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
	...Females ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Persons ...	4		65		1		1		2		2		...		...		...		3	
The Environs	...Males ...	7	...	11	...	131	...	3	...	1115	...	254	...	...	...	2	...	26	...	8	...
	...Females ...	...	8	...	10	...	148	...	8	...	1124	...	174	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...
	Persons ...	15		21		279		11		2239		428		...		2		53		8	
Total City of George- town including the Environs & Shipping	...Males ...	361	...	403	...	2219	...	242	...	2951	...	929	...	401	...	91	...	474	...	186	...
	...Females ...	...	451	...	264	...	2960	...	264	...	2920	...	469	...	350	...	54	...	434	...	35
	Persons ...	812		667		5179		506		5871		1398		751		145		958		221	
TOTALS	...Males ...	764		2461		3880		492		660		...		...		...		...		...
	...Females ...	715		3224		5389		404		519		...		...		...		...		...
	Persons ...	1479		5685		9269		896		1179		...		...		...		...		...

TOWN AND ENVIRONS.

Places of the People.

AFRICANS.						MIXED RACES.						Aborigines.	Other Races not before Stated.	Birth-Place not Stated.	TOTALS, ALL RACES, 1931.			TOTALS, ALL RACES, 1921.				
Born in Colony.		Born in Africa.		Born Elsewhere.		Born in Colony.		Born Elsewhere.		M	F				M	F	M	F	Persons	M	F	Persons
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F													
535	...	3	...	51	...	279	...	20	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	1428	...	1323	...
...	618	...	2	...	61	...	372	...	17	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1575	...	1618
1153	...	6	...	112	...	651	...	37	...	7	...	...	...	6	...	3003	...	2941	...
884	...	1	...	102	...	414	...	43	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	2156	...	2310	...
...	1265	...	1	...	148	...	580	...	70	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	2737	...	2937
2149	...	2	...	250	...	994	...	113	...	6	...	8	...	...	...	4993	...	5247	...
1004	...	1	...	129	...	550	...	59	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	2354	...	2278	...
...	1467	...	...	...	189	...	855	...	98	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	3404	...	3370
2471	...	1	...	318	...	1405	...	157	...	7	...	11	...	1	...	5768	...	5648	...			
1020	...	...	...	112	...	504	...	60	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2052	...	1645	...
...	1395	...	1	...	162	...	719	...	91	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2759	...	2352
2415	...	1	...	274	...	1223	...	151	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4911	...	3997	...
521	...	1	...	50	...	881	...	24	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1364	...	974	...
...	675	...	2	...	72	...	574	...	47	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1777	...	1231
1196	...	3	...	122	...	955	...	71	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	3141	...	2205	...
1032	...	1	...	106	...	610	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2229	...	2085	...
...	1561	...	4	...	167	...	856	...	79	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	3191	...	2956
2593	...	5	...	263	...	1466	...	136	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	5420	...	5041	...
1190	...	1	...	126	...	631	...	67	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	2659	...	2331	...
...	1792	...	1	...	176	...	954	...	93	...	11	...	7	...	...	...	3720	...	3419
2982	...	2	...	302	...	1685	...	160	...	13	...	10	...	...	...	6379	...	5750	...
57	...	...	...	6	...	31	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	202	...	261	...
...	45	...	...	14	...	20	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	116	...	121
102	...	...	...	20	...	51	...	15	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	318	...	382	...
502	...	5	...	109	...	273	...	22	...	22	...	3	...	...	...	1370	...	1226	...
...	443	...	2	...	77	...	344	...	30	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	1225	...	1172
945	...	7	...	186	...	617	...	52	...	27	...	7	...	...	...	2595	...	2398	...
1914	...	1	...	167	...	832	...	66	...	6	...	33	...	4	...	3637	...	4463	...			
...	2808	...	...	...	197	...	1149	...	84	...	11	...	42	...	6	...	4937	...	6205
4722	...	1	...	364	...	1981	...	150	...	17	...	75	...	10	...	9574	...	10668	...			
863	...	...	...	95	...	313	...	29	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1522	...	...	...
...	1309	...	...	...	97	...	448	...	18	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2107	...	...	
2172	...	...	...	192	...	761	...	47	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	3623	...	...	...
1522	...	1	...	155	...	549	...	32	...	4	...	7	...	...	...	2824	...	2473	...
...	2133	...	1	...	189	...	792	...	66	...	17	...	11	...	...	...	3790	...	3444
3655	...	2	...	344	...	1341	...	98	...	21	...	18	...	...	...	6614	...	5917	...
1381	...	...	...	155	...	292	...	33	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2925	...	1812	...
...	1813	...	...	...	172	...	420	...	34	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	3440	...	2244
3194	...	...	...	327	...	712	...	67	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	6365	...	4056	...
12425	...	15	...	1363	...	5659	...	519	...	44	...	64	...	9	...	26722	...	23131	...			
...	17324	...	14	...	1711	...	8083	...	735	...	73	...	81	...	7	...	34778	...	31069			
29749	...	29	...	3074	...	13742	...	1254	...	117	...	145	...	16	...	61500	...	54250	...			
123	...	1	...	117	...	23	...	46	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	393	...	188	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1
123	...	1	...	117	...	30	...	48	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	399	...	189	...
1435	...	...	...	144	...	434	...	28	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3602	...	2554	...
...	1918	...	...	...	139	...	560	...	37	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	4162	...	2631
3353	...	...	...	283	...	994	...	65	...	2	...	11	...	...	...	7764	...	5185	...
13983	...	16	...	1624	...	6121	...	593	...	46	...	68	...	9	...	30717	...	25923	...			
...	19242	...	14	...	1850	...	8645	...	774	...	75	...	88	...	7	...	38946	...	33701			
33225	...	30	...	3474	...	14766	...	1367	...	121	...	156	...	16	...	69663	...	59624	...			
15623						6714						46	68	9	30717			25923				
21106						9419						75	88	7	38946			33701				
36729						16133						121	156	16	69663			59624				

TABLE No. 5.—Religions

		CHRISTIAN.														TOTAL CHRISTIANS.							
		Anglican.		Roman Catholc.		Presbyterian.		Wesleyan.		Congregationalists.		Canadian Presbyterian.		Moravians.		Other Sects.		Not stated.					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Kingston	...Males ...	517	...	236	...	85	...	244	...	25	...	7	...	4	...	11	...	57	...	62	...	1237	...
	...Females...	...	547	...	305	...	86	...	292	...	24	...	4	116	...	28	1413	
	Persons ...	1064		541		171		536		49		11		15		173		90		2650			
North Cummingsburg	...Males ...	789	...	554	...	169	...	190	...	55	...	1	...	21	...	107	...	71	...	1957	...	1957	...
	...Females...	...	1034	...	720	...	203	...	334	...	86	...	5	...	25	...	144	...	59	2610	
	Persons ...	1823		1274		372		524		141		6		46		251		190		4567			
South Cummingsburg	...Males ...	934	...	683	...	230	...	192	...	64	...	1	...	7	...	130	...	64	...	2305	...	2305	...
	...Females...	...	1319	...	995	...	330	...	281	...	114	...	1	...	12	...	242	...	51	3345	
	Persons ...	2253		1678		560		473		178		2		19		372		115		5650			
Albert Town	...Males ...	763	...	464	...	126	...	191	...	68	70	...	205	...	111	...	1998	...	1998	...
	...Females...	...	903	...	598	...	227	...	293	...	108	...	1	...	95	...	420	...	80	2725	
	Persons ...	1666		1062		353		484		176		1		165		625		191		4723			
Queenstown	...Males ...	429	...	299	...	89	...	124	...	26	...	3	...	38	...	146	...	65	...	1219	...	1219	...
	...Females...	...	535	...	347	...	138	...	184	...	39	...	4	...	78	...	222	...	59	1646	
	Persons ...	964		686		227		308		65		7		116		368		124		2865			
Bourda	...Males ...	812	...	565	...	202	...	212	...	94	...	4	...	11	...	186	...	55	...	2141	...	2141	...
	...Females...	...	1133	...	768	...	322	...	312	...	176	...	1	...	23	...	325	...	75	3136	
	Persons ...	1945		1333		524		524		270		5		34		512		130		5277			
Lacytown	...Males ...	1044	...	793	...	206	...	197	...	117	20	...	143	...	45	...	2565	...	2565	...
	...Females...	...	1436	...	1095	...	333	...	340	...	183	23	...	160	...	35	3655	
	Persons ...	2530		1888		539		537		300		...		43		303		80		6220			
Robbstown & Newtown	...Males ...	58	...	37	...	4	...	7	...	6	...	1	...	4	...	22	...	5	...	144	...	144	...
	...Females...	...	49	...	23	...	5	...	18	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	2	108	
	Persons ...	107		60		9		25		9		4		6		25		7		252			
Stabreek	...Males ...	523	...	344	...	98	...	61	...	108	16	...	52	...	20	...	1222	...	1222	...
	...Females...	...	447	...	356	...	117	...	64	...	97	11	...	64	...	16	1172	
	Persons ...	970		700		215		125		205		...		27		116		36		2394			
Werk-en-Rust	...Males ...	1302	...	868	...	376	...	339	...	326	...	5	...	8	...	144	...	78	...	3446	...	3446	...
	...Females...	...	1735	...	1162	...	581	...	472	...	489	...	4	...	14	...	264	...	77	4848	
	Persons ...	3087		2030		957		811		815		9		22		408		155		8294			
Wortmanville	...Males ...	485	...	341	...	193	...	142	...	110	...	1	...	18	...	150	...	27	...	1467	...	1467	...
	...Females...	...	648	...	455	...	311	...	176	...	206	16	...	232	...	13	2057	
	Persons ...	1133		796		504		318		316		1		34		382		40		3524			
Charlestown	...Males ...	1048	...	683	...	278	...	218	...	229	16	...	102	...	147	...	2721	...	2721	...
	...Females...	...	1397	...	893	...	420	...	349	...	347	...	2	...	16	...	206	...	80	3710	
	Persons ...	2445		1576		698		567		576		2		32		308		227		6431			
Alboustown	...Males ...	816	...	530	...	200	...	176	...	213	...	2	...	10	...	173	...	131	...	2251	...	2251	...
	...Females...	...	968	...	594	...	317	...	250	...	303	...	3	...	12	...	286	...	108	2841	
	Persons ...	1784		1124		517		426		516		5		22		459		239		5092			
Totals of Wards	...Males ...	9520	...	6397	...	2256	...	2293	...	1441	...	25	...	243	...	1617	...	881	...	24673	...	24673	...
	...Females...	...	12251	...	8351	...	3390	...	3365	...	2175	...	23	...	338	...	2685	...	683	33266	
	Persons ...	21771		14748		5646		5658		3616		53		581		4302		1564		57939			
The Shipping Port of Georgetown.	Males ...	205	...	67	...	25	...	21	...	15	13	...	12	...	33	...	391	...	391	...
	Females...	...	4	...	2	6	
	Persons ...	209		69		25		21		15		...		13		12		33		397			
Environs	...Males ...	1166	...	444	...	128	...	203	...	91	...	13	...	191	...	208	...	47	...	2421	...	2421	...
	...Females...	...	1413	...	509	...	176	...	281	...	135	...	2	...	166	...	342	...	42	3056	
	Persons ...	2579		953		304		484		226		15		277		550		89		5477			
Total City of Georgetown including the Environs & Shipping	Males ...	10891	...	6908	...	2409	...	2517	...	1547	...	38	...	377	...	1837	...	961	...	27485	...	27485	...
	Females...	...	13668	...	8862	...	3566	...	3646	...	2310	...	30	...	494	...	3027	...	725	36328	
	Persons ...	24559		15770		5975		6163		3857		68		871		4864		1686		63813			
TOTALS	...Males ...	10891	...	6908	...	2409	...	2517	...	1547	...	38	...	377	...	1837	...	961	...	27485	...	27485	...
	...Females...	...	13668	...	8862	...	3566	...	3646	...	2310	...	30	...	494	...	3027	...	725	36328	
	Persons ...	24559		15770		5975		6163		3857		68		871		4864		1686		63813			

GEORGETOWN.

of the People.

NON-CHRISTIAN.										TOTAL RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS.			HOUSES.			
Hindu.		Mohammedan.		Parsee.		Other Non-Christians.		TOTAL NON-CHRISTIANS.					Inhabited.		Uninhabited.	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons	Houses	Rooms	Houses	Houses Building
131	96	49	60	5	1	6	5	191	162	1428	1575	3003	404	1624	29	2
227	109	6	11	353	3003	404	1624	29	2							
147	89	44	26	2	2	6	10	199	127	2156	2737	4893	643	2639	53	2
236	70	4	16	326	4893	643	2639	53	2							
33	33	9	16	7	10	49	54	2354	3404	5758	724	3418	60	11		
66	25	17	108	2354	3404	5758	724	3418	60	11						
35	20	18	13	1	1	54	34	2052	2759	4811	752	2754	69	3		
55	31	2	88	2052	2759	4811	752	2754	69	3						
63	48	80	80	2	3	145	131	1364	1777	3141	517	2064	49	1		
111	160	5	276	1364	1777	3141	517	2064	49	1						
44	34	42	17	2	4	88	56	2229	3191	5420	934	3166	74	2		
78	59	6	143	2229	3191	5420	934	3166	74	2						
46	22	44	41	4	2	94	65	2659	3720	6379	820	3115	42	2		
68	85	6	159	2659	3720	6379	820	3115	42	2						
27	4	1b	4	16	8	58	8	202	116	318	49	282	3			
31	19	16	66	202	116	318	49	282	3							
121	50	18	2	1	8	148	53	1370	1225	2595	258	1425	22	2		
171	20	1	9	201	1370	1225	2595	258	1425	22	2					
120	49	46	29	1	24	191	89	3637	4937	8574	1242	4534	95	2		
169	75	1	35	280	3637	4937	8574	1242	4534	95	2					
26	22	19	21	10	7	55	50	1522	2107	3629	700	2010	74	3		
48	40	17	105	1522	2107	3629	700	2010	74	3						
43	25	57	55	3	103	80	2824	3790	6614	1022	3220	144	2			
63	112	3	183	2824	3790	6614	1022	3220	144	2						
466	403	203	189	5	7	674	599	2925	3440	6365	809	2622	37	5		
869	392	12	1273	2925	3440	6365	809	2622	37	5						
1302	826	644	553	9	3	94	61	2049	1512	26722	34778	61500	8874	32373	751	37
2197	1197	12	155	3561	26722	34778	61500	8874	32373	751	37					
2	2	2	2	393	6	399										
936	916	187	181	8	9	1181	1106	3602	4162	7764	1703	4274	107	51		
1902	363	17	2287	3602	4162	7764	1703	4274	107	51						
2290	1811	831	734	9	3	102	70	3232	2618	30717	38946	69663	10577	37147	858	83
4101	1665	12	172	5850	30717	38946	69663	10577	37147	858	83					
2290	1811	831	734	9	3	102	70	3232	2618	30717	38946	69663	10577	37147	858	83
4101	1665	12	172	5850	30717	38946	69663	10577	37147	858	83					

CITY OF GEORGETOWN

TABLE No. 6.—

	Ability to Read and Write English.		ABILITY TO READ					
			Hindi.		Hindustani.		Tamil.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Europeans	{ 673 ...	{ ... 632	{ 3 ...	{	{ 5 ...	{	{ 2 ...	{
Portuguese	{ 1952 ...	{ ... 2533	{	{	{	{	{	{
East Indians	{ 2122 ...	{ ... 1446	{ 500 ...	{ ... 165	{ 241 ...	{ ... 109	{ 30 ...	{ ... 14
Chinese	{ 420 ...	{ ... 418	{ 1 ...	{	{	{	{	{
Africans	{ 10 ...	{ ... 9	{	{	{	{	{	{
Blacks	{ 12791 ...	{ ... 17635	{ 11 ...	{ ... 3	{ 5 ...	{	{	{
Aboriginals	{ 35 ...	{ ... 51	{	{	{	{	{	{
Mixed Races	{ 5384 ...	{ ... 7924	{ 4 ...	{ ... 2	{	{ ... 1	{	{
Not Stated	{ 34 ...	{ ... 52	{	{	{	{	{	{
Totals	{ M. 23421 ... { F. ...	{ ... 30700	{ 519 ...	{ ... 170	{ 251 ...	{ ... 110	{ 32 ...	{ ... 14
Persons	...	54121	689	361	46			

AND ENVIRONS.

Literacy.

AND WHITE.						Total Literacy.		
Telagu.		Chinese.		Portuguese.		M	F	Persons.
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
...	3	...	686	...	...
...	5	...	637	1323
...	279	...	2231	...	...
...	480	...	3013	5244
3	1	...	2897	...	...
...	7	...	...	...	2	...	1743	4640
...	...	159	...	...	...	580	...	...
...	20	...	...	...	438	1018
...	10	...	...
...	9	19
...	...	1	...	6	...	12814	...	...
...	2	...	5	...	17645	30459
...	35	...	...
...	51	86
...	...	1	...	5	...	5394	...	...
...	1	...	9	...	7937	13331
...	34	...	...
...	3	...	55	89
3	...	161	...	294	...	24681	...	...
...	7	...	23	...	504	...	31528	...
10		184		798				56209

CITY OF
TABLE No. 7.—Subsidiary or

SUBSIDIARY OR OTHER OCCUPATIONS.	PRINCIPAL																							
	Medical.		Teachers.		Clergy.		Legal.		Chemist and Druggists.		Merchants, Shopkeepers and Agents.		Secretaries of Companies and Mutual Societies.		Clerks and Salesmen.		Carpenters and Masons.		Milliners and Seamstresses.		Painters.		Mechanics and Engine Drivers.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Company Directors	1																							
Ranchers							1																	
Seamstresses and Milliners				7							4					4								3
Teachers					2										4		4							
Musicians			1																					
Sextons									1															1
Veterinary Surgeons																								1
Clerks			1								2		3								2			1
Farmers											4	1										1		
Foreign Consuls												1												
Auditors											1													
Goldsmiths, Jewellers and Watch Repairers											1													1
Boatmen and Mariners																2								2
Tailors																		1						
Carpenters, Masons and Mechanics					1						2					2								
Commission Agents											2				1									
Timber Measurers																								
Confectioners and Fruit Preservers															1						1			
Shoemakers and Saddlers											1					3		1						1
Barbers, Beauty Specialists, Chiropractors, etc.																								
Piano Repairers																1								
Painters																1								
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers											1							5						
Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights																		6						
General Labourers and Wharf Porters																		4						1
Sailmakers																						1		
Interpreters																								
Chauffeurs											1													7
Associations Secretary and Secretaries of Companies and Mutual Societies.												1				1								
Tin and Coppersmiths, Plumbers																		2						
Diamond Seekers																								
Sign Artists																								
Compositors, Printers and Bookbinders, Linotype Operators																								1
Butchers																								
Boxers											1													
Electricians																								
Balata Bleeders																								
Wine Manufacturers																								
Domestic Servants																								
Totals ...	1		4		3		1		1		20		5		4		18		33				2	18
{ Males	1		4		3		1		1		20		5		4		18		33				2	18
{ Females				7																	3			
{ Persons	1		11		3		1		1		25		4		22		33		3		2		18	

GEORGETOWN.

Other Occupations of the People.

OCCUPATIONS.

Domestics.		Transport Workers. (Road and Water).		General and Wharf La- bours, Porters, etc.		Compositors, Printers and Bookbinders, Lithotype Operators.		Tailors.		Landed Proprietors, Agriculturists and Cattle Farmers.		Goldsmiths, Jewellers, Watch Repairers.		Musicians.		Shoemakers & Saddlers.		Barbers, Beauty Spe- cialists, Chiropractors, etc.		Nurse-Midwives.		Dentists.		Diamond Seekers.		Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers.		TOTALS.		Per- sons.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
...	1	1	1
...	1	1	27
...	5	5	15
...	4	4	15
...	2	2	4
...	13	10	4
...	2	14	2
...	1	1	1
...	4
...	2
...	4
...	2
...	1
...	5
...	5
...	10
...	1
...	2
...	4
...	1
...	2
...	4
...	1
...	1
...	1
...	1
...	6
...	1
...	6
...	1
...	164
...	33
11	...	8	...	17	...	5	...	5	...	10	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	197	...	...

COUNTY OF DEMERARA (INCLUSIVE)

Table No. 1.—Ages and Conjugal

DISTRICTS.		AGES.																		
		Under One Year.		Over one and Under Five.		5 to 10.		10 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
East Coast, Demerara.	Unmarried	M. 531	...	2563	...	2586	...	3884	...	1422	...	777	...	503	...	243	...	77	...	
		F. ...	554	...	2535	...	2529	...	3302	...	1392	...	703	...	445	...	270	...	105	...
	Married	M. ...	...	1	...	...	...	300	...	1412	...	1635	...	1506	...	870	...	414	...
		F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	975	...	1791	...	1758	...	1160	...	624	...	215	...
	Widowed	M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	42	...	109	...	209	...	212	...	134	...
		F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	66	...	228	...	384	...	493	...	292	...
	Divorced	M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	6	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	...
	F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	8	...	4	...	2	...	3	...	...	...
Totals	M. 531	...	2564	...	2586	...	4193	...	2882	...	2523	...	2220	...	1327	...	626	...		
	F. ...	554	...	2535	...	2529	...	4292	...	3257	...	2693	...	1991	...	1390	...	612	...	
Total Persons...		1085		5099		5115		8485		6139		5216		4211		2717		1238		
Mahaica.	Unmarried	M. 120	...	503	...	550	...	825	...	317	...	214	...	138	...	71	...	20	...	
		F. ...	105	...	499	...	516	...	602	...	266	...	155	...	96	...	47	...	24	...
	Married	M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	293	...	360	...	323	...	178	...	60	...
		F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	248	...	413	...	311	...	213	...	95	...	27	...
	Widowed	M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	16	...	36	...	54	...	43	...	28	...
		F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	19	...	31	...	91	...	93	...	67	...
	Divorced	M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	...
	F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	8	...	10	...	13	...	
Totals	M. 120	...	503	...	550	...	895	...	628	...	610	...	518	...	294	...	109	...		
	F. ...	105	...	499	...	516	...	855	...	701	...	504	...	408	...	245	...	131	...	
Total Persons...		225		1002		1066		1750		1329		1114		926		539		240		
Mahaicony.	Unmarried	M. 119	...	453	...	508	...	723	...	351	...	164	...	109	...	43	...	16	...	
		F. ...	128	...	474	...	432	...	601	...	278	...	158	...	84	...	51	...	17	...
	Married	M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	247	...	277	...	211	...	136	...	64	...
		F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	162	...	261	...	220	...	148	...	90	...	18	...
	Widowed	M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	20	...	24	...	28	...	23	...
		F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	29	...	62	...	44	...
	Divorced	M.	1	...	1	...	1
	F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	M. 119	...	453	...	508	...	758	...	606	...	462	...	345	...	208	...	103	...		
	F. ...	128	...	474	...	432	...	764	...	546	...	407	...	294	...	202	...	79	...	
Total Persons...		247		927		940		1522		1152		869		639		410		182		
East Bank.	Unmarried	M. 223	...	1065	...	1067	...	1529	...	807	...	493	...	319	...	173	...	61	...	
		F. ...	206	...	951	...	1042	...	1279	...	618	...	345	...	235	...	92	...	44	...
	Married	M. ...	...	...	...	1	...	164	...	827	...	832	...	765	...	505	...	181	...
		F. ...	...	...	...	2	...	602	...	1025	...	800	...	602	...	280	...	86	...
	Widowed	M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	30	...	57	...	111	...	109	...	67	...
		F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	48	...	151	...	239	...	283	...	147	...
	Divorced	M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	...	...
	F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Totals	M. 223	...	1065	...	1068	...	1695	...	1668	...	1385	...	1198	...	789	...	309	...		
	F. ...	206	...	951	...	1044	...	1888	...	1691	...	1301	...	1078	...	656	...	277	...	
Total Persons...		429		2016		2112		3583		3359		2686		2276		1445		586		
West Bank, Demerara River.	Unmarried	M. 183	...	772	...	766	...	1179	...	647	...	406	...	286	...	167	...	42	...	
		F. ...	166	...	807	...	806	...	1022	...	592	...	358	...	241	...	107	...	40	...
	Married	M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	92	...	508	...	568	...	528	...	318	...	153	...
		F. ...	...	...	...	2	...	348	...	697	...	537	...	379	...	199	...	62	...
	Widowed	M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	16	...	67	...	100	...	72	...	49	...
		F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	45	...	108	...	190	...	160	...	125	...
	Divorced	M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	7	...	1	...	...	...
	F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	M. 183	...	772	...	766	...	1276	...	1174	...	1045	...	921	...	558	...	244	...		
	F. ...	166	...	807	...	808	...	1384	...	1336	...	1006	...	811	...	466	...	227	...	
Total Persons...		349		1579		1574		2660		2510		2051		1732		1024		471		

OF THE CITY OF GEORGETOWN).

or Civil Condition of the People.

AGES.																												
70 to 80.		80 to 90.		90 to 100.		100 and Upwards.		Age not stated.		Totals All ages, 1931.			Totals All ages, 1921.			Deaf		Dumb.		Deaf and umb.		Blind.		Total Infirmities.				
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons	M	F	Persons	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons		
20	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	12636	...	...	12793	...	...	21	...	10	...	4	...	8	...	43	...	...
...	38	...	13	1	...	22	...	11909	24545	...	11914	24707	...	21	...	2	...	2	...	10	...	8	...	33	76
118	...	18	...	2	...	...	...	29	...	6305	...	...	6535	...	...	15	...	...	1	...	...	10	...	26	...	...	...
...	46	...	21	...	4	...	...	23	...	6617	12922	...	6784	13319	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	23	49	
48	...	11	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	773	...	...	732	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	11	...	...	...
...	142	...	76	...	15	...	3	...	12	...	1719	2492	...	1634	2366	...	15	...	...	...	...	17	...	32	43		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	43	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8		
186	...	33	...	5	...	...	...	56	...	19732	...	...	20060	...	...	44	...	10	...	6	...	25	...	85	...	...
...	227	...	110	...	19	...	4	...	57	...	20270	...	...	20332	...	...	57	...	2	...	2	...	30	...	91	...	
413	143	24	4	113	40002	40392	101	12	8	55	176																	
10	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	12	2776	2335	5111	3014	...	2499	5513	9	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	16	...	
...	9	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	14	1318	1327	2645	1635	...	1484	3119	5	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	9	25	
16	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	197	338	535	212	...	366	578	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	10
...	5	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	3
14	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	51	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	20	...	5	...	4	...	1	...	20	4301	4051	...	4861	...	4349	...	14	...	1	...	2	...	8	...	25	...		
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	16	...	
...	8	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
41	...	11	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	42	...	10	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	21	9	3	45	8352	9210	20	1	3	17	41																	
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	7	2501	2242	4743	2331	...	2068	4399	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	8	...	...
...	9	...	3	9	...	1007	924	1931	1100	...	1008	2108	3	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	9	17
22	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	114	239	353	104	...	242	346	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	10	
...	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	22	...	9	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	
32	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	3625	...	...	3535	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	16	...	
...	45	...	13	...	1	...	...	20	...	3405	...	...	3318	...	...	...	11	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	19	...	
77	20	1	...	44	7030	6853	19	5	4	7	35																	
21	...	1	...	...	...	...	13	...	12	5772	4832	10604	4560	...	3974	8534	10	...	5	...	...	...	8	...	23	...	
...	6	...	2	5	...	3337	3426	6763	2820	...	2901	5721	15	...	1	...	5	...	1	...	6	...	19	42
45	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	405	975	1380	363	...	816	1179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	16	34
...	16	...	4	...	2	...	...	1	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	10	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	68	...	23	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	
88	...	17	...	3	...	...	...	19	...	9527	...	...	7743	...	...	...	27	...	6	...	...	...	14	...	47	...	
...	90	...	29	...	7	...	2	...	23	9243	...	...	7691	...	...	...	22	...	5	...	1	...	22	...	50	...	
178	46	10	2	42	18770	15434	49	11	1	36	97																	
18	...	4	...	1	...	...	23	...	15	4494	4174	8668	5083	...	4332	9415	9	...	6	...	1	...	4	...	20	...	
...	14	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	14	2214	2263	4477	2608	...	2584	5192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	352	715	1067	310	...	765	1075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	22	...	5	...	...	...	...	6	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	55	...	13	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
77	...	16	...	1	...	...	...	44	...	7077	...	...	8001	...	...	...	14	...	6	...	2	...	9	...	31	...	
...	91	...	22	...	3	...	1	...	33	7161	...	...	7681	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	6	...	22	...	50	...	
168	38	4	1	77	14238	15682	36	6	8	31	81																	

COUNTY OF DEMERARA (INCLUSIVE)
Table No. 1.—Ages and Conjugal

DISTRICTS.		AGES.																				
		Under One Year.		Over one and Under Five.		5 to 10.		10 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
West Coast, Demerara.	Unmarried	M. 307	...	1251	...	1091	...	1586	...	685	...	455	...	394	...	160	...	55	...			
		F. ...	280	...	1224	...	1152	...	1167	...	506	...	343	...	203	...	100	...	31	...		
	Married	M. ...	...	...	...	3	...	235	...	928	...	847	...	793	...	418	...	167	...			
		F. ...	...	...	1	...	4	...	703	...	1084	...	808	...	508	...	226	...	55	...		
	Widowed	M. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	27	...	54	...	121	...	102	...	49	...	...	...
		F. ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	47	...	114	...	205	...	230	...	145	...	...	...
	Divorced	M. ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
	F. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...			
Totals	M. 307	...	1251	...	1094	...	1827	...	1642	...	1358	...	1310	...	682	...	273	...	...	...
	F. ...	280	...	1225	...	1156	...	1880	...	1640	...	1266	...	917	...	558	...	232	...	...	...
Total Persons...		587	...	2476	...	2250	...	3707	...	3282	...	2624	...	2227	...	1240	...	505	...	...	...
Demerara River.	Unmarried	M. 95	...	344	...	399	...	724	...	957	...	438	...	172	...	73	...	28	...	...	...
		F. ...	89	...	318	...	347	...	564	...	473	...	205	...	87	...	29	...	15	...	...	...
	Married	M. ...	...	...	...	...	15	...	229	...	360	...	294	...	205	...	77	...	...	...	...	...
		F. ...	...	...	...	...	80	...	288	...	275	...	152	...	87	...	32	...	...	...	...	...
	Widowed	M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	42	...	43	...	41	...	31	...	...	...	...	...
		F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	59	...	68	...	70	...	49	...	...	...
	Divorced	M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	M. 95	...	344	...	399	...	739	...	1197	...	840	...	510	...	320	...	136	...	...	...	...
	F. ...	89	...	318	...	347	...	645	...	789	...	539	...	307	...	186	...	96	...	...	...
Total Persons...		184	...	662	...	746	...	1384	...	1986	...	1379	...	817	...	506	...	232	...	...	...
Total County of Demerara, exclusive of the City of Georgetown.	Unmarried	M. 1578	...	6951	...	6967	...	10450	...	5186	...	2947	...	1921	...	930	...	299	...	...	...
		F. ...	1528	...	6808	...	6824	...	8537	...	4125	...	2267	...	1391	...	696	...	276	...	...	...
	Married	M. ...	...	1	...	4	...	910	...	4444	...	4879	...	4420	...	2630	...	1116	...	...	...	...
		F. ...	...	...	1	...	8	...	3118	...	5559	...	4709	...	3162	...	1601	...	495	...	...	...
	Widowed	M. ...	...	...	...	...	14	...	150	...	385	...	662	...	607	...	381	...	...	...	...	...
		F. ...	...	...	...	...	36	...	260	...	720	...	1239	...	1390	...	869	...	...	...	...	...
	Divorced	M. ...	...	...	...	...	9	...	17	...	12	...	19	...	11	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
	F. ...	...	...	...	...	17	...	16	...	20	...	14	...	14	...	16	...	14	...	...	...
Totals	M. 1578	...	6952	...	6971	...	11383	...	9797	...	8223	...	7022	...	4178	...	1800	...	...	...	...
	F. ...	1528	...	6809	...	6832	...	11708	...	9960	...	7716	...	5806	...	3703	...	1654	...	...	...
Total Persons...		3106	...	13761	...	13803	...	23091	...	19757	...	15939	...	12828	...	7881	...	3454	...	...	...
City of Georgetown, including Environs and Shipping.	Unmarried	M. 850	...	3436	...	3662	...	5926	...	4344	...	1898	...	1058	...	548	...	220	...	...	...
		F. ...	864	...	3400	...	3793	...	7023	...	5226	...	2585	...	1489	...	846	...	398	...	...	...
	Married	M. ...	...	...	...	...	69	...	1269	...	2160	...	1869	...	1376	...	600	...	...	...	...	...
		F. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	425	...	2334	...	2488	...	1915	...	1065	...	341	...	...	...
	Widowed	M. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	40	...	106	...	205	...	252	...	202	...	...	...	...	...
		F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	176	...	568	...	1050	...	1108	...	784	...	...	...
	Divorced	M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	7	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	8	...	8	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
Totals	M. 850	...	3436	...	3662	...	5996	...	5654	...	4168	...	3139	...	2183	...	1024	...	...	...	...
	F. ...	864	...	3400	...	3797	...	7457	...	7747	...	5649	...	4462	...	3022	...	1524	...	...	...
Total Persons...		1714	...	6836	...	7459	...	13453	...	13401	...	9817	...	7601	...	5205	...	2548	...	...	...
Total County of Demerara, including City of Georgetown.	Unmarried	M. 2428	...	10387	...	10629	...	16376	...	9530	...	4845	...	2979	...	1478	...	519	...	...	...
		F. ...	2392	...	10208	...	10617	...	15560	...	9351	...	4852	...	2880	...	1542	...	674	...	...	...
	Married	M. ...	...	1	...	4	...	979	...	5713	...	7039	...	6289	...	4006	...	1716	...	...	...	...
		F. ...	...	...	1	...	12	...	3543	...	7893	...	7197	...	5077	...	2666	...	836	...	...	...
	Widowed	M. ...	...	...	...	...	15	...	190	...	491	...	867	...	859	...	583	...	...	...	...	...
		F. ...	...	...	...	...	44	...	436	...	1288	...	2289	...	2498	...	1659	...	...	...	...	...
	Divorced	M. ...	...	...	...	...	9	...	18	...	16	...	26	...	18	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
	F. ...	...	...	...	...	18	...	27	...	28	...	22	...	19	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	M. 2428	...	10388	...	10633	...	17379	...	15451	...	12391	...	10161	...	6361	...	2824	...	...	...	...
	F. ...	2392	...	10209	...	10629	...	19165	...	17707	...	13365	...	10268	...	6725	...	3178	...	...	...
Total Persons...		4820	...	20597	...	21262	...	36544	...	33158	...	25756	...	20429	...	13086	...	6002	...	...	...

OF THE CITY OF GEORGETOWN).---(CONTID.)

or Civil Condition of the People.

AGES.																											
70 to 80.		80 to 90.		90 to 100.		100 and Upwards.		Age not stated.		Totals All ages, 1931.			Totals All ages, 1921.			Deaf.		Dumb.		Deaf and Dumb.		Blind.		Total Infirmities.			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons	M	F	Persons	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons	
18	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6010	...	...	5447	...	...	6	...	5	...	4	...	3	...	18	...	...
...	13	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	5027	11037	...	4225	9672	...	8	5	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	9	27
40	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	3445	...	...	3299	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	14	...	...
...	13	...	5	...	1	...	...	10	...	3418	6863	...	3323	6622	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	19
23	...	4	...	1	5	...	390	372	2	...	2	...	2
...	62	...	16	...	4	...	...	2	...	831	1221	...	728	1100	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	16	...	18
...	12	1	...	1
...	12	24	1
81	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	19	...	9857	...	...	9118	...	...	14	...	5	...	4	...	12	...	35	...	...
...	88	...	23	...	5	...	...	18	...	9288	...	...	8276	...	...	...	15	...	2	...	1	...	12	...	30	...
169	35	6	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	19145	...	...	17394	...	...	29	7	5	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	65
3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3240	...	...	3918	...	...	8	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	15	...	...
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2133	5373	...	2358	6276	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	21
19	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1206	...	...	1476	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	...	...
...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	921	2127	...	1127	2603	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	8	...	...	15
9	...	2	179	172	1	...	1
...	21	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	302	481	...	292	464	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	5
...	2
...	1	3
31	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	4627	...	...	5566	...	...	13	...	2	...	2	...	6	...	23	...	...
...	30	...	7	...	1	...	...	3	...	3357	...	...	3777	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	18	...
61	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	7984	...	...	9343	...	...	24	3	3	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	41
93	...	16	...	1	...	...	...	90	...	37429	...	...	37146	...	...	67	...	31	...	14	...	31	...	143	...	...
...	93	...	27	...	1	...	3	76	...	32652	70081	...	31370	68516	...	55	...	11	...	9	...	30	...	105	...	248	
285	...	55	...	4	...	...	...	84	...	18832	...	...	19473	...	...	55	...	1	...	4	...	23	...	83	...	...
...	121	...	39	...	9	...	...	74	...	18896	37728	...	19211	38684	...	46	...	2	...	1	...	22	...	71	...	154
156	...	31	...	6	...	1	...	17	...	2410	...	...	2265	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	19	...	29	...	...	...
...	390	...	148	...	32	...	6	29	...	5119	7529	...	4843	7108	...	39	...	...	3	...	51	...	93	...	122	
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	4	...	7	...	...	...
...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	183	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	12
536	...	103	...	11	...	1	...	191	...	58746	...	...	58884	...	...	134	...	32	...	19	...	77	...	262	...	...
...	613	...	214	...	44	...	9	179	...	56775	...	...	55424	...	...	...	144	...	13	...	13	...	104	...	274	...
1149	317	55	10	370	...	...	...	...	...	115521	...	...	114308	...	...	278	45	32	...	181	...	...	...	...	...	536
82	...	20	...	3	...	...	...	42	...	22089	...	...	18270	...	...	22	...	9	...	5	...	13	...	49	...	...
...	164	...	52	...	14	...	...	39	...	25893	47982	...	22235	40505	...	63	...	6	...	6	...	40	...	115	...	164
205	...	58	...	3	...	...	...	23	...	7632	...	...	6846	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	18	...	38	...	...	...
...	84	...	16	...	4	...	...	30	...	8706	16338	...	7882	14728	...	20	...	...	...	...	18	...	38	...	...	76
120	...	38	...	4	...	2	...	5	...	975	...	...	807	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	7	...	11	...	...	...
...	442	...	138	...	18	...	8	15	...	4315	5290	...	3584	4391	...	37	...	1	...	3	...	33	...	74	...	85	
...	21
...	32	53
407	...	116	...	19	...	2	...	70	...	30717	...	...	25923	...	...	44	...	9	...	7	...	38	...	98	...	...
...	690	...	206	...	36	...	8	84	...	38946	...	...	33701	...	...	...	120	...	7	...	9	...	91	...	227	...
1097	322	46	10	154	...	...	...	...	...	69663	...	...	59624	...	...	164	16	16	...	129	...	...	...	...	...	325
175	...	36	...	4	...	...	...	132	...	59518	...	...	55416	...	...	89	...	40	...	19	...	44	...	192	...	...
...	257	...	79	...	15	...	3	115	...	58545	118063	...	53605	109021	...	118	...	17	...	15	...	70	...	220	...	412	
490	...	113	...	7	...	...	...	107	...	26464	...	...	26319	...	...	74	...	1	...	5	...	41	...	121	...	...
...	205	...	55	...	13	...	...	104	...	27602	54066	...	27093	53412	...	66	...	2	...	1	...	40	...	109	...	230
276	...	69	...	10	...	3	...	22	...	3385	...	...	3072	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	26	...	40	...	...	...
...	832	...	286	...	50	...	14	44	...	9434	12819	...	8427	11499	...	76	...	1	...	6	...	84	...	167	...	207	
2	...	1	96	2	4	...	7
...	9	140	236	4	1	...	5	12
943	...	219	...	21	...	3	...	261	...	89463	...	...	84807	...	...	178	...	41	...	26	...	115	...	360	...	...
...	1303	...	420	...	80	...	17	263	...	95721	...	...	89125	...	...	...	264	...	20	...	22	...	195	...	501	...
2246	639	101	20	524	...	...	...	...	...	185184	...	...	173932	...	...	442	61	48	...	310	...	...	...	...	...	861

DEMERARA.

of the People.

-50		-55		-60		-65		-70		-75		-80		-85		-90		-95		-100		Over 100.		Age not Stated.		Total all Ages.			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	1	10	2	6	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	95	19
6	1	7	1	5	...	2	1	1	...	116	7		
11	...	5	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	...
6	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	1
31	...	27	...	13	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	391	...
...	2	...	3	1	27		
20	1	15	...	11	...	6	1	6	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	9
10	9	10	9	6	3	...	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	176	233
11	15	10	9	3	6	4	7	5	3	1	3	3	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	109
3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
2	...	5	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...
2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	1
48	...	44	...	23	...	11	...	14	...	3	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	617	...
...	26	...	18	...	9	...	8	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	362
87	57	50	32	62	38	40	16	16	15	6	7	4	4	1	1	1	...	5	4	910	433		
38	15	23	14	12	14	3	4	5	2	2	4	1	3	1	589	162		
22	...	14	...	16	...	11	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	531	3
279	72	157	24	163	40	88	23	45	5	12	7	19	1	2	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	18	5	3199	569	
426	...	214	...	253	...	142	...	70	...	21	...	26	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	28	...	5229	...		
...	144	...	70	...	92	...	43	...	22	...	18	...	5	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	1167
612	224	431	153	414	131	239	65	157	52	76	28	58	16	17	4	10	1	...	1	...	...	...	35	9	6377	1942
1729	825	989	469	956	426	456	179	268	97	96	33	67	18	16	6	10	3	1	1	...	...	...	66	32	18109	10626
2341	...	1420	...	1370	...	695	...	425	...	171	...	125	...	33	...	20	...	4	...	2	...	...	101	...	24486	...	
...	1049	...	622	...	557	...	244	...	149	...	61	...	34	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	12468
16	...	6	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	192	2
106	9	64	6	51	15	15	1	10	1	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1608	129
122	...	70	...	53	...	16	...	11	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1800	...
...	9	...	6	...	15	...	2	...	1	1	131		
1	...	2	...	2	...	2	21	...		
61	1	40	...	49	...	18	2	23	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	863	11
3	...	1	...	1	15	...		
65	...	43	...	52	...	20	...	23	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	899	...
...	1	2	11		
243	5	159	3	153	4	93	1	63	2	44	1	25	1	9	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	14	...	3340	97
23	42	15	27	16	29	12	11	5	7	2	2	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	310	627
266	...	174	...	169	...	105	...	68	...	46	...	27	...	9	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	15	...	3650	...
...	47	...	30	...	33	...	12	...	9	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	724
21	317	12	209	14	183	7	107	3	60	...	21	1	18	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	330	3763
21	...	12	...	14	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330	...
...	317	...	209	...	183	...	107	...	60	...	21	...	18	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	3763
30	2	15	4	7	1	12	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	430	16
19	2	9	3	25	7	8	3	8	4	3	...	3	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	99	37
49	...	24	...	32	...	20	...	11	...	3	...	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	529	...
...	4	...	7	...	8	...	3	...	5	1	1	1	53		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	11	10304	8005
42	1368	68	932	73	909	100	569	51	415	46	238	44	205	16	100	15	81	4	24	3	18	...	8	22	89	10611	30074		
42	...	68	...	73	...	100	...	51	...	46	...	44	...	16	...	15	...	4	...	3	...	...	32	...	20915	...	
...	1368	...	932	...	909	...	569	...	415	...	238	...	205	...	100	...	81	...	24	...	18	...	8	...	100	...	38079		
3411	...	2126	...	2052	...	1122	...	678	...	300	...	236	...	63	...	40	...	6	...	5	...	1	...	191	...	58746	...		
...	2967	...	1897	...	1806	...	990	...	664	...	345	...	268	...	123	...	90	...	27	...	19	...	9	...	179	...	56775		
6378	4023	3358	2112	1342	645	504	186	150	33	23	10	370	116521																

COUNTY OF DEMERARA (INCLUDING

TABLE No. 4.—Birth-

DISTRICTS.	EUROPEAN OTHER THAN PORTUGUESE.				PORTUGUESE.				E. I. CALCUTTA.				E. I. MADRAS.				CHINESE.			
	Born in Colony.		Born Elsewhere.		Born in Colony.		Born Elsewhere.		Born in Colony.		Born in India or Elsewhere.		Born in Colony.		Born in India or Elsewhere.		Born in Colony.		Born in China or Elsewhere.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Environs of Georgetown.	Males ...	7	11	131	3	1115	254	...	...	2	26	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females ...	8	10	148	8	1124	174	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Persons ...	15	21	279	11	2239	428	...	...	2	53	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast	Males ...	37	34	500	25	6160	1702	2063	738	93	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females ...	22	23	484	25	5932	1151	1947	472	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Persons ...	59	57	984	50	12092	2853	4010	1210	205	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahaica	Males ...	1	4	106	1	2125	536	10	1	15	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females ...	1	1	84	...	1965	344	11	...	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Persons ...	2	5	190	1	4090	880	21	1	30	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahaicony	Males ...	1	1	71	2	996	131	670	92	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females ...	3	3	54	...	914	91	477	54	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Persons ...	4	4	125	2	1910	222	1047	146	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Bank	Males ...	10	23	92	8	3928	1096	774	184	111	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females ...	5	4	87	6	3666	704	745	128	95	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Persons ...	15	27	179	14	7594	1800	1519	312	206	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Bank	Males ...	8	6	63	5	2570	703	532	150	65	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females ...	7	2	81	2	2528	423	532	81	59	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Persons ...	12	8	144	7	5098	1126	1064	231	124	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Coast	Males ...	17	44	39	4	3404	1255	1644	529	101	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females ...	9	16	32	2	3140	965	1859	313	118	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Persons ...	26	60	71	6	6544	2220	3703	842	219	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Demerara River	Males ...	8	33	53	9	635	163	63	...	64	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females ...	10	14	31	2	468	63	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Persons ...	18	47	84	11	1103	226	...	...	104	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Rural Districts	Males ...	86	156	1055	57	20833	5840	5793	1696	477	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females ...	65	73	1001	45	19737	3915	5571	1048	467	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Persons ...	151	229	2056	102	40670	9755	11364	2744	944	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Persons ...	242 138		1112 1046		26773 23652		7439 6619		533 503		...		...		...		...
	Persons ...	380		2158		50425		14108		1036		...		...		...		...
City of Georgetown within Municipal limits including Shipping	Males ...	554	392	2088	239	1836	675	401	89	448	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females ...	443	254	2812	256	1796	295	350	54	457	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Persons ...	797	646	4900	485	3632	970	751	143	905	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Persons ...	746 697		2327 3068		2511 2091		490 404		626 492		...		...		...		...
	Persons ...	1443		5395		4602		894		1118		...		...		...		...
GRAND TOTALS FOR THE COUNTY OF DEMERARA	Males ...	440	548	3143	296	22769	6515	6194	1735	925	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females ...	508	327	3813	301	21533	4210	5921	1102	924	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Persons ...	948	875	6956	597	44302	10725	12115	2837	1849	305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Persons ...	983 835		3439 4114		29284 25743		7979 7023		1159 995		...		...		...		...
	Persons ...	1823		7553		55027		15002		2154		...		...		...		...

GEORGETOWN, SHIPPING AND ENVIRONS).

Places of the People.

AFRICANS.						MIXED RACES.									TOTALS, ALL RACES, 1931.			TOTALS, ALL RACES, 1921.			
Born in Colony.		Born in Africa.		Born Elsewhere.		Born in Colony.		Born Elsewhere.		Aborigines.		Other Races not before Stated.		Birthplaces not Stated.							
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons	M	F	Persons
1435	...	...	...	144	...	434	...	28	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3602	...	...	2554	...	...
...	1918	...	...	...	139	...	56	...	37	...	...	2	...	7	...	...	4162	...	...	2631	...
3353		...		283		994		65		2		11		...		7764			5185		
7285	...	4	...	206	...	824	...	33	...	1	...	2	...	13	...	19732	...	...	20060	...	...
...	9023	...	1	...	134	...	890	...	21	...	...	...	13	...	14	...	20270	...	...	20332	...
1638		5		340		1714		54		1		15		27		40002			40392		
1231	...	2	...	34	...	183	...	1	...	48	...	1	...	...	...	4301	...	...	4861	...	...
...	1364	...	...	...	21	...	190	...	3	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	4051	...	...	4349	...
2595		2		55		373		4		99		1		...		8352			9210		
1380	...	1	...	20	...	291	...	4	...	50	...	4	...	9	...	3625	...	...	3535	...	...
...	1446	...	1	...	10	...	292	...	3	...	51	...	...	5	...	...	3405	...	...	3318	...
2826		2		30		583		7		101		4		14		7030			6853		
2505	...	...	...	351	...	879	...	51	...	2	...	2	...	5	...	9527	...	...	7743	...	...
...	3097	...	1	...	184	...	453	...	44	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	9243	...	...	7691	...
5602		1		535		832		95		5		5		7		18770			15434		
2510	...	1	...	151	...	282	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7077	...	...	8001	...	...
...	3030	...	...	...	108	...	277	...	18	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	7161	...	...	7681	...
5540		1		259		559		38		2		1		12		14238			15682		
2074	...	2	...	230	...	286	...	13	...	6	...	...	...	4	...	9857	...	...	9118	...	...
...	2350	...	1	...	136	...	308	...	7	...	11	...	...	2	...	...	9288	...	...	8276	...
4424		4		366		594		20		17		2		15		19145			17394		
1799	...	...	...	501	...	910	...	82	...	338	...	11	...	4	...	4627	...	...	5566	...	...
...	1439	...	2	...	129	...	807	...	45	...	303	...	...	4	...	...	3357	...	...	3777	...
3238		2		630		1717		127		641		15		4		7984			9343		
20219	...	11	...	1637	...	3589	...	232	...	445	...	24	...	42	...	62348	60937	123285	61438	58055	119493
...	23667	...	6	...	861	...	3777	...	178	...	423	...	30	...							
43886		17		2498		7366		410		868		54		79							
21867				3821				445				24				42					
24534				3955				423				30				37					
46401				7776				268				54				79					
12549	...	16	...	1490	...	5687	...	565	...	46	...	64	...	9	...	27115	34794	61899	23369	31070	54439
...	17324	...	14	...	1711	...	8085	...	737	...	73	...	81	...							
29872		30		3191		13772		1302		119		145		16							
14044				6252				46				64				9					
19049				8822				73				81				7					
33093				15074				119				145				16					
32767	...	27	...	3117	...	9276	...	797	...	491	...	83	...	51	...	89463	95721	185184	84807	89125	173932
...	40991	...	20	...	2572	...	11862	...	915	...	496	...	111	...							
73758		47		5659		21138		1712		987		199		95							
35911				10073				491				88				51					
43588				12777				496				111				44					
79494				22850				987				199				95					

COUNTY OF

TABLE No. 5.—Religions

		CHRIS							
		Anglican.		Roman Catholic.		Presbyterian.		Wesleyan.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Environs	Males ... Females... Persons ...	1166 1413 2579	444 509 953	128 176 304	203 231 434				
East Coast	Males ... Females .. Persons .	4079 4957 9036	1249 1128 2377	302 341 643	1414 1755 3169				
Mahaica	Males ... Females... Persons ...	439 437 876	193 140 333	273 336 609	561 647 1208				
Mahaicony	Males ... Females... Persons ...	221 212 433	172 134 306	651 696 1347	708 778 1486				
East Bank	Males ... Females... Persons ...	1757 1904 3661	533 448 981	170 153 323	707 846 1553				
West Bank	Males ... Females... Persons	1145 1291 2436	403 398 801	451 507 958	325 407 732				
West Coast	Males ... Females... Persons ...	1447 1465 2913	231 164 395	468 536 1004	176 190 366				
Demerara River	Males ... Females... Persons ...	1706 1206 2912	562 224 786	416 406 822	153 106 259				
Total Rural Districts	Males ... Females... Persons ... Males ... Females... Persons ...	11960 12886 24846 11960 12886 24846	3787 3145 6932 3787 3145 6932	2859 3181 6040 2859 3181 6040	4247 5010 9257 4247 5010 9257				
Totals, City of Georgetown and Shipping	Males ... Females... Persons ... Males ... Females... Persons ...	9725 12255 21980 9725 12255 21980	6464 8353 14817 6464 8353 14817	2281 3390 5671 2281 3390 5671	2314 3365 5679 2314 3365 5679				
Grand Total for the County of Demerara	Males ... Females... Persons ... Males ... Females... Persons ...	21685 25141 46826 21685 25141 46826	10251 11498 21749 10251 11498 21749	5140 6571 11711 5140 6571 11711	6561 8375 14936 6561 8375 14936				

COUNTY OF

TABLE No. 6.—Showing the Population of the Environs of Georgetown and on each Census, 1921,

	Europeans.		Portuguese.		East Indians.		Chinese.		Africans.		Blacks.		Aborigines.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
ENVIRONS OF GEORGETOWN.														
Kingston (outside the Municipal limits) and Thomas Lands ...	7	3	...	1	15	15	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...
Kitty and Newtown including Bel Air Park and Shelter Belt ...	10	10	124	139	1291	1218	34	27	...	...	1236	1649	...	1
Lodge Village and Botanic Gardens ...	1	5	10	16	65	65	...	...	...	...	337	402	...	1
Totals ...	18	18	134	156	1371	1298	34	27	...	...	1579	2067	...	2
SUGAR ESTATES.														
Pln. Ogle ...	5	1	3	5	1025	900	6	6	...	...	187	190	...	...
" La Bonne Intention ...	10	6	25	14	1534	1448	6	5	...	...	93	131	...	...
" Mon Repos ...	1	...	...	...	394	313	1	2	...	...	27	25	...	...
" Lusignan ...	12	2	2	...	1330	1134	12	12	...	...	1	193	194	...
" Nonpareil ...	3	2	14	10	1124	999	8	17	...	...	...	204	229	...
" Enmore ...	12	10	12	8	1253	1098	2	1	...	...	...	341	368	...
Total Sugar Estates ...	43	21	56	37	6659	5892	35	43	...	1	1050	1157	...	...
RICE AND COCOANUT ESTATES.														
Pln. Cove and John ...	...	...	...	...	70	60	...	...	...	...	20	19	...	...
" Belfield ...	5	3	9	14	16	15	...	...	...	...	37	51	...	...
" Hope ...	1	1	21	23	374	328	...	...	...	...	69	108	...	...
" Orange Nassau, Grove, Greenfield and Beehive ...	...	...	7	5	123	114	...	...	...	...	129	140	...	...
Total Rice and Cocoanut Estates ...	6	4	37	42	533	517	...	...	...	...	255	313	...	...
VILLAGES.														
Spendaam ...	5	3	76	54	47	41	3	13	...	...	378	512	...	...
Plaisance ...	2	1	39	36	237	208	9	10	...	...	499	658	...	...
Triumph and Beterverwagting ...	4	5	78	87	921	858	16	15	2	...	909	1132	...	1
Burton and Friendship ...	6	5	48	59	441	366	9	8	...	...	1823	2367	...	...
Bachelor's Adventure ...	...	...	15	17	115	99	...	...	1	...	221	252	...	...
Haslington and Nabsalis, and Golden Grove ...	2	...	103	117	249	247	14	5	...	...	720	857	...	...
Cove and John ...	1	...	10	16	92	86	2	...	...	...	70	96	...	...
Victoria ...	...	1	35	23	143	122	5	3	...	...	737	890	...	...
Ann's Grove and Two Friends ...	...	...	24	18	94	85	4	7	1	...	603	613	...	...
Clonbrook ...	...	...	1	3	299	283	4	9	...	...	57	61	...	...
Unity and Lancaster ...	...	...	...	...	273	229	...	...	...	...	27	29	...	...
Total Villages ...	20	15	429	430	2911	2624	66	70	4	...	6049	7497	...	1
TOWNS AND SETTLEMENTS.														
Bel-Air ...	2	5	3	1	522	476	5	5	...	...	139	187	...	...
Total of Estates, Villages, f M. Farms and Settlements (F.	89	...	659	...	12046	...	140	...	4	...	9072	...	...	3
	...	63	...	666	...	10807	...	145	...	1	...	11216	...	...
Persons ...	162	...	1325	...	22853	...	285	...	5	...	20288	...	...	3

DEMERARA.

Estate, Village and Farm in the East Coast with Comparative Statement as per 1911, 1891, 1881.

Mixed Races.		Races Not stated.		Totals all Races 1931.		Numbers as per Census.				Inhabited.		Uninhabited.		
M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons	1921	1911	1891	1881	Houses	Rooms	Houses	Houses Building
10	5	...	...	38	30	68	302	511	660	1310	11	39	6	...
405	538	4	7	3104	3589	6693	4263	3259	1637		1449	3549	82	35
47	54	...	...	460	543	1003	620	685	599		243	686	19	16
462	597	4	7	3602	4162	7764	5188	4455	2896	1310	1703	4274	107	51
16	19	...	...	1242	1121	2363	2315	2353	3961	2918	454	1107	19	1
76	53	...	...	1744	1657	3401	3358	4334	4751	5083	432	1566	7	14
3	9	...	...	426	349	775	752	1213	982	906	126	441	2	...
28	25	...	...	1582	1368	2950	3115	3195	3509	1968	378	1528	8	10
19	9	...	...	1372	1266	2638	3345	3549	3160	1777	422	1388	2	1
49	50	...	...	1668	1555	3223	2988	4221	3774	2717	438	1477	12	1
191	165	...	...	8034	7316	15350	15873	18565	20137	15369	2250	7507	50	27
5	1	...	...	95	80	175	327	526	851	579	15	113	4	...
12	10	...	...	79	93	172	140	242	2849	2644	34	...	7	1
6	12	...	...	471	472	943	1012	1325	1708	1354	157	559	8	4
3	2	...	...	262	261	523	450	789	1326	822	137	273	11	7
26	25	...	...	907	906	1813	1929	2882	6734	5399	343	945	30	12
51	46	...	...	560	669	1229	1509	1503	1518	4002	272	701	27	1
65	94	2	6	853	1043	1896	2014	2191	3147		429	1072	41	4
119	119	2049	2317	4266	4733	4530	3627		2945	1017	2069	57	12
119	120	...	5	2451	2930	5381	5093	4951	5239	5293	1171	2991	81	32
13	18	...	...	365	386	751	720	...	...	...	149	306	3	3
120	127	...	2	1208	1355	2563	2635	2508	1478	1326	498	1320	37	20
15	22	...	...	190	220	410	227	182	...	...	106	243	2	4
46	73	...	...	966	1112	2078	2445	2531	48	...	483	1196	55	4
43	43	...	...	769	766	1535	1494	1556	1409	1306	315	766	24	4
15	16	...	...	376	372	748	591	382	308	530	160	337	9	1
5	10	...	...	305	268	573	427	...	...	...	161	309	10	4
611	688	2	13	10092	11338	21430	21928	20334	16814	15402	4791	11310	346	89
28	36	...	...	699	710	1409	662	1149	2031	1736	325	755	4	6
1318	...	6	...	23334	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1511	...	20	...	24432	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2829	...	26	...	...	...	47766	45577	47685	48612	39216	9412	24791	537	185

COUNTY OF

TABLE No. 6.—Showing the Population on each of the Estates, Villages and Farms
1921, 1911,

	Europeans.		Portuguese.		East Indians.		Chinese.		Africans.		Blacks.		Mixed Races.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
SUGAR ESTATES.														
Pln. Cane Grove and Melville ...	4	...	...	...	674	624	...	2	...	...	67	62	8	2
RICE AND COCOANUT ESTATE.														
Pln. La Bonne Mere ...	...	...	...	...	65	51	...	...	...	...	5	11	2	4
VILLAGES—MAHAICA.														
Helena ...	1	...	50	44	540	396	2	...	1	...	330	436	60	59
Supply ...	...	...	4	2	304	321	...	3	1	...	175	118	11	23
Mahaica Village ...	...	...	29	23	10	6	...	...	...	...	299	381	44	52
Virginia ...	...	...	1	...	263	227	6	3	...	...	191	224	10	23
MAHAICONY.														
Zes Kenderen, Farm & Enterprise.	...	...	15	10	114	125	...	...	...	...	391	465	55	65
Porth ...	...	...	11	4	50	47	...	...	...	...	262	278	11	14
Dundee, Novar, Airy Hall	...	...	11	5	235	263	...	...	...	...	123	109	19	17
Recess, Caloutta and Catherine...	...	...	1	...	14	11	...	...	...	...	160	173	3	2
Total Villages ...	1	...	122	88	1580	1401	8	6	2	...	1936	2184	213	255
FARMS AND SETTLEMENTS.														
Woodlands, Kensington, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	16	8	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2
L'Amité, Mulheim ...	...	...	10	8	305	318	4	6	...	...	72	71	5	3
Mahaica Creek ...	...	...	3	...	427	342	1	...	...	...	35	17	12	2
Mahaicony Creek ...	1	2	1	...	614	485	...	...	...	...	173	133	34	26
Mahaicony Bridge to Abary	1	4	3	6	177	150	...	...	1	...	81	96	8	12
Abary Creek ...	...	...	...	...	64	13	1	...	...	...	31	16	5	1
Mahaicony Creek to Belvedere ...	...	...	31	29	430	442	1	1	...	...	169	187	160	158
Lamaha Conservancy ...	...	...	...	1	22	7	...	...	...	...	9	3	7	3
Total Farms and Settlements	2	6	48	44	2105	1765	7	7	1	...	576	525	231	207
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.														
Leper Asylum ...	...	2	10	6	47	20	4	2	...	...	81	60	25	20
Grand Total { M ...	7	...	180	...	4471	...	19	...	3	...	2665	...	479	...
{ F ...	...	8	...	138	...	3861	...	17	...	...	...	2842	...	488
Persons ...	15	...	318	...	8332	...	36	...	3	...	5507	...	967	...

DEMERARA.—(CONTD.)

in the Mahaica and Mahaicony Districts with Comparative Statement as per Census 1891, 1881.

Aborigines.		Races not stated.		Total All Races, 1931.			Numbers as per Census.				Inhabited.		Uninhabited.	
M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons	1921	1911	1891	1881	Houses	Rooms	Houses	Houses Building
...	...	...	...	753	690	1443	1290	1750	1564	1301	100	653	4	1
...	...	...	...	72	66	138	293	433	615	437	46	73	3	2
...	...	...	...	984	935	1919	2277	1888	561	809	469	933	26	12
...	...	...	...	495	467	962	653	590	611	746	255	493	13	4
...	...	...	...	382	462	844	951	1061	1516	1539	184	420	12	3
...	...	...	...	471	477	948	1039	1046	832	505	248	429	30	3
...	...	...	...	575	665	1240	1177	1533	523	594	267	576	27	13
...	...	1	...	335	343	678	637	487	...	...	143	318	11	3
...	...	...	...	443	399	842	606	244	...	...	166	374	13	8
...	...	...	...	178	186	362	319	728	...	...	110	223	16	6
...	...	1	...	3863	3934	7797	7659	7577	4043	4193	1842	3766	149	52
...	...	...	...	17	12	29	23	85	465	608	10	17	1	...
...	...	...	...	396	406	802	1176	1134	135	...	180	408	19	7
37	38	...	...	515	399	914	1193	598	438	177	226	407	59	16
60	50	1	...	879	696	1575	2032	1309	760	450	346	789	79	38
...	...	...	...	271	268	539	513	338	521	459	108	252	14	3
...	1	...	...	101	31	132	105	14	...	...	44	99	90	4
...	...	2	...	843	817	1660	1414	1093	654	684	358	725	23	17
11	13	...	...	49	27	76	52	52	...	...	16	32	4	...
98	102	3	...	3071	2656	5727	6558	4623	2973	2378	1288	2729	289	85
...	...	...	...	167	110	277	263	445	389	154	47	...	...	...
98	...	4	...	7926	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	102	...	...	...	7456	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
200	4	...	...	...	...	15382	16063	14828	9584	8463	3323	7221	444	140

COUNTY OF

TABLE No. 6.—Showing the Population on each Estate, Village and Farm in the

	Europeans.		Portuguese.		East Indians.		Chinese.		Africans.		Blacks.		Mixed Races.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
SUGAR ESTATES.														
Pln. Ruimveldt ...	1	...	16	15	764	680	5	2	...	...	404	506	57	73
Pln. Houston ...	...	...	2	1	234	218	...	...	...	...	94	106	14	21
Pln. Peter's Hall ...	1	...	1	4	488	464	...	...	...	...	119	111	4	5
Pln. Providence ...	8	1	3	1	723	667	9	5	...	...	73	84	8	7
Pln. Farm ...	6	2	3	...	662	579	7	18	...	...	224	242	18	15
Pln. Diamond ...	14	6	9	1	1627	1271	40	27	...	...	570	534	107	80
Total Sugar Estates ...	30	9	34	22	4503	3879	61	52	...	...	1484	1583	208	201
VILLAGES.														
Meadow Bank ...	...	...	15	16	78	80	4	6	...	...	130	148	35	35
Bagot's Town ...	...	...	3	2	151	127	7	13	...	...	195	239	21	39
Agricola ...	...	...	9	6	168	182	1	1	...	...	382	539	41	66
Peter's Hall Front ...	...	...	9	2	169	144	12	6	...	...	65	70	24	36
Craig and Good Success ...	...	...	2	...	92	69	7	2	...	...	110	100	1	9
Mocha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	105	2	2
Total Villages ...	...	...	38	26	658	602	31	28	...	...	971	1201	124	187
FARMS AND SETTLEMENTS.														
La Penitence ...	3	...	20	36	631	578	15	19	...	...	308	363	80	69
Mc Doom ...	...	...	8	9	194	184	10	12	...	...	93	137	19	40
Total Farms and Settlements.	3	...	28	45	825	762	25	31	...	...	401	500	99	109
Total Estates, Villages, Farms (M and Settlements (F)	33	...	100	...	5986	...	117	...	...	...	2856	...	431	...
	...	9	...	93	...	5243	...	111	...	...	...	3284	...	497
Persons ...	42	...	193	...	11229	...	228	...	...	...	6140	...	928	...

DEMERARA.—(CONTD.)

East Bank District with Comparative Statement as per Census 1921, 1911, 1891, 1881.

Aborigines.		Races not stated.		Total all Races, 1931.			Number as per Census.				Inhabited.		Unhabited.	
M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons	1921	1911	1891	1881	Houses	Rooms	Houses	Houses Building
...	...	...	...	1247	1276	2523	2122	2024	883	1039	416	1294	16	4
...	...	...	...	344	346	690	682	727	924	918	54	231	5	...
...	...	...	...	613	584	1197	1094	1705	1696	1147	189	624	4	3
...	...	...	...	829	765	1594	1610	1790	1039	998	167	835	7	...
...	...	...	...	920	856	1776	1088	1730	1691	1621	28	101	5	1
...	2	1	3	2368	1924	4292	3803	4100	3186	2167	602	2060	11	1
...	2	1	3	6321	5751	12072	10399	12076	9419	7890	1456	5145	48	9
...	...	...	...	262	285	547	461	459	493	498	110	253	...	...
...	...	...	...	377	420	797	720	672	936	981	194	375	21	3
...	...	...	...	601	794	1395	1204	1278	2080	1840	342	756	25	2
...	...	...	...	279	258	537	589	118	...	...	134	200	4	1
...	...	...	...	212	180	392	337	398	395	395	100	105	5	...
...	...	...	...	91	107	198	786	279	470	156	59	905	3	1
...	...	...	...	1822	2044	3866	4097	3204	4374	3870	939	2594	58	7
1	...	1	...	1059	1065	2124	938	2344	489	542	392	1088	10	19
1	1	...	...	325	383	708	...	...	...	...	82	372	9	3
2	1	1	...	1384	1448	2832	938	2344	489	542	474	1460	19	22
2	...	2	...	9527	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	3	...	9243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	5	...	...	...	18770	15434	17624	14282	12302	2869	9199	125	38

COUNTY OF

TABLE No. 6.—Showing the Population on each of the Estates, Villages and Farms in the

	Europeans.		Portuguese.		East Indian.		Chinese.		Africans.		Blacks.		Mixed Races.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
SUGAR ESTATES.														
Pln. Wales ...	2	4	...	2	689	572	12	7	...	...	244	261	24	14
Pln. Schoon Ord ...	1	...	...	...	212	177	...	1	...	...	23	30	15	7
Pln. Versailles ...	...	...	...	...	248	210	...	1	...	...	88	95	17	12
Total Sugar Estates	3	4	...	2	1149	959	13	9	...	...	355	386	56	33
VILLAGES.														
Sisters and Good Intent	...	...	1	...	263	238	5	8	...	...	298	288	20	12
Toevlugt	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	7	9	4	5
La Retraite and Stanleytown	...	...	...	1	35	31	8	10	...	...	286	324	12	10
Bagotville	...	...	6	8	80	42	3	2	...	...	443	595	45	49
La Grange	...	...	2	1	398	353	2	3	...	...	148	188	30	26
Goed Fortuin	...	...	6	10	41	49	6	3	...	...	182	211	28	21
Ponderoyen	1	1	29	41	192	194	...	...	1	...	308	400	24	33
Vreed en-Hoop	6	4	17	16	411	385	11	11	...	...	247	324	39	75
Best Village	...	...	1	1	170	160	7	9	...	...	24	33	17	13
Total Villages	7	5	62	78	1593	1454	42	46	1	...	1943	2372	219	244
FARMS AND SETTLEMENTS.														
Canals Polder Nos. 1 and 2	1	...	6	3	1183	1122	17	9	...	...	344	362	26	19
Pln. Nismes	...	...	...	...	36	32	...	...	...	...	19	19	2	...
Total Farms & Settlements...	1	...	6	3	1219	1154	17	9	...	...	363	381	28	19
Grand Total	11	9	68	83	3961	3567	72	64	1	...	2661	3139	303	296
Persons	20		151		7528		136		1		5800		599	

DEMERARA.—(CONTD.)

West Bank District with Comparative Statement as per Census 1921, 1911, 1891, 1881.

Aborigines.		Races Not stated.		Totals all Races 1931.			Numbers as per Census.				Inhabited.		Uninhabited.	
M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons	1921	1911	1891	1881	Houses	Rooms	Houses	Houses Building
...	971	860	1831	1839	2125	1977	2461	172	719	1	17
...	252	215	467	541	602	886	925	36	263	...	...
...	353	318	671	671	764	1001	1078	224	375	27	6
...	1576	1393	2969	3101	3491	3864	4464	432	1357	28	23
...	587	546	1133	1531	1513	1150	912	357	681	44	8
...	14	16	30	52	1391	1959	1836	11	16	...	...
...	341	376	717	1009	1977	2403	1990	210	448	47	2
...	1	577	697	1274	1592	1977	2403	1990	378	865	25	9
...	580	571	1151	1171	649	692	572	332	719	42	6
...	263	294	557	759	1127	2038	1924	157	366	23	3
...	555	669	1224	1071	1374	1765	1818	437	657	49	4
...	2	...	...	731	817	1548	1640	1576	311	839	361	989	32	7
...	219	216	435	1640	1576	311	839	84	198	5	1
...	2	...	1	3867	4202	8069	8825	9607	10318	9891	2327	4939	266	40
...	1577	1515	3092	3558	2024	1463	1949	793	1461	74	24
...	57	51	108	198	442	412	461	18	61	3	...
...	1634	1566	3200	3756	2466	1875	2310	811	1522	77	24
...	7077	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	1	...	7161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1					14238	15682	15564	16057	16665	3570	7818	371	87

COUNTY OF

TABLE No. 6.—Showing the population on each of the Estates, Villages and Farms in the

	Europeans.		Portuguese.		East Indians.		Chinese.		Africans.		Blacks.		Mixed Races.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
SUGAR ESTATES.														
Pln. Leonora and Cornelia Ida ...	31	15	3	1	1809	1594	11	17	1	1	219	195	30	33
Uitvlugt <i>cum annexis</i> ...	25	7	3	1	2611	2365	39	58	1	...	582	604	78	66
Total Sugar Estates ...	56	22	6	2	4420	3959	50	75	2	1	801	799	108	99
RICE AND COCOANUT ESTATES.														
Nouvelle Flanders ...	...	...	...	...	251	210	...	...	...	...	6	1	2	...
Haarlem, Ruimzigt, Blankenburg ...	...	...	5	3	45	41	6	10	...	...	111	118	16	15
Total Rice and Coconut Estates ...	...	...	5	3	296	251	6	10	...	...	117	119	18	15
VILLAGES.														
Den Amstel and Fellowship ...	1	...	3	1	87	63	9	2	...	...	453	565	22	40
Hague ...	1	2	6	8	161	155	...	...	1	2	204	216	26	17
Anna Catherina ...	...	...	5	4	457	419	6	12	...	...	171	185	49	75
Stewartville ...	...	...	14	7	284	250	11	9	...	...	288	298	33	27
Uitvlugt ...	2	...	4	7	68	54	8	6	...	...	164	193	10	9
Total Villages ...	4	2	32	27	1057	941	34	29	1	2	1280	1457	140	168
FARMS AND SETTLEMENTS.														
Windsor Forest and La Jalousie.	1	1	...	2	995	904	14	11	...	...	106	113	31	33
Hague ...	...	...	...	...	244	226	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boerasirie Creek ...	...	...	...	...	21	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...
Total Farms and Settlements ...	1	1	...	2	1260	1132	15	12	...	...	103	114	33	33
Grand Total	M ...	F ...	M ...	F ...	M ...	F ...	M ...	F ...	M ...	F ...	M ...	F ...	M ...	F ...
	61	25	43	34	7033	6283	105	126	3	3	2306	2489	299	315
Persons ...	86		77		13316		231		6		4795		614	

DEMERARA.—(CONTD).

West Coast District with Comparative Statement as per Census 1921, 1911, 1891, 1881.

Aborigines.		Races Not stated.		Total all Races 1931.			Numbers as per Census.				Inhabited.		Uninhabited.	
M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons.	1921	1911	1891	1881	Houses.	Rooms.	Houses.	Houses Building
...	3	...	1	2104	1856	3960	3471	4479	4097	3368	540	1700	6	...
...	3	...	1	3339	3105	6444	5698	7729	6438	5322	1041	3479	11	13
...	3	...	1	5443	4961	10404	9169	12208	10535	8690	1581	5179	17	13
...	...	1	...	260	211	471	...	...	...	...	97	228	4	...
1	...	...	...	184	187	371	479	694	1157	1119	89	196	4	...
1	...	1	...	444	398	842	479	694	1157	1119	186	424	8	...
1	...	...	...	576	671	1247	1488	1545	2377	2393	289	756	24	2
...	...	...	...	399	400	799	919	274	1479	1395	187	554	9	1
...	...	...	1	688	696	1384	1330	1471	1388	776	315	737	12	6
...	...	...	...	630	591	1221	1094	1048	872	1068	305	765	10	4
...	...	...	...	256	269	525	567	...	...	...	113	291	5	3
1	...	...	1	2549	2627	5176	5398	4338	6116	5632	1209	3103	60	16
...	...	...	...	1147	1064	2211	2311	1366	3127	2638	388	1060	11	4
...	...	...	...	245	227	472	...	...	...	...	143	300	9	1
4	8	...	...	29	11	40	37	66	29	...	9	17	6	...
4	8	...	...	1421	1302	2723	2348	1432	3156	2638	540	1377	26	5
6	...	1	...	9857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11	...	2	...	9288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	3	...	...	19145	...	...	17394	18672	20964	18079	3516	10083	111	34

COUNTY OF

TABLE No. 6.—Showing the Population on the Farms, Grants, and Settlements in 1921, 1911,

	Europeans.		Portuguese.		East Indians.		Chinese.		Africans.		Black.		Mixed Races.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
VILLAGES.														
Christianburg and Wismar ...	2	5	8	13	80	66	26	14	...	...	500	581	149	179
Relief and Support ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	40	1	...
Total Villages ...	2	5	8	13	80	66	26	14	...	...	534	621	150	179
FARMS AND SETTLEMENTS.														
Camoonie Creek and its Tributaries ...	...	...	...	...	4	5	18	5	...	...	93	17	100	59
Wineperu Creek ...	37	19	54	20	711	460	36	21	...	1	1596	907	591	468
Wineperu Creek to Lower Mallali ...	2	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	1	79	23	148	145
Lower Mallali to source of River...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Total Farms and Settlements...	39	19	54	20	719	465	55	26	...	2	1768	947	842	673
Grand Total	{ M. 41	...	62	...	799	...	81	...	...	...	2302	...	992	...
	{ F. ...	24	...	33	...	531	...	40	...	2	...	1568	...	852
Persons	...	65	...	95	...	1330	...	121	...	2	...	3870	...	1844

DEMERARA.—(CONTD.)

the Upper Demerara River District, with Comparative Statement as per Census, 1891, 1881.

Aborigines.		Races not stated.		Total all Races, 1931.			Number as per Census.				Inhabited.		Uninhabited.	
M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons	1921	1911	1891	1881	Houses	Rooms	Houses	Houses Building
25	33	5	3	795	894	1689	847	...	...	...	404	912	31	25
...	...	...	...	35	40	75	181	137	...	...	26	52	4	2
25	33	5	3	830	934	1764	1028	137	...	...	430	964	35	27
69	64	...	...	284	150	434	812	555	409	...	110	163	35	13
120	91	6	1	3151	1988	5139	6052	5330	4250	...	1296	2795	202	74
114	100	...	...	348	269	617	854	1085	1708	...	133	284	44	6
11	15	...	...	14	16	30	597	994	841	...	11	11	...	...
314	270	6	1	3797	2423	6220	8315	7964	7208	...	1550	3253	281	93
339	...	11	...	4627	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	303	...	4	...	3357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
642	...	15	...	...	...	7984	9343	8101	7208	...	1980	4217	316	120

COUNTY OF

TABLE No. 7.—

	Ability to Read and Write English.		ABILITY TO READ					
			Hindi.		Hindustani.		Tamil.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Europeans	{ 180 ...	{ ... 110	{	{	{ 1 ...	{	{	{
Portuguese	{ 746 ...	{ ... 603	{	{	{	{	{	{
East Indians	{ 9738 ...	{ ... 4062	{ 3284 ...	{ ... 680	{ 945 ...	{ ... 217	{ 41 ...	{ ... 12
Chinese	{ 385 ...	{ ... 360	{	{	{	{	{	{
Africans	{ 3 ...	{ ... 2	{	{	{	{	{	{
Blacks	{ 16023 ...	{ ... 17805	{ 8 ...	{ ... 1	{ 1 ...	{ ... 2	{ 1 ...	{
Aboriginals	{ 177 ...	{ ... 139	{	{	{	{	{	{
Mixed Races	{ 2423 ...	{ ... 2459	{ 2 ...	{ ... 2	{ 1 ...	{	{	{
Not Stated	{ 10 ...	{ ... 14	{	{	{	{	{	{
Totals	{ M. 29685 ... { F. ...	{ ... 25554	{ 3294 ...	{ ... 683	{ 948 ...	{ ... 219	{ 42 ...	{ ... 12
Persons	...	55239	3977	1167	54			

DEMERARA.

Literacy.

AND WRITE.						Total Literacy.		
Telagu.		Chinese.		Portuguese.		M	F	Persons.
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
...	181	...	...
...	110	291
...	58	...	804	...	...
...	55	...	658	1462
19	14027	...	...
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4975	19002
...	...	49	...	...	...	434	...	...
...	12	...	...	...	372	806
...	3	...	...
...	2	5
...	3	...	16036	...	...
...	1	...	17809	33845
...	1	...	178	...	...
...	139	317
...	3	...	2429	...	...
...	2	...	2463	4892
...	10	...	...
...	14	24
19	...	49	...	65	...	34102	...	...
...	4	...	12	...	58	...	26542	60644
23		61		123				60644

TOWN OF NEW

TABLE No. 1.—Ages and Conjugal

WARDS.		AGES.																	
		Under One Year.		Over one and Under Five.		5 to 10.		10 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Smythstown.	Unmarried	M.	66	337	362	579	429	187	110	44	14
		F.	82	363	424	704	517	256	174	87	40
	Married	M.	5	102	165	161	134	55
		F.	30	208	201	176	79	31
	Widowed	M.	4	6	23	19	22
		F.	2	21	42	73	92	59
	Divorced	M.	1	...	1
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	M.	66	337	362	584	536	358	295	197	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	82	363	424	736	746	499	423	258	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Persons	...	148	700	786	1320	1282	857	718	455	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queenstown.	Unmarried	M.	3	21	16	42	33	13	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F.	5	27	30	48	32	20	9	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Married	M.	...	...	...	...	...	12	16	14	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	12	21	16	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Widowed	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Divorced	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	M.	3	21	16	42	45	29	27	17	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	5	27	30	48	44	44	31	23	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Persons	...	8	48	46	90	89	73	58	40	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stanleytown.	Unmarried	M.	10	44	36	72	43	27	13	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F.	14	38	58	77	52	29	17	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Married	M.	...	...	...	3	21	28	33	24	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F.	...	...	...	7	26	37	24	21	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Widowed	M.	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	8	19	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Divorced	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	M.	10	44	36	75	66	57	50	33	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	14	38	58	84	83	68	49	50	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Persons	...	24	82	94	159	149	125	99	83	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals of Town of New Amsterdam including Shipping.	Unmarried	M.	79	402	414	693	505	227	129	52	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F.	101	428	512	829	601	305	200	105	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Married	M.	...	...	...	8	135	209	211	172	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F.	...	...	...	37	246	259	216	108	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Widowed	M.	...	...	...	...	6	8	31	23	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F.	...	...	...	2	26	47	87	118	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Divorced	M.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	M.	79	402	414	701	647	444	372	247	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	101	428	512	868	873	611	503	331	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Persons	...	180	830	926	1569	1520	1055	875	578	287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

AMSTERDAM.

or Civil Condition of the People.

AGES.																										
70 to 80.		80 to 90.		90 to 100.		100 and Upwards.		Age not stated.		Totals All ages, 1931.			Totals All ages, 1921.			Deaf.		Dumb.		Deaf and Dumb.		Blind.		Total Infirmities.		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons	M	F	Persons	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons
7	1	5	...	3141	2005	6	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	14
...	26	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	2688	4829	...	2512	4517	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	25
14	...	2	4	642	674	...	6	1	...	7
...	9	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	740	1382	...	776	1450	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9
9	...	2	4	...	86	73	...	1	1	...	2
...	37	...	13	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	346	432	...	335	408	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	...	4	...	2	9	...	2871	2752	13	...	2	...	3	...	5	...	23
...	72	...	22	...	4	...	...	...	15	...	3774	...	...	3623	...	13	...	3	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
...	
102	26	6	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	6645	...	...	6375	...	26	5	3	13	...	...	...	...	47	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	324	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	60	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	...	...	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273	...	...	265	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	488	...	...	442	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	257	...	...	265	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	303	560	...	272	537	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	...	...	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	125	248	...	107	212	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	61	...	69	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	394	...	...	386	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...
...	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	475	...	...	448	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	3
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	869	...	...	834	...	2	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	7
8	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	2534	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	3	...	4	...	16	...
...	31	...	9	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	3179	5713	...	...	...	8	...	3	...	...	3	...	14	...	30
16	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	835	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	4	...	10	...	...
...	11	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	925	1760	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	14
10	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	109	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...
...	44	...	13	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	418	527	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	5	...	11	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	10	...	3480	...	...	3315	...	...	13	...	3	...	3	...	10	...	29	...
...	86	...	24	...	5	...	...	16	...	...	4522	...	...	4336	...	17	...	3	...	...	9	...	29	...	...
120	29	7	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	8002	...	...	7651	...	30	6	3	19	...	...	...	...	58	...

TOWN OF NEW

TABLE No. 2.—Races and

	Under one Year.		Over one and under two years.		2 to 3 Years.		3 to 4 Years.		4 to 5 Years.		Totals under 5 Yrs.		5 to 10 Years.		10 to 15 Years.		15 to 20 Years.		Totals under 20 Years.		20 to 25 Years.		25 to 30 Years.		30 to 35 Years.		35 to 40 Years.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Europeans, other than Portuguese	M.	2	...	3	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	11	...	6	...	8	...	3	...	4	...	
	F.	...	...	2	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	2	...	8	...	5	...	8	
Portuguese	M.	3	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	13	...	13	...	7	...	7	...	40	...	13	...	7	...	6	...	5	...
	F.	...	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	10	...	20	...	9	...	9	...	48	...	5	...	10	...	7	...	8	
East Indians	M.	15	...	22	...	10	...	7	...	8	...	62	...	60	...	61	...	58	...	241	...	64	...	64	...	37	...	44	...
	F.	...	12	...	23	...	14	...	14	...	13	...	76	...	65	...	34	...	69	...	244	...	53	...	58	...	32	...	37
Chinese	M.	...	...	4	...	3	...	1	...	5	...	13	...	10	...	9	...	4	...	36	...	11	...	17	...	14	...	11	...
	F.	...	1	...	5	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	13	...	10	...	9	...	12	...	44	...	9	...	3	...	2	...	9
Africans	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blacks	M.	50	...	92	...	40	...	55	...	64	...	301	...	244	...	205	...	210	...	960	...	199	...	165	...	121	...	144	...
	F.	...	57	...	94	...	49	...	44	...	57	...	301	...	308	...	229	...	294	...	1132	...	272	...	292	...	188	...	213
Aborigines	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed Races	M.	9	...	30	...	10	...	18	...	17	...	84	...	83	...	73	...	66	...	306	...	57	...	34	...	25	...	30	...
	F.	...	29	...	28	...	26	...	15	...	24	...	122	...	108	...	103	...	98	...	431	...	79	...	80	...	52	...	56
Races not stated	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
TOTALS	Males	79	...	153	...	65	...	87	...	97	...	481	...	414	...	355	...	346	...	1596	...	352	...	295	...	206	...	238	...
	Females	...	101	...	155	...	98	...	75	...	97	...	529	...	512	...	384	...	484	...	1909	...	421	...	452	...	286	...	325
	Persons	180	...	308	...	163	...	165	...	194	...	1010	...	926	...	739	...	830	...	3505	...	773	...	747	...	492	...	563	...

AMSTERDAM.

Ages of the People.

40 to 45 Years.		45 to 50 Years.		Totals under 50 Years.		50 to 55 Years.		55 to 60 Years.		60 to 65 Years.		65 to 70 Years.		70 to 75 Years.		75 to 80 Years.		80 to 85 Years.		85 to 90 Years.		90 to 95 Years.		95 to 100 Years.		100 Years and over.		Age not stated.		TOTALS ALL AGES, 1931.			TOTALS ALL AGES, 1921.								
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Persons.	M.	F.	Persons.				
1	...	1	...	34	...	3	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	39	...	83	...	68	...	57	...		
...	4	...	7	...	26	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	...	114	...	217	...	95	...	112	...				
8	...	6	...	...	87	...	6	...	3	...	8	...	4	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	603	...	534	...	1137	...	582	...	469	...				
43	...	33	...	40	...	533	...	27	...	19	...	13	...	7	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	603	...	534	...	1137	...	582	...	469	...		
...		
7	...	4	...	6	...	101	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	...	81	...	193	...	120	...	129	...		
...		
...		
84	...	124	1797	...	30	...	61	...	36	...	34	...	14	...	9	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	6	...	2042	...	2836	...	4878	...	1791	...	2588	...
...	152	...	183	2432	...	101	...	109	...	62	...	48	...	30	...	29	...	8	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	10
...
...
21	...	30	503	...	24	...	13	...	13	...	8	...	2	...	5	...	1
...	47	...	36	781	...	29	...	38	...	22	...	12	...	13	...	5	...	5	...	9	...	2
...
1
...
165	...	207	3059	...	147	...	100	...	67	...	56	...	20	...	14	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	10	...	3480	...	4522	3315
...	246	...	257	3896	...	152	...	179	...	95	...	69	...	45	...	41	...	18	...	6	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	16
411	...	464	6955	...	299	...	279	...	162	...	125	...	65	...	55	...	21	...	8	...	5	...	2	26	...	8002	7651

TOWN OF NEW
TABLE No. 3.—Occupations

OCCUPATIONS.	Age	Under One Year.		1-5		-10		-15		-20		-25		-30		-35		-40		-45		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
CLASS I.																						
PUBLIC SERVICE.—Government, Municipal and other Statutory Bodies																						
1. Officials and Clerks	3	2	9	15	8	9	11	5	10	4	5	5	
2. Messengers and Similar Grades	1	...	7	...	7	...	6	11	6	9	11	8	4	9	4		
3. Police, Prisons and Militia (Permanent Staff)	4	...	4	...	8	...	11	...	11	...	6	...	
4. Transport and Harbours Department	4	...	2	...	...	7	...	1	...	1	...		
Totals	{	M.	...	...	...	1	...	14	...	22	...	27	...	38	...	30	...	21	...	9	...
	{	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	21	...	15	...	16	...	8	...	...	...
CLASS II.																						
PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS.																						
5. Clergy	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	
6. Teachers	9	11	8	6	5	7	...	2	3	2	6	...	
7. Medical	2	...	1	2	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...
8. Legal	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	
9. Engineers and Surveyors	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Other Professions	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	
Totals	{	M.	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	11	...	8	...	9	...	4	...	6	...	6	...
	{	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	8	...	10	...	5	...	4	...	6	...
CLASS III.																						
COMMERCIAL OCCUPATIONS.																						
11. Merchants, Shopkeepers and Agents	1	...	8	...	21	2	22	6	12	1	20	1	17	3	...	...
12. Clerks and Shop Assistants	2	...	31	14	30	16	27	27	9	8	13	9	6	13	...	...
13. Transport Workers (Road and Water) except persons employed by Government, Town Councils & other Statutory Bodies	11	...	31	...	26	...	15	...	9	...	3	...	...	...
14. Other Workers	8	...	52	11	78	...	54	11	43	4	49	7	41	10	...	...
Totals	{	M.	...	...	...	11	...	102	...	160	...	129	...	79	...	91	...	67	...	...	...
	{	F.	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	18	...	44	...	13	...	17	...	26	...	...	...
CLASS IV.																						
AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS.																						
15. Landed Proprietors, Agriculturists and Cattle Farmers	2	...	2	1	4	1	7	3	5	2	4	3	3	4	...	...
16. Labourers	1	...	14	3	15	5	12	5	12	12	17	9	13	6	...	...
Totals	{	M.	...	...	...	3	...	16	...	19	...	19	...	17	...	21	...	16	...	...	...
	{	F.	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	8	...	14	...	11	...	10	...	...	...
CLASS V.																						
MINING AND QUARRYING.																						
17. Directing and Technical Staff	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
18. Labourers	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	{	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	{	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS VI.																						
FOREST OCCUPATIONS.																						
19. Directing and Technical Staff	2	...	
20. Wood-cutters and Charcoal Burners	5	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...
21. Balata Bleeders	2	...	6	...	5	...	1	...	8	...	...	4	...	...
Totals	{	M.	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	11	...	7	...	3	...	10	...	7	...	...	...
	{	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS VII.																						
MECHANICS, ARTISANS AND SIMILAR OCCUPATIONS.																						
22. Mechanics, Artisans and Engine Drivers	17	...	109	...	100	1	78	1	46	...	63	...	33	2	...	...
23. Other Workers	1	1	1	15	...	23	...	26	...	12	...	11	...	14	...	...
Totals	{	M.	...	...	...	18	...	110	...	100	...	78	...	46	...	63	...	33	...	...	...
	{	F.	...	...	...	1	...	15	...	24	...	27	...	12	...	11	...	16	...	...	...
CLASS VIII.																						
DOMESTICS.																						
24. Domestic Servants	3	1	6	24	8	101	1	109	6	93	1	61	6	91	4	48	...	
Totals	{	M.	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	101	...	109	...	93	...	61	...	91	...	48	...
	{	F.	...	...	...	1	...	24	...	101	...	109	...	93	...	61	...	91	...	48	...
CLASS IX.																						
OTHER OCCUPATIONS.																						
25. Fishermen	5	...	5	...	3	...	5	...	3	1	6	...	
26. Not Classified	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	
Totals	{	M.	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	4	...	6	...	3	...	6	...	1	...
	{	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS X.																						
NON-WAGE EARNERS.																						
27. Scholars	97	88	396	483	297	233	38	47	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Children and Persons who are not wage-earners and follow no occupation	...	79	101	305	340	15	28	19	76	36	279	21	233	16	255	9	165	7	181	4	130	
Totals	{	M.	79	...	402	...	411	...	316	...	74	...	21	...	16	...	9	...	7	...	4	
	{	F.	...	101	...	428	...	511	...	359	...	326	...	235	...	255	...	165	...	181	...	130
Totals	{	M.	79	...	402	...	414	...	355	...	346	...	352	...	295	...	206	...	238	...	165	
	{	F.	...	101	...	428	...	512	...	384	...	494	...	421	...	432	...	286	...	325	...	246
Persons	180	...	830	...	926	...	739	...	830	...	773	...	747	...	492	...	663	...	411	

AMSTERDAM.

of the People.

-50		-55		-60		-65		-70		-75		-80		-85		-90		-95		-100		Over 100.		Age not Stated.		Total all Ages.		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
3	1	3	3	3	1	2	1	1	57	43	
7	5	2	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	41
7	3	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	56	3
1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
18	...	11	...	6	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	194	...
...	9	...	3	...	2	...	1	1	87	
4	...	5	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	2
3	5	2	1	1	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	32	47
...	2	3	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8
...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3
9	...	12	...	5	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	...
...	8	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	60	
18	6	18	6	6	1	8	2	3	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	32
10	8	13	8	5	7	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	151	114
9	...	3	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	118	75
59	10	34	5	21	11	10	...	7	1	2	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	460	...
96	...	68	...	36	...	22	...	13	...	3	...	3	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	884	...
...	24	...	19	...	19	...	3	...	3	...	4	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	221
7	4	5	4	4	1	3	3	2	3	3	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	56	31
11	7	8	4	10	2	5	2	8	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	129	57
18	...	13	...	14	...	8	...	10	...	5	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	185	...
...	11	...	8	...	3	...	5	...	4	...	1	...	1	2	83	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
2	...	2	12	...	
...	
2	1	5	...	
...	1	13	...	
6	...	4	1	...	1	38	...	
...	
8	...	4	...	2	1	...	1	56	...	
...	
43	1	21	...	26	...	17	...	16	...	6	...	4	1	579	6	
2	12	3	10	1	8	1	4	...	4	2	...	11	140	
45	...	24	...	27	...	18	...	16	...	6	...	4	2	...	590	...
...	13	...	10	...	8	...	4	...	4	1	146
1	63	4	42	1	39	1	20	1	7	2	5	1	10	...	1	1	1	2	48	717	
1	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	48	...	
...	63	...	42	...	39	...	20	...	7	...	5	...	10	...	1	2	717	
3	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	1	35	2	
3	1	1	1	6	4	
6	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	41	...	
...	2	1	6
...	1	...	828	504	
4	129	8	68	7	105	8	60	13	49	2	33	5	26	2	16	1	6	...	3	...	2	...	...	8	561	2293
4	...	8	...	7	...	8	...	13	...	2	...	5	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1389	...
...	129	...	68	...	105	...	60	...	49	...	33	...	26	...	16	...	6	...	3	...	2	3197	
207	...	147	...	100	...	67	...	56	...	20	...	14	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	10	...	3480	...
...	257	...	152	...	179	...	95	...	69	...	45	...	41	...	18	...	6	...	3	...	2	...	16	4522	
464	...	299	...	279	...	162	...	125	...	65	...	65	...	21	...	8	...	5	...	2	...	...	26	...	8042	...

TOWN OF NEW

TABLE No. 4.—

	Sex.	EUROPEAN OTHER THAN PORTUGUESE.				PORTUGUESE.				E. I. CALCUTTA.				E. I. MADRAS.			
		Born in Colony.		Born in Europe or Elsewhere.		Born in Colony.		Born in Portugal or Elsewhere.		Born in Colony.		Born in India or Elsewhere.		Born in Colony.		Born in India or Elsewhere.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Smythstown	...Males ...	12	...	21	...	92	...	8	...	361	...	80	...	...	...	...	...
	...Females ...	...	10	...	14	...	104	...	7	...	360	...	44	...	...	...	...
	Persons ...	57				211				845				...			
Queenstown	...Males ...	6	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
	...Females ...	...	6	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Persons ...	26				...				77				...			
Stanleytown	...Males ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	89	...	29	...	...	...	...	...
	...Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	82	...	15	...	...	...	...
	Persons ...	...				6				215				...			
Totals	...Males ...	18	...	26	...	95	...	8	...	435	...	118	...	...	...	...	...
	...Females ...	...	16	...	23	...	107	...	7	...	474	...	60	...	...	...	...
	Persons ...	44		39		103		114		603		534		...			
Totals, Town of New Amsterdam	Total Males ...	44				103				603				...			
	Races Females ...	39				114				534				...			
	Persons ...	83				217				1137				...			

AMSTERDAM.

Birth-places of the People.

CHINESE.				AFRICANS.					MIXED RACES.							TOTALS, ALL RACES, 1931.											
Born in Colony.		Born in China or Elsewhere.		Born in Colony.		Born in Africa.		Born Elsewhere.		Born in Colony.		Born Elsewhere.		Aborigines.		Other Races not before Stated.		Birth-Place not Stated.									
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons.			
62	...	46	...	1612	...	...	...	67	...	473	...	33	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2371	...	...	
...	76	...	2	...	2276	...	...	...	63	...	776	...	33	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3774	...
186				4018					1320				...			8			6645								
...	...	...	...	101	...	...	...	10	...	46	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	5	...	78	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273	...
...				256					128				1			...			483								
4	...	...	...	247	...	...	...	5	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	394	...	...	
...	2	...	1	...	346	...	...	...	6	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	475	...
7				604					37				...			...			869					
66	...	46	...	1960	...	...	...	82	...	536	...	35	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3480	...	...	
...	78	...	3	...	2762	...	...	...	74	...	874	...	40	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4522	...
112				2042					2836				571			914			1			8			8002		
112				2042					2836				571			914			1			8			8002		
81				2836					914				1			4			...			3480			4522		
193				4878					1485				1			8			...			8002					

TOWN OF NEW

TABLE No. 5.—Religions

WARDS.	CHRISTIANS.																					
	Anglican.		Roman Catholic.		Presbyterian.		Wesleyan.		Congregationalist.		Canadian Presbyterian.		Moravian.		Other Sects.		Not stated.		TOTAL CHRISTIANS.			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Smythstown	...Males ...	1039	...	354	...	323	...	180	...	377	...	13	...	13	...	256	...	80	...	2635	...	
	...Females...	...	1355	...	428	...	479	...	267	...	582	...	7	...	20	...	367	...	80	...	3585	...
	Persons ...	2394		782		802		447		959		20		33		623		160		6220		
Queenstown	...Males ...	75	...	5	...	51	...	6	...	23	...	10	...	1	...	16	...	1	...	188	...	
	...Females...	...	95	...	8	...	72	...	18	...	33	...	12	...	6	...	19	...	2	...	265	...
	Persons ...	170		13		123		24		56		22		7		35		3		453		
Stanleytown	...Males ...	96	...	31	...	35	...	17	...	60	...	...	...	1	...	33	...	9	...	232	...
	...Females...	...	121	...	33	...	54	...	19	...	102	1	...	46	...	17	...	393	...
	Persons ...	217		64		89		36		162		...		2		79		26		675		
TOTALS, TOWN OF NEW AMSTERDAM	...Males ...	1210		390		409		203		460		23		15		305		90		3105		
	...Females...	1571		469		605		304		717		19		27		432		99		4243		
	Persons ...	2781		859		1014		507		1177		42		42		737		189		7348		

AMSTERDAM.

of the People.

NON-CHRISTIANS.										TOTAL RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS.			HOUSES.			
Hindu.		Mohammedan.		Parsee.		Other Non-Christians.		TOTAL NON-CHRISTIANS.					Inhabited.		Uninhabited.	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons	Houses	Rooms	Houses	Houses Building
138	...	85	...	...	...	13	...	236	...	2871	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	93	...	84	...	1	...	11	...	189	...	3774	...	...	...	...	...
231		169		1		24		425		6645		1094	3679	82	2	
18	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	215	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	273	...	...	...	...	...
21		14		...		...		35		488		96	358	9	1	
76	...	24	...	...	...	12	...	112	...	394	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	47	...	21	...	...	...	14	...	82	...	475	...	...	...	...	...
123		45		...		26		194		869		194	428	14	...	
232	118	...	...	...	...	25	...	375	...	3480	...	...	...	...	...	...
143	110	...	...	1	...	25	...	279	...	4522	...	...	...	...	...	...
375		228		1		50		654		8002		1384	4465	105	3	

TOWN OF NEW

TABLE No. 6.—

	Ability to Read and Write English.		ABILITY TO READ					
			Hindi.		Hindustani.		Tamil.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Europeans	{ 35 ...	{ ... 28	{	{	{ 1 ...	{	{	{
Portuguese	{ 82 ...	{ ... 95	{	{	{ 1 ...	{	{	{
East Indians	{ 326 ...	{ ... 238	{ 56 ...	{ ... 33	{ 16 ...	{ ... 4	{ 4 ...	{ ... 2
Chinese	{ 60 ...	{ ... 58	{	{	{	{	{	{
Africans	{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{
Blacks	{ 1667 ...	{ ... 2461	{ 3 ...	{	{	{	{	{
Aboriginals	{ 1 ...	{	{	{	{	{	{	{
Mixed Races	{ 471 ...	{ ... 749	{ 2 ...	{	{	{ ... 1	{	{
Races Not Stated	{ 2 ...	{ ... 2	{	{	{	{	{	{
Totals	{ M. 2644 F. ...	{ ... 3631	{ 61 ...	{ ... 33	{ 18 ...	{ ... 5	{ 4 ...	{ ... 2
Persons	...	6275	94	23	6			

AMSTERDAM.

Literacy.

AND WRITE.						Total Literacy.		
Telagu.		Chinese.		Portuguese.		M	F	Persons.
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons.
...	36	...	...
...	28	64
...	8	...	91	...	...
...	16	...	111	202
1	403	...	...
...	277	680
...	...	45	...	...	...	105	...	...
...	4	...	...	...	62	167
...
...
...	...	1	...	1	...	1672	...	...
...	2461	4133
...	1	...	...
...	1
...	1	...	474	...	...
...	1	...	751	1225
...	2	...	...
...	2	4
1	...	46	...	10	...	2784	...	...
...	4	...	17	...	3692	...
1	...	50	...	27	...	...	...	6476

TOWN OF NEW

TABLE No. 7.—Subsidiary or Other

SUBSIDIARY OR OTHER OCCUPATIONS.	PRINCIPAL																			
	Teachers.		Clergy.		Clerks and Salesmen.		Merchants, Shopkeepers and Agents.		Secretaries, Company or Mutual Society.		Carpenters and Masons.		Domestics.		Milliners and Seam- stresses.		Nurses and Midwives.		Mechanics and Engine- drivers.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Registrar of Births and Deaths	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provision and Rice Farmers	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Milliners and Seamstresses	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Carpenters, Masons and Mechanics	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar Boilers and Distillers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bakers and Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Labourers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Teachers	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Musicians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shoemakers and Saddlers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle Farmers	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Painters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rent Collectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ M...	4	...	2	...	1	...	9	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
{ F...	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Persons	9	...	2	...	3	...	9	...	1	...	6	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	2

AMSTERDAM.

Occupations of the People.

OCCUPATIONS.

General Labourers and Porters.		Bakers and Butchers.		Tailors.		Shoemakers & Saddlers.		Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers.		Transport Workers (Road and Water).		Wood-Outfitters and Charcoal Burners.		Barbers, Beauty Specialists and Chiropractors.		Goldsmiths, Jewellers and Watch Repairers.		TOTALS.		Persons
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
3	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	1	2
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	34
...	1	...	11
...	1	...	2
1	1	...	1
...	1	...	1
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
...	1	...	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
4	...	5	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	48	13	...
4	...	5	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	61

COUNTY OF BERBICE (INCLUSIVE)

Table No. 1.—Ages and Conjugal

DISTRICTS.		AGES.																		
		Under One Year.		Over one and Under Five.		5 to 10.		10 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
West Coast.	Unmarried	M.	200	...	886	...	1033	...	1411	...	653	...	279	...	143	...	64	...	22	...
		F.	215	...	893	...	965	...	1130	...	553	...	265	...	142	...	67	...	20	...
	Married	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	377	...	399	...	389	...	257	...	141	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	...	499	...	388	...	312	...	167	...	73	...
	Widowed	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	19	...	32	...	48	...	43	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	21	...	42	...	100	...	104	...	107	...
	Divorced	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Totals	M.	200	...	886	...	1033	...	1436	...	1037	...	697	...	564	...	369	...	206	...
		F.	215	...	893	...	965	...	1336	...	1073	...	695	...	555	...	338	...	200	...
Total Persons...		415		1779		1998		2772		2110		1392		1119		707		406		
East Coast.	Unmarried	M.	44	...	150	...	171	...	217	...	82	...	37	...	31	...	7	...	3	...
		F.	73	...	163	...	172	...	179	...	72	...	33	...	17	...	5	...	1	...
	Married	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	96	...	107	...	92	...	62	...	24	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	138	...	92	...	65	...	39	...	6	...
	Widowed	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	6	...	4	...	6	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	14	...	25	...	29	...	25	...
	Divorced	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Totals	M.	44	...	150	...	171	...	225	...	180	...	150	...	130	...	73	...	34	...
		F.	73	...	163	...	172	...	239	...	217	...	139	...	108	...	73	...	32	...
Total Persons...		117		313		343		464		397		289		238		146		66		
Corentyne Coast.	Unmarried	M.	588	...	2537	...	2526	...	2980	...	958	...	531	...	401	...	203	...	69	...
		F.	540	...	2439	...	2349	...	2042	...	704	...	349	...	232	...	118	...	40	...
	Married	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	351	...	1739	...	1543	...	1285	...	717	...	314	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1239	...	1986	...	1472	...	806	...	407	...
	Widowed	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	22	...	63	...	119	...	101	...	87	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	41	...	128	...	225	...	305	...	169	...
	Divorced	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	6	...	6	...	5	...	2	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	6	...	6	...	8	...	2	...
	Totals	M.	588	...	2537	...	2526	...	3335	...	2730	...	2143	...	1811	...	1026	...	472	...
		F.	540	...	2439	...	2350	...	3290	...	2737	...	1955	...	1271	...	832	...	327	...
Total Persons...		1128		4976		4876		6625		5467		4098		3082		1858		799		
Corentyne River.	Unmarried	M.	26	...	80	...	82	...	102	...	39	...	18	...	16	...	11	...	4	...
		F.	30	...	98	...	76	...	56	...	21	...	8	...	3	...	2	...	...	...
	Married	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	66	...	60	...	52	...	33	...	10	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	84	...	49	...	32	...	13	...	1	...
	Widowed	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	3	...	3	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	10	...	8	...	3	...
	Divorced	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Totals	M.	26	...	80	...	82	...	124	...	106	...	80	...	72	...	47	...	17	...
		F.	30	...	98	...	76	...	98	...	107	...	67	...	45	...	23	...	4	...
Total Persons...		56		178		158		222		213		147		117		70		21		

OF THE TOWN OF NEW AMSTERDAM).
of Civil Condition of the People.

AGES																										
70 to 80.		80 to 90.		90 to 100.		100 and Upwards.		Age not stated.		Totals All ages, 1931.			Totals All ages, 1921.			Deaf.		Dumb.		Deaf and Dumb.		Blind.		Total Infirmities.		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons	M	F	Persons	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons
3	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4694	4261	8955	3923	3663	7586	8	13	8	3	2	1	19	19	38		
41	11	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1639	1668	3307	1451	1570	3021	4	2	1	1	2	3	8	4	12		
18	4	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	171	452	623	209	412	621	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	6	
51	17	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	6	3	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	6	6	
62	15	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6507	6384	12891	5583	5645	11228	14	9	2	2	4	29	27	56	56		
80	23	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	2	2	4	16	3	2	2	6	6	27	27	54		
142	38	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	2	2	4	30	12	4	10	10	10	27	27	54		
6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	742	717	1459	677	552	1229	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	398	402	800	360	382	742	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
3	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	111	140	23	83	106	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
1	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
10	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1174	1231	2405	1060	1017	2077	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	
19	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	2	2	4	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	
24	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10823	8839	19662	8844	6962	15806	9	14	2	4	1	7	20	20	40		
16	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6036	6063	12099	4772	4819	9591	11	18	2	2	11	22	27	49	49		
63	17	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	456	1001	1457	406	896	1302	3	14	1	1	3	6	38	44	44		
27	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	29	59	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
43	13	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	17345	15932	33277	14022	12677	26699	23	2	2	2	21	48	85	85	85		
98	24	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	9	18	9	9	18	46	5	3	3	31	31	62	62	62		
130	33	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	18	36	18	18	36	69	7	5	5	52	52	104	104	104		
141	35	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	18	36	18	18	36	69	7	5	5	52	52	104	104	104		
271	68	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	18	36	18	18	36	69	7	5	5	52	52	104	104	104		
3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	383	294	677	540	279	819	1	1	1	1	3	4	4	4	4	4	
3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	246	220	466	373	255	628	7	1	1	1	1	8	1	9	9		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	37	51	76	47	123	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3		
7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	643	551	1194	989	581	1570	9	2	1	1	4	13	3	3	3		
10	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1194	1194	2388	1570	1570	3140	11	2	1	1	5	16	16	16	16		

COUNTY OF BERBICE (INCLUSIVE)

Table No. 1.—Ages and Conjugal

DISTRICTS.		AGES.																				
		Under One Year.		Over one and Under Five.		5 to 10.		10 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Berbice River, East Bank.	Unmarried	M. 59	...	198	...	237	...	311	...	194	...	165	...	132	...	61	...	18	...			
		F. ...	45	...	210	...	203	...	250	...	190	...	104	...	92	...	44	...	22	...		
	Married	M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	122	...	149	...	135	...	95	...	47	...		
		F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	161	...	149	...	96	...	62	...	31	...		
	Widowed	M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	16	...	25	...	24	...	13	...	...	...
		F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	26	...	54	...	48	...	33	...	...	...
	Divorced	M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	M. 59	...	198	...	237	...	340	...	324	...	331	...	292	...	181	...	78	...	...	...
	F. ...	45	...	210	...	203	...	341	...	366	...	279	...	242	...	154	...	86	...	...	...
Total Persons...		104		408		440		681		690		610		534		335		164		...	...
West Bank.	Unmarried	M. 33	...	180	...	197	...	264	...	170	...	87	...	41	...	11	...	5	...	...	...
		F. ...	35	...	170	...	173	...	193	...	99	...	63	...	25	...	13	...	8
	Married	M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	140	...	180	...	160	...	64	...	31	...	...	...
		F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	162	...	127	...	94	...	30	...	9	...	...	...
	Widowed	M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	23	...	27	...	18	...	6	...	...	...
		F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	24	...	42	...	34	...	30	...	...	...
	Divorced	M.	1
	F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	M. 33	...	180	...	197	...	278	...	316	...	290	...	228	...	93	...	42	...	...	...	...
	F. ...	35	...	170	...	173	...	276	...	268	...	214	...	161	...	77	...	47	...	...	...
Total Persons...		68		350		370		554		584		504		389		170		89		...	...
Upper River.	Unmarried	M. 15	...	84	...	114	...	165	...	152	...	89	...	24	...	17	...	1	...	...	...
		F. ...	14	...	71	...	73	...	146	...	87	...	32	...	13	...	9
	Married	M.	30	...	57	...	61	...	45	...	19
		F.	8	...	53	...	50	...	40	...	32	...	3
	Widowed	M.	5	...	11	...	5	...	4
		F.	6	...	11	...	18	...	17	...	9
	Divorced	M.
	F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	M. 15	...	84	...	114	...	165	...	182	...	151	...	96	...	67	...	24	...	...	...	...
	F. ...	14	...	71	...	73	...	154	...	146	...	93	...	71	...	58	...	12	...	...	...
Total Persons...		29		155		187		319		328		244		167		125		36		...	...
Canje Creek.	Unmarried	M. 124	...	455	...	493	...	641	...	379	...	324	...	241	...	148	...	67	...	...	...
		F. ...	135	...	509	...	526	...	485	...	289	...	195	...	126	...	71	...	39
	Married	M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	389	...	454	...	417	...	225	...	88	...	...	...
		F.	1	...	303	...	494	...	427	...	296	...	118	...	57
	Widowed	M.	16	...	34	...	59	...	50	...	26
		F.	2	...	27	...	58	...	90	...	71
	Divorced	M.
	F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	M. 124	...	455	...	493	...	724	...	784	...	813	...	717	...	423	...	181	...	...	...	...
	F. ...	135	...	509	...	527	...	791	...	811	...	680	...	541	...	279	...	167	...	...	...
Total Persons...		259		964		1020		1515		1595		1493		1258		702		348		...	...

OF TOWN OF NEW AMSTERDAM)--(CONTD.)

Civil Condition of the People.

AGES.																										
70 to 80.		80 to 90.		90 to 100.		100 and Upwards.		Age not stated.		Totals All ages, 1931.			Totals All ages, 1921.			Deaf.		Dumb.		Deaf and Dumb.		Blind.		Total Infirmities.		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons	M	F	Persons	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons
8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1386	...	...	1903	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	1	...	8	...	...
...	9	...	2	...	1	3	...	1175	2561	1508	3411	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	9	17
23	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	607	...	...	839	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	2	...	7	...	...
...	7	...	3	1	...	601	1208	902	1791	1	...	1	...	8	...
12	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	115	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...
...	21	...	8	1	...	204	304	232	347	...	2	3	...	5	...	9	...
...	5
...	2	7
43	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2098	...	...	2907	...	...	13	...	...	2	...	4	...	19	...	...
...	37	...	13	...	1	5	...	1982	2642	7	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	15	...
80	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	4080	...	...	5549	...	...	20	1	3	10	...	...	...	...	34	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	988	...	...	933	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	...
...	1	780	1768	838	1771	...	2	1	...	2	5
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	591	...	...	611	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	2	...	1	508	1099	590	1201	1	...
3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
...	12	...	2	1	...	152	236	139	218	1	...
...	1
...	1
6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1664	...	...	1623	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	5	...	...
...	15	...	3	1	...	1440	1567	2	2	...
21	4	1	...	3104	3190	3	3	...	1	7	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	705	...	...	878	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	2	...	447	1152	509	1387	1	1	...	3
7	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	223	...	...	348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186	409	...	...	207	555	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
...	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	74	103	...	...	79	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
...	
13	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	44	...	957	...	...	1253	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...
...	11	...	1	3	...	707	795	1	...	1	...	2	...
24	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	47	...	1664	...	...	2048	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	5
14	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	2894	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	1	...	4	...	13	...
...	12	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	2394	5288	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	3	...	2	...	4	...	31
28	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1688	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	3	...	11	...	...
...	9	...	3	...	1	...	...	2	...	1711	3399	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	24
9	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...
...	35	...	9	...	2	...	...	1	...	414	612	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	4781	...	...	4461	...	...	12	...	4	...	2	...	9	...	27	...
...	56	...	14	...	3	...	...	8	...	4521	...	...	...	4010	...	...	17	...	4	...	3	...	13	...	37
107	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	9302	...	...	8471	...	...	29	8	5	22	...	...	...	...	...	64

OF THE TOWN OF NEW AMSTERDAM)--(CONTD.)
 or Civil Condition of the People.

AGES.

70 to 80.		80 to 90.		90 to 100.		100 and Upwards.		Age not stated.		Totals All ages, 1931.			Totals All ages, 1921.			Deaf.		Dumb.		Deaf and Dumb.		Blind.		Total Infirmities.			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons	M	F	Persons	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons	
55	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	53	...	22615	...	...	20090	...	...	31	...	15	...	8	...	16	...	70	...	...
...	45	...	13	...	2	...	...	...	16	...	18907	41522	...	16273	36363	...	44	...	11	...	7	...	8	...	70	...	140
174	...	36	...	2	...	1	...	15	...	11428	...	...	10300	...	...	33	...	1	...	3	...	20	...	57	...	...
...	69	...	16	...	2	...	...	...	9	...	11359	22788	...	10148	20448	...	27	...	1	...	3	...	15	...	46	103	...
92	...	31	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	1081	...	...	1108	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	19	...	...
...	238	...	63	...	14	...	2	...	5	...	2445	3526	...	2201	3309	...	21	...	1	...	...	...	35	...	57	76	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
322	...	73	...	8	...	1	...	69	...	35169	...	...	31498	...	...	75	...	16	...	11	...	44	...	146	...	...
...	352	...	92	...	18	...	2	...	30	...	32748	...	...	28622	...	...	92	...	13	...	10	...	58	...	173	...	...
674	165	26	3	99	...	...	...	...	...	67917	...	...	60120	167	29	21	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	319	...	...
8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	2534	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	3	...	4	...	16	...	...
...	31	...	9	...	1	...	...	7	...	3179	5713	...	...	...	...	6	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	3	14	30	...
16	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	833	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	10	...	...	...
...	11	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	925	1760	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	14	...
10	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	109	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...
...	44	...	13	...	4	...	...	4	...	418	527	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	11	14	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	10	...	3480	...	...	3315	...	...	13	...	3	...	3	...	10	...	2	...	...	...
...	86	...	24	...	5	...	...	16	...	4522	...	...	...	4336	...	...	17	...	3	...	...	...	9	...	29	...	...
120	29	7	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	8002	...	...	7651	30	6	3	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...
63	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	59	...	25149	...	...	22825	...	...	37	...	18	...	11	...	20	...	86	...	...
...	76	...	22	...	3	...	...	23	...	22086	47234	...	...	19465	42290	...	52	...	14	...	7	...	11	...	84	170	...
190	...	38	...	2	...	1	...	19	...	12263	...	...	11185	...	...	39	...	1	...	3	...	24	...	67	...	...
...	80	...	18	...	2	...	...	14	...	12284	24548	...	...	11162	22347	...	30	...	1	...	3	...	16	...	50	117	...
102	...	34	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	1190	...	...	1203	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	22	...	...	...
...	282	...	76	...	18	...	2	...	9	...	2863	4053	...	2643	3846	...	27	...	1	...	...	...	40	...	68	90	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
356	...	78	...	10	...	1	...	79	...	38649	...	...	35213	...	...	88	...	19	...	14	...	54	...	175	...	...
...	438	...	116	...	23	...	2	...	46	...	37270	...	...	33270	...	...	109	...	16	...	10	...	67	...	202	...	...
794	194	33	3	125	...	...	...	...	...	75919	...	...	68483	197	35	24	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	377	...

COUNTY OF BERBICE (INCLUSIVE)

TABLE No. 4.—Birth-

DISTRICTS.	EUROPEAN OTHER THAN PORTUGUESE.				PORTUGUESE				E. I. CALCUTTA.				E. I. MADRAS.				CHINESE.				
	Born in Colony.		Born Elsewhere.		Born in Colony.		Born Elsewhere.		Born in Colony.		Born in India or Elsewhere.		Born in Colony.		Born in India or Elsewhere.		Born in Colony.		Born in China or Elsewhere.		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
West Coast	...Males ...	4	...	6	...	26	...	2	...	721	...	148	...	1700	...	138	...	19	...	4	...
	...Females ...	...	4	...	2	...	27	...	2	...	663	...	77	...	1540	...	80	...	20	...	1
	Persons ...	8	...	8	...	53	...	4	...	1384	...	225	...	3240	...	218	...	39	...	5	
East Coast	...Males ...	...	...	...	11	...	2	...	424	...	59	...	264	...	92	...	2	...	5	...	
	...Females ...	...	...	1	...	7	...	3	...	452	...	47	...	313	...	59	...	4	...	...
	Persons ...	...	...	1	...	18	...	2	...	876	...	106	...	577	...	151	...	6	...	5	
Corentyne Coast	...Males ...	10	...	34	...	42	...	6	...	9644	...	2500	...	565	...	104	...	46	...	10	...
	...Females ...	...	6	...	5	...	52	...	3	...	9053	...	1541	...	533	...	64	...	59	...	2
	Persons ...	16	...	39	...	94	...	9	...	18697	...	4041	...	1698	...	168	...	105	...	12	
Corentyne River	...Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	292	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	...Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	277	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Persons ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	569	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
East Bank	...Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	752	...	222	...	78	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
	...Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	662	...	135	...	41	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
	Persons ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1414	...	357	...	119	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...
West Bank	...Males ...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	748	...	261	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
	...Females ...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	661	...	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Persons ...	2	...	8	...	1	...	...	1409	...	416	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Upper River	...Males ...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	14	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...
	...Females ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
	Persons ...	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	16	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...
Canje Creek	...Males ...	1	...	16	...	8	...	2	...	1813	...	903	...	174	...	53	...	43	...	5	...
	...Females ...	...	1	...	4	...	7	...	1	...	1865	...	538	...	188	...	26	...	25	...	1
	Persons ...	2	...	20	...	15	...	3	...	3678	...	1441	...	362	...	79	...	68	...	6	...
Total of County, exclusive of New Amsterdam.	...Males ...	17	...	62	...	93	...	14	...	14116	...	4115	...	3074	...	463	...	125	...	30	...
	...Females ...	...	11	...	14	...	96	...	6	...	13358	...	2502	...	2893	...	273	...	120	...	4
	Persons ...	104	...	...	...	209	...	...	...	34091	...	6703	...	...	...	279	...	...	...	...	...
Totals, New Amsterdam.	...Males ...	18	...	26	...	95	...	8	...	485	...	118	...	...	...	66	...	46	...	...	3
	...Females ...	...	16	...	23	...	107	...	7	...	474	...	60	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	...
	Persons ...	83	...	...	...	217	...	...	...	1137	...	...	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL OF COUNTY.	...Males ...	35	...	88	...	188	...	22	...	14601	...	4233	...	3074	...	463	...	191	...	76	...
	...Females ...	...	27	...	37	...	203	...	13	...	13882	...	2662	...	2893	...	273	...	198	...	7
	Persons ...	187	...	...	...	496	...	...	...	36228	...	6703	...	...	...	472	...	...	...	...	...

OF THE TOWN OF NEW AMSTERDAM).
Places of the People.

AFRICANS.						MIXED RACES.										TOTALS ALL RACES, 1931.			TOTALS, ALL RACES, 1921.		
Born in Colony.		Born in Africa.		Born Elsewhere.		Born in Colony.		Born Elsewhere.		Aborigines.		Other Races not before Stated.		Birthplace not Stated.		M	F	Persons	M	F	Persons
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons	M	F	Persons
3310	...	2	...	25	...	392	...	7	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	6507	...	...	5583	...	...
...	3602	...	...	...	16	...	346	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6384	...	...	5645	...
6912	...	2	...	41	...	738	...	10	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	12891	...	...	11228	...	...
179	...	...	...	11	...	121	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1174	...	...	1060	...	...
...	222	...	...	...	4	...	119	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1231	...	...	1017	...
401	...	...	...	15	...	240	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2405	...	...	2077	...	...
3510	...	1	...	235	...	597	...	36	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	17345	...	...	14022	...	...
...	3764	...	1	...	178	...	630	...	35	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	15932	...	...	12677	...
7274	...	2	...	413	...	1227	...	71	...	3	...	4	...	4	...	38277	...	...	26699	...	...
24	...	...	...	9	...	41	...	5	...	173	...	...	...	...	...	649	...	...	989	...	...
...	10	...	...	...	3	...	31	...	...	...	177	...	...	...	...	...	551	...	...	581	...
34	...	...	...	13	...	72	...	5	...	350	...	...	...	...	...	1194	...	...	1570	...	...
968	...	1	...	22	...	31	...	2	...	2	...	8	...	2	...	2098	...	...	2907	...	...
...	1055	...	1	...	9	...	53	...	3	...	...	...	9	...	3	...	1982	...	...	2642	...
2023	...	2	...	31	...	84	...	5	...	2	...	17	...	5	...	4080	...	...	5549	...	...
586	...	...	...	26	...	25	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1664	...	...	1623	...	...
...	583	...	...	...	5	...	28	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1440	...	...	1567	...
1169	...	...	...	31	...	53	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3104	...	...	3190	...	...
350	...	...	...	11	...	343	...	3	...	220	...	...	...	1	...	957	...	...	1253	...	...
...	159	...	...	...	...	...	312	...	1	...	229	...	...	...	...	...	707	...	...	795	...
509	...	...	...	11	...	655	...	4	...	449	...	...	...	1	...	1864	...	...	2048	...	...
1534	...	...	...	87	...	128	...	10	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	4781	...	...	4461	...	...
...	1658	...	...	...	39	...	157	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4521	...	...	4010	...
3192	...	...	...	126	...	285	...	18	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	9302	...	...	8471	...	...
10461	...	4	...	426	...	1678	...	69	...	399	...	12	...	11	...	35169	32748	67917	31898	28934	60832
...	11053	...	2	...	254	...	1676	...	56	...	413	...	10	...							
10891	...	...	...	...	...	1747	...	...	...	399	...	12	...	11							
...	11309	...	...	...	...	1732	...	...	...	413	...	10	...	7							
22200	...	...	...	...	...	3479	...	...	...	812	...	22	...	18							
1960	...	...	...	82	...	536	...	35	...	1	...	4	...	...	3480	4522	8002	3315	4336	7651	
...	2762	...	...	...	74	...	874	...	40	...	...	4	...								
2042	...	...	...	...	...	571	...	...	...	1	...	8	...								
...	2836	...	...	...	...	914	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4873	...	...	...	...	...	1485	...	...	...	1	...	8	...								
12421	...	4	...	508	...	2214	...	104	...	400	...	16	...	11	...	38649	37270	75919	35213	33270	68483
...	13815	...	2	...	323	...	2550	...	96	...	413	...	14	...							
12933	...	...	...	...	...	2318	...	...	...	400	...	16	...	11							
...	14145	...	...	...	...	2646	...	...	...	413	...	14	...	7							
27078	...	...	...	...	...	4964	...	...	...	813	...	30	...	18							

COUNTY OF BERBICE (INCLUSIVE)

TABLE No. 5.—Religions

						CHRIS								
						Anglican.		Roman Catholic.		Presbyterian.		Wesleyan.		
						M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
West Coast	...	...	...	...	Males ...	2701	...	91	...	94	...	119	...
					Females...	...	2786	...	70	...	91	...	163	
					Persons ...	5487		161		185		282		
East Coast	...	...	...	...	Males ...	206	...	60	...	82	...	23	...
					Females ..	...	229	...	61	...	85	...	27
					Persons ...	435		121		167		50		
Corentyne Coast	...	...	...	...	Males ...	1912	...	364	...	1837	...	37	...
					Females...	...	1918	...	376	...	1922	...	35	
					Persons ...	3830		740		3759		72		
Corentyne River	...	...	...	...	Males ...	231	...	9	...	12	...	...	...
					Females...	...	218	...	...	...	7	...	1
					Persons ...	449		9		19		1		
East Bank	...	...	...	...	Males ...	161	...	46	...	393	...	62	...
					Females...	...	166	...	41	...	431	...	71	
					Persons ...	327		87		824		133		
West Bank	...	...	...	...	Males ...	171	...	22	...	177	...	16	...
					Females...	...	107	...	20	...	187	...	12	
					Persons ...	278		42		364		28		
Upper River	...	...	...	...	Males ...	296	...	33	...	64	...	6	...
					Females...	...	197	...	7	...	31	...	2	
					Persons ...	493		40		95		8		
Canje Creek	...	...	...	...	Males ...	1030	...	90	...	292	...	147	...
					Females...	...	1119	...	59	...	308	...	165	
					Persons ...	2149		149		600		312		
Totals of County exclusive of New Amsterdam						Males ...	6708	...	715	...	2951	...	410	...
						Females...	...	6740	...	634	...	3062	...	476
						Persons ...	13448		1349		6013		886	
New Amsterdam						Males ...	1210	...	390	...	409	...	203	...
						Females...	...	1571	...	469	...	605	...	304
						Persons ...	2781		859		1014		507	
Grand Total of County						Males ...	7918	...	1105	...	3360	...	613	...
						Females...	...	8311	...	1103	...	3667	...	780
						Persons ...	16229		2208		7027		1393	

COUNTY OF

TABLE No. 6.—Shewing the Population on each of the Estates, Farms and Villages
1831, 1891,

	Europeans other than Portuguese.		Portuguese.		East Indians.		Chinese.		Africans.		Blacks.		Mixed Races.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
SUGAR ESTATES.														
Pln. Bath	5	1	1	...	864	740	4	...	...	...	25	34	25	21
VILLAGES AND SETTLEMENTS.														
Profit and Foulis	...	...	...	...	13	8	...	...	...	...	32	30	6	7
Elderado and Belladrum	...	...	8	11	7	12	...	...	1	...	423	455	13	19
Paradise and Golden Fleecs	...	...	2	3	58	40	...	...	...	...	233	264	2	2
Weldaad, De Hope, Washington and Rising Sun	1	...	...	...	29	35	...	...	...	...	90	83	2	4
Seafield	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	153	157	12	13
Lots 40 and 41, Bel Vue	...	...	...	...	74	71	2	1	...	...	119	113	39	30
Lichfield	...	...	2	2	11	12	1	1	...	...	225	233	12	9
Cottage, Phoenix and Kingolly	1	1	...	...	31	29	...	...	...	...	58	55	31	19
Brahn	...	...	...	...	14	12	...	...	...	...	17	23	...	...
Ross, Yeoville, Chester, Britannia and Tempie	...	...	4	6	119	111	...	...	...	...	133	136	43	41
Union	...	...	...	...	16	12	...	...	...	...	106	128	2	4
Trafalgar	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	209	241	22	18
Onverwagt and Lovely Lass	...	...	...	...	21	17	...	...	...	...	29	32	7	13
Golden Grove	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	102	124	2	3
Bush Lot	...	...	...	1	556	460	5	8	...	...	9	16	11	15
Armada and Bel Air	...	...	...	...	23	18	1	...	...	...	85	92	58	28
St. John, Hopetown, Rodboro and Fort Wellington	3	4	5	5	8	10	5	11	...	...	556	613	48	51
No. 12, Woodley Park, Bel Air, Woodlands, Friends, Retreat, Expectation, Willemstead and Inverness	...	...	1	...	319	291	...	...	1	...	287	238	26	14
Zeelust	...	...	...	...	5	5	1	...	...	...	127	171	5	12
Edderton and Monchoisi	...	...	...	...	65	71	...	...	...	...	68	77	3	3
Zee Uyght, Cotton Tree, Sir James, D'Edward and Rosignol	...	...	...	...	474	402	4	...	...	...	244	248	30	23
Totals Villages	5	5	27	29	1814	1620	19	21	2	...	3310	3584	374	328
Totals—West Coast, Berbice	M. 10	F. 6	M. 28	F. 29	M. 2708	F. 2360	M. 23	F. 21	M. 2	F. ...	M. 3335	F. 3618	M. 399	F. 349
Persons	16		57		5063		44		2		6953		743	

BERBICE.

in the West Coast Berbice District with Comparative Statement as per Census 1911, 1921.

Aborigines.		Races not stated.		Total all Races, 1931.			Numbers as per Census.				Inhabited.		Uninhabited.	
M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons.	1921	1911	1891	1881	Houses	Rooms	Houses	Houses Building
...	924	796	1720	2044	1527	1578	1343	179	788	...	...
...	51	45	96	92	49	70	...	25	40	2	1
...	452	497	949	803	723	426	469	177	365	15	13
...	300	309	609	496	368	181	...	120	216	10	7
...	122	122	244	218	166	90	...	42	96	4	1
...	169	171	340	322	275	392	...	59	151	3	5
...	234	215	449	380	290	...	74	226	6	3	
...	251	257	508	479	415	275	370	99	260	6	...
...	121	104	225	196	132	...	...	44	116	10	2
...	31	40	71	47	42	83	...	20	50	2	...
1	300	294	594	463	336	133	...	123	340	6	9
...	123	144	267	326	413	161	...	50	162	1	2
...	233	262	495	440	461	323	504	91	214	4	2
...	57	62	119	115	80	181	...	24	63	4	...
...	105	128	233	193	200	179	151	39	99	1	...
...	581	500	1081	778	632	...	...	219	531	18	4
...	167	138	305	277	246	111	39	54	132	...	1
...	1	...	...	625	695	1320	1165	1098	1062	...	250	580	14	12
...	634	593	1227	888	825	631	308	266	598	14	9
...	133	138	271	295	240	254	...	86	169	8	6
...	136	151	287	230	174	...	...	72	162	8	4
...	...	1	...	753	673	1426	981	973	401	137	324	667	3	13
1	1	1	...	5583	5588	11171	9134	8138	5103	1978	2258	5242	144	94
1	...	1	...	6507	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	6384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	1	...	...	...	12891	11228	9665	6681	3321	2437	6030	144	94

COUNTY OF

TABLE No. 6.—Showing the Population on each of the Estates, Farms and Villages
Comparative Statement as per

	Europeans, other than Portuguese.		Portuguese.		East Indians.		Chinese.		Africans.		Blacks.		Mixed Races.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
SUGAR ESTATES.														
Pln. Albion)	13	3	...	...	2835	2446	8	2	...	...	59	70	45	38
„ Port Mourant	13	5	9	21	2789	2394	9	8	...	...	84	88	40	45
„ Springlands	5	1	6	4	243	213	...	4	...	...	59	62	24	24
„ Skeldon	9	1	...	2	911	756	1	1	...	...	264	225	29	28
Total Sugar Estates	40	10	15	27	6778	5809	18	15	...	...	466	445	133	135
VILLAGES, EAST COAST.														
Sheet Anchor	...	...	...	...	127	130	2	4	...	...	81	96	21	25
FARMS AND SETTLEMENTS, EAST COAST.														
Palmyra	...	...	...	...	131	128	...	...	...	...	12	19	10	7
No. 2	...	...	6	3	68	79	1	...	...	...	21	30	10	8
Orduance Fort Lands	...	1	7	4	516	536	4	...	...	...	76	81	81	80
Total Farms and Settlements, East Coast	...	1	13	7	715	743	5	...	...	...	109	130	101	95
VILLAGES, CORENTYNE.														
Gibraltar, Courtland No. 1 and No. O	...	...	3	4	42	28	...	1	...	...	417	451	48	32
Fyrish	...	...	1	...	284	260	...	...	...	...	190	246	40	54
Rosehall	...	...	2	2	598	550	9	9	...	...	460	485	90	90
Bloomfield, Letter Kenny, Anch- lyne	...	...	...	...	686	582	1	4	...	...	20	16	20	24
Whim	...	...	...	1	348	332	...	9	...	1	9	15	4	3
Lancaster, Manchester and Liver- pool	...	...	3	3	33	18	...	...	...	...	327	376	28	42
Ulverston, Ainess and Salton	...	...	2	3	102	97	...	...	...	...	332	348	41	36
Limlair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	96	10	11
Nurney and Kildonan	...	...	...	...	17	15	...	...	1	...	203	245	7	7
Nos. 27 and 28 or Bush Lot	...	...	1	5	319	301	...	...	...	...	6	4	4	4
Nos. 47 and 48	...	...	...	...	210	178	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Nos. 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63	1	1	...	...	553	532	...	...	...	...	15	19	8	12
Nos. 64 and 65	...	...	...	3	444	379	...	...	...	...	37	35	29	29
Nos. 67 and 68	...	...	...	...	200	196	...	...	...	...	14	5	3	2
No. 69	...	...	...	...	194	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. 70	...	...	1	...	155	149	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
No. 71	...	...	...	...	134	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. 72	...	...	3	...	159	135	1	7	...	...	...	2	...	2
No. 73	...	...	2	...	116	140	...	...	...	...	9	15	4	4
No. 74	...	...	...	...	18	11	...	...	...	...	4	4	6	...
Nos. 78 and 79	2	...	6	1	768	628	27	25	...	...	358	315	64	80
Total Villages	3	1	31	27	5380	4830	38	46	1	1	2489	2630	406	432
FARMS AND SETTLEMENTS.														
Friendship, Adventure, Hogtye., Maida to No. 50, (47 and 48 exclusive)	...	...	1	1	23	18	...	...	...	...	26	12	11	3
Nos. 51 to 56	1	...	1	...	408	338	...	...	...	...	517	539	65	69
No. 75	...	...	...	...	197	171	...	...	...	...	247	266	13	26
No. 76	...	...	...	...	25	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Farms and Settlements, Corentyne	1	...	2	1	637	554	...	...	...	...	790	817	89	98
CORENTYNE RIVER.														
Settlements on left bank, from Pln. Skeldon upwards, also Indian Mission at Orealla and Eipera	...	...	...	...	339	330	2	...	...	...	33	13	46	31
Grand Total	{ M... F... }	44 12	61 62	...	14046 ...	12396	65 ...	65 ...	1 ...	1 ...	3968 ...	4181	801 ...	816
Persons	...	56	123	...	26142	...	130	...	2	...	8149	...	1617	...

BERBICE.—(CONTD.)

in the Corentyne Coast, Corentyne River and the East Coast District, Berbice, with Census 1881, 1891, 1911, 1921.

Aborigines.		Races Not stated.		Totals all Races 1931.			Numbers as per Census.				Inhabited.		Uninhabited.	
M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons	1921	1911	1891	1881	Houses	Rooms	Houses	Houses Building
...	2960	2359	5519	4553	3905	1734	1452	881	2505	4	14
...	2944	2561	5505	4768	4985	2276	1685	1232	2080	13	14
...	537	308	645	641	647	729	583	81	310	3	12
...	1214	1013	2227	1915	1314	1070	434	257	1055	7	4
...	7455	6441	13896	11877	10851	5809	4154	2501	5950	27	44
...	231	255	486	375	587	...	...	103	263	6	...
...	153	154	307	246	281	807	...	78	210	5	3
...	106	120	226	431	446	...	...	51	188	6	...
...	684	702	1386	1025	622	499	570	333	825	16	5
...	943	976	1919	1702	1349	1306	570	462	1223	27	8
...	510	516	1026	1046	780	663	...	175	442	13	3
...	...	1	1	516	561	1077	838	883	471	611	222	489	13	2
...	...	2	...	1161	1136	2297	2035	1964	846	657	433	982	20	6
...	727	628	1353	1043	830	...	...	278	723	11	4
...	361	352	713	533	451	...	...	141	319	34	3
...	391	439	830	809	789	...	...	158	385	11	3
...	477	484	961	798	533	...	...	132	462	21	4
...	96	107	202	112	320	4528	2996	27	80	1	...
...	228	267	495	350	371	...	...	89	215	4	2
...	330	314	644	291	243	...	...	132	303	11	1
...	212	180	392	203	...	...	...	70	219	3	2
...	577	564	1141	695	1817	...	...	239	499	8	9
...	...	2	...	517	453	970	585	...	...	...	187	460	7	6
...	217	203	420	326	341	...	...	104	266	10	4
...	194	175	369	264	...	...	...	73	152	2	2
...	157	150	307	175	...	...	...	72	151	1	1
...	134	124	258	210	...	...	...	60	102	2	1
...	163	146	309	208	1169	...	...	72	167	4	2
...	131	159	290	263	...	...	...	82	161	4	1
...	28	15	43	3	...	...	...	11	16	1	...
...	...	1	...	1225	1050	2275	2018	1420	1219	993	450	1137	18	12
...	3	3	1	8331	8021	16372	12855	9198	10537	5257	3287	7729	199	68
...	61	34	95	29	...	...	...	16	34	...	...
...	992	946	1938	1384	1496	...	...	356	728	26	16
...	457	463	920	564	503	...	...	131	397	10	3
...	25	23	48	...	...	...	...	13	20	1	...
...	4	4	8	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...
...	1539	1470	3009	1967	1999	...	...	568	1184	37	19
173	177	...	...	643	551	1194	1570	1000	449	355	283	377	66	15
173	...	3	...	19162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	180	...	1	...	17714	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
353	...	4	...	...	...	36876	30346	27697	15291	10336	7204	16726	362	154

COUNTY OF

TABLE No. 6.—Showing the Population on each of the Estates, Farms and Villages per Census 1881,

	Europeans other than Portuguese.		Portuguese.		East Indians.		Chinese.		Africans.		Blacks.		Mixed Races.		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
SUGAR ESTATES.															
Pln. Blairmont ...	8	2	...	1	998	810	4	...	...	...	213	118	24	24
VILLAGES.															
Ithaca, Zorg-en-Hoop, Schumacker's Lust, Standvastigheid...	...	...	...	...	7	6	...	...	...	...	360	434	3	7
FARMS AND SETTLEMENTS.															
From Blairmont to Herstelling and from Herstelling to opposite La Prudence ...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	39	37	3	2
From Voorberg to Haracooly Creek and from Develde to Maastroom ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	60	31	99	89
From Haracooly Creek to Zagtlust and from Maastroom to Nieu Levant ...	...	...	3	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	90	64	84	70
Gebroeders upwards along both banks to Great Falls ...	...	...	5	2	14	1	...	...	...	...	213	63	163	154
Totals Farms and Settlements ...	...	...	8	2	20	4	5	1	...	...	402	195	349	315
Grand Total	M.	8	...	8	...	1025	...	9	975	...	376	...
	F.	...	2	...	3	...	819	...	1	747	...	346
Persons	10		11		1844		10		...		1722		722		

BERBICE.—(CONTD.)

on the Upper and West Bank Berbice River District, with Comparative Statement as 1891, 1911, 1921.

Aborigines.		Races not stated.		Total all Races, 1931.			Numbers as per Census.				Inhabited.		Uninhabited.	
M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons	1921	1911	1891	1881	Houses	Rooms	Houses	Houses Building
...	...	...	...	1247	955	2202	1936	1587	1220	971	293	1058	16	...
...	...	...	...	370	446	816	1004	938	1347	...	212	282	6	9
...	...	...	...	46	40	86	200	168	341	...	24	29	8	...
14	13	...	...	178	134	312	245	204	1475	...	78	153	16	66
38	59	...	...	217	195	412	727	567		1237	87	206	15	3
163	157	...	...	563	377	940	1076	596	...	...	213	432	45	6
220	229	...	...	1004	746	1750	2248	1535	1813	1237	402	820	84	75
220	...	...	...	2621	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	229	...	...	...	2147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
449	...	...	...	...	...	4768	5238	4060	4383	2208	907	2160	106	84

COUNTY OF

TABLE No. 6.—Showing the population on each of the Estates, Villages and Farms in the

	Europeans, other than Portuguese.		Portuguese.		East Indians.		Chinese.		Africans.		Blacks.		Mixed Races.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
SUGAR ESTATES.														
Pln. Rosehall ...	14	2	...	...	1588	1451	10	6	...	...	152	172	17	13
" Lochaber ...	1	...	...	...	46	45	2	...	...	...	24	17	1	4
Total Sugar Estates ...	15	2	...	...	1634	1496	12	6	...	...	176	189	18	17
VILLAGES.														
Cumberland ...	1	...	...	...	368	371	...	...	...	...	206	242	9	13
FARMS AND SETTLEMENTS.														
Adelphi ...	...	...	...	...	275	234	20	13	...	...	149	163	13	21
Goed Banana Land ...	...	...	1	...	64	71	1	...	...	...	62	68	5	3
Betsy Ground ...	...	...	...	...	160	138	7	5	...	...	80	109	...	2
Speculation ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	17	19	...	...
Goed Land ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	2
Volker's Lust to Harmony ...	...	...	...	...	76	51	...	...	...	...	87	87	2	...
Smythfield ...	...	...	...	...	55	46	...	...	...	...	46	56	10	5
Vryheid ...	...	...	1	...	109	105	1	...	...	...	64	83	15	14
Sandvoort ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	119	137	2	7
Blydendaal to Wyborg ...	...	...	...	...	26	23	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Both banks from Harmony (left) and Wyborg (right) to Man- arabisei ...	...	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	218	147	16	13
Both banks from Manarabisei upwards to source of Canje... ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	158	7	17
Total Farms and Settlements...	...	...	3	...	773	673	32	20	...	...	993	1049	75	84
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.														
Mental Hospital ...	1	3	7	8	169	77	4	...	...	...	245	217	37	51
Grand Total	{ M ...	17	...	10	...	2944	...	48	...	...	1620	...	139	...
	{ F ...	...	5	...	...	2617	...	26	...	...	...	1697	...	165
Persons	...	22	...	18	...	5561	...	74	...	...	3317	...	304	...

BERBICE.—(CONTD.)

Canje Creek District, with Comparative Statement as per Census 1881, 1891, 1911, 1921.

Aborigines.		Races Not stated.		Total all Races 1931.			Numbers as per Census.				Inhabited.		Uninhabited.	
M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons.	1921	1911	1891	1881	Houses.	Rooms.	Houses.	Houses Building
...	1781	1644	3425	2986	2746	2771	2365	459	1893	...	5
...	74	66	140	98	143	328	583	46	90	3	...
...	1855	1710	3565	3084	2889	3099	2948	535	1983	3	5
...	584	626	1210	897	1082	1250	1131	312	714	20	...
...	462	431	893	712	847	744	1084	205	542	6	2
...	133	142	275	194	244	432	...	68	142	3	...
...	247	254	501	392	424	494	...	155	325	17	2
...	18	20	38	25	44	138	198	12	24	...	...
...	22	25	47	54	57	107	...	13	31	1	1
...	165	138	303	579	585	281	...	89	173	7	2
...	111	107	218	138	132	153	672	61	135	...	2
...	190	202	392	245	223	53	...	116	222	10	4
...	124	145	270	284	399	419	537	68	127	2	1
...	27	23	50	116	50	110	...	14	29	1	1
1	2	...	...	242	165	407	378	220	...	159	95	167	...	...
...	1	...	...	136	176	312	661	1597	566	...	70	146	23	...
1	3	...	...	1877	1829	3706	3778	4766	3497	2650	966	2068	70	15
2	465	356	821	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...
3	4781	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	4521	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	9302	7759	8737	7846	6723	1831	4765	93	26

COUNTY OF

TABLE No. 6.—Showing the Population on each of the Estates, Farms and Villages
1881, 1891,

	Europeans other than Portuguese.		Portuguese.		East Indians.		Chinese.		Africans.		Blacks.		Mixed Races.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
SUGAR ESTATES.														
Pln. Providence	245	188	...	...	...	...	42	42	2	7
" Everton	25	18	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	...
" Friends	120	103	1	1	...	...	43	53	4	...
" Ma Retraite and Mara	205	147	2	4	...	...	81	77	4	4
Total Sugar Estates	595	456	3	5	...	...	169	177	10	11
VILLAGES.														
Enfield	5	2	...	...	...	...	38	41	3	2
Kortbersad	67	58	...	...	...	...	47	66	2	2
De Kinderen	15	15	...	...	...	...	19	16	...	1
Deutichein
Germania	48	39	1	...	...	...	63	51	2	6
Total Villages	135	114	1	...	...	...	167	177	7	11
FARMS AND SETTLEMENTS.														
Islington	42	33	2	1	1	...	96	106	5	9
Overwinning	40	31	...	...	...	...	16	25	2	7
Glasgow	15	15	...	...	...	...	98	127	...	...
Edinburgh	75	56	3	1	...	1	169	178	1	6
Rotterdam	11	19	...	...	...	...	5	8	...	1
Lonsdale	6	5	...	...	...	...	10	11	...	...
Brothers
Sisters	83	69	1	4	...	...	102	109	2	3
Light Town to Belmonte	9	7	...	...	...	...	129	109	3	2
Enterprise	7	2	...	3
Scheepvoed and Vryburg
La Prudence	41	34	...	...	...	...	24	37	3	3
L'Esperance
Total—Farms & Settlements	322	269	6	6	1	1	656	712	16	34
Totals East Bank, Berbice	{ M.	...	...	...	1052	...	10	...	1	...	992	...	33	...
	{ F.	...	...	...	...	839	...	11	...	1	...	1066	...	56
Persons	1891	...	21	...	2	...	2058	...	89	...

BERBICE.—(CONTD.)

in the East Bank Berbice River District, with Comparative Statement as per Census 1911, 1921.

Aborigines.		Races not stated.		Total All Races, 1931.			Numbers as per Census.				Inhabited.		Uninhabited.	
M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons	1921	1911	1891	1881	Houses	Rooms	Houses	Houses Building
2	...	1	2	292	239	531	690	761	633	690	235	251	24	...
...	28	23	51	142	365	570	594	19	20	3	...
...	168	157	325	474	766	590	635	41	197	1	...
...	292	232	524	698	992	1025	1105	62	356	1	...
2	...	1	2	780	651	1431	1994	2384	2758	3024	357	824	29	...
...	46	48	94	134	163	272	275	37	37	3	1
...	...	2	1	118	127	245	331	322	292	385	84	91	9	6
...	34	32	66	99	117	223	285	15	15	2	1
...	114	96	210	301	275	225	219	80	156	18	3
...	...	2	1	312	303	615	865	982	1017	1164	216	299	32	11
...	146	149	295	287	132	508	587	77	183	2	1
...	58	63	121	168	229	442	480	36	42	6	2
...	113	142	255	260	790	871	752	76	106	5	3
...	...	1	1	249	243	492	528	182	177	195	172	266	13	14
...	16	28	44	111	182	177	195	20	20	6	2
...	16	16	32	122	143	335	214	12	12	2	1
...	...	4	5	192	190	382	439	695	622	416	118	157	8	2
...	141	118	259	345	325	814	659	84	95	20	3
...	7	5	12	114	35	218	389	5	6	...	...
...	68	74	142	276	92	170	219	47	80	9	3
...	...	5	6	1006	1028	2034	2690	3065	4297	3311	657	967	71	31
2	...	8	...	2098	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9	...	1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	17	...	4080	...	...	5549	6331	8072	7999	1230	2090	132	42

COUNTY OF

TABLE No. 7.—

	Ability to Read and Write English.		ABILITY TO READ					
			Hindi.		Hindustani.		Tamil.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Europeans	{ 72 ...	{ ... 20	{	{	{	{	{	{
Portuguese	{ 76 ...	{ ... 79	{	{	{	{	{	{
East Indians	{ 7107 ...	{ ... 2578	{ 2510 ...	{ ... 403	{ 587 ...	{ ... 100	{ 45 ...	{ ... 1
Chinese	{ 86 ...	{ ... 88	{	{	{	{	{	{
Africans	{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{
Blacks	{ 8875 ...	{ ... 8980	{ 9 ...	{ ... 3	{ 4 ...	{	{	{
Aborigines	{ 252 ...	{ ... 228	{	{	{	{	{	{
Mixed Races	{ 1195 ...	{ ... 1205	{ 6 ...	{ ... 1	{ 2 ...	{ ... 1	{	{
Races Not Stated	{ 10 ...	{ ... 8	{	{	{	{	{	{
Totals	{ M. 17673 F. ...	{ ... 13186	{ 2525 ...	{ ... 407	{ 593 ...	{ ... 101	{ 45 ...	{ ... 1
Persons	...	30859	2932	694	46			

BERBICE.

Literacy.

AND WRITE.						Total Literacy.		
Telagu.		Chinese.		Portuguese.		M	F	Persons.
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
...	1	...	73	...	...
...	20	93
...	15	...	91	...	...
...	15	...	94	185
19	10268	...	...
...	7	...	...	...	...	...	3089	13357
...	...	22	...	...	...	108	...	...
...	88	196
...
...
...	8888	...	...
...	8983	17871
...	1	...	253	...	...
...	228	481
...	1	...	1204	...	...
...	1207	2411
...	10	...	...
...	8	18
19	...	22	...	18	...	20895	...	...
...	7	...	...	...	15	...	13717	...
26		22		33				34612

COUNTY OF
TABLE No. 8.—Subsidiary or

SUBSIDIARY OR OTHER OCCUPATIONS.	PRINCIPAL																																								
	Landed Proprietors, Agriculturists and Cattle Farmers.		Agricultural Labourers.		Merchants, Shopkeepers and Agents.		Woodcutters, Charcoal Burners, Sawyers and Balata Bleeders.		Cabinetmakers and Upholsters.		Tailors.		General Labourers and Porters.		Domestic Servants.		Clerks and Salesmen.		Carpenters, Masons and Mechanics.		Shoemakers and Saddlers.		Tinsmiths, Plumbers and Coppersmiths.		Bakers and Butchers.		Fishermen.		Hucksters.		Panboilers and Distillers.		Teachers.		Milliners and Seamstresses.						
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
Provision and Rice Farmers	2		2		13		204		2		14		2		4		49		4		2		4				1		9		1				3						
Tailors	24				4																																				
Milliners and Seamstresses		9			2																																				
Merchants and shopkeepers	9																																								
Cattle Farmers	26		9		7																																				
Rice Millers	1				4																																				
Engineers and Engine Drivers	27				1																																				
Confectioners and Fruit Preservers					1																																				
Woodcutters, Charcoal Burners and Balata Bleeders	5		94																																						
Fishermen	6						1																																		
Tinsmiths, Plumbers and Coppersmiths							1																																		
Musicians					1				1		1																														
General Labourers and Porters	1								1		1																														
Painters	4										1																														
Chauffeurs	6										1																														
Clerks, Stenographers and Typists	8										1																														
Teachers	6										1																														
Agricultural Labourers	6																																								
Carpenters, Masons and Mechanics	68																																								
Shoemakers and Saddlers	5																																								
Gold and Diamond Seekers	21		3																																						
Hucksters	11		1																																						
Goldsmiths, Jewellers and Watch Repairers	4																																								
Coopers	2																																								
Cabinetmakers and Upholsters	9																																								
Panboilers and Distillers	5																																								
Bakers and Butchers	6																																								
Sextons	2																																								
Sugar Chemists	2																																								
Domestics	7																																								
Catechists																																									
Barbers, Beauty Specialists and Chiropractors	18																																								
Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights	1																																								
Printers, Compositors and Linotype Operators																																									
Secretaries of Companies and Mutual Societies	1																																								
Electrical Engineers	2																																								
Platelayers	1																																								
Village Overseers	2																																								
Registrars of Births and Deaths	2																																								
Nurses and Midwives	3																																								
Grooms, Jockeys and Stable Hands	1																																								
Newspaper Correspondents																																									
Totals ...	286		116		33		213		6		20		40		7		10		4		107		12		6		7		2		6		2		10		4		2		6
Males	12																																								
Females																																									
Persons	298		116		35		213		6		20		40		7		14		4		107		12		6		9		6		2		10		6		6				

COUNTY OF

TABLE No. 1.--Ages and Conjugal

DISTRICTS.		AGES.																			
		Under One Year.		Over one and Under Five.		5 to 10.		10 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Essequibo, Potaro, Cayuni, Mazaruni and Puruni Rivers.	Unmarried	{ M. 96	...	391	...	410	...	946	...	1730	...	909	...	423	...	186	...	36	...		
		{ F. ...	102	...	417	...	425	...	541	...	402	...	239	...	138	...	60	...	27	...	
	Married	{ M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	330	...	704	...	710	...	358	...	80	...
		{ F.	131	...	308	...	263	...	187	...	91	...	23	...	
	Widowed	{ M.	2	...	14	...	46	...	78	...	61	...	47	...	
		{ F.	21	...	57	...	98	...	97	...	67	...	
	Divorced	{ M.	1	...	1	...	2	
	{ F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	{ M. 96	...	391	...	410	...	963	...	2074	...	1660	...	1212	...	607	...	163	...			
	{ F. ...	102	...	417	...	425	...	673	...	733	...	563	...	423	...	248	...	117	...		
Total Persons	...	198	...	808	...	835	...	1636	...	2807	...	2223	...	1635	...	855	...	280	...		
Leguan Island.	Unmarried	{ M. 69	...	258	...	205	...	313	...	139	...	92	...	56	...	24	...	20	...		
		{ F. ...	69	...	273	...	220	...	205	...	99	...	51	...	38	...	23	...	10	...	
	Married	{ M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	174	...	134	...	110	...	65	...	21	...
		{ F.	1	...	145	...	193	...	103	...	68	...	29	...	8	...	
	Widowed	{ M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	12	...	25	...	19	...	11	...
		{ F.	6	...	16	...	17	...	43	...	41	...	29	...
	Divorced	{ M.	1	...	2	
	{ F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	{ M. 69	...	258	...	205	...	356	...	319	...	239	...	193	...	108	...	52	...			
	{ F. ...	69	...	273	...	221	...	359	...	312	...	173	...	150	...	93	...	47	...		
Total Persons	...	138	...	531	...	426	...	715	...	631	...	412	...	343	...	201	...	99	...		
Wakenaam Island.	Unmarried	{ M. 72	...	255	...	236	...	411	...	157	...	85	...	89	...	37	...	14	...		
		{ F. ...	70	...	256	...	263	...	307	...	107	...	72	...	52	...	28	...	8	...	
	Married	{ M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	168	...	147	...	153	...	76	...	42	...
		{ F.	115	...	161	...	167	...	117	...	81	...	21	...	
	Widowed	{ M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	12	...	24	...	19	...	16	...
		{ F.	1	...	4	...	29	...	42	...	38	...	38	...
	Divorced	{ M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	{ F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	...
Totals	{ M. 72	...	255	...	236	...	436	...	328	...	244	...	269	...	132	...	72	...			
	{ F. ...	70	...	256	...	263	...	423	...	274	...	269	...	213	...	148	...	69	...		
Total Persons	...	142	...	511	...	499	...	859	...	602	...	513	...	482	...	280	...	141	...		

ESSEQUEBO.

or Civil Condition of the People.

AGES.																											
70 to 80.		80 to 90.		90 to 100.		100 and Upwards.		Age not stated.		Totals All ages, 1931.			Totals All ages, 1921.			Deaf.		Dumb.		Deaf and Dumb.		Blind.		Total Infirmities.			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons	M	F	Persons	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons	
5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	92	...	5227	...	...	6591	...	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	13	...	...
...	12	...	5	...	...	...	...	4	...	2372	7599	...	2578	9169	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	16
28	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	2239	...	...	2472	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	8	...
...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	1019	3258	...	1232	3704	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	11
12	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264	...	...	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	23	...	8	...	2	...	...	2	...	375	639	...	410	675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	100	...	7734	...	...	9328	...	...	13	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	21	...	...
...	44	...	14	...	2	...	...	12	...	3773	...	...	4220	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...
89	...	26	...	3	...	...	...	112	...	...	11507	...	...	13548	...	16	...	3	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	30
9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1194	...	...	1448	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	8	...	...
...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	995	2189	...	1048	2496	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	15
3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	553	...	...	763	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...
...	5	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	555	1108	...	723	1486	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	6
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	84	...	...	91	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
...	24	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	267	...	163	254	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	1834	...	...	2302	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	4	...	13	...	...	...
...	31	...	12	...	1	...	...	2	...	1743	...	...	1934	...	...	5	...	1	...	2	...	7	...	15	...	...
48	...	20	...	2	...	...	...	11	...	...	3577	...	...	4236	...	13	...	1	...	3	...	11	...	...	...	28
4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1362	...	...	1692	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	7	...	...
...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	1173	2535	...	1360	3052	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	11
13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	627	...	...	933	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...
...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	670	1297	...	935	1868	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	6
6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	...	...	118	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	5
...	12	...	7	...	4	...	...	...	...	175	257	...	241	359	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2074	...	...	2743	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	6	...	13	...	...	...
...	22	...	9	...	5	...	...	5	...	2026	...	...	2536	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	4	...	9	...	...	...
45	...	13	...	5	...	...	...	8	...	...	4100	...	...	5279	...	11	...	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	22

COUNTY OF

Table No. 1.—Ages and Conjugal

DISTRICTS.		AGES.																		
		Under One Year.		Over one and Under Five.		5 to 10.		10 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Essequibo Coast and Tiger Island.	Unmarried	M.	252	...	1158	...	1179	...	1938	...	732	...	377	...	323	...	154	...	49	...
		F.	...	278	...	1166	...	1138	...	1457	...	605	...	356	...	228	...	98	...	59
	Married	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	...	726	...	702	...	615	...	373	...	177	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	545	...	861	...	685	...	472	...	229	...	81	...
	Widowed	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	32	...	70	...	117	...	98	...	57	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	67	...	121	...	211	...	230	...	157	...
	Divorced	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
F.		...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Totals	M.	252	...	1158	...	1179	...	3091	...	1493	...	1153	...	1056	...	628	...	283	...	
F.	...	278	...	1166	...	1138	...	2011	...	1538	...	1164	...	912	...	559	...	298	...	
Total Persons	...	530	...	2324	...	2317	...	4102	...	3031	...	2317	...	1968	...	1187	...	581	...	
Pomeroon, Moruca Rivers and North West District.	Unmarried	M.	212	...	884	...	852	...	1231	...	814	...	362	...	188	...	128	...	32	...
		F.	...	236	...	837	...	799	...	1321	...	600	...	219	...	116	...	44	...	22
	Married	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	250	...	382	...	325	...	207	...	83	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	422	...	350	...	236	...	110	...	35	...
	Widowed	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	29	...	35	...	50	...	32	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	22	...	66	...	81	...	67	...	34	...
	Divorced	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
F.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	M.	212	...	884	...	852	...	1248	...	1074	...	773	...	548	...	386	...	147	...	
F.	...	236	...	837	...	799	...	1409	...	1044	...	636	...	433	...	221	...	91	...	
Total Persons	...	448	...	1721	...	1651	...	2657	...	2118	...	1409	...	981	...	607	...	238	...	
Grand Total of County.	Unmarried	M.	701	...	2946	...	2882	...	4839	...	3572	...	1825	...	1079	...	529	...	151	...
		F.	...	755	...	2949	...	2845	...	3831	...	1813	...	937	...	572	...	253	...	126
	Married	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	1648	...	2069	...	1913	...	1079	...	403	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1022	...	1945	...	1568	...	1080	...	540	...
	Widowed	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	64	...	169	...	279	...	247	...	163	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	130	...	290	...	475	...	473	...	325	...
	Divorced	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	6	...	7	...	6	...	...	...
F.		...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	13	...	10	...	4	...	3	...	...	...
Totals	M.	701	...	2946	...	2882	...	5094	...	5288	...	4069	...	3278	...	1861	...	717	...	
F.	...	755	...	2949	...	2846	...	4875	...	3901	...	2805	...	2131	...	1269	...	622	...	
Total Persons	...	1456	...	5895	...	5728	...	9969	...	9189	...	6874	...	5409	...	3130	...	1339	...	

TABLE No. 2.—Races :

	Under one Year.		Over one and under two years.		2 to 3 Years.		3 to 4 Years.		4 to 5 Years.		Totals under 5 Yrs.		5 to 10 Years.		10 to 15 Years.		15 to 20 Years.		Totals under 20 Year.		20 to 25 Years.		25 to 30 Years.		30 to 35 Years.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	
Europeans, other than Portuguese	{ M. 1	{ F. 1	{ M. 1	{ F. 1	{ M. 1	{ F. 1	{ M. 1	{ F. 1	{ M. 3	{ F. 3	{ M. 2	{ F. 2	{ M. 2	{ F. 2	{ M. 1	{ F. 1	{ M. 8	{ F. 8	{ M. 4	{ F. 4	{ M. 4	{ F. 4	{ M. 9	{ F. 9	{ M. 6	{ F. 6		
Portuguese	{ M. 8	{ F. 12	{ M. 12	{ F. 7	{ M. 4	{ F. 2	{ M. 8	{ F. 4	{ M. 5	{ F. 5	{ M. 37	{ F. 30	{ M. 20	{ F. 17	{ M. 24	{ F. 18	{ M. 39	{ F. 30	{ M. 120	{ F. 95	{ M. 32	{ F. 22	{ M. 51	{ F. 33	{ M. 39	{ F. 18		
East Indians	{ M. 284	{ F. 299	{ M. 414	{ F. 386	{ M. 252	{ F. 267	{ M. 288	{ F. 256	{ M. 290	{ F. 321	{ M. 1528	{ F. 1529	{ M. 1122	{ F. 1125	{ M. 954	{ F. 832	{ M. 1004	{ F. 1038	{ M. 4608	{ F. 4524	{ M. 779	{ F. 733	{ M. 939	{ F. 747	{ M. 616	{ F. 456		
Chinese	{ M. 3	{ F. 3	{ M. 10	{ F. 3	{ M. 2	{ F. 3	{ M. 6	{ F. 3	{ M. 5	{ F. 1	{ M. 26	{ F. 13	{ M. 14	{ F. 11	{ M. 17	{ F. 6	{ M. 16	{ F. 16	{ M. 73	{ F. 46	{ M. 21	{ F. 12	{ M. 24	{ F. 13	{ M. 23	{ F. 9		
Africans	{ M. ...	{ F. ...	{ M. ...	{ F. ...	{ M. ...	{ F. ...	{ M. ...	{ F. ...	{ M. ...	{ F. ...	{ M. ...	{ F. ...	{ M. ...	{ F. ...	{ M. ...	{ F. ...	{ M. ...	{ F. ...	{ M. ...	{ F. ...	{ M. ...	{ F. ...	{ M. ...	{ F. ...	{ M. ...	{ F. ...		
Blacks	{ M. 174	{ F. 191	{ M. 223	{ F. 270	{ M. 148	{ F. 174	{ M. 157	{ F. 148	{ M. 171	{ F. 166	{ M. 873	{ F. 949	{ M. 788	{ F. 827	{ M. 780	{ F. 717	{ M. 881	{ F. 719	{ M. 3322	{ F. 3212	{ M. 965	{ F. 623	{ M. 1212	{ F. 598	{ M. 835	{ F. 450		
Aborigines	{ M. 105	{ F. 108	{ M. 159	{ F. 178	{ M. 85	{ F. 83	{ M. 102	{ F. 81	{ M. 91	{ F. 86	{ M. 542	{ F. 536	{ M. 486	{ F. 435	{ M. 344	{ F. 375	{ M. 380	{ F. 481	{ M. 1752	{ F. 1827	{ M. 308	{ F. 367	{ M. 335	{ F. 323	{ M. 180	{ F. 180		
Mixed Races	{ M. 126	{ F. 139	{ M. 178	{ F. 195	{ M. 104	{ F. 91	{ M. 111	{ F. 105	{ M. 117	{ F. 109	{ M. 636	{ F. 639	{ M. 447	{ F. 426	{ M. 321	{ F. 313	{ M. 325	{ F. 324	{ M. 1729	{ F. 1702	{ M. 303	{ F. 234	{ M. 306	{ F. 185	{ M. 197	{ F. 145		
Races not stated	{ M. ...	{ F. 2	{ M. ...	{ F. 3	{ M. ...	{ F. ...	{ M. 1	{ F. ...	{ M. 1	{ F. ...	{ M. 2	{ F. 5	{ M. 3	{ F. 1	{ M. 2	{ F. 1	{ M. 4	{ F. 3	{ M. 11	{ F. 10	{ M. 2	{ F. 6	{ M. 2	{ F. ...	{ M. ...	{ F. 1		
TOTALS	Males		997		596		673		680		3647		2882		2444		2650		11623		2414		2874		1899		2170	
	Females		755		1042		621		598		688		3704		2846		2262		2613		11425		1999		1902		1265	
	Persons		1456		2039		1217		1271		1368		7351		5728		4706		5263		23048		4413		4776		3164	

TABLE No. 3.—Occupations

OCCUPATIONS.	Age	Under One Year.		1-5		-10		-15		-20		-25		-30		-35		-40		-45		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
CLASS I.																						
PUBLIC SERVICE.—Government, Municipal and other Statutory Bodies																						
1. Officials and Clerks	1	...	...	4	7	12	5	10	4	9	1	8	1
2. Messengers and Similar Grades	1	...	17	...	12	1	8	3	7	1	4	6	5
3. Police, Prisoners and Militia (Permanent Staff)	8	...	26	...	18	...	15	...	12	...
4. Transport and Harbours Department	1	...	18	...	8	...	16	...	11	...	8	...	6
Totals	{	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	36	...	32	...	62	...	46	...	36	...	31
	{	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	5	...	7	...	3
CLASS II.																						
PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS.																						
5. Clergy	1	2	3	...	6	1	6	...	6	1	10	...
6. Teachers	1	25	30	16	26	11	15	11	20	5	11	9	7
7. Medical	1	...	...	...	5	1	4	9	5	6	4	2	
8. Legal	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
9. Engineers and Surveyors	4	...	3	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	
10. Other Professions	1	1	1	...	4	1	6	...	...	...	...	2	
Totals	{	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	23	...	31	...	23	...	17	...	23	...	
	{	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	33	...	26	...	18	...	29	...	18	...	9
CLASS III.																						
COMMERCIAL OCCUPATIONS.																						
11. Merchants, Shopkeepers and Agents	1	26	1	39	4	48	9	44	5	27	8	28	9
12. Clerks and Shop Assistants	10	2	30	4	34	5	31	5	17	1	16	4	18
13. Transport Workers (Road and Water) except persons employed by Government, Town Councils & other Statutory Bodies	1	32	1	78	...	75	...	43	...	33	...	30	...
14. Other Workers	3	92	7	385	45	340	35	335	24	200	21	203	31
Totals	{	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	...	473	...	489	...	489	...	304	...	279	...	242
	{	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	51	...	44	...	38	...	27	...	43	...	37
CLASS IV.																						
AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS.																						
15. Landed Proprietors, Agriculturists and Cattle Farmers	7	6	194	68	694	235	672	203	729	238	549	191	679
16. Labourers	25	16	274	134	671	290	461	220	525	236	309	137	407
Totals	{	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	468	...	1365	...	1133	...	1254	...	818	...	1086
	{	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	202	...	525	...	423	...	474	...	328	...	482
CLASS V.																						
MINING AND QUARRYING.																						
17. Directing and Technical Staff	6	...	85	...	241	...	576	...	284	...	256	...	185
18. Labourers	1	5	...	30	...	83	...	112	1	60	...	77	53
Totals	{	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	115	...	324	...	483	...	344	...	333	...	238
	{	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
CLASS VI.																						
FOREST OCCUPATIONS.																						
19. Directing and Technical Staff	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2
20. Wood-cutters and Charcoal Burners	9	...	75	...	86	...	96	...	57	1	65	...	34
21. Balata Bleeders	1	...	26	...	101	...	140	...	113	...	161	...	88
Totals	{	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	101	...	187	...	236	...	171	...	229	...	124
	{	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
CLASS VII.																						
MECHANICS, ARTISANS AND SIMILAR OCCUPATIONS.																						
22. Mechanics, Artisans and Engine Drivers...	31	6	189	7	141	8	212	...	139	5	136	3	90
23. Other Workers	4	11	11	41	10	39	12	29	6	18	11	27	7
Totals	{	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	200	...	151	...	224	...	145	...	147	...	97
	{	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	48	...	47	...	29	...	23	...	30	...
CLASS VIII.																						
DOMESTICS.																						
24. Domestic Servants	2	9	24	123	34	299	26	247	30	214	10	131	11
Totals	{	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	24	...	34	...	26	...	30	...	10	...	11
	{	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	123	...	299	...	247	...	214	...	131	...	154
CLASS IX.																						
OTHER OCCUPATIONS.																						
25. Fishermen	6	...	7
26. Not Classified	11	...	3
Totals	{	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	10
	{	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
CLASS X.																						
NON-WAGE EARNERS.																						
27. Scholars
28. Children and Persons who are not wage-earners and follow no occupation
Totals	{	M.	701	...	2946	...	2844	...	1789	...	277	...	36	...	40	...	23	...	15	...	22	...
	{	F.	755	...	2949	...	2815	...	1910	...	1657	...	1203	...	1119	...	721	...	803	...	520	...
Totals	{	M.	701	...	2946	...	2844	...	1789	...	277	...	36	...	40	...	23	...	15	...	22	...
	{	F.	755	...	2949	...	2815	...	1910	...	1657	...	1203	...	1119	...	721	...	803	...	520	...
Totals	{	M.	701	...	2946	...	2844	...	1789	...	277	...	36	...	40	...	23	...	15	...	22	...
	{	F.	755	...	2949	...	2815	...	1910	...	1657	...	1203	...	1119	...	721	...	803	...	520	...
Persons	1456	...	5895	...	5728	...	4706	...	5263	...	4413	...	4776	...	3164	...	3710	...	2673	...

COUNTY OF
TABLE No. 4.—

	EUROPEAN OTHER THAN PORTUGUESE.				PORTUGUESE.				E. I. CALCUTTA.				E. I. MADRAS.				CHINESE.			
	Born in Colony.		Born in Europe or Elsewhere.		Born in Colony.		Born in Portugal or Elsewhere.		Born in Colony.		Born in India or Elsewhere.		Born in Colony.		Born in India or Elsewhere.		Born in Colony.		Born in China or Elsewhere.	
Sex.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Essequibo, Potaro, Cuyuni, Mazaruni and Puruni Rivers	Males ...	8	23	68	8	1042	192	2	48	16										
	Females...	6	2	33	3	877	104		25	1										
	Persons ...	14	30	101	11	1919	296	2	73	17										
Leguan Island	Males ...	1	2	5		1088	187		29											
	Females...	1				1016	119		17											
	Persons ...	2	2	5		2104	306		46	2										
Wakenaam Island	Males ...		1	6		851	168	304	36	15	1									
	Females...			5	1	739	100	308	23	6										
	Persons ...		1	11	1	1590	268	612	59	21	1									
Essequibo Coast and Tiger Island	Males ...	10	14	37	4	3144	768	1374	336	55	3									
	Females...	9	8	44	1	2355	469	1364	197	51	1									
	Persons ...	19	22	81	5	5999	1237	2738	533	106	4									
Pomeroon River, Moruca River and North West District	Males ...	5	12	217	19	343	206	4	26	11										
	Females...	8	2	176	5	246	32		17											
	Persons ...	13	14	393	24	589	238	4	43	11										
Totals	Males ...	24	57	333	31	6468	1521	1684	376	173	31									
	Females ...	24	12	258	10	5733	824	1672	223	116	4									
	Persons ...	48	69	591	41	12201	2345	3356	599	289	35									
Grand Total of the County of Essequibo	Males ...	81		364		7939		2060		204										
	Females ...	36		268		6557		1895		120										
	Persons ...	117		632		14546		3955		324										

ESSEQUEBO.

Birth-places of the People.

AFRICANS.						MIXED RACES.												TOTALS, ALL RACES, 1931.			TOTALS, ALL RACES, 1921.		
Born in Colony.		Born in Africa.		Born Elsewhere.		Born in Colony.		Born Elsewhere.		Aborigines.		Other Races not before Stated.		Birth-Place not Stated.									
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons.	M	F	Persons.		
4040	...	3	...	524	...	1197	...	113	...	365	...	76	...	4	...	7734	...	...	9328	...	...
...	1448	...	1	...	85	...	858	...	34	...	283	...	10	...	3	...	3773	...	...	4220	...
6488		4		609		2055		147		648		86		7		11507			13548				
391	...	2	...	9	...	115	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1834	...	...	2302	...	...
...	467	...	...	...	5	...	112	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1743	...	...	1934	...
858		2		14		227		2		1		...		...		3577			4236		
592	...	2	...	7	...	89	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2074	...	...	2743	...	...
...	724	...	...	...	8	...	105	...	1	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	2026	...	...	2536	...
1316		2		15		194		2		2		...		5		4100			5279				
3082	...	2	...	81	...	453	...	10	...	50	...	3	...	15	...	9441	...	...	10958	...	...
...	3676	...	1	...	35	...	483	...	4	...	53	...	3	...	5	...	9259	...	...	10137	...
6758		3		116		936		14		103		6		20		18700			21095				
1198	...	1	...	119	...	1158	...	70	...	2784	...	8	...	4	...	6186	...	...	5910	...	...
...	1052	...	2	...	29	...	1135	...	36	...	3009	...	7	...	4	...	5760	...	...	5208	...
2250		3		148		2293		106		5793		15		8		11946			11118				
9303	...	10	...	740	...	3012	...	196	...	3199	...	87	...	24	...	27269	...	...	31241	...	...
...	7367	...	4	...	162	...	2693	...	75	...	3348	...	20	...	16	...	22561	...	...	24035	...
16670		14		902		5705		271		6547		107		40		49830			55276				
10053						3208						3199						27269			31241		
7533						2768						3348						22561			24035		
17586						5976						6547						49830			55276		

COUNTY OF

TABLE No. 5.—Religions

DISTRICTS.	CHRISTIANS.																	
	Anglican.		Roman Catholic.		Presbyterian.		Wesleyan.		Congregationalist.		Canadian Presbyterian.		Moravian.		Other Sects.			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Essequebo, Potaro, Cayuni, Mazaruni and Puruni Rivers.	...Males ...	2960	...	858	...	624	...	426	...	524	...	12	...	38	...	472	...	
	...Females...	...	1388	...	273	...	387	...	136	...	319	...	10	...	1	...	247	...
	Persons ...	4348		1131		1011		562		843		22		39		719		...
Leguan Island	...Males ...	472	...	16	...	60	...	6	...	6	...	15	...	1	...	23	...	
	...Females...	...	559	...	12	...	40	...	4	...	7	...	11	...	...	...	23	...
	Persons ...	1031		28		100		10		13		26		1		46		...
Wakenaam Island	...Males ...	239	...	24	...	377	...	45	...	7	...	35	...	...	...	59	...	
	...Females...	...	276	...	20	...	449	...	73	...	9	...	20	...	2	...	66	...
	Persons ...	615		44		826		118		16		55		2		125		...
Essequebo Coast and Tiger Island	...Males ...	2343	...	253	...	410	...	598	...	25	...	86	...	5	...	366	...	
	...Females...	...	2709	...	238	...	461	...	673	...	12	...	97	...	...	...	422	...
	Persons ...	5052		491		871		1271		37		183		5		788		...
Pomeroon River, Mornca River and North West District.	...Males ...	2486	...	2406	...	35	...	224	...	13	...	5	...	1	...	292	...	
	...Females...	...	2377	...	2325	...	21	...	215	...	10	...	3	...	...	...	323	...
	Persons ...	4863		4731		56		439		23		8		1		615		...
Totals	...Males ...	3500	...	3557	...	1506	...	1299	...	575	...	153	...	45	...	1212	...	
	...Females...	...	7309	...	2868	...	1358	...	1101	...	357	...	141	...	3	...	1081	...
	Persons ...	15809		6425		2864		2400		932		294		48		2293		...
GRAND TOTAL OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEQUEBO.	...Males ...	8500	...	3557	...	1506	...	1299	...	575	...	153	...	45	...	1212	...	
	...Females...	...	7309	...	2868	...	1358	...	1101	...	357	...	141	...	3	...	1081	...
	Persons ...	15809		6425		2864		2400		932		294		48		2293		...

ESSEQUEBO.

of the People.

Not stated.		NON-CHRISTIANS.												TOTAL RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS.		
		TOTAL CHRISTIANS.		Hindu.		Mohammedan.		Parsee.		Other Non-Christians.		TOTAL NON-CHRISTIANS.				
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons
719	...	6633	...	766	...	309	...	...	...	26	...	1101	...	7734	...	
...	110	...	2871	...	651	...	241	...	1	...	9	...	902	...	3773	
829	...	9504	...	1417	...	550	...	1	...	35	...	2003	...			11597
27	...	626	...	982	...	209	...	2	...	15	...	1208	...	1834	...	
...	30	...	686	...	840	...	204	...	3	...	10	...	1057	...	1743	
57	...	1312	...	1822	...	413	...	5	...	25	...	2265	...			3577
10	...	796	...	1011	...	258	...	...	...	9	...	1278	...	2074	...	
...	7	...	922	...	875	...	222	...	...	...	7	...	1104	...	2026	
17	...	1718	...	1886	...	480	...	...	...	16	...	2382	...			4100
97	...	4183	...	4391	...	802	...	3	...	62	...	5258	...	9441	...	
...	69	...	4681	...	3815	...	698	...	1	...	64	...	4578	...	9259	
166	...	8864	...	8206	...	1500	...	4	...	126	...	9836	...			18700
343	...	5805	...	285	...	89	...	2	...	5	...	381	...	6186	...	
...	332	...	5606	...	97	...	55	...	1	...	1	...	154	...	5760	
675	...	11411	...	382	...	144	...	3	...	6	...	635	...			11946
1196	...	18043	...	7435	...	1667	...	7	...	117	...	9226	...	27269	...	
...	548	...	14766	...	6278	...	1420	...	6	...	91	...	7795	...	22561	
1744	...	32809	...	13713	...	3087	...	13	...	208	...	17021	...			49830
1196	...	18043	...	7435	...	1667	...	7	...	117	...	9226	...	27269	...	
...	548	...	14766	...	6278	...	1420	...	6	...	91	...	7795	...	22561	
1744	...	32809	...	13713	...	3087	...	13	...	208	...	17021	...			49830

COUNTY OF

TABLE No. 6.—Showing the Population on each of the Estates, Villages and Farms in the
tive Statement as per Census

	Europeans (other than Portuguese).		Portuguese.		East Indian.		Chinese.		Africans.		Blacks.		Mixed Races.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
SUGAR ESTATES.														
Pln. Tuschen ...	1	...	3	3	238	205	6	4	...	...	86	93	14	10
VILLAGES—(ESSEQUEBO RIVER).														
Vergenoegen, Philadelphia and Greenwich Park ...	...	...	4	2	388	345	24	20	...	1	325	352	19	32
Farm ...	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	66	63	3	2
Parika ...	...	...	3	2	67	78	...	...	...	...	149	158	9	6
Salem ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	30	34	8	12
Naamryck ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	24	1	2
Mora ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	27	28	...	2
Hyde Park ...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	24	30	...	...
Bartica ...	2	...	30	29	142	104	13	...	1	...	380	347	221	275
Totals Villages ...	2	...	37	33	606	534	38	20	1	1	1020	1036	261	331
FARMS AND SETTLEMENTS.														
Good Hope, Ruby, Orangestein, Ledestein, Bushy Park, Hydronic Grove, Look Out...	...	...	1	...	37	30	1	...	...	...	85	81	3	6
Lower Essequibo River and Is- lands from Supenaam Creek (inclusive) on Left Bank and Mora (exclusive) on Right Bank to First Falls.	...	...	4	2	251	209	2	...	1	...	243	188	307	268
Upper Essequibo River ...	13	4	4	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	667	4	194	41
Potaro River ...	7	...	1	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	220	40	23	6
Lower Cuyuni River to First Falls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Lower Mazaruni River ...	6	4	7	...	57	3	6	1	...	...	412	34	309	215
Upper Cuyuni River ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Mazaruni and Puruni Rivers ...	7	...	20	...	39	...	7	...	1	...	1833	57	197	12
Totals Farms and Settle- ments ...	33	8	37	2	392	242	20	2	2	...	3460	404	1036	552
Totals Essequibo and Potaro Rivers, Mazaruni, Cuyuni and Puruni Rivers (M. F.)	36	8	77	38	1236	981	64	26	3	1	4566	1533	1311	893
Persons ...	44	115	2217	90	4	6099	2204							

ESSEQUEBO.

Essequebo and Potaro Rivers, and Cuyuni, Mazaruni and Puruni Rivers with Comparison 1881, 1891, 1911, 1921.

Aborigines.		Races Not stated.		Totals all Races 1931.			Numbers as per Census.				Inhabited.		Uninhabited.	
M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons	1921	1911	1891	1881	Houses	Rooms	Houses	Houses Building
...	...	...	...	348	315	663	1262	1600	2409	1852	218	411	22	7
...	1	1	...	761	753	1514	1530	1930	2787	2290	394	885	29	4
...	...	...	...	75	69	144	122	151	...	...	39	80	2	1
1	...	...	...	229	244	473	399	241	245	385	120	275	9	10
...	...	...	...	38	47	85	110	146	...	...	20	50	1	...
...	...	...	...	20	26	46	62	103	...	...	14	25	...	...
...	...	...	...	28	30	58	90	...	...	...	20	40	3	1
...	...	...	...	27	32	59	90	52	...	...	19	50	5	2
22	22	2	1	513	778	1291	959	710	562	543	320	812	36	12
23	23	3	1	1991	1979	3970	3362	3333	3594	3218	946	2217	85	30
...	1	...	...	127	118	245	303	524	748	1092	78	176	8	4
85	78	...	...	893	745	1638	2375	2830	3838	...	418	781	71	24
56	26	11	8	953	86	1039	1718	2778	3908	...	1	5	6	...
18	15	...	...	273	62	335	1048	1291	...	...	94	121	12	...
2	5	...	...	5	6	11	42	92	144	...	3	6	2	...
122	92	2	1	921	350	1271	559	762	754	...	206	272	78	16
...	...	60	...	60	...	60	538	1448	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	43	...	...	2163	112	2275	1841	554	...	...	586	805	125	14
342	260	73	9	5395	1479	6874	8924	10279	9392	1092	1386	2166	302	58
365	...	76	...	7734	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	283	...	10	...	3773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
648	...	86	...	...	...	11507	13548	15212	15395	6152	2550	4794	409	95

COUNTY OF

TABLE No. 6.—Showing the Population on each of the Estates, Villages, and Farms Statement as per Census,

	Europeans (other than Portuguese).		Portuguese.		East Indians.		Chinese.		Africans.		Blacks.		Mixed Races.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
SUGAR ESTATES.														
Hampton Court	1	...	5	2	700	573	...	...	...	...	173	202	38	31
RICE AND COCOANUT ESTATES.														
Golden Fleeces	3	1	2	...	420	384	2	2	...	...	111	127	22	26
Hibernia and Fairfield	...	...	...	...	103	90	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...
Riverstown	...	...	...	...	75	78	6	5	...	...	43	40	6	9
Vilvoorden	...	...	...	...	28	23	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
Cullen, Abram Zuil & Annandale	...	...	1	...	80	63	2	1	...	...	40	36	7	5
Perseverance and Zorg-en-Vlygt..	...	...	1	...	182	150	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	3
L'Union and Hoff-van Aurich...	...	...	...	...	73	74	...	...	...	...	11	7	...	1
Three Friends & Land of Plenty..	1	1	...	...	112	95	...	...	...	...	23	28	3	6
Coffee Grove	...	...	1	4	153	127	3	...	...	...	71	87	22	6
Lima	...	...	...	...	215	179	...	2	...	...	59	93	21	17
Reliance	...	...	1	...	131	120	...	2	...	...	61	53	12	16
Alliance and Columbia	2	1	...	...	324	262	3	4	...	1	52	46	7	13
Total Estates	6	3	6	4	1899	1647	18	17	...	1	480	523	100	102
VILLAGES.														
Huis't Dieren	...	...	1	2	217	221	1	4	...	...	106	109	11	11
Adventure	...	...	...	1	256	195	3	2	...	...	59	71	23	24
Suddie	5	5	3	2	135	107	4	1	...	...	109	165	32	63
Johanna Cecilia	1	1	2	1	297	263	5	4	...	...	87	125	10	15
Aurora	2	...	...	...	264	251	...	...	...	...	197	211	8	8
Queenstown	...	...	...	3	149	137	10	11	...	...	452	577	32	29
Danielstown	...	...	7	3	93	73	...	...	...	...	240	278	23	24
Bush Lot	...	...	...	...	33	32	6	4	...	...	115	142	10	8
Henrietta and Richmond	1	...	11	20	285	225	1	2	...	...	262	328	29	48
Airy Hall	1	...	...	...	23	25	...	...	...	...	18	34	7	11
Total Villages	10	6	24	32	1752	1529	30	28	...	...	1645	2040	190	241
FARMS AND SETTLEMENTS.														
Taymouth Manor	...	...	...	...	10	6	...	...	...	...	20	20	6	1
Zorg	...	...	...	...	176	165	4	4	1	...	68	88	14	13
The Hope	...	...	...	...	1	5	3	2	1	...	173	218	23	16
Onderneeming	4	3	1	...	24	8	...	...	...	...	151	90	22	7
Cullen	1	3	2	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	25	26	1	4
Anna Regina	2	2	...	2	249	228	2	1	...	...	116	137	32	23
Bush Lot Settlement	...	...	...	...	184	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
La Belle Alliance	...	...	...	...	35	21	...	...	...	...	11	17	...	2
Sparta and Iteribisee	...	...	...	...	114	91	...	...	...	...	21	27	5	?
Aberdeen	...	...	...	...	32	25	1	...	...	...	35	45	4	5
Dartmouth	...	...	3	2	6	5	...	...	...	...	220	235	2	3
Bet er Success	...	...	...	...	96	82	...	...	...	...	7	9	10	10
Paradise, Perth, Better Hope, Westbury, La Resources	...	...	...	...	174	157	...	...	...	...	29	35	16	23
Tiger Island	...	...	...	...	169	189	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Total Farms and Settlements	7	8	6	7	1273	1138	10	7	2	...	878	948	135	114
Totals of Estates, Villages, (M... Farms and Settlements (F...	24	...	41	...	5624	...	58	...	2	...	3176	...	463	...
	...	17	...	45	...	4387	...	52	...	1	...	3713	...	488
Persons	41		86		10511		110		3		6839		951	

ESSEQUEBO.—(CONTD.)

and Settlements in the Essequibo Coast and Tiger Island District, with Comparative 1881, 1891, 1911, 1921.

Aborigines.		Races not stated.		Total all Races, 1931.			Numbers as per Census.				Inhabited.		Uninhabited.	
M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons	1921	1911	1891	1881	Houses	Rooms	Houses	Houses Building
...	...	...	...	917	808	1725	1964	2087	1733	160	271	685	11	1
...	...	1	1	560	540	1100	1408	2379	3507	3189	324	560	8	1
...	...	...	...	107	93	200	630	702	592	641	58	110	5	...
...	...	...	...	130	132	262	404	306	1248	723	73	182	15	2
...	...	...	...	31	27	58	100	...	...	...	22	39	1	...
...	...	...	...	130	105	235	586	418	477	468	73	139	2	1
...	...	...	...	188	156	344	...	...	...	...	107	146	6	...
...	...	...	...	84	82	166	346	...	...	...	50	124	4	...
...	1	...	...	139	131	270	226	318	453	376	79	120	6	1
...	...	...	...	250	224	474	519	562	344	109	107	185	5	...
...	...	...	...	295	291	586	746	...	...	...	...	158	19	...
...	...	...	...	208	191	399	452	2980	2126	1642	108	285	4	2
...	2	...	...	388	329	717	917	...	...	...	191	347	...	2
...	3	1	1	2510	2301	4811	6334	6765	8747	7048	1350	2469	75	9
2	...	...	...	338	347	685	753	612	594	363	206	320	17	3
1	2	...	...	347	295	642	511	600	...	...	215	444	12	2
2	5	...	...	290	348	638	868	2110	1040	837	150	331	15	3
...	...	...	...	402	409	811	702	1482	677	549	203	500	3	...
...	...	...	...	471	470	941	692	1131	326	446	246	531	36	4
...	...	2	2	645	759	1404	1482	1619	2096	1924	353	1020	25	2
...	...	...	...	363	378	741	910	1004	1130	1220	180	361	5	1
...	...	...	...	164	186	350	378	...	...	...	80	179	7	...
...	...	...	...	589	623	1212	1691	1290	1177	1190	321	767	33	5
...	...	...	...	49	70	119	327	...	...	...	31	86	...	...
5	7	2	2	3658	3885	7543	7814	9848	7040	6829	1985	4539	153	27
8	15	...	...	44	42	86	84	1337	1534	1154	15	46	3	4
...	...	...	...	263	270	533	288	...	...	...	155	288	4	1
4	...	...	...	205	241	446	412	...	...	...	119	258	8	7
3	3	...	...	205	111	316	474	365	387	360	48	120	11	3
...	...	...	...	33	37	70	...	...	...	...	21	40	1	...
...	...	...	...	401	393	794	1721	867	2936	3550	153	408	15	...
...	...	...	...	184	156	340	...	...	...	...	82	164	3	...
...	...	...	...	46	40	86	120	...	...	...	20	61	2	...
27	20	...	...	167	145	312	329	...	...	...	96	161	18	6
...	...	...	...	72	76	147	127	162	393	216	43	80	1	2
...	1	...	...	231	246	477	705	687	349	...	86	200	5	2
...	...	...	...	113	101	214	...	...	...	...	58	100	2	2
3	4	...	...	222	219	441	269	174	1659	1128	80	190	4	2
...	...	...	...	170	189	359	454	393	728	711	95	151	8	...
45	43	...	...	2356	2265	4621	4983	3925	7986	7119	1071	2267	85	29
50	...	3	...	9441	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	53	...	3	...	9259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
103	...	6	...	...	...	18700	21095	22625	25506	21156	4677	9960	324	66

COUNTY OF

TABLE No. 6.—Showing the Population on each of the Estates, Villages and Farms per Census 1881,

	Europeans other than Portuguese.		Portuguese.		East Indians.		Chinese.		Africans.		Blacks.		Mixed Races.		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
RIE AND COCOANUT ESTATES.															
Pin. Maryville	159	157	3	1	...	...	11	10	2	...	
VILLAGES.															
Oancfield	1	...	15	12	4	4	...	...	...	3	5	2	
Endeavour	1	...	99	66	...	...	...	...	36	48	12	10	
La Bagatelle	1	...	2	123	120	3	1	...	...	79	91	40	27	
Louisiana	1	...	35	35	6	4	...	...	62	63	4	2	
Total Villages	...	1	...	5	271	233	13	9	...	...	177	205	61	41
FARMS AND SETTLEMENTS.															
Kingston	42	34	2	...	...	...	12	15	3	4	
Amsterdam	36	37	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	1	
Phoenix	39	52	...	...
Blenheim	118	87	...	...	1	...	14	16	1	3	
Waterloo	20	21	...	...	...	...	19	21	...	4	
Enterprise	2	1	...	74	65	11	9	...	...	8	11	7	6	
Success	256	270	...	...	...	...	36	44	6	1	
Other Farms	303	234	...	...	1	...	80	94	36	52	
Total Farms and Settlements	...	2	1	...	848	748	13	9	2	...	212	257	54	71	
Total Leguan Island	...	3	1	5	1279	1138	29	19	2	...	400	472	117	112	
RIE AND COCOANUT ESTATE.															
Pin. Marionville	3	2	459	339	1	...	...	58	84	8	8	
VILLAGES.															
Arthurville	4	2	...	1	...	...	41	54	4	8	
Fredericksburg	1	...	...	...	...	23	25	6	5	
Sans Souci	219	188	...	...	...	...	96	113	10	12	
Melville	2	3	178	188	3	...	...	...	64	93	7	4	
Maria's Pleasure	169	136	...	...	...	...	5	12	38	41	
Noitgedacht	27	24	7	3	...	...	91	114	7	5	
Total Villages	2	3	537	539	10	4	...	...	320	410	72	75	
FARMS AND SETTLEMENTS.															
Zeeland's	1	1	208	191	3	2	...	...	54	60	5	14	
Maria Johanna	6	3	...	...	...	...	103	119	3	4	
Rushbrook	6	10	...	...
Ridge	63	51	...	1	...	...	26	25	...	...
Concordia	2	1	...	...	1	...	25	20	...	1	
Other Farms	...	1	...	...	47	49	2	...	...	...	6	4	2	5
Total Farms and Settlements	...	1	...	1	314	295	5	2	2	...	221	239	10	24	
Totals Wakensam Island	...	1	...	6	6	1360	1173	16	6	2	...	599	732	90	107
Totals Leguan and Wakensam															
	(M.	...	11	...	2638	...	4	...	4	...	999	...	207	...	
	{F.	...	1	...	6	...	2311	...	25	...	...	1504	...	219
Persons	5	...	17	...	4949	...	70	...	4	...	2203	...	426	

ESSEQUEBO.—(CONTD.)

in the Islands of Leguan and Wakenaam with Comparative Statement as 1891, 1911, 1921.

Aborigines.	Races not stated.		Total all Races, 1931.			Numbers as per Census.				Inhabited.		Uninhabited.			
	M	F	M	F	Persons	1921	1911	1891	1881	Houses	Rooms	Houses	Houses Building		
...	...	...	...	...	175	168	343	536	512	1255	672	23	130	4	1
...	...	...	...	...	25	21	46	...	...	...	...	12	21	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	147	124	271	211	181	364	300	70	125	3	1
...	...	...	...	...	248	239	487	511	494	553	389	113	266	9	2
...	...	...	...	...	108	104	212	...	...	...	...	56	134	8	3
...	...	...	...	...	528	498	1016	722	675	917	688	251	546	22	7
...	...	...	...	...	59	53	112	80	108	...	...	32	70	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	41	42	83	71	74	...	...	19	35	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	39	52	91	108	241	128	126	23	50	3	...
...	1	...	...	...	134	107	241	297	239	469	668	60	153	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	39	46	85	92	101	335	446	19	52	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	102	92	194	223	211	672	673	74	88	10	...
...	...	...	...	...	297	315	612	1024	679	1162	1093	47	311	5	2
...	...	...	...	...	420	380	800	1083	524	971	535	157	427	12	5
...	1	...	...	...	1131	1087	2218	2978	2177	4113	4007	431	1186	34	13
...	1	...	...	...	1834	1743	3577	4236	3364	6285	5367	705	1862	60	21
...	1	...	...	...	529	434	963	1305	1088	1393	513	105	507	9	1
...	1	...	...	...	49	66	115	124	143	185	245	31	68	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	29	31	60	114	84	168	113	13	32	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	325	313	638	838	744	355	151	158	347	23	1
...	...	...	...	...	254	287	541	967	463	321	418	168	398	36	4
...	...	...	...	...	202	189	391	407	253	...	...	100	204	19	2
...	...	...	...	...	132	146	278	287	174	190	191	69	182	6	3
...	1	...	...	...	991	1032	2023	2737	1861	1219	1118	539	1231	77	10
...	...	...	...	...	271	263	539	501	580	1078	340	112	237	6	5
...	...	...	...	...	113	126	239	261	286	329	256	82	154	3	5
...	...	...	...	...	6	10	16	30	32	109	129	4	15	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	79	76	155	127	107	138	425	43	106	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	28	22	50	67	96	148	...	13	30	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	57	58	115	251	350	1934	2626	34	91	6	3
...	...	...	...	...	554	560	1114	1237	1451	3736	3776	288	633	19	15
...	2	...	...	...	2074	2026	4100	5279	4400	6343	5407	932	2371	105	26
...	...	...	...	...	3908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	...	3769	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7677	9515	7764	12633	10774	1637	4233	165	47

COUNTY OF

TABLE No. 6.—Showing the Population on each of the Villages, Farms and Settlements
Statement as per Census

	Europeans, other than Portuguese.		Portuguese.		East Indians.		Chinese.		Africans.		Blacks.		Mixed Races.		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
FARMS AND SETTLEMENTS.															
Between mouth of river and Marlborough, both banks, including Wakapau and Akawinie Creeks, also Moruca Itabo...	25	19	35	38
Both banks of river between Marlborough and Eurowah Point	1	...	41	20	127	108	3	...	...	...	153	108	170	174
From Eurowah Point upwards as far as the settlements extend...	2	...	86	81	66	37	...	...	...	2	185	201	117	128
Harlypyaka Creek and tributaries, also Tapacooma Lake	1	1	72	46	41	8	...	...	1	...	555	565	163	147
Moruca River and tributaries, also Baramani Itabo, as far as and inclusive of Kamwatta	1	1	3	5	3	...	1	1	...	...	6	9	84	99
Total Farms & Settlements	5	2	202	152	237	153	4	1	1	2	924	902	564	586	
NORTH WEST DISTRICT.															
Morawhanna Village	2	...	3	8	13	11	8	4	...	...	75	66	97	97
FARMS AND SETTLEMENTS.															
Mabaruma Creek and Compound.	4	4	...	...	10	4	6	3	...	...	24	19	46	31
Waini River and Lower Barama River, as far as Hoorie, also Baramanni Creek, as far as Hamwatta	...	...	2	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	36	10	46	38
Upper Barama River from Hoorie upwards	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	68	4	25	12
Lower Barima River between Venezuela Boundary Line and Mount Terminus, Aruka River, Morawhanna Passage and right bank Amabura River, exclusive of Mabaruma Creek	5	4	25	18	238	110	17	6	...	...	132	64	424	401
Upper Barima River—both banks from Mount Terminus, upwards as far as the settlements extend	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	3	...	...	60	20	26	6
Total Farms & Settlements	10	8	30	19	307	116	25	12	...	...	320	117	567	488
Total North West District	12	8	33	27	320	127	33	16	...	...	395	183	664	535
Totals of Pomeroon, Moruca, { M Barima & Amakura Rivers { F	17	...	235	...	557	...	37	...	1	...	1319	...	1228	...	
	...	10	...	179	...	280	...	17	...	2	...	1085	...	1171	
Persons	27		414		837		54		3		2404		2399		

ESSEQUEBO.—(CONTD.)

in the Pomeroon and Moruca Rivers and North West District, with Comparative 1881, 1891, 1911, 1921.

Aborigines.		Races Not stated.		Totals all Races 1931.			Numbers as per Census.				Inhabited.		Uninhabited.	
M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons	1921	1911	1891	1881	Houses	Rooms	Houses	Houses Building
124	107	...	...	184	164	348	2249	1637	1673	...	398	667	69	15
273	285	2	1	770	696	1466	1042	826		...	221	340	13	4
76	69	...	...	532	518	1050	941	430	952	...	367	547	75	15
315	346	6	6	1149	1119	2268	344	319	...	...	62	100	16	1
397	498	...	...	495	613	1108	1274	965	1349	...	179	187	12	2
1136	1305	8	7	3130	3110	6240	5850	4177	3974	...	1217	1841	185	37
16	24	...	...	214	210	424	573	428	...	...	87	219	17	1
95	107	...	...	185	168	353	...	...	...	...	72	131	12	4
242	265	...	...	334	313	647	732	588	107	...	127	209	9	...
267	309	...	...	364	326	690	913	812		...	164	173	24	3
874	910	...	...	1765	1513	3278	2611	1902	835	...	608	927	186	15
105	89	...	...	194	120	314	439	1075		...	114	198	36	2
1583	1680	...	...	2842	2440	5282	4695	4377	942	...	1085	1638	267	24
1599	1704	...	...	3056	2650	5706	5268	4805	942	...	1172	1857	284	25
2784	...	8	...	6186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3009	...	7	...	5760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F793	15					11946	11118	8982	4916	...	2380	3698	469	62

COUNTY OF

TABLE No. 7.—

	Ability to Read and Write English.		ABILITY TO READ					
			Hindi.		Hindustani.		Tamil.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Europeans	{ 71 ...	{ ... 29	{ 1 ...	{	{	{	{	{
Portuguese	{ 278 ...	{ ... 212	{	{	{	{	{	{
East Indians	{ 3572 ...	{ ... 1532	{ 936 ...	{ ... 142	{ 474 ...	{ ... 124	{ 2 ...	{
Chinese	{ 158 ...	{ ... 89	{	{	{	{	{	{
Africans	{ 2 ...	{	{	{	{	{	{	{
Blacks	{ 8448 ...	{ ... 5617	{ 9 ...	{ ... 4	{ 2 ...	{	{	{
Aborigines	{ 1064 ...	{ ... 1050	{	{	{	{	{	{
Mixed Races	{ 2200 ...	{ ... 1697	{ 10 ...	{ ... 3	{ 1 ...	{ ... 1	{	{
Races Not Stated	{ 11 ...	{ ... 6	{	{	{	{	{	{
Totals	{ M. 15804 F. ...	{ ... 10232	{ 956 ...	{ ... 149	{ 477 ...	{ ... 125	{ 2 ...	{
Persons	...	26036	1105	602	2			

ESSEQUEBO.

Literacy.

AND WRITE.						Total Literacy.		
Telagu.		Chinese.		Portuguese.		M	F	Persons.
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
...	2	...	74	...	...
...	29	103
...	17	...	295	...	...
...	13	...	225	520
6	4990	...	...
...	1798	6788
...	...	8	...	...	...	166	...	...
...	89	255
...	2	...	...
...	2
...	5	...	8464	...	...
...	5621	14085
...	2	...	1066	...	...
...	2	...	1052	2118
...	...	1	...	46	...	2258	...	...
...	1	...	22	...	1724	3982
...	3	...	14	...	...
...	2	...	8	22
6	...	9	...	75	...	17329	...	...
...	1	...	39	...	10546	...
6		10		114				27875

ESSEQUEBO.

Occupations of the People.

OCCUPATIONS.

General Labourers.		Transport Workers (Road and Water).		Teachers.		Wood-cutters, Sawyers and Squarers.		Engine Drivers and Mechanics.		Ranchers.		Painters.		Coopers.		Goldsmiths, Jewellers and Watch Makers.		Penboilers and Rum Distillers.		Saddlers & Shoemakers.		Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers.		Electricians.		Gold and Diamond Seekers.		Tinsmiths, Plumbers and Coppermiths.		Hucksters and Pedlars.		Barbers, Beauty Cul- turiats and Chiro- practors.		Money Lenders.		TOTALS.	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons			
7	3	2	1	26	75	4	3	1	4	1	1													91	2							1	238	1	284		
1	1																							1								5	5	5			
																																	2	2	2		
																																	16	16	16		
																																	2	2	2		
																																	1	1	1		
																																	115	115	115		
																																	65	65	65		
																																	19	19	19		
																																	6	6	6		
																																	3	3	3		
																																	5	5	5		
																																	7	7	7		
																																	10	10	10		
																																	9	9	9		
																																	21	21	21		
																																	4	4	4		
																																	12	12	12		
																																	19	19	19		
																																	7	7	7		
																																	11	11	11		
																																	4	4	4		
																																	17	17	17		
																																	5	5	5		
																																	11	11	11		
																																	46	46	46		
																																	2	2	2		
																																	1	1	1		
																																	4	4	4		
																																	1	1	1		
																																	2	2	2		
																																	3	3	3		
																																	8	8	8		
																																	28	28	28		
																																	4	4	4		
																																	1	1	1		
																																	1	1	1		
																																	3	3	3		
																																	1	1	1		
																																	1	1	1		
																																	1	1	1		
25	2	5	6	47	80	8	3	1	4	2	2	1	1	100	4	1	1														743	21	...				
27	5	14	47	80	8	3	1	4	2	2	1	1	100	4	1	1															764	...	...		

COLONY OF

Table No. 1.—Ages and Conjugal

DISTRICTS.		AGES.																		
		Under One Year.		1 to 5.		5 to 10.		10 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
County of Demerara, including Environs of Georgetown.	Unmarried	M.	1730	...	7382	...	7408	...	11088	...	5536	...	3128	...	2015	...	980	...	318	...
		F.	1691	...	7194	...	7268	...	9225	...	4523	...	2145	...	1490	...	753	...	303	...
	Married	M.	...	...	1	...	4	...	945	...	4693	...	5177	...	4662	...	2808	...	1198	...
		F.	...	...	1	...	10	...	3270	...	5961	...	5005	...	3381	...	1731	...	527	...
	Widowed	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	159	...	402	...	690	...	638	...	401	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	284	...	780	...	1360	...	1499	...	945	...
	Divorced	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	17	...	12	...	19	...	12	...	4	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	16	...	20	...	14	...	16	...	14	...
	Totals	M.	1730	...	7383	...	7412	...	12057	...	10405	...	8719	...	7386	...	4138	...	1921	...
		F.	1691	...	7195	...	7278	...	12552	...	10748	...	8250	...	6245	...	3999	...	1789	...
Total Persons...		3421		14578		14690		24609		21189		16969		13631		8437		3710		
County of Berbice exclusive of New Amsterdam.	Unmarried	M.	1089	...	4570	...	4853	...	6091	...	2627	...	1530	...	1029	...	522	...	189	...
		F.	1087	...	4553	...	4537	...	4481	...	2015	...	1049	...	650	...	329	...	130	...
	Married	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	529	...	2959	...	2949	...	2591	...	1498	...	674	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2025	...	3577	...	2754	...	1741	...	868	...	296	...
	Widowed	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	55	...	167	...	283	...	253	...	188	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	124	...	313	...	593	...	635	...	447	...
	Divorced	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	18	...	9	...	7	...	6	...	3	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	9	...	6	...	10	...	2	...	2	...
	Totals	M.	1089	...	4570	...	4853	...	6627	...	5659	...	4655	...	3910	...	2279	...	1054	...
		F.	1087	...	4553	...	4539	...	6525	...	5725	...	4122	...	2994	...	1834	...	875	...
Total Persons...		2176		9123		9392		13152		11384		8777		6904		4113		1929		
County of Essequibo.	Unmarried	M.	701	...	2946	...	2882	...	4839	...	3572	...	1825	...	1079	...	529	...	151	...
		F.	755	...	2949	...	2845	...	3831	...	1813	...	937	...	572	...	253	...	126	...
	Married	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	1648	...	2069	...	1913	...	1079	...	403	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1022	...	1945	...	1568	...	1080	...	540	...
	Widowed	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	64	...	169	...	279	...	247	...	163	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	130	...	290	...	475	...	473	...	325	...
	Divorced	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	6	...	7	...	6	...	...	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	13	...	10	...	4	...	3	...	3	...
	Totals	M.	701	...	2946	...	2882	...	5094	...	5288	...	4069	...	3278	...	1861	...	717	...
		F.	755	...	2949	...	2846	...	4875	...	3901	...	2805	...	2131	...	1269	...	622	...
Total Persons...		1456		5895		5728		9969		9189		6874		5409		3130		1339		
Totals of Rural Population.	Unmarried	M.	3520	...	14898	...	15143	...	22018	...	11735	...	6483	...	4123	...	2031	...	658	...
		F.	3533	...	14696	...	14650	...	17537	...	8351	...	4431	...	2712	...	1335	...	559	...
	Married	M.	...	...	1	...	4	...	1724	...	9300	...	10195	...	9166	...	5385	...	2275	...
		F.	...	...	1	...	13	...	6317	...	11483	...	9327	...	6202	...	3139	...	991	...
	Widowed	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	278	...	738	...	1252	...	1138	...	752	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	538	...	1383	...	2428	...	2607	...	1717	...
	Divorced	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	39	...	27	...	33	...	24	...	7	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	38	...	36	...	28	...	21	...	19	...
	Totals	M.	3520	...	14899	...	15147	...	23778	...	12352	...	7443	...	4574	...	8578	...	3692	...
		F.	3533	...	14697	...	14663	...	23952	...	10410	...	15177	...	11370	...	7102	...	3286	...
Total Persons...		7053		29596		29810		47730		41762		32620		25944		15680		6978		

COLONY OF

Table No 1.—Ages and Conjugal

DISTRICTS.		AGES.																			
		Under One Year.		1 to 5.		5 to 10.		10 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
City of Georgetown.	Unmarried	M.	698	...	3005	...	3221	...	5288	...	3994	...	1717	...	964	...	498	...	201	...	
		F.	701	...	3014	...	3349	...	6335	...	4828	...	2407	...	1390	...	789	...	371	...	
	Married	M.	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	1020	...	1862	...	1627	...	1198	...	518	...	
		F.	...	...	...	...	2	...	273	...	1932	...	2192	...	1696	...	935	...	309	...
	Widowed	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	89	...	177	...	221	...	182	...	
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	152	...	508	...	929	...	999	...	708	...
	Divorced	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	7	...	6	...	2	...	
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	8	...	8	...	3	...	1	...
	Totals	M.	698	...	3005	...	3221	...	5322	...	5046	...	3672	...	2775	...	1923	...	903	...	
		F.	701	...	3014	...	3351	...	6613	...	6923	...	5115	...	4023	...	2726	...	1389	...	
Total Persons...		1399		6019		6572		11935		11969		8787		6798		4649		2292			
Town of New Amsterdam.	Unmarried	M.	79	...	402	...	414	...	693	...	505	...	227	...	129	...	52	...	18	...	
		F.	101	...	428	...	512	...	829	...	601	...	305	...	200	...	105	...	50	...	
	Married	M.	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	135	...	209	...	211	...	172	...	78	...	
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	246	...	259	...	216	...	108	...	41	...
	Widowed	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	8	...	31	...	23	...	27	...	
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	26	...	47	...	87	...	118	...	73	...
	Divorced	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Totals	M.	79	...	402	...	414	...	701	...	647	...	444	...	372	...	247	...	123	...	
		F.	101	...	428	...	512	...	868	...	873	...	611	...	503	...	331	...	164	...	
Total Persons...		180		830		926		1569		1520		1055		875		578		287			
Totals of Urban Population.	Unmarried	M.	777	...	3407	...	3635	...	5981	...	4499	...	1944	...	1093	...	550	...	219	...	
		F.	802	...	3442	...	3861	...	7164	...	5429	...	3712	...	1590	...	894	...	431	...	
	Married	M.	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	1155	...	2071	...	1838	...	1370	...	596	...	
		F.	...	...	...	...	2	...	310	...	2178	...	3451	...	1912	...	1043	...	350	...
	Widowed	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	97	...	208	...	244	...	209	...	
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	178	...	555	...	1016	...	1117	...	781	...
	Divorced	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	8	...	6	...	2	...	
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	8	...	8	...	3	...	1	...
	Total	M.	777	...	3407	...	3635	...	6023	...	5693	...	4116	...	3147	...	2170	...	1026	...	
		F.	802	...	3442	...	3863	...	7481	...	7796	...	5726	...	4526	...	3057	...	1653	...	
Total Persons...		1579		6849		7498		13504		13489		9842		7673		5227		2579			
Grand Total of Colony.	Unmarried	M.	4297	...	18305	...	19778	...	27999	...	16234	...	8427	...	5216	...	2581	...	877	...	
		F.	4335	...	15138	...	18511	...	24701	...	13730	...	7143	...	4302	...	2229	...	980	...	
	Married	M.	...	...	1	...	4	...	1766	...	10455	...	12266	...	11004	...	6755	...	2871	...
		F.	...	...	1	...	15	...	6627	...	13661	...	11778	...	8114	...	4182	...	1341	...
	Widowed	M.	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	315	...	835	...	1460	...	1382	...	961	...	
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	716	...	1938	...	3444	...	3724	...	2498	...
	Divorced	M.	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	41	...	31	...	41	...	30	...	9	...	
		F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	49	...	44	...	36	...	24	...	20	...
	Totals	M.	4297	...	18306	...	18782	...	29801	...	27045	...	21559	...	17721	...	10748	...	4713	...	
		F.	4335	...	18139	...	18526	...	31433	...	28206	...	20903	...	15896	...	10159	...	4839	...	
Total Persons...		8632		36445		37308		61234		55251		42462		33617		20907		9557			
Per centic: ratio of each age on Total Popula- tion		...		2-776		11-721		11-999		19-693		17-769		13-656		10-812		6-727		3-073	

BRITISH GUIANA--(CONTD.)
or Civil Condition of the People.

AGES.

70 to 80.		80 to 90.		90 to 100.		100 and Upwards.		Age not stated.		Totals All ages, 1931.			Totals All ages, 1921.			Deaf.		Dumb.		Deaf and Dumb.		Blind.		Total Infirmities.			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons	M	F	Persons	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons	
76	157	18	48	3	14			39	33	19722	23436	43158	16668	20739	37407	20	55	8	4	4	4	13	39	45			
192	78	54	13	1	3			16	23	6522	7456	13978	5981	7010	12991	15	16		1			18	18	34	102	147	
107	398	35	124	4	15	2	8	3	15	851	3861	4712	720	3321	4041	3	31		1	3	7	29	11	34	68	75	
										20	31	51															
375	633	107	185	8	32	2	8	58	71	27115	34784		23369	31070		38	102	8	5	6	7	38	90	200			
1008	292	40	10	129						61899			54439	140	13	13	124							290			
8	31		9	1				6	7	2534	3179	5713				6	8	3	3		4	16	3	14		30	
16	11	2	2					4	5	835	925	1760				6	3				4	10	1	4		14	
10	44	3	13	1	4				4	109	418	527				1	6				2	3	5	11		14	
										2		2															
34	86	5	24	2	5			10	16	3480	4522		3315	4336		13	17	3	3	3	10	2	9	29			
120	29	7						26		8002			7651	30	6	3	19							58			
84	188	18	57	4	15			45	40	22256	26615	48871				26	63	11	7	7	17	61	42	116		177	
208	89	56	15	1	3			20	28	7357	8381	15738				21	19		1		22	44	19	38		82	
117	442	38	137	5	19	2	8	3	19	960	4279	5239				4	37		1	3	9	14	34	75		89	
										22	31	53															
409	719	112	209	10	37	2	8	68	87	30595	39306		26684	35406		51	119	11	8	9	48	119	95	229			
1128	321	47	10	155						69901			62090	170	19	16	143							348			
276	375	53	115	7	21			311	166	103361	94800	198161	99700	87884	187584	157	187	69	35	40	29	79	95	346		691	
793	330	172	83	13	18			153	140	46254	4690	92544	46122	45419	91541	135	107	2	3	8	4	88	65	179		412	
444	1272	126	417	18	84	6	19	27	61	5599	14246	19845	5439	13127	18566	32	114	1	3	1	6	40	152	275		349	
	3		1							167	216	383				2			1		4	7	1	5		12	
1516	1986	352	615	38	125	7	23	491	367	153381	155582		151261	146430		326	412	72	41	50	211	659	313	805			
3502	967	163	30	858						310933			297691	738	113	89	524							1464			
1.126	.311	.052	.009	.276																							

COLONY OF BRITISH GUIANA

TABLE No. 2.—Races and

		Under one Year.		1-2 Years.		3 Years.		4 Years.		5 Years.		Totals to 5 Years.		5 to 10 Years.		10 to 15 Years.		15 to 20 Years.		Totals to 20 Years.		20 to 25 Years.		25 to 30 Years.		30 to 35 Years.		35 to 40 Years.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Europeans, other than Portuguese	M.	24	...	20	...	14	...	25	...	19	...	102	...	62	...	65	...	64	...	293	...	121	...	138	...	103	...	111	...
	F.	...	15	...	26	...	17	...	13	...	13	...	84	...	64	...	54	...	58	...	260	...	70	...	83	...	86	...	81
Portuguese	M.	79	...	129	...	83	...	93	...	97	...	481	...	449	...	368	...	399	...	1697	...	289	...	394	...	302	...	261	...
	F.	...	90	...	121	...	87	...	82	...	92	...	472	...	407	...	393	...	443	...	1715	...	372	...	395	...	350	...	341
East Indians	M.	2072	...	3048	...	1825	...	1901	...	2033	...	10879	...	8481	...	6429	...	6676	...	32465	...	5448	...	5834	...	4452	...	5339	...
	F.	...	2042	...	2781	...	1898	...	1863	...	2080	...	10664	...	8399	...	5671	...	7096	...	31830	...	5301	...	5326	...	3564	...	412
Chinese	M.	36	...	63	...	30	...	39	...	35	...	203	...	169	...	159	...	146	...	677	...	151	...	195	...	160	...	118	...
	F.	...	26	...	45	...	23	...	37	...	23	...	164	...	162	...	147	...	157	...	630	...	139	...	125	...	102	...	101
Africans	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	1	...	9	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	4	...	9	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Blacks	M.	1385	...	2055	...	1261	...	1316	...	1440	...	7457	...	6736	...	5584	...	5565	...	25342	...	5187	...	5668	...	4048	...	4261	...
	F.	...	1454	...	2123	...	1281	...	1290	...	1432	...	7580	...	6698	...	5668	...	6755	...	26701	...	5993	...	6189	...	4210	...	521
Aborigines	M.	121	...	186	...	95	...	120	...	106	...	628	...	627	...	458	...	475	...	2188	...	394	...	418	...	245	...	274	...
	F.	...	130	...	209	...	97	...	99	...	104	...	639	...	560	...	477	...	581	...	2257	...	470	...	419	...	245	...	311
Mixed Races	M.	578	...	785	...	470	...	459	...	550	...	2842	...	2244	...	1679	...	1708	...	8473	...	1457	...	1273	...	956	...	851	...
	F.	...	572	...	828	...	457	...	476	...	509	...	2842	...	2215	...	1879	...	2022	...	8958	...	1702	...	1588	...	1055	...	108
Races not stated	M.	2	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	11	...	10	...	9	...	12	...	42	...	8	...	17	...	14	...	13	...
	F.	...	6	...	10	...	3	...	4	...	6	...	29	...	18	...	15	...	11	...	73	...	20	...	11	...	10	...	11
TOTALS	Males	4297	...	6288	...	3781	...	3955	...	4282	...	22613	...	18782	...	14755	...	15046	...	71186	...	13056	...	13989	...	10280	...	11279	...
	Females	...	4335	...	6143	...	3868	...	3864	...	4264	...	22474	...	18526	...	14306	...	17127	...	72433	...	14068	...	14138	...	9622	...	1128
	Persons	...	8632	...	12431	...	7649	...	7819	...	8546	...	45077	...	37308	...	29061	...	32173	...	143619	...	27124	...	28127	...	19902	...	22560
Persons 1921	...	7744	...	5349	...	4882	...	6221	...	6558	...	30754	...	35924	...	28689	...	28271	...	123638	...	29718	...	24429	...	23054	...	22641	...

TABLE No. 3.—Occupations

OCCUPATIONS.	Age	Under One Year.		1-9		-10		-15		-20		-25		-30		-35		-40		-45							
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F						
CLASS I.																											
PUBLIC SERVICE.—Government, Municipal and other Statutory Bodies																											
1. Officials and Clerks								1	37	20	96	62	114	52	117	32	104	24	81	21							
2. Messengers and Similar Grades							7	1	82	4	99	12	106	22	81	22	69	21	43	11							
3. Police, Prisons and Militia (Permanent Staff)								2	11		85		197		176		151		104								
4. Transport and Harbours Department							1		41		38		63		61		43	1	29								
Totals	{	M.	F.					11	171		318		480		435		367		257								
	{	F.						1	24		74		74		54		46		32								
CLASS II.																											
PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS.																											
5. Clergy							1		7	3	10	6	28	4	39	5	38	3	50	2							
6. Teachers							1	8	148	165	136	197	52	138	41	100	44	73	38	51							
7. Medical							1		21	17	48	46	58	68	45	65	39	67	33	36							
8. Legal									4		6		14		16	1	15		12								
9. Engineers and Surveyors							1		32		36		39		18		22		13								
10. Other Professions							2		25	2	49	7	50	3	32	4	28	2	30	1							
Totals	{	M.	F.					6	237		285		241		191		196		176								
	{	F.						8	187		256		213		175		145		90								
CLASS III.																											
COMMERCIAL OCCUPATIONS.																											
11. Merchants, Shopkeepers and Agents								26	12	268	46	318	97	437	152	363	122	363	177	344	162						
12. Clerks and Shop Assistants							1	126	27	647	224	612	234	521	196	366	99	284	102	229	69						
13. Transport Workers (Road and Water) except persons employed by Government, Town Councils & other Statutory Bodies								17	2	261	2	505	1	566	1	367	1	267	2	206	1						
14. Other Workers							13	7	414	58	1766	182	1588	151	1653	180	1158	134	1256	172	939	135					
Totals	{	M.	F.					13	593		2932		3023		3177		2284		2190		1718						
	{	F.						8	99		454		483		529		356		453		367						
CLASS IV.																											
AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS.																											
15. Landed Proprietors, Agriculturists and Cattle Farmers								15	18	519	148	2050	542	2068	592	2168	710	1675	546	1958	728	1639	511				
16. Labourers								250	210	2169	1526	4713	3203	3774	2313	3965	2508	2892	1727	3853	2248	3160	1460				
Totals	{	M.	F.					265	2688		6743		5842		6133		4567		5811		4798						
	{	F.						228	1673		3745		2505		3218		2273		2976		1971						
CLASS V.																											
MINING AND QUARRYING.																											
17. Directing and Technical Staff								6		105		288		448		331	1	305		250	1						
18. Labourers							2	1	22	9	232	12	431	17	556	20	346	11	325	31	234	7					
Totals	{	M.	F.					2	28		337		719		1004		677		630		464						
	{	F.						1	9		12		17		20		12		31		8						
CLASS VI.																											
FOREST OCCUPATIONS.																											
19. Directing and Technical Staff								1		2		3		8		5		6		12	1						
20. Wood-cutters and Charcoal Burners							30	1	217	1	274	1	323	1	215	4	237	1	146	2							
21. Balata Bleeders							2		39		160		196		167		215		147								
Totals	{	M.	F.					33	258		437		527		387		458		305		3						
	{	F.						1	1		1		1		4		2										
CLASS VII.																											
MECHANICS, ARTISANS AND SIMILAR OCCUPATIONS.																											
22. Mechanics, Artisans and Engine Drivers							1		260	8	1791	52	1606	35	1704	24	1202	15	1085	28	774	12					
23. Other Workers							46	91	199	549	156	542	143	509	94	339	94	298	77	236							
Totals	{	M.	F.					1	305		1930		1762		1847		1296		1179		851						
	{	F.						99	601		577		533		354		326		248								
CLASS VIII.																											
DOMESTICS.																											
24. Domestic Servants							7	24	123	592	219	2278	120	2188	123	2101	72	1348	84	1679	60	1158					
Totals	{	M.	F.					7	123		219		120		123		72		84		60						
	{	F.						24	592		2278		2188		2101		1348		1679		1158						
CLASS IX.																											
OTHER OCCUPATIONS.																											
25. Fishermen							14		88	1	113	1	134	4	109	6	59	4	77	2							
26. Not Classified							1	4	2	13	3	14	4	25	4	18	4	26	16	32	8						
Totals	{	M.	F.					18	101		127		159		127		115		109								
	{	F.						1	2		4		5		8		10		20		10						
CLASS X.																											
NON-WAGE EARNERS.																											
27. Scholars								2369	2112	15076	13274	9524	7083	1054	554	20	20										
28. Children and Persons who are not wage-earners and follow no occupation								4297	4335	15937	16027	3418	4990	1436	4739	1004	9267	403	7542	298	7438	244	5036	249	5603	275	3777
Totals	{	M.	F.					4297	4335	18308	18494	10960	2058	423	298	244	249		275								
	{	F.						4335	18308	18494	10960	2058	423	298	244	249		275									
Totals	{	M.	F.					4297	4335	18308	18494	10960	2058	423	298	244	249		275								
	{	F.						4335	18308	18494	10960	2058	423	298	244	249		275									
Totals	{	M.	F.					4297	4335	18308	18494	10960	2058	423	298	244	249		275								
	{	F.						4335	18308	18494	10960	2058	423	298	244	249		275									
Persons								8632	36445	37308	29061	32173	27124	28127	19902	22560	16677										

BRITISH GUIANA.

of the People.

		-50		-55		-60		-65		-70		-75		-80		-85		-90		-95		-100		Over 100.		Age not Stated.		Total all Ages.				
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
70	14	68	11	35	4	11	2	7	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	742	243
45	18	28	8	25	8	15	3	3	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	609	135
74	4	36	...	27	...	7	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	877	5
35	1	29	...	14	...	13	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	369	2
224	...	161	...	101	...	46	...	15	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2597	...
...	37	...	19	...	12	...	5	...	2	2	...	1	365	...		
61	1	53	...	30	...	19	1	15	...	7	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	367	25
39	34	33	31	16	21	1	12	3	3	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	556	841
26	55	24	33	22	24	18	18	15	13	8	9	3	1	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	363	457
6	...	6	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	1
16	...	14	...	5	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	...
22	3	19	2	9	1	8	...	5	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297	26
170	...	148	...	84	...	51	...	42	...	24	...	13	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1870	...
...	93	...	66	...	46	...	31	...	16	...	14	2	...	1	1350	...		
322	188	218	101	193	109	125	64	61	32	26	15	11	15	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3116	1303
188	73	125	43	92	39	39	12	24	7	12	7	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3280	1118
147	1	98	1	76	1	47	...	20	...	10	1	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2625	15
979	152	639	86	617	116	290	51	185	19	78	18	50	6	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11680	1482
1636	...	1080	...	978	...	501	...	290	...	126	...	67	...	14	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	20701	...
...	394	...	231	...	265	...	127	...	58	...	41	...	23	...	12	...	2	...	1	3918	...		
1610	619	1067	410	1017	380	606	193	374	146	195	63	133	50	41	7	27	2	3	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17210	5688
3083	1413	1709	774	1701	718	816	307	478	179	173	60	114	38	33	12	22	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32951	13734
4643	...	2776	...	2718	...	1422	...	852	...	368	...	247	...	74	...	49	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50161	...
...	2032	...	1184	...	1098	...	500	...	325	...	123	...	83	...	19	...	7	...	3	...	2	24442	...		
199	...	115	...	69	...	24	1	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2188	3
233	11	136	8	110	17	39	1	21	3	11	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2718	149
437	...	251	...	163	...	63	...	25	...	13	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4906	...
...	11	...	8	...	17	...	2	...	3	1	152	...		
9	...	6	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	1
150	3	89	...	91	...	49	2	32	...	11	...	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1906	17
111	...	35	...	13	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1092	1
270	...	121	...	109	...	52	...	33	...	13	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3059	...
...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...
792	10	531	5	526	7	340	4	207	4	122	1	72	2	35	...	8	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11085	298
79	239	49	135	55	128	32	81	24	44	14	18	8	8	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1079	3245
871	...	580	...	581	...	372	...	231	...	136	...	80	...	38	...	10	12164	...	
...	269	...	140	...	135	...	85	...	48	...	19	...	10	...	2	3453	...		
61	1396	44	816	35	823	20	381	10	224	8	118	4	75	...	29	...	13	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	70		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000	15314
61	...	44	...	35	...	20	...	10	...	8	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000	...
...	1396	...	816	...	823	...	381	...	224	...	118	...	75	...	29	...	13	...	1	15314	...		
63	4	32	7	21	2	20	...	10	3	5	...	2	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	782	32
46	8	26	12	55	17	11	18	16	13	6	5	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	304	125
109	...	58	...	76	...	31	...	26	...	11	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1086	...
...	12	...	19	...	18	...	16	5	...	2	157	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	25
287	3985	292	2572	386	2689	362	1689	274	1307	214	789	175	674	92	328	56	197	11	60	11	56	6	20	45	171	29772	83291					
...	67837	...	
287	...	292	...	386	...	362	...	274	...	214	...	175	...	92	...	56	...	11	...	11	...	6	...	67	106362	...	
...	3985	...	2572	...	2689	...	1689	...	1307	...	789	...	674	...	328	...	197	...	60	...	56	...	20	...	196
8708	...	5511	...	5237	...	2920	...	1798	...	914	...	602	...	225	...	127	...	22	...	16	...	7	...	491	...	...	...	155381	...
...	8232	...	5055	...	5104	...	2840	...	1999	...	1111	...	876	...	393	...	220	...	67	...	23	...	23	...	967	155552	...		
16940	...	10566	...	10341	...	5760	...	3797	...	2025	...	1478	...	618	...	347	...	89	...	75	...	30	...	858	...	310933	...					

BRITISH GUIANA.

Places of the People.

AFRICANS.						MIXED RACES.				Aborigines.	Other Races not before Stated.	Birthplace not Stated.	TOTALS, ALL RACES, 1931.			TOTALS, ALL RACES, 1921.			
Born in Colony.		Born in Africa.		Born Elsewhere.		Born in Colony.		Born Elsewhere.					M	F	Persons	M	F	Persons	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons			
20224	...	11	...	1637	...	3591	...	232	...	445	...	24	...	62348	...	...	61438	...	...
...	23678	...	6	...	861	...	3790	...	178	...	424	...	30	...	60937	123285	...	58055	119493
9320	...	10	...	740	...	3013	...	196	...	3199	...	87	...	27269	...	...	31241	...	...
...	7373	...	4	...	162	...	2696	...	75	...	3348	...	20	...	22561	49830	...	24035	55276
10465	...	4	...	426	...	1679	...	69	...	399	...	12	...	35169	...	...	31898	...	...
...	11055	...	2	...	251	...	1676	...	56	...	413	...	10	...	32748	67917	...	28934	60832
40009	...	25	...	2803	...	8233	...	497	...	4043	...	123	...	124786	116246	241032	124677	111024	235601
...	42106	...	12	...	1277	...	8152	...	309	...	4185	...	60						
82115	...	37	...	4080	...	16435	...	606	...	8228	...	183	...						
...	42837	...	...	...	...	8780	...	...	...	4043	...	123	...						
...	43895	...	...	...	...	8461	...	...	...	4185	...	60	...						
...	86232	...	...	...	...	17241	...	...	...	8228	...	183	...						
12548	...	16	...	1480	...	5687	...	565	...	46	...	73	...	27115	...	...	23369	...	...
...	17324	...	14	...	1711	...	8085	...	737	...	73	...	88	...	34784	61899	...	31070	54439
1960	...	...	...	82	...	536	...	35	...	1	...	4	...	3480	...	...	3315	...	...
...	2762	...	...	74	...	874	...	40	...	...	...	4	...	4522	8002	...	4336	...	7651
14508	...	16	...	1562	...	6223	...	600	...	47	...	77	...	30595	39306	69901	26684	35406	62090
...	20086	...	14	...	1785	...	8969	...	777	...	73	...	92						
34594	...	30	...	3347	...	15182	...	1377	...	120	...	169	...						
...	16086	...	...	...	...	6823	...	...	...	47	...	77	...						
...	21885	...	...	...	...	9736	...	...	...	73	...	92	...						
...	37971	...	...	...	...	16559	...	...	...	120	...	169	...						
54517	...	41	...	4365	...	14306	...	1097	...	4090	...	200	...	115381	155552	310933	151261	146430	297691
...	62192	...	26	...	3062	...	17111	...	1086	...	4258	...	152						
116/09	...	67	...	7427	...	31617	...	2183	...	8348	...	352	...						
...	58923	...	...	...	...	15603	...	...	...	4090	...	200	...						
...	65280	...	...	...	...	18197	...	...	...	4258	...	152	...						
...	124203	...	...	...	...	33800	...	...	...	8348	...	352	...						
...	39945	...	...	...	...	10871	...	...	...	2685	...	113	...	49972	50023	...	...	...	...
...	39359	...	...	...	...	10275	...	...	...	3074	...	221	...	50811	49188	...	...	...	...

COLONY OF

TABLE No. 5.—Religions

		CHRIS							
		Anglican.		Roman Catholic.		Presbyterian.		Wesleyan.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
County of Demerara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Males ...	11960	...	3787	...	2859	...	4247	...
	{ Females ...	...	12886	...	3145	...	3181	...	5010
County of Berbice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Males ...	6708	...	715	...	2951	...	410	...
	{ Females ...	...	6740	...	634	...	3062	...	476
County of Essequibo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Males ...	8500	...	3557	...	1506	...	1299	...
	{ Females ...	...	7309	...	2868	...	1358	...	1101
Total Rural Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Males ...	27168	...	9059	...	7316	...	5956	...
	{ Females ...	...	26935	...	6647	...	7601	...	6587
	{ Persons ...	...	54103	...	14706	...	14917	...	12543
City of Georgetown and Shipping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Males ...	9725	...	6464	...	2281	...	2314	...
	{ Females ...	...	12256	...	8353	...	3390	...	3365
Town of New Amsterdam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Males ...	1210	...	390	...	409	...	203	...
	{ Females ...	...	1571	...	469	...	605	...	304
Total Urban Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Males ...	10935	...	6854	...	2690	...	2517	...
	{ Females ...	...	13826	...	8822	...	3995	...	3669
	{ Persons ...	...	24761	...	15676	...	6685	...	6186
Grand Totals Whole Colony	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Males ...	38103	...	14913	...	10006	...	8473	...
	{ Females ...	...	40761	...	15469	...	11596	...	10256
	{ Persons ...	...	78864	...	30382	...	21602	...	18729
Per Centic Ratio of each Religious Persuasion on Total Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	25.363	...	9.77	...	6.95	...	6.023

THE COLONY OF

TABLE No. 7.—

	Ability to Read and Write English.		ABILITY TO READ					
			Hindi.		Hindustani.		Tamil.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Europeans	1031	...	4	...	7	...	2	...
	...	819	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portuguese	3134	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	...	3522	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Indians	22865	...	7286	...	2263	...	122	...
	...	9856	...	1423	...	554	...	29
Chinese	1109	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	...	1013	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africans	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blacks	47804	...	40	...	12	...	1	...
	...	52498	...	11	...	2	...	...
Aborigines	1529	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	1468	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed Races	11673	...	24	...	4	...	...	...
	...	14034	...	8	...	4	...	...
Race Not Stated	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	M. 89227	...	7355	...	2287	...	125	...
	F. ...	83303	...	1442	...	560	...	29
Persons	...	172530	...	8797	...	2847	...	154
Percentage of Total Population	...	55.49	...	2.83	...	.92	...	.05

BRITISH GUIANA.

Literacy of the People.

AND WRITE.						Totals.			Percentage of Literacy in the English Language in each Race Division.
Telagu.		Chinese.		Portuguese.		M	F	Persons.	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons.	
...	6	...	1050	...	...	...
...	5	...	824	1874	86.98
...	377	...	3512	...	...	...
...	579	...	4101	7613	77.28
48	1	...	32585	...	...	...
...	18	...	...	...	2	...	11882	44467	25.06
...	...	283	...	...	...	1393	...	...	...
...	36	...	...	...	1049	2442	71.90
...	15	...	...	...
...	11	26	38.80
...	...	2	...	15	...	47874	...	...	...
...	2	...	6	...	52519	100393	80.80
...	4	...	1533	...	...	...
...	2	...	1470	2903	35.90
...	...	2	...	56	...	11759	...	...	...
...	2	...	34	...	14082	25841	76.05
...	3	...	70	...	...	...
...	5	...	87	157	42.33
48	...	287	...	462	...	99791	...	...	...
...	18	...	40	...	633	...	86025	...	...
66		327		1095		185816			...
.02		.10		.35		59.76			...

GENERAL ABSTRACT A. OF THE RESULTS EMBODIED IN THE PRECEDING TABLES OF NO. 1. AGES AND CONJUGAL OR CIVIL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

COUNTY OF DEMERARA.

Table for County of Demerara showing population statistics by age group (1-5, 5-10, 10-20, 20-30, 30-40, 40-50, 50-60, 60-70, 70-80, 80-90, 90-100, 100 Years & Upwards) and marital status (Single, Married, Widowed, Divorced) for various localities including Georgetown and Rural Districts.

COUNTY OF BERBICE.

Table for County of Berbice showing population statistics by age group and marital status for various localities including New Amsterdam and Rural Districts.

COUNTY OF ESSEQUEBO.

Table for County of Essequibo showing population statistics by age group and marital status for various localities including Potaro, Cuyuni, Mazaruni & Puruni Rivers and Rural Districts.

SUMMARY.

Summary table showing total population statistics for the County of Demerara, County of Berbice, and County of Essequibo, including totals for 1931 and 1921.

WHOLE

ABSTRACT

Showing the Population of the Towns, Estates, Villages and Settlements

LOCALITY.	IN TOWNS.							ON				
	Europeans (other than Portuguese).	Portuguese.	East Indians.	Chinese.	Africans and Blacks.	Aborigines.	Mixed Races.	Race not Stated.	Europeans, (other than Portuguese).	Portuguese.	East Indians.	Chinese.
COUNTY OF DEMERARA.												
City of Georgetown	1443	5395	5496	1118	33093	119	15074	161	...	...	...	...
Environs	36	290	2669	61	3636	2	1059	11	...	...	...	...
East Coast ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	172	13651	78
Mahaica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1414	2
Mahaicony ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Bank ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	56	3382	113
West Bank ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	2108	22
West Coast ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	16	8926	141
Upper Demerara River ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, County of Demerara	1479	5685	8165	1179	36729	121	16133	172	202	246	34481	356
COUNTY OF BERBICE.												
Town of New Amsterdam	83	217	1137	193	4878	1	1485	8	...	...	...	...
West Coast ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	1604	4
East Coast ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corentyne Coast ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	42	12587	33
Corentyne River ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Bank ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1051	8
West Bank ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	1808	4
Upper Berbice River ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canje Creek ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	3130	18
Total, County of Berbice	83	217	1137	193	4878	1	1485	8	83	44	20180	67
COUNTY OF ESSEQUEBO.												
Essequibo, Potaro, Onyuni, Masaruni and Puruni Rivers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	443	10
Leguan Island ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	316	4
Wakenaam Island ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	798	1
Essequibo Coast and Tiger Island ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	17	4819	35
Pomeroon & Moruca Rivers and the North West District ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, County of Essequibo ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	28	6376	50
Total, County of Demerara	1479	5685	8165	1179	36729	121	16133	172	202	246	34481	356
Total, County of Berbice	83	217	1137	193	4878	1	1485	8	83	44	20180	67
Total, County of Essequibo ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	28	6376	50
GRAND TOTAL, BRITISH GUIANA, 1931	1562	5902	9302	1372	41607	122	17618	180	296	318	61037	473
GRAND TOTAL, BRITISH GUIANA, 1921	2345	5806	7712	1086	34396	66	16371	206	475	259	54088	490

COLONY.

B.

in the Colony of British Guiana according to the Census Returns of 1931.

ESTATES.				IN VILLAGES AND SETTLEMENTS.								TOTALS, 1931.			Total as per Census 1921.				
Africans and Blacks.	Aborigines.	Mixed Races.	Race not Stated.	Europeans, (other than Portuguese).	Portuguese.	East Indians.	Chinese.	Africans and Blacks.	Aborigines.	Mixed Races.	Race not Stated.	Totals in Towns.	Totals on Estates.	Totals in Villages and Settlements.		M.	F.	Per-sons.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61899	...	...	27115	34784	61899	54439
2781	...	407	...	42	863	6339	...	146	13876	1	1363	7764	...	...	3602	4162	7764	5185
145	...	16	191	3579	...	31	2507	99	361	1531	6771	4301	4051	8352
3067	2	409	4	3	137	3339	...	116	2858	3	590	7036	3625	3405	7036	6905
741	...	89	...	13	149	5420	...	114	5060	2	510	...	12072	6698	9527	9243	18770	16434	
1839	4	240	2	8	61	4390	...	90	2962	13	374	...	2969	11261	7077	7161	14233	15682	
...	65	95	1330	...	121	3872	642	1844	11246	7899	9857	9238	19145	17394
...	7984	4627	3357	7984	9343
8573	6	1161	6	142	1623	27438	620	34208	861	5561	37	69663	45031	70490	89463	95721	185184	173932	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8002	...	...	3480	4522	8002	8363
59	...	46	...	10	56	3469	...	40	6897	2	702	...	1720	11171	6507	6384	12891	11228	
...	1	20	1715	...	11	416	...	242	2405	1174	1231	2405	2077
911	...	273	...	5	61	11420	...	84	6779	3	1025	...	13896	19381	17345	15932	33277	26699	
346	2	21	3	...	...	719	...	2	46	350	77	...	...	1194	643	551	1194	1570
331	...	49	...	...	...	841	...	13	1718	...	68	...	1431	2649	2098	1982	4080	5549
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	870	...	15	...	2202	902	1664	1440	3104	3190
365	...	35	...	5	18	2431	...	56	2952	6	269	...	3565	5737	4781	4521	9302	7759	
2012	2	423	3	21	165	20625	212	20194	810	3057	19	8002	22814	45103	33649	37270	75919	68483	
...	
179	...	24	...	43	109	1774	...	80	5924	648	2180	...	663	10844	7734	3773	11507	13548	
21	...	2	...	4	5	2100	...	44	853	1	227	...	343	3234	1834	1743	3577	4236	
142	1	16	...	1	7	1735	...	21	1191	1	181	...	963	3137	2074	2026	4100	5279	
1379	3	271	2	31	69	5692	...	75	5513	100	680	...	6536	12164	9441	9259	18700	21095	
...	...	...	...	27	414	837	...	54	2407	5793	2399	...	...	11946	6186	5760	11946	11118
1721	4	313	2	106	604	12138	274	15888	6543	5667	105	...	8505	41325	27269	22561	49830	55276	
8573	6	1161	6	142	1623	27438	620	34208	861	5561	37	69663	45031	70490	89463	95721	185184	173932	
2012	2	423	3	21	165	20625	212	20194	810	3057	19	8002	22814	45103	33649	37270	75919	68483	
1721	4	313	2	106	604	12138	274	15888	6543	5667	105	...	8505	41325	27269	22561	49830	55276	
12306	12	1897	11	269	2392	60201	1106	70290	8214	14235	161	77665	76356	156918	1155381	155552	310933	...	
9239	39	1529	38	471	3111	63139	1146	73524	9050	12691	415	67937	66157	163547	151261	146430	...	297691	

WHOLE
ABSTRACT

Shewing Birthplaces of the

LOCALITY.	BORN IN THE COLONY.										BORN				
	Europeans (other than Portuguese).		Portuguese.		East Indians.		Chinese.		Blacks.		Europeans (other than Portuguese).		Portuguese.		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
COUNTY OF DEMERARA.															
CITY OF GEORGETOWN.															
Kingston ...	37	46	100	134	258	211	6	10	535	618	55	44	9	12	
North Cummingsburg ...	67	59	248	331	184	149	21	18	884	1265	54	39	32	32	
South Cummingsburg ...	98	144	247	392	71	86	20	25	1004	1467	107	72	38	51	
Albert Town ...	7	5	135	197	138	141	18	13	1020	1395	8	5	9	11	
Queenstown ...	18	29	54	72	239	230	22	18	521	675	15	17	5	8	
Bourda ...	36	52	146	217	139	176	16	24	1032	1541	17	22	14	17	
Lacytown ...	24	37	325	426	121	117	49	38	1190	1792	19	17	31	38	
Robbstown and Newtown ...	1	1	11	6	32	8	6	7	57	45	7	3	2	2	
Stabrock ...	36	43	125	141	81	35	19	21	502	443	24	17	25	20	
Werk-en-Rust ...	12	14	203	297	133	123	121	141	1914	2808	13	9	23	25	
Wortmanville ...	7	9	52	73	135	137	6	4	563	1309	2	...	7	2	
Charlestown ...	1	2	252	306	106	130	90	90	1522	2133	3	8	38	29	
Alboustown ...	6	2	189	220	599	602	54	48	1381	1813	4	...	7	9	
Shipping ...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	123	...	64	1	1	...
Total City of Georgetown ...	354	443	2088	2812	2237	2146	448	457	12548	17324	392	254	239	256	
RURAL DISTRICTS.															
Environs ...	7	8	131	148	1115	1124	26	27	1435	1918	11	10	3	8	
East Coast ...	37	22	500	484	8236	7893	93	112	7285	9023	34	23	25	25	
Mahaica ...	1	1	106	84	2135	1976	15	15	1231	1364	4	1	1	...	
Mahaicony ...	1	3	71	54	1575	1396	2	1	1380	1446	1	3	2	...	
East Bank ...	10	5	92	87	4707	4413	111	95	2505	3097	23	4	8	6	
West Bank ...	5	7	63	81	3109	3060	65	59	2510	3035	6	2	5	2	
West Coast ...	17	9	39	33	5248	4999	101	118	2078	2356	44	16	4	2	
Demerara River ...	8	10	53	31	635	463	65	40	1800	1439	33	14	9	2	
County of Demerara (exclusive of Georgetown) ...	86	65	1055	1002	28760	25329	478	467	20224	23678	156	73	57	45	
Totals County of Demerara ...	M. 440	F. 508	M. 3143	F. 3814	M. 28997	F. 27475	M. 926	F. 924	M. 32772	F. 41002	M. 548	F. 327	M. 296	F. 301	
Persons ...	948	6957	56472	1850	73774	875	597								
COUNTY OF BERBICE.															
Town of New Amsterdam ...	18	16	95	107	485	474	66	78	1960	2762	26	23	8	7	
West Coast ...	4	4	26	27	2422	2203	19	20	3310	3602	6	2	2	2	
East Coast ...	...	...	11	7	691	767	2	4	179	222	...	...	...	...
Corentyne Coast ...	10	6	42	52	10211	9588	46	59	3510	3764	34	5	6	3	
Corentyne River ...	...	...	...	...	292	277	...	...	24	10	...	...	...	...
East Bank ...	...	...	...	...	830	701	10	11	970	1057	...	...	...	...
West Bank ...	2	...	...	...	748	661	4	...	587	583	6	2	...	...
Upper River ...	...	...	6	2	15	3	1	1	351	159	...	...	2	...
Canje Creek ...	1	1	8	7	1987	2053	43	25	1534	1658	16	4	2	1	
Totals of Berbice (exclusive of New Amsterdam)...	17	11	93	96	17196	16256	125	120	10465	11055	62	14	14	6	
Totals County of Berbice ...	M. 35	F. 27	M. 188	F. 203	M. 17681	F. 16730	M. 191	F. 198	M. 12425	F. 13817	M. 88	F. 37	M. 22	F. 13	
Persons ...	62	391	34411	389	26242	125	35								
COUNTY OF ESSEQUEBO.															
Essequibo, Potaro, Cuyuni, Masaruni & Puruni Rivers	8	6	68	33	1047	878	48	25	4041	1450	28	2	8	3	
Leguan Island ...	1	1	5	...	1088	1016	29	17	391	467	2	...	...	...
Wakenam Island ...	...	...	6	5	1156	1051	15	6	592	724	1	...	...	1
Essequibo Coast and Tiger Island...	10	9	37	44	4520	4221	55	51	3095	3679	14	8	4	1	
Pomeroon, Moruca River and North-West District	5	8	217	176	347	246	26	17	1201	1053	12	2	19	5	
Total County of Essequibo	M. 24	F. 24	M. 333	F. 258	M. 8158	F. 7412	M. 173	F. 116	M. 9320	F. 7373	M. 57	F. 12	M. 31	F. 10	
Persons ...	48	591	15570	289	16693	69	41								
SUM															
Total County of Demerara ...	440	508	3143	3814	28997	27475	926	924	32772	41002	548	327	296	301	
Total County of Berbice ...	35	27	188	203	17681	16730	191	198	12425	13817	88	37	22	13	
Total County of Essequibo ...	24	24	333	258	8158	7412	173	116	9320	7373	57	12	31	10	
Grand Total of British Guiana	M. 449	F. 559	M. 3664	F. 4275	M. 54836	F. 51617	M. 1290	F. 1238	M. 54517	F. 62192	M. 693	F. 376	M. 349	F. 324	
Persons ...	1058	7939	106453	2528	116709	1069	673								
GRAND TOTAL—															
Born in the Colony											M. 114806	F. 119881			
Persons ...											234687				
Born Elsewhere											M. ...	F. ...			
Persons ...															

WHOLE
ABSTRACT
Shewing the Religions of

DISTRICTS.	CHRISTIANS.															
	Anglican.		Roman Catholic.		Presbyterian		Wesleyan.		Congrega- tionalist.		Canadian Presby- terian.		Moravian.		Other Sects.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
CITY OF GEORGETOWN.																
Kingston ...	517	547	236	305	85	86	244	292	25	24	7	4	4	11	57	116
North Cummingsburg ...	789	1054	554	720	169	203	190	334	55	86	1	5	21	25	107	144
South Cummingsburg ...	934	1319	633	995	230	330	192	281	64	114	1	1	7	12	130	242
Albert Town ...	763	903	464	598	126	227	191	293	68	108	...	1	70	95	205	420
Queenstown ...	429	535	299	387	89	133	124	184	26	39	3	4	39	78	146	222
Bourda ...	812	1133	565	768	202	322	212	312	94	176	4	1	11	23	186	326
Laoytown ...	1044	1486	793	1095	206	333	197	340	117	183	...	...	20	23	143	160
Robbstown and Newtown ...	58	49	37	23	4	6	7	18	6	3	1	3	4	2	22	3
Stabroek ...	523	447	344	356	98	117	61	108	97	...	...	...	16	11	52	64
Werk-en Rust ...	1302	1785	868	1162	376	581	339	472	326	489	5	4	8	14	144	264
Wortmalville ...	485	648	341	455	193	311	142	176	110	206	1	...	18	16	150	232
Charlestown ...	1048	1397	633	893	274	420	218	349	229	347	...	2	16	16	102	206
Alboustown ...	816	968	530	594	200	317	176	250	213	303	2	3	10	12	173	286
Shipping ...	206	4	67	2	25	...	21	...	15	...	...	...	13	...	12	...
TOTALS—CITY OF GEORGETOWN ...	9725	12255	6464	8353	2281	3390	2314	3365	1456	2176	25	28	256	338	1629	2685
RURAL DISTRICTS.																
Environs ...	1166	1413	444	509	128	176	203	281	91	133	13	2	121	156	208	342
East Coast ...	4079	4957	1249	1123	302	341	1414	1755	1317	1551	54	53	272	349	805	1031
Mahaica ...	439	437	193	140	273	336	561	647	117	106	42	43	2	2	68	88
Mahaicony ...	221	212	172	134	651	696	708	773	30	20	13	7	6	6	49	49
East Bank ...	1757	1904	533	448	170	183	707	846	208	279	5	2	14	4	469	681
West Bank ...	1145	1291	403	393	451	507	325	407	740	880	52	33	113	133	122	144
West Coast ...	1447	1466	231	164	468	536	176	190	547	635	37	34	4	6	118	147
Demerara River ...	1706	1206	562	224	416	406	153	106	351	304	7	3	11	14	473	467
County of Demerara, exclusive of Georgetown ...	11960	12836	3787	3145	2839	3181	4247	5010	3401	3910	223	177	543	670	2312	2949
TOTALS—COUNTY OF DEMERARA { M. ...	21685	...	10251	...	5140	...	6561	...	4857	...	248	...	799	...	3941	...
{ F. ...	...	25141	...	11498	...	6571	...	8375	...	6085	...	205	...	1008	...	5634
Persons {	46826	...	21749	...	11711	...	14936	...	10942	...	453	...	1807	...	9575	...
COUNTY OF BERRICE.																
Town of New Amsterdam ...	1210	1571	390	469	409	605	203	304	460	717	23	19	15	27	305	432
West Coast ...	2701	2786	91	70	94	91	119	163	753	857	58	45	177	199	52	59
East Coast ...	205	229	60	61	82	85	23	27	16	22	66	63	...	25	19	...
Corentyne Coast ...	1912	1918	364	376	1837	1922	37	35	602	917	148	119	34	23	88	74
Corentyne River ...	231	218	9	...	12	7	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
East Bank ...	161	166	46	41	393	431	62	71	244	274	26	8	33	49	112	113
West Bank ...	171	107	22	20	177	187	16	12	212	263	20	20	2	...	67	45
Upper River ...	296	197	33	7	64	31	6	2	122	83	...	...	1	...	343	358
Canje Creek ...	1030	1119	90	59	292	308	147	165	153	122	10	8	33	40	136	117
County of Berbice exclusive of New Amsterdam ...	6708	6740	715	634	2951	3062	410	476	2304	2542	329	263	285	311	825	787
TOTAL—COUNTY OF BERBICE { M. ...	7918	...	1105	...	3360	...	613	...	2764	...	352	...	300	...	1130	...
{ F. ...	...	8311	...	1103	...	3667	...	780	...	3259	...	282	...	338	...	1217
Persons {	16229	...	2208	...	7027	...	1393	...	6023	...	634	...	638	...	2347	...
COUNTY OF ESSEQUEBO.																
Essequibo, Potaro, Cuyuni, Mazaruni and Puruni Rivers ...	2960	1388	858	273	624	387	426	136	524	319	12	10	38	1	472	247
Essequibo Coast and Tiger Island ...	2343	2709	253	238	410	461	598	673	25	12	36	97	5	...	366	429
Pomeroon and Moruca Rivers and North West Districts ...	2486	2377	2406	2325	35	21	224	215	13	10	5	3	1	...	292	323
Leguan Island ...	472	559	16	12	60	40	6	4	6	7	16	11	1	...	23	23
Wakenaam Island ...	289	276	24	20	377	449	45	73	7	9	35	20	...	2	59	66
TOTAL—COUNTY OF ESSEQUEBO { M. ...	8500	...	3557	...	1506	...	1299	...	575	...	153	...	45	...	1212	...
{ F. ...	...	7309	...	2868	...	1358	...	1101	...	337	...	141	...	3	...	1081
Persons {	15809	...	6425	...	2864	...	2400	...	932	...	294	...	48	...	2293	...
SUM																
Total—County Demerara ...	21685	25141	10251	11498	5140	6571	6561	8375	4857	6085	248	205	799	1008	3941	5634
Total—County Berbice ...	7918	8311	1105	1103	3360	3667	613	780	2764	3259	352	282	300	338	1130	1217
Total—County of Essequibo ...	8500	7309	3557	2868	1506	1358	1299	1101	575	337	153	141	45	3	1212	1081
GRAND TOTAL—BRITISH GUIANA ...	38103	...	14913	...	10006	...	8473	...	8196	...	753	...	1144	...	6283	...
Persons ...	78864	...	30382	...	21602	...	18729	...	17897	...	1331	...	2493	...	14215	...

D.

the People as per Table No. 5.

NON-CHRISTIANS.																TOTAL RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS.		
Not stated.		TOTAL CHRISTIANS.		Hindu.		Moham. Indan.		Parsee.		Other Non-Christians.		TOTAL NON-CHRISTIANS.		M	F	Persons		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
62	28	1237	1413	131	96	49	60	5	1	6	5	191	162	1428	1575	3003		
71	59	1957	2610	147	89	44	26	2	2	6	10	199	127	2166	2737	4893		
64	51	2305	3345	33	33	9	16	...	...	7	10	49	59	3354	3404	5758
111	80	1993	2725	35	20	18	13	...	...	1	1	54	34	2032	2769	4811
65	59	1219	1646	63	48	90	80	...	...	2	3	145	131	1364	1777	3141
56	75	2141	3136	44	34	42	17	...	...	2	4	83	55	2229	3191	5420
45	35	2565	3655	46	22	44	41	...	...	4	2	94	65	2659	3730	6379
5	2	144	108	27	4	15	4	...	...	10	...	59	8	202	1116	318
20	16	1222	1172	131	50	18	2	...	...	8	1	148	53	1370	1235	2605
78	77	3446	4849	120	49	46	23	1	...	24	11	191	89	3637	4937	8574		
27	13	1467	2057	26	22	19	21	...	...	10	7	55	50	1522	2107	3629
147	80	2721	3710	43	25	57	55	...	...	2	...	103	80	2824	3790	6614
131	108	2251	2841	466	403	203	189	...	...	2	7	674	599	2925	3440	6365
33	...	391	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	393	6	399
914	633	27064	33272	1304	895	644	553	9	2	94	61	2061	1512	27115	34784	61899		
47	42	2421	3056	986	916	187	181	...	...	8	9	1181	1106	3602	4162	7764
289	263	9781	11428	8176	7382	1600	1417	5	3	170	140	9951	8842	12732	20270	40002		
81	83	1776	1882	2107	1800	366	328	13	9	39	32	2525	2169	4901	4051	8952		
163	111	2013	2013	1379	1185	214	182	1	1	18	11	1612	1392	3625	3405	7030		
56	44	3919	4391	4153	3601	1391	1197	3	2	56	52	5602	4852	9627	9243	18770		
50	47	3401	3840	2974	2692	666	608	...	...	36	21	3676	3321	7077	7161	14238
39	32	3066	3210	5190	4618	1580	1445	...	...	21	15	6791	6078	9937	9288	19145
247	163	3926	2898	584	415	72	29	6	1	39	14	701	459	4637	3357	7994		
971	790	30303	33718	25554	23509	6076	5400	28	16	367	294	32045	28219	62318	60937	123255		
1865	...	55367	...	26358	...	6720	...	37	...	481	...	34096	...	89463	...	...
...	1473	...	65990	...	23404	...	5953	...	19	...	355	...	29731	...	96721	...		
3358	...	121357	...	50262	...	12673	...	56	...	836	...	63827	...	...	...	185194
90	99	3105	4243	232	143	118	110	...	1	25	25	375	279	3480	4522	8002		
11	13	4056	4283	1879	1595	564	502	...	1	8	3	2451	2101	6507	6384	12891		
10	9	482	515	597	604	89	106	...	...	...	6	686	716	1174	1231	2405
53	42	5275	5426	10475	9049	1474	1350	3	...	118	107	12070	10506	17345	15932	33277		
...	...	257	228	320	273	66	52	...	...	...	...	336	325	643	551	1194
13	8	1095	1165	816	661	179	154	...	...	8	2	1003	817	2098	1982	4080
10	8	697	662	748	611	219	167	...	...	...	...	967	774	1664	1440	3104
81	25	946	703	3	...	1	1	...	...	7	3	11	4	957	707	1664
150	48	2046	1986	2266	2091	455	425	...	...	14	19	2735	2535	4781	4521	9302
333	153	14360	14966	17104	14884	3047	2757	3	1	155	140	20309	17782	33169	32748	67917		
423	...	17965	...	17336	...	3165	...	3	...	180	...	20684	...	33649	...	...
...	252	...	19208	...	15027	...	2367	...	2	...	163	...	19081	...	37270	...		
675	...	3774	...	32363	...	6032	...	5	...	315	...	38745	...	...	...	75919
719	110	6633	2871	766	651	309	211	...	1	26	9	1101	902	7734	3773	11507		
97	69	4183	4681	4391	3815	802	689	3	1	62	64	5262	4578	9441	9259	18700		
343	332	5805	5606	285	97	89	55	2	1	5	1	381	154	6186	5760	11946		
27	30	626	696	982	840	209	204	2	3	15	10	1208	1037	1434	1743	3277		
10	7	796	922	1011	875	258	222	...	...	9	7	1278	1104	2074	2026	4100
1196	...	18043	...	743	...	1667	...	7	...	117	...	9226	...	27269	...	...
...	548	...	14766	...	6278	...	1420	...	6	...	91	...	7795	...	22561	...		
1744	...	32809	...	13713	...	3087	...	13	...	208	...	17021	...	...	...	49830
1895	1473	55367	65990	26358	23404	6720	5953	37	19	481	355	34096	29731	89463	95721	185194		
423	252	17965	19208	17336	15027	3165	2367	3	2	180	163	20684	18081	33649	37270	75919		
1196	548	18043	14766	743	6278	1667	1420	7	6	117	91	9226	7795	27269	22561	49830		
3504	...	91375	...	51629	...	11552	...	47	...	778	...	64006	...	155361	...	...
...	2273	...	99965	...	44709	...	10240	...	27	...	611	...	55587	...	155553	...		
5777	...	191349	...	96338	...	21793	...	74	...	1389	...	119593	...	...	...	310933

MARY.

1895	1473	55367	65990	26358	23404	6720	5953	37	19	481	355	34096	29731	89463	95721	185194
423	252	17965	19208	17336	15027	3165	2367	3	2	180	163	20684	18081	33649	37270	75919
1196	548	18043	14766	743	6278	1667	1420	7	6	117	91	9226	7795	27269	22561	49830
3504	...	91375	...	51629	...	11552	...	47	...	778	...	64006	...	155361	...	...
...	2273	...	99965	...	44709	...	10240	...	27	...	611	...	55587	...	155553	...
5777	...	191349	...	96338	...	21793	...	74	...	1389	...	119593	...	...	...	310933

WHOLE
ABSTRACT

TABLE No. 3.—Shewing the

LOCALITY.	CLASS I.								CLASS II.								CLASS III.												
	Public Service.								Professional Occupations.								Commercial Occupations.												
	Officials and Clerks.		Messengers and similar grades.		Police, Prisons and Militia.		Transport and Harbour Department.		Clergy.		Teachers.		Medical.		Legal.		Engineers and Surveyors.		Other Professions.		Merchants, Shopkeepers and Dealers.		Clerks and Salesmen.		Transport Workers.		Other Workers.		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
COUNTY OF DEMERARA.																													
City of Georgetown	430	154	233	49	509	2	168	1	68	9	125	319	138	235	62	1	116	...	210	17	1148	579	1973	721	1254	8	3233	208	
Districts—																													
Environs	26	3	46	6	20	...	14	...	7	...	11	26	16	20	3	...	3	...	11	1	116	91	123	61	115	1	648	28	
East Coast	38	4	33	...	33	...	25	...	42	3	78	98	41	34	9	...	22	...	10	1	351	197	195	59	126	...	886	215	
Mahaica	14	7	13	1	9	...	...	...	13	...	18	15	4	4	...	1	...	...	...	69	21	48	15	49	3	174	28	
Mahaicony	6	1	8	2	15	...	...	...	5	1	15	19	4	5	...	2	...	1	...	38	6	5	1	18	...	249	38	
East Bank	8	...	18	...	33	...	11	...	18	1	11	27	25	17	1	...	5	...	9	...	168	98	128	33	99	...	778	116	
West Bank	8	6	20	3	14	...	2	...	20	2	17	30	11	15	1	...	12	...	5	...	101	50	80	27	67	...	319	81	
West Coast	13	1	15	...	17	...	5	1	25	2	24	27	19	22	...	4	...	8	...	142	54	70	22	88	...	387	75		
Upper Demerara River	8	...	9	1	12	...	4	...	7	...	13	17	16	12	1	...	...	...	...	41	7	63	5	84	...	406	28	
County of Demerara (exclusive of Georgetown)	121	22	162	13	153	...	61	1	137	9	187	259	136	129	15	...	49	...	44	2	1026	524	712	223	646	4	3847	597	
Total County of Demerara	551	176	395	62	662	2	229	2	205	18	312	578	274	364	77	1	165	...	254	19	2174	1103	2685	944	1900	12	7080	805	
COUNTY OF BERBICE.																													
Town of New Amsterdam	57	43	63	41	56	3	18	...	18	2	32	47	12	8	9	...	2	...	8	3	155	32	151	114	118	...	460	75	
Districts—																													
West Coast	15	...	13	...	11	...	35	...	6	...	28	31	6	7	...	...	...	6	1	90	11	43	8	32	...	481	17	
East Coast	8	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	18	3	22	6	18	...	173	63	
Corentyne Coast	20	1	19	1	36	...	...	...	49	1	60	44	28	30	...	...	...	8	1	228	38	129	14	106	1	696	127	
Corentyne River	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	6	1
East Bank	6	1	5	...	14	...	1	...	2	...	2	9	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	37	10	5	...	14	...	175	79	
West Bank	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	3	2	3	...	...	...	7	...	22	5	13	...	9	...	89	3	
Upper Berbice River	1	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	8	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	8	...	9	...	74	...	74	...
Canje Creek	8	3	27	12	7	...	1	...	13	...	14	5	8	8	...	...	...	2	...	67	15	37	7	58	...	269	38	
County of Berbice (exclusive of New Amsterdam)	59	5	75	13	68	...	42	...	79	1	120	100	50	53	...	...	16	...	19	2	473	82	259	35	247	1	1933	328
Total County of Berbice	116	48	138	54	124	3	60	...	97	3	152	147	62	61	9	...	18	...	27	5	628	114	410	149	355	1	2393	403	
COUNTY OF ESSEQUEBO.																													
Essequibo, Cuyuni, Potaro, Mazaruni and Furui Rivers	10	...	1	...	23	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	5	1	...	...	...	2	...	38	1	25	1	93	...	114	...	...
Leguan Island	3	...	...	...	6	...	4	...	5	...	11	9	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	18	3	28	9	9	1	74	36	...
Wakenaam Island	5	...	12	...	3	...	1	...	9	...	13	10	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	19	5	6	...	8	...	123	49
Essequibo Coast and Tiger Island, Meroon, Moruca Rivers and the North West District	44	19	57	11	44	...	74	...	37	3	54	60	17	21	2	14	...	10	1	203	73	104	10	218	1	1244	136
Total County of Essequibo	72	19	76	19	94	...	80	...	65	4	92	116	27	32	2	...	16	...	16	2	314	86	185	25	360	2	2207	274	
Total County of Demerara	551	176	395	62	662	2	229	2	205	18	312	578	274	364	77	1	165	...	254	19	2174	1103	2685	944	1900	12	7080	805	
Total County of Berbice	116	48	138	54	124	3	60	...	97	3	152	147	62	61	9	...	18	...	27	5	628	114	410	149	365	1	2393	403	
Total County of Essequibo	72	19	76	19	94	...	80	...	65	4	92	116	27	32	2	...	16	...	16	2	314	86	185	25	360	2	2207	274	
GRAND TOTAL OF BRITISH GUIANA, 1931	739	243	609	135	880	5	369	2	367	25	556	841	363	457	88	1	199	...	297	26	3116	1303	3280	1118	2625	15	11680	1482	

OLONY.

E.

cupations of the People.

CLASS IV.			CLASS V.			CLASS VI.			CLASS VII.			CLASS VIII.			CLASS IX.			CLASS X.			TOTALS.									
Agricultural Occupations.			Mining and Quarrying.			Forest Occupations.			Mechanics, Artisans & similar occupations.			Domestics.			Other Occupations.			Non-Wage Earners.												
Proprietors and Cattle Farmers.	Labourers.	Directing and Technical Staff.	Labourers.	Directing and Technical Staff.	Wood-cutters and Charcoal Burners.	Balata Bleeders.	Mechanics, Artisans and Engine Drivers.	Other Workers.	Domestic Servants.	Fishermen.	Not Classified.	Scholars.	Children and Persons who are not Wage-earners, and follow no occupation.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Per-sons.						
																									F	M	F	M	F	M
308	37	358	46	146	1	362	16	12	103	2	69	4024	57	338	1859	287	7706	149	6	69	42	5764	5833	5559	16876	27115	34784	61899		
65	11	282	58	7	45	...	1	4	...	2	...	361	1	143	147	31	618	41	1	7	4	694	635	761	2449	3602	4162	7764		
360	323	6354	3752	102	557	25	...	4	1	4	...	1193	43	42	229	105	1098	232	6	26	7	4083	3263	3789	10920	19740	20275	40015		
722	183	1194	647	...	42	3	...	45	1	1	...	191	...	43	30	27	282	10	...	11	4	741	532	924	2275	4303	4051	8354		
281	170	215	50	14	41	...	1	42	...	...	...	138	...	4	45	18	163	9	...	2	1	804	609	681	2292	3616	3400	7016
311	113	3854	2505	14	119	15	...	18	...	4	...	586	20	120	108	48	805	62	3	20	7	1469	1121	1416	3765	9354	8755	18109		
019	625	2217	1315	9	232	84	...	13	22	3	...	416	23	18	68	37	745	42	3	11	9	1175	1000	1338	3662	7249	7648	14897		
926	357	4015	2198	9	55	...	...	26	...	2	...	448	...	83	95	62	388	67	4	29	9	1419	982	1900	5041	9858	9288	19146
758	271	320	59	44	1	542	2	6	706	9	1	368	11	...	52	33	282	8	...	...	...	613	488	563	2119	4626	3358	7984
442	1953	18391	10584	199	2	1653	129	21	1	967	11	17	...	3701	98	453	774	361	4381	471	17	106	41	10998	8640	11372	32523	62348	60937	123285
650	1990	18749	10630	345	3	2015	145	33	1	970	13	86	...	7725	155	791	2633	648	12087	620	23	175	83	16762	14473	16931	49399	89463	95721	185184
56	31	129	57	5	7	...	5	13	...	38	...	579	5	11	141	48	717	35	2	6	4	828	904	561	2293	3480	4522	8002		
752	373	830	450	...	56	...	...	6	...	8	1	230	...	7	66	24	139	7	...	1	1	1555	1200	1266	4079	6507	6384	12891
57	11	253	110	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	66	2	12	4	4	40	21	...	5	3	251	170	243	814	1174	1231	2405
266	1021	5499	3270	7	6	...	...	7	...	41	...	751	3	133	123	68	397	36	6	36	9	3179	2028	3859	8817	17345	15932	33277
135	9	118	16	...	...	...	...	1	109	...	...	5	...	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	93	50	168	472	643	551	1194
112	59	919	694	2	3	5	...	17	...	109	2	...	11	5	74	1	2	356	246	301	792	2098	1982	4080	
111	73	752	437	...	3	...	...	1	...	20	...	102	...	...	8	14	31	...	...	...	...	195	107	315	770	1664	1440	3104
163	126	33	8	...	12	...	...	165	1	139	...	25	...	1	5	4	25	...	...	...	...	147	110	149	428	957	707	1664
229	115	1807	1289	...	7	...	...	12	...	19	...	232	1	38	14	19	147	5	...	8	1	669	590	1127	2274	4781	4521	9302
4925	1787	10211	6274	9	87	...	13	...	398	3	249	1	1520	8	194	233	141	853	69	6	50	16	6445	4501	7418	18446	35169	32748	67917	
4981	1818	10340	6331	14	94	...	18	...	411	3	287	1	2099	13	205	374	189	1570	104	8	56	20	7273	5405	7979	20739	38649	37270	75919	
152	28	44	9	1819	...	146	...	2	...	8	...	671	...	1	5	47	85	2	...	7	2	19	9	49	118	3444	260	3704		
594	312	301	226	...	23	...	...	8	...	...	...	66	...	1	8	8	112	4	...	3	2	345	253	328	772	1840	1746	3586
848	237	109	66	2	10	...	...	1	...	3	...	116	...	8	20	5	68	6	...	6	2	365	310	393	1254	2073	2023	4096
2834	1120	2172	1144	6	262	4	6	463	1	32	...	809	11	43	163	68	1083	32	1	23	16	2320	1790	2529	7102	13726	12772	26448		
1151	183	1236	348	2	168	...	2	40	...	13	...	109	28	30	41	35	309	14	...	34	...	981	831	1563	3907	6186	5760	11946		
5579	1880	3862	1793	1829	...	609	4	10	...	525	1	719	...	1261	39	83	239	163	1657	58	...	73	22	4030	3193	4862	13153	27269	22561	49830
6650	1990	18749	10630	345	3	2015	145	33	1	970	13	86	...	7725	155	791	2633	648	12087	620	23	175	83	16762	14473	16931	49399	89463	95721	185184
4981	1818	10340	6331	14	94	...	18	...	411	3	287	1	2099	13	205	374	189	1570	104	8	56	20	7273	5405	7979	20739	38649	37270	75919	
5579	1880	3862	1793	1829	...	609	4	10	...	525	1	719	...	1261	39	83	239	163	1657	58	1	73	22	4030	3193	4862	13153	27269	22561	49830
17210	5688	32951	18754	2188	3	2718	149	61	1	1906	17	1092	1	11035	207	1079	3246	1000	15314	782	32	304	125	28065	23071	29772	83291	155381	155552	310933

RETURN
SHEWING THE NUMBER
OF
EAST INDIANS
IN THE COLONY OF
BRITISH GUIANA,
WITH THEIR
AGES, CONJUGAL CONDITION, OCCUPATIONS,
BIRTH-PLACES
AND
RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS,
AS PER THE
CENSUS, 1931.

EAST INDIANS IN THE

	CONJUGAL CONDITION.									
	Unmarried.		Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.		Totals.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
COUNTY OF DEMERARA.										
Georgetown	1896	1350	980	874	124	268	1	3	3001	2495
Environs of Georgetown	769	582	543	568	59	147	...	1	1371	1298
East Coast	5759	4383	4354	4301	544	805	18	20	10675	9509
Mahaica	1491	1077	1016	1001	164	240	2	2	2673	2320
Mahaicony	1077	823	655	616	63	102	3	...	1798	1541
East Bank	3194	2223	2500	2488	279	524	13	8	5986	5243
West Bank	2167	1716	1537	1523	242	321	15	7	3961	3567
West Coast	3755	2832	2956	2885	314	554	8	12	7033	6283
Demerara River	457	253	302	230	40	47	...	1	799	531
Totals	20565	15239	14843	14486	1829	3008	60	54	37297	3278
COUNTY OF BERBICE.										
West Coast	1632	1243	964	953	108	161	3	3	2707	2360
New Amsterdam	351	286	221	202	31	46	...	...	603	534
East Coast	492	470	321	331	26	71	3	1	842	873
Corentyne Coast	7461	5543	4990	4933	339	695	24	22	12814	11193
Corentyne River	209	152	171	159	9	19	...	...	389	330
Berbice River	1165	765	779	702	130	189	4	2	2078	1658
Canje Creek	1500	1067	1276	1306	167	243	1	1	2944	2617
Balata Areas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	12810	9526	8722	8586	810	1424	35	29	22377	19565
COUNTY OF ESSEQUEBO.										
Lower Essequibo River	667	456	435	411	87	111	...	3	1189	981
Essequibo Coast	3215	2332	2089	2059	307	486	13	10	5624	4887
Pomeroon River	142	94	82	52	10	7	...	...	234	153
Mouuca River	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
North West District	195	84	104	39	21	4	...	...	320	127
Leguan Island	748	560	455	450	74	120	1	8	1278	1138
Wakenam Island	818	587	481	473	59	108	2	5	1360	1173
Upper Essequibo River	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	6	...
Potaro River	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Cuyuni River ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mazuni and Puruni Rivers	23	...	14	...	2	...	...	...	39	...
Balata Areas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	5815	4113	3663	3484	561	836	16	26	10055	8459
Grand Total of the Colony, 1931	39190	28878	27228	26556	3200	5268	111	109	69729	60811
	68068		53784		8468		220		130540	
Grand Total of the Colony, 1921	67560		51117		6261		...		124933	

COLONY OF BRITISH GUIANA.

AGRS.																
0-10.		10-20.		20-40.		40-60.		60 and over.		Age not stated.		Totals all Ages, 1931.			Totals all Ages, 1931.	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons.	Persons.	
598	619	510	538	1020	811	702	393	166	128	5	6	3001	2495	5496	4633	
365	375	249	268	441	410	249	195	58	46	9	4	1371	1298	2669	1785	
2923	2903	2155	2004	3100	2831	2151	1497	313	247	34	34	10676	9516	20192	19867	
754	710	536	517	771	642	500	349	101	83	10	14	2672	2320	4992	5663	
555	543	369	351	531	397	265	185	58	41	20	19	1798	1541	3339	3353	
1534	1421	1106	1109	1867	1648	1244	888	229	170	7	9	5987	5245	11232	9422	
978	1048	729	728	1282	1160	801	518	151	97	21	13	3862	3564	7526	8323	
1896	1986	1311	1284	2113	1923	1473	912	225	160	14	7	7032	6277	13309	11765	
172	142	145	123	314	187	146	64	21	14	...	1	798	531	1329	2259	
9775	9752	7110	6920	11439	10014	7531	5001	1322	991	120	109	37297	32737	70034	67070	
954	872	524	509	711	640	406	272	112	73	1	1	2708	2360	5068	4355	
122	141	119	103	209	180	129	96	22	11	2	3	603	534	1137	1294	
269	319	156	162	233	246	158	119	24	26	2	1	842	873	1715	1488	
4276	3963	2337	2344	3669	3261	2128	1369	381	250	4	4	12815	11193	24008	18906	
113	129	72	82	116	102	73	43	16	4	...	...	389	330	719	824
501	452	349	330	738	559	447	265	39	48	3	4	2077	1658	3735	4621	
700	779	460	484	954	834	699	427	129	90	5	3	2943	2617	5560	4624	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
6935	6637	4037	3977	6629	5822	4040	2691	719	502	17	16	22377	19565	41942	36133	
263	290	202	194	429	311	249	154	38	26	8	6	1189	981	2170	2813	
1538	1505	1164	1125	1668	1461	1075	662	157	120	22	14	5624	4887	10511	11481	
49	54	29	35	82	40	60	18	12	5	2	1	234	153	387	435	
...	
40	42	27	27	123	38	114	18	16	2	...	...	320	127	447	472
383	384	253	247	385	320	206	141	44	45	7	1	1278	1138	2416	3090	
377	379	232	242	380	308	267	200	52	42	2	2	1360	1173	2533	3334	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
2650	2654	1958	1870	3105	2478	1982	1193	319	240	41	24	10055	8459	18514	21735	
19360	19063	13105	12767	21173	18314	13563	8785	2261	1733	177	149	69729	60811	...	...
38423	...	25872	...	39487	...	22238	...	4094	...	326	...	130540	...	130540	124938	
29352	...	22652	...	43254	...	23916	...	5178	...	586	...	...	...	...	124938

EAST INDIANS IN THE

Occ

DISTRICT.	CLASS I. PUBLIC SERVICE.								CLASS II. PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS.								CLASS III. COMMERCIAL OCCUPATIONS.											
	Officials and Clerks.		Messengers and similar grades.		Police, Firemen and Militia (Permanent Staff).		Transport and Harbours Department.		Clergy.		Teachers.		Medical.		Legal.		Engineers and Surveyors.		Other Professions.		Merchants, Shopkeepers and Agents.		Clarks and Shop Assistants.		Transport Workers (Road and Water) except persons employed by Government, Town Council and other Statutory Bodies.		Other Workers.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
COUNTY OF DEMERARA.																												
Georgetown ...	31	1	57	...	14	...	8	...	10	...	3	3	15	3	9	...	1	7	...	195	108	177	54	149	...	1	523	
Environs of Georgetown ...	5	...	12	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	2	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	5	82	56	45	...	1	273
East Coast ...	5	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	29	...	7	...	3	15	2	...	8	...	...	177	49	76	21	76	...	1	442
Mahaica ...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	4	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	26	10	15	8	16	...	1	81
Mahaicony ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	3	2	8	...	...	72
East Bank ...	2	...	7	...	7	...	1	...	18	1	1	1	17	3	1	2	2	...	...	109	45	64	7	69	...	1	399
West Bank ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	15	...	3	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	60	16	23	2	16	...	...	266
West Coast ...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	21	...	2	...	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	74	19	32	8	33	...	...	162
Demerara River ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	2	3	...	...	71
Totals ...	47	1	87	...	26	...	12	...	115	1	23	10	80	20	11	...	3	19	...	657	256	476	160	415	...	5	2289	
COUNTY OF BERBICE.																												
West Coast ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	5	13	1	14	...	...	170
New Amsterdam ...	7	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	2	1	3	...	1	...	...	47	28	34	8	18	...	...	76
East Coast ...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	11	2	10	...	...	114
Corentyne Coast ...	6	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	45	1	19	2	6	6	...	8	...	...	...	155	16	94	7	66	...	...	370
Corentyne River ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	11
Berbice River ...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	8	22	1	7	...	1	88
Canje Creek ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	7	30	8	10	...	...	95
Totals ...	17	...	17	...	8	...	...	...	74	1	23	3	16	7	3	...	10	...	...	310	64	205	27	125	...	1	924
COUNTY OF ESSEQUEBO.																												
Lower Essequibo River ...	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	8	10	1	10	...	...	111
Essequibo Coast ...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	12	3	3	...	...	1	6	...	...	68	10	43	6	36	...	...	307
Pomeroon River ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	8
Mornca River ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North West District ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	27
Leguan Island ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	16	5	7	1	3	...	...	49
Wakenaam Island ...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1	7	2	4	...	...	138
Upper Essequibo River ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Potero River ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cuyuni River ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masaruni and Puruni Rivers ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	1
Totals ...	6	...	14	...	4	...	2	...	31	...	25	6	5	1	...	2	6	...	...	133	24	74	10	56	...	...	642
Grand Total of the Colony, 1931	70	1	118	...	38	...	14	...	220	2	81	19	101	28	14	...	5	...	...	1110	344	755	197	596	...	6	3855
	71	...	118	...	38	...	14	...	222	...	100	...	129	...	14	...	5	...	...	35	...	1454	...	952	...	602	449

EAST INDIANS IN THE
BIRTH-

				Born in Colony.	
				M	F
COUNTY OF DEMERARA—					
Georgetown	...	...	...	2237	2146
Environs of Georgetown	...	...	...	1115	1124
East Coast	...	...	...	8236	7893
Mahaica ...	...	...	...	2135	1976
Mahaicony	...	...	...	1575	1396
East Bank	...	...	...	4707	4413
West Bank	...	...	...	3109	3060
West Coast	...	...	...	5248	4999
Demerara River	...	...	...	635	468
Totals	...	...	...	28997	27475
COUNTY OF BERBICE—					
West Coast	...	...	...	2422	2203
New Amsterdam	...	...	...	485	474
East Coast	...	...	...	691	767
Corentyne Coast	...	...	...	10211	9588
Corentyne River	...	...	...	292	277
Berbice River	...	...	...	1593	1368
Canje Creek	...	...	...	1987	2053
Totals	...	...	...	17681	16730
COUNTY OF ESSEQUEBO—					
Essequibo, Potaro, Cuyuni, Mazaruni and Puruni Rivers	...	...	...	1047	878
Leguan Island	...	...	...	1088	1016
Wakenaam Island	...	...	...	1156	1051
Essequibo Coast and Tiger Island	...	...	...	4520	4221
Pomeroon and Moruca Rivers and North West District	...	...	...	347	246
Totals	...	...	...	8158	7412
Grand Total of Colony 1931	...	...	...	54836	51617
Persons				106453	

COLONY OF BRITISH GUIANA.

PLACES.

Born in India.		Born Elsewhere.		Totals.	
M	F	M	F	M	F
659	254	105	95	3001	2495
232	149	24	25	1371	1298
2392	1574	48	49	10676	9516
523	336	14	8	2672	2320
207	131	16	14	1798	1541
1248	799	32	33	5987	5245
826	481	27	23	3962	3564
1747	1247	37	31	7032	6277
158	59	5	4	798	531
7992	5030	308	282	37297	32787
277	152	9	5	2708	2360
103	52	15	8	603	534
151	101	...	5	842	873
2537	1538	67	67	12815	11193
93	50	4	3	389	330
484	290	...	...	2077	1658
941	549	15	15	2943	2617
4586	2732	110	103	22377	19565
192	104	...	...	1239	982
180	120	10	2	1278	1138
204	123	...	...	1360	1174
1086	648	18	18	5624	4887
207	32	...	...	554	278
1869	1027	28	20	10055	8459
14447	8789	446	405	69729	60811
23236		851		130540	

EAST INDIANS IN THE

Religious

	CHRIS													
	Anglican.		Roman Catholic.		Presbyterian.		Wesleyan.		Congregationalist.		Moravian.		Canadian Presbyterian.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
COUNTY OF DEMERARA.														
Georgetown ...	344	324	306	360	60	53	99	103	12	20	6	8	14	14
Environs of Georgetown ...	81	90	69	56	9	12	11	13	1	1	2	1	13	7
East Coast ...	160	156	153	131	91	77	10	8	5	6	6	5	31	24
Mahaica ...	26	19	9	9	16	21	7	8	...	...	1	1	45	37
Mahaicony ...	5	2	17	20	18	23	2	1	...	...	2	1	9	3
East Bank ...	133	150	92	81	7	5	67	51	1	2	...	...	1	...
West Bank ...	84	85	28	34	24	10	47	38	10	5	1	1	29	32
West Coast ...	64	46	20	4	27	19	56	58	8	1	...	...	27	26
Demerara River ...	47	22	16	9	13	14	2	2	2	3	...	...	5	4
Totals ...	944	894	710	704	265	234	301	282	39	38	18	17	174	147
COUNTY OF BERBICE.														
West Coast ...	116	97	6	12	51	47	1	2	4	6	...	1	41	37
New Amsterdam ...	133	131	18	24	14	27	6	5	4	3	2	2	22	18
East Coast ...	50	49	11	13	42	43	2	2	2	1	...	...	31	36
Corentyne Coast ...	293	255	65	84	197	164	3	...	3	1	1	1	131	95
Corentyne River ...	2	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Berbice River ...	9	8	5	2	19	12	...	...	6	...	...	...	39	25
Canje Creek ...	56	41	5	4	5	5	3	4	1	...	...	...	12	6
Balata Areas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	659	583	110	139	328	301	13	13	20	11	3	4	277	217
COUNTY OF ESSEQUEBO.														
Lower Essequibo River ...	28	20	10	5	2	2	48	41	4	2	4	1	...	...
Essequibo Coast ...	91	81	37	29	51	50	8	13	...	1	1	...	63	74
Pomeroon River ...	8	6	37	21	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	3
Morua River ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North West District ...	28	27	83	55	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Leguan Island ...	22	20	4	...	3	6	3	3	...	1	...	...	16	28
Wakenaam Island ...	17	19	3	1	17	13	4	4	...	1	...	...	28	23
Upper Essequibo River ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Potaro River ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuyuni River ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masaruni and Puruni Rivers ...	9	...	10	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Balata Areas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	206	179	184	111	76	71	71	61	6	6	6	1	112	128
GRAND TOTAL OF THE COLONY, 1931.														
	1809	1656	1004	954	669	606	335	356	65	55	27	22	563	492
	3465		1958		1275		741		120		49		1055	

* Includes Christians and Non-Christian*.

COLONY OF BRITISH GUIANA.

Persuasions.

TIAN.						NON-CHRISTIAN.												Total Religious Persuasions.	
Other Sects.		Not Stated.		Total Christians.		Hindu.		Mohammedan.		Parsee.		Other Non-Christians.		Total Non-Christians.		M	F	Persons.	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons.	
62	35	98	89	1001	1006	1305	898	644	553	9	3	42	35	2000	1489	3001	2495	5496	
4	3	2	10	193	193	988	916	187	181	...	...	6	8	1179	1105	1371	1298	2669
15	12	266	266	737	685	8176	7282	1600	1417	5	3	158	129	9939	8831	16676	9516	26192	
4	4	42	54	150	153	2107	1800	366	328	13	9	36	30	2522	2167	2672	2320	4992	
1	1	132	98	186	148	1379	1145	214	196	1	1	18	11	1612	1392	1798	1841	3339	
49	50	42	64	392	403	4158	3601	1391	1197	3	2	43	42	5595	4842	5987	5245	11232	
9	3	64	35	285	243	2974	2692	666	609	...	...	36	21	3676	3321	3962	3664	7626
5	2	38	44	245	200	5190	4618	1580	1445	...	...	17	14	6757	6077	7033	6277	13309
8	3	25	21	118	78	684	415	72	29	2	1	22	8	680	453	798	531	1329	
157	113	699	681	3307	3110	26839	23407	6720	5953	33	19	378	298	33990	29677	37297	32787	70084	
...	...	38	57	257	259	1879	1595	564	502	...	1	8	3	2451	2101	2703	2360	5063	
15	16	14	29	228	235	232	143	118	110	...	1	25	25	375	279	603	534	1137	
3	...	17	13	156	157	597	604	89	106	...	...	...	6	686	716	842	873	1715
2	7	73	83	763	690	10475	9949	1474	1350	3	...	95	104	12047	10603	12815	11193	24008	
...	...	...	...	...	5	320	273	66	52	...	...	...	...	386	323	389	330	719
3	2	25	14	106	63	1367	1272	396	322	...	...	8	1	1971	1695	2077	1658	3735
4	8	122	17	298	85	2266	2091	455	425	...	...	14	16	2735	2532	2943	2617	5560
...
27	33	289	213	1436	1314	17336	15027	3162	2967	3	2	150	155	20651	18051	22377	19565	41942	
9	3	9	10	114	85	756	651	302	241	...	1	17	3	1075	896	1189	981	2170	
18	16	107	51	376	315	4391	3815	802	698	3	1	52	58	5248	4572	5624	4887	10511	
2	4	4	10	59	44	129	68	41	40	1	1	4	...	175	109	234	153	387	
...	3	3	...	3	...	3	...
...	...	2	...	117	82	153	29	49	15	1	...	1	1	203	45	320	127	447	
...	...	23	21	71	85	932	840	209	204	2	3	14	6	1207	1053	1278	1138	2416	
...	...	16	14	85	75	1011	875	258	222	...	...	6	1	1275	1098	1360	1173	2533
...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	6
...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
...	
...	...	...	...	26	...	9	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	39	...	39
...	
29	23	162	106	852	686	7435	6278	1657	1420	7	6	94	69	9203	7773	10055	8459	18514	
213	169	1150	1000	5835	5310	51630	44712	11549	10240	43	27	622	522	63841	55501	69729	60811	...	
332		* 2150		11195		96342		21789		70		1144		119345				130540	