

THE

House of Assembly Debates

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

SESSION 1953—54

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, 6th July, 1954.

Pursuant to adjournment, the House of Assembly met at 3 o'clock p.m. to-day.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

His Honour Mr. K. N. R. HUSBANDS (*Speaker*), Hon. Dr. H. G. CUMMINS, M.D., C.M., *Minister of Social Services*, His Honour Mr. A. E. S. LEWIS, (*Deputy Speaker*), Hon. M. E. COX, (*Minister of Communications, Works and Housing*), Hon. R. G. MAPP (*Minister of Trade, Industry and Labour*), Messrs. F. C. GODDARD, F. E. MILLER, J. A. HAYNES, B.A., J. C. MOTTLEY, E. ST.A. HOLDER, V. B. VAUGHAN, Hon. C. E. TALMA, (*Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries*), Mrs. E. E. BOURNE, and Mr. L. A. WILLIAMS, LL.B.

Prayers were read.

MINUTES

The Minutes of the meeting which was held of the 11th May, 1954, having been circulated, were taken as read and confirmed.

LETTER BY HON. M. E. COX OF RESIGNATION FROM HOUSING BOARD

Mr. SPEAKER: I have the honour to inform the House that I have received a letter from the Minister of Communications, Works and Housing as follows:—

3rd July, 1954

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that I am desirous of resigning as a member of the Housing Board, to which I was appointed by the Honourable the House of Assembly.

2. I would be extremely grateful to have my resignation accepted at once.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. E. COX.

His Honour,

The Speaker,

The House of Assembly.

PAPERS LAID

By Command of His Excellency the Governor the following papers were laid:—

Hon. M. E. COX: Statement of Post Office advances for payment of Money Orders to 30th April, 1954.

Hon. Dr. H. G. CUMMINS for Hon. G. H. ADAMS: Report on Development and Welfare in the West Indies for 1953.

Barbados Colonial Estimates 1954—55.

REPLIES TO QUESTIONS

Hon. H. G. CUMMINS: On behalf of the Premier, I beg to lay the replies to Question No. 46 and asked by the honourable senior member for St. Lucy.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

Government Notices were given as follows:—

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Bill to amend the Sugar Industry (Rehabilitation, Price Stabilization and Labour Welfare) Act, 1947.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Bill to amend the Sugar and Fancy Molasses Production and Export Control Act, 1940.

Hon. Dr. H. G. CUMMINS: On behalf of the Premier: Bill to consolidate the Laws of this Island relating to the Representation of the People.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Of my intention to move for the suspension of Rules 88 and 89 in order to deal with the two Bills of which I have just given notice.

QUESTIONS

Mr. V. B. VAUGHAN: To enquire of the Minister of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries.

(1) Is Government aware that the Agricultural Tenantry of Rosegate in St. John is now set up for sale?

(2) Will Government consider the advisability of advancing Credit through the Agency of the Peasants' Loan Bank, so as to enable the tenant Cultivators of Rosegate in the Parish of St. John; to become owners of the plots they now rent.

BILLS READ A FIRST TIME

On motions of Hon. C. E. TALMA, seconded by Hon. M. E. Cox in each case, the following Bills were read a first time:—

Bill to amend the Sugar Industry (Rehabilitation, Price Stabilization and Labour Welfare) Act, 1947.

Bill to amend the Sugar and Fancy Molasses Production and Export Control Act, 1940.

On the motion of Hon. Dr. H. G. CUMMINS, seconded by Hon. M. E. Cox, the Bill to consolidate the laws of this Island relating to the Representation of the People, was read a first time.

Mr. VAUGHAN entered the House and took his seat.

SUSPENSION OF RULES 88 AND 89

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker,—I beg to move that Rules 88 and 89 be now suspended in order to deal with the two Bills of which I have just given notice.

Hon. M. E. COX: I beg to second that.

Mr. LEWIS: Mr. Speaker—This is the second occasion on which I have received through the post. Resolutions and Bills to be dealt with by this House at the next meeting, a day or so before. I draw to Your Honour's attention that there are not circulated with your permission,—at least that is not written on them. I do feel that if members receive things like this which are not before the House as yet, I think out of courtesy hon. members should be informed that these matters are circulated by Your Honour's permission. The further courtesy should also be paid to say that the particular Minister,—in this case it is the Minister of Agriculture,—intends to proceed with the Resolution or Bill at the next meeting of the House. At least hon. members should know that. There is nothing here to indicate that the hon. Minister is going to deal with these Bills to-day. The courtesy of sending these Bills out is not sufficient.

I say Sir, when I receive a matter like this I should know first of all whether it is circulated with your permission, and whether it is a mistake that was made by the Chief Secretary's Office or by your Office. At least the hon. Minister who wants to deal with these matters should say that it is his intention to deal with them at a meeting of the House to be held on such a date.

The question that Rules 88 and 89 be now suspended was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

Mr. SPEAKER: For the benefit of the Hon. junior member for the City I can assure him that I did grant that permission, and I take note of what he has said.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

On the motion of Hon. Dr. CUMMINS, seconded by Hon. M. E. Cox the House went into Committee of Supply Mr. SMITH being in the Chair.

Supplementary Estimate 1954—55 No. 11

Hon. M. E. COX: Mr. Chairman: This resolution for the sum of \$405 is for the purchase of a Water Mill and overhauling and painting same; the purchase of a lawn mower, and of a roller at the Bay Estate. This Water Mill belongs at present to the Wanderers Cricket Club, which has vacated the site some time ago. After vacating this site the Club offered Government this Mill. The Mill has been inspected by the Colonial Engineer and he has reported very favourably upon it. As I have said this resolution seeks to get the appropriate amount to pay for the Mill and to purchase the other items therein men-

tioned. I do not think it is necessary to say much more in view of the fact that the addendum explains the matter quite fully. I therefore, beg to move that this resolution do now pass.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to second that.

Mr. GODDARD: Sir, this resolution is for a very small matter and a very small sum is involved. I would however like to ask that when this lawn mower is handed over to the Committee that the Housing Board Authority would keep some control over it. What has happened to the Deacon's Road Club which the people used in a small way? I was there at the opening of that pavilion and I thought it was a very admirable suggestion on the part of the Housing Board to provide playing fields in such densely populated areas. I think it is something to be encouraged where ever possible. The playing field at the Bay Estate is even a very much enlarged scheme than the playing field provided for the Belfield and Deacon's Road areas. The Wanderers ground, as we know it, is better and bigger. However, we know that with Committees in Barbados when they operate on their own without some sort of supervision, they operate without any special concern for the property of Government. This resolution is only for the sum of \$405 but I do hope that the Committee or the residents in that area would take care of Government's equipment, and see to it that everything is kept in shape. These voluntary committees are to be encouraged. I will go a little further by asking that a pavilion be erected on that site for the use of the people. I am not asking for a Community Centre. I mean some little Club House where the people can gather after playing their games, in reasonable comfort. Cricket is our international game and it takes a matter of hours or days to finish a game. There is always a lunch period and a tea period during the game; and if the people are to follow the traditions of cricket in its true form, where the players sit and take lunch and tea together they would require a pavilion. The pavilion forms a club house where they can pass a post mortem on the day's play. I would have been happy if Government had asked for a sufficient sum to provide a small club house at the same time provision was made for this fund. I throw it out to Government. I am not a member of the Housing Board, but if Government wanted to feel out the desires of the House on that aspect of the question I think the House would willingly agree to having a further sum voted for that purpose.

Mr. WILLIAMS: I am very happy to see the Hon. Minister of Communications introduce this resolution because there have been some fears that the historic Wanderers ground which has been associated with Barbados Cricket for almost a century would come to direct and not put to any proper use. I am very happy to see that Government desires to use it as a playing field for the residents in that area.

Like the hon. junior member for Christ Church, and I think all hon. members are of the same opinion, I entertain that fear for the upkeep of the equipment. A cricket ground takes a lot of expense, and I do not think that Government can pay out money for the upkeep of a cricket ground in that area all the year round. Therefore, I do think it would be a good thing to foster the community spirit. However, I would like to see whether the Housing Board could co-opt some prominent member in these areas who would be able to give these people a sense of direction along with the 'know-how' of how to get these things managed properly. Speaking from my experience of the Princess Alice Playing Field which is kept in a good condition at times, one wonders where the money comes from to keep it in that condition. Yet, at times one still feels that there are one or two things

which could be done here and there. I do hope that the Government will follow the suggestions of the hon. junior member for Christ Church. It is not only a question of getting active people in the Community who would see that the grounds and equipment are well kept.

Mr. ALLEN: Mr. Chairman, a resolution such as this is very desirable, because it is for one of those social needs which are long overdue. However, I notice that the only parish where you get every possible thing is St. Michael,—not that I feel that the people of St. Michael should not be given what they deserve. What I would like to know is this, in view of the fact that you are giving to the people of St. Michael all the playing fields they require and attaching to them every "tooth pick",—don't the Government think that it is time to force the hands of the Playing Field Committees in the other parishes so as to make them get on with the job? Certainly, it is time for Government to do something in this matter, because we do know that the people who comprise these Playing Fields Committees are not particularly interested in the welfare of the people within their areas. It is a well known fact that members of these Committees do not want to release any of their land to accommodate the setting up of these playing fields so that these playing fields may be of use to the people. Having a good department of Public Works which is staffed with efficient men, I do think it is necessary that future playing fields be bought by Government and put in order by it. Community Centres should also be constructed on these fields. Certainly, Captain Tomlin and his men can undertake that work. If Government had shouldered the responsibility of acquiring the land for these playing fields before, in addition to putting them in order, I am sure more fields would have been in use already. But having left it to the planters and others in the various parishes, these people disregarded the needs of the people. Government just have to wait on those people until there are ready to sell a bit of rab land or a small bit of other land. Government knows that these Playing Fields Committees are not going to work expeditiously. Therefore, I am suggesting that the playing fields which have been acquired already and which are now under the control of the parochial authorities, Government take them over, and run them through the Social Welfare department, and that when future playing fields and Community Centres are acquired that Government itself construct the Community Centres and put the fields in order.

As I said, in view of the fact that you have a Public Works Department capably staffed, work has been turned out there in a very short time as compared with before. Therefore the only thing to do is to go ahead and seek out your spots, acquire them and turn the Public Works Department on the job. St. Michael has been very fortunate because some of the areas which are now converted into playing fields have been in some respect owned by the Government, or the owners were willing to sell and the Government stepped in at the opportune time. In other cases the managers or owners would say, "I do not care whether the people have a playing field or not; I am not selling you any of this land." In such cases, it is the Government's business to come in and say "I want such and such an area, have it surveyed and valued, and start the work. In such cases if you want such an area have it surveyed and valued, and start the works. That is the only way in which the existing inconvenience from which many of the people are suffering in these areas will be removed. There is no use spending thousands

of pounds in laying down playing fields and erecting community centres for whomsoever will to come in and abuse their use. I believe that every community Centre should have a groundsman or a watchman. There is a Community Centre which is about to be finished in my area. That site is a nice bit of land, but just to build on it and leave it there where it can be abused is a waste of money. I agree with the honourable junior member for Christ Church that sports in these areas need to be organized, and from that point of view I think the Social Welfare Department should have officers whose duty it should be to go around the districts and find out what games the people are mostly interested in and organize such games because there is a lack of proper leadership, and sometimes these games can turn out to be very undesirable. I feel it is time that something should be done, because when people from the rural areas come to the metropolitan parishes and notice that in partly every other district there is the provision of a playing field they will become dissatisfied and wonder if their areas are forgotten. I hope that the Hon. Minister for Communications and Works has heard the statements which I have made and he will take them up in the proper quarters. We should not wait until these Playing Fields Committees in the outlying parishes think that they can make a start. As we are constituted now, the Government should undertake all these things. It is a waste of time to leave them to be managed by the Vestries, in view of the fact that quite soon they may not be any Vestries.

Mr. BRYAN: I want to commend the Housing Board for the decision they have taken in retaining this part of the Bay Estate as a playing field for the use of the people in that area. At the same time I would like to congratulate the Government for bringing down this Resolution to purchase a watermill and tank for the use of this playing field. Every one would agree that in an area of this density a playing field is almost a necessity, at least to provide healthy recreation for the residents of this area;—but I notice that no provision has been made in this Resolution for a pavilion. It strikes me that with the area which is to be used and the number of games to be played here, a pavilion is also an absolute necessity for this playing field.

In this area we see more houses going up daily and I am sure that by now the Housing Board has evidence of the short sighted policy they have adopted when they provided that little shed such as the one provided in the Deacon's Road area. It has no dressing room and no other necessities. In this area the Community Centre should be provided with all the things which are necessary to make an ideal pavilion in every sense of the word.

I want to ask the Government whether they have not yet considered erecting a pavilion in that area, to set about doing it at once. We have this Colonial Engineer who has been praised by every member of this House for the fine work which he is doing. I am sure that if he is given a chance he would erect this pavilion for us in no time, and one which would be worthy of the fine work which the Government have already done in that area.

Mr. MILLER: The price of \$250 as payment for this Water Mill complete with tank and so on, seems to be very reasonable; but I am not satisfied that there is any saving to be made as against the use of water from Government supplies. Although the price of \$250 for the Mill which would include the equipment etc., is reasonable, the overall maintenance must obviously be higher. I would suggest that the Mill be removed immediately and the Govern-

ment find some other use for it. I feel sure that there is no saving to be made by the use of this Water Mill. I would suggest that the Minister responsible for this activity should take up the matter with the proper authority and let them examine the cost, and be convinced that there is no saving to be made, taking the cost of the Mill today, as against the price of \$250.

What I am dealing with is a question of the saving of water, thinking in terms of this Mill as against the use of the Government water. I believe that the playing field would be better served and you would be creating a saving for the taxpayers by the use of the Government's water.

Hon. M. E. COX: I want to thank the Hon. Leader of the Opposition and the hon. junior member for St. Lucy for the timely advice they have given in so far as the care of these items are concerned. We all appreciate the fact that there are some people who will say no doubt, that these things belong to the Government and we need not take care of them as we would take care of our own, because the money is not coming out of our pockets. I want to assure hon. members that the Housing Board under the capable administration of the Manager-Secretary will see to it that this plant and equipment are kept in perfect order. In so far as the Mill is concerned, the Colonial Engineer will take care of that. A point has been made in respect of the pavilions. Well, we all appreciate that some sort of pavilion should be provided for these people and honourable members should recall that the Hon. Premier has said on more than one occasion that wherever it is possible to use a school as a pavilion provision would be made to do so.

The Government is now considering the question of removing Bay Street Boys' School to the area in question. Of course as you know that will come to the House in due time, and it will be a matter for the House whether it cares to agree with it or not. If the House agree, the Government will see to it that the School is erected on this site and be used as a pavilion, therefore that will effect a substantial saving. While I am on this point, I would like to say that the honourable junior member for St. Michael, my colleague, has referred to the little shed at Deacons Road. I think I am correct in saying when it was first decided to erect that shed, a Resolution came to this House as well as a plan of that Shed and honourable members would remember at that time the honourable member did not draw what he is now criticising to the attention to the Government, neither did he criticize Government for not making provision along the lines he now suggests. The honourable senior member for St. John in his usual manner has given the indication that more concentration is made on St. Michael than other parishes, but he has answered the question very ably by admitting that so far as playing fields are concerned, in the majority of cases Government had already owned the land. As far as I remember there are only two lots of land which have been purchased by Government for playing fields; one at Hothersal Turning where the hon. member resides. As a matter of fact the honourable member can step out of his back door into the pavilion, and that playing field almost borders the parish of St. George. The next playing field is situated at Carrington's Village. Those are the only two pieces of land which are purchased in St. Michael for playing fields. I would like to say that, in so far as the other parishes are concerned, especially the parish which the honourable member represents, it is a question of getting the land; and

the honourable member realises how difficult it is for Government to get people to agree to sell their land for this purpose, and if they do agree they sell it at very exorbitant prices. However I am sure that some land has been purchased in St. John to erect a community centre thereon. I do not know how far the matter has progressed, but money was allocated by Government. I think the sum is about eighteen thousand dollars. The same thing applies to St. Lucy. A sum of money was allocated to buy a piece of land at a place called Lowlands. I do not think work has been started on that playing field yet, but I hope something would soon be done. It is hoped that the Public Works Department would erect a pavilion on that site. There are also playing fields and pavilions in Christ Church and in St. Andrew. So honourable members would see that it is not correct to say that Government is concentrating on St. Michael, and not on the other parishes. This playing field of which mention is made in this Resolution was rented by Wanderers Cricket Club; and as everybody knows it was the feeling of the people in and out of that area, that the area rented by the Wanderers Cricket Club should remain as a playing field. In view of the fact that this Water Mill is on the site already, and as I have said before, the Colonial Engineer thinks it is a good buy, the Government is asking this House to agree to the sum of \$405 to purchase it as well as a lawn mower and roller.

I would like to assure the honourable senior member for St. John that the Vestry of St. John has the right to ask for allocations for playing fields and so forth. If that Vestry asks for a lawn mower and roller to be included in the amount provided for playing fields, I would like to assure him that these things would also be given.

Sir, I do want the honourable member and to make the mistake in thinking that everything is done for the metropolitan area and not for other parishes. The Government considers even the parishes of St. John and St. Philip in similar lines as the parish of St. Michael. I think I have answered all the questions.

Mr. BRANCKER: Mr. Chairman, when the honourable senior member for St. Michael who is the Minister to do with these particular matters says even the parishes of St. Philip and St. John are considered in similar lines as the parish of St. Michael by the Government, I am sure he might have mentioned all the parishes leaving out only the parish of St. Michael. Since Your Honour has permitted him that latitude which you so graciously extend to all of us, I would say it is not only a fact that the metropolitan parish is more favourably treated,—as to the extent and number of amenities which the Government gives,—but it is also favourably treated by the speed in which things are done for that parish. The honourable member said that the Public Works Department has in hand the same provisions for the district of Lowlands in St. Lucy. That is like the Deep-water Harbour scheme; one does not want to hear of it, one wants to see something taking shape. The same thing applies to the playing field at Rockfield. I understand that there was some difficulty in getting the title straightened out and on the last occasion when the Social Welfare Officer went on long leave, I understood that the file with that matter was misplaced somewhere, whether in the baggage which went to England with her or in some pigeon hole of Government, I do not know. Anyhow it was not until the long leave had ended that those papers were found. But whatever are the reasons for these delays outside of St. Michael,

I must let the honourable member appreciate that other provisions should begin to take shape in other parishes. Now that the Government has the matter in hand and is able to do these things more economically, having their own Public Works Department, I hope they will pursue this matter with greater speed. I hope to see long before next election time, a pavilion erected in the Lowlands district. When a site was originally proposed at Colleton to serve as a playing field for the people of that district, the Social Welfare Officer said that however much the people like that site yet the owner, Mr. Skinner, would fight to the last to prevent that site falling into the hands of the people; thus she recommended the Rockfield site in order to get something done, and that is how the Playing Field Committee agreed to this present site. I may say, since then, we are sorry we did not stick to the Colleton site. We still feel that the Colleton site is more central and ideally situated for the people in the districts of Josey Hill and Pie Corner. Anyhow, half loaf is better than none, so let that half loaf be given quickly. Let the Hon. Minister call up the Colonial Engineer tomorrow morning and say that there is a complaint about the starting of the Playing field at Lowlands, St. Lucy, and let us look forward to results.

Mr. LEWIS: I have listened very carefully to the suggestions that Government should erect a shed on this playing field. I too would counsel Government not to buy the equipment without having some sort of housing for it. Government has no right to buy the lawn mower without having some housing for it. However, I would like to say that I am glad the Housing Board decided to leave this area an open spot to be used as a playing field, although my reasons are not sentimental. If the area could better be used for housing than a playing field and the Housing Board had so decided, I would have been equally as glad.

The question that the resolution be now passed was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

On motion of Hon. M. E. Cox, seconded by Hon. C. E. TALMA, Mr. Chairman reported the passing of the resolution in Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair, and reported accordingly.

On separate motions of Hon. M. E. Cox seconded by Hon. C. E. TALMA, the resolution was read a first and second time and agreed to.

Hon. Dr. H. G. CUMMINS: Mr. Speaker,—I ask leave to take charge of Order No. 2 standing in the name of the the Hon. Premier.

There being no objection, leave was granted the honourable member.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT ORDER NO. 7

Mr. SPEAKER: The next Order of the Day therefore stands in the name of the honourable junior member for St. Thomas:—To move the passing of the following Resolution:—Resolution to approve the Order entitled to Civil Establishment (General) (Amendment) No. 7 Order, 1954.

Hon. Dr. H. G. CUMMINS: Mr. Speaker,—This Order is mainly in respect of the changes in the titles as a result of the introduction of Ministerial Status. The title "Colonial Secretary" is changed to "Chief Secretary," and as honourable members will see there are other changes in titles in respect of the various Government Departments from the Post Office down to the Airport. All these changes are set out in the Schedule to the Order as honour-

able members will see. I beg to move that this Resolution do now pass.

Hon. M. E. COX: I beg to second that.

Mr. LEWIS: I am appealing to the Government again. I have done so on each occasion on which the Government have brought down these Orders. In the same way as they are bringing down a Bill to Consolidate the Laws of this island relating to the Representation of the people can they not get somebody to collect the various Civil Establishment Orders and do likewise? This is the seventh month of the year 1954 and we have seven amendments in respect of the Civil Establishment Order alone. No member of this House can take up these Orders and say whether they are deleting any of them or whether they are deleting something which has not been in the Order. You cannot check the salaries in respect of the Orders in existence, and I am wondering if there is any member of the Government who has a file to which he can refer and see that these things are done properly. He cannot do it. I repeat that we have seven amending Orders since 1949. The position appears to be in a hopeless mess and somebody must have written up an Order for himself so that he can see what is what.

It is time that we get one Civil Establishment Order for all these things. Such an Order should be brought down and passed so that honourable members can see what has happened up to this time. After all, the laws of this island have to be consolidated at some time or other. You do not see the various Regulations but the Laws are published every year, and these Orders have been in existence since 1949. Let somebody in the Civil Service say "This is the Civil Establishment Order today." You would have to take numbers of papers and delete this and that before you can say what this House has passed.

The question that this Resolution do now pass was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

HIGHWAYS OF ST JOSEPH

Mr. SPEAKER: The next Order of the Day stands in the name of the honourable senior member for St. Michael:—to move the second reading of a Bill to amend the Department of Highways and Transport Act, 1954.

Notice of this Bill was given on and it was read a first time the 29th June, 1954.

Hon. M. E. COX: Mr. Speaker:—This Bill seeks to amend the Highway and Transport Act to place the parish roads of St. Joseph under the control of the Highways and Transport Department. The "Objects and Reasons state this:—

"The Government has been advised that the problems encountered in maintaining the highways of the parish of St. Andrew are similar to those presented by the highways of the neighbouring parish of St. Joseph.

At present, the maintenance of all highways in the parish of St. Andrew is the responsibility of the Department of Highways and Transport which for this purpose has acquired certain items of special plant and equipment for carrying out the specialised forms of construction that are necessary.

By taking over the highways of St. Joseph and so making available for the maintenance of those highways the equipment used for the like purpose in the parish of St. Andrew, it is anticipated that the highways of St. Joseph will be more efficiently maintained."

This Bill though simple in its structure may be a very controversial one. For years the Highway

Commissioners of the Parish of St. Joseph have been complaining that the grant given them by the Government, in spite of the taxes they collect in the parish, was not sufficient to keep the roads under their control in perfect order. Grants have been made from time to time in normal circumstances, and also in extraordinary circumstances which for the most part applies to flooding and so on; but as I have already said the roads in that parish have not been satisfactorily maintained. Some time ago the Highway Commissioners requested the Government to give larger sums for the construction and maintenance of these roads. After a thorough investigation was made, the Director of Highways and Transport expressed to the Government the view that if these roads were done by his department the cost would be approximately the same but the work would be of a very much higher standard, in view of the fact that all the technical equipment which is necessary for constructing these roads is at present owned and kept by the Department of Highways and Transport.

That did not meet with the approbation of one or two of the members. One honourable member expressed the view that it was immaterial to him whether the Government was made responsible for the maintenance of the road or not, so long as they were maintained. The others held a view that if the Commissioners were given larger subsidies they would be able to keep the roads in order. Acting on the technical advice of the Department of Highways & Transport, the Government decided that it is in the interest of the island on a whole, and of St. Joseph in particular, that these roads should be taken over, and maintained. The present position of the Highway Commissioners was revealed in a financial statement which they made. It was made clear that the Government was willing to take over the liability so far as the pensions and so on were concerned; and after a very lengthy discussion with the Highway Commissioners of St. Joseph it was pointed out that the Government was prepared to take over all the employees. The question was asked, "What about taking over the rock blasters?" It was agreed to take them over. The female worker was also brought in and it was also agreed that she would be also employed by the Government.

As I was saying Sir, I was very much surprised to see that after the assurance given to the Highway Commissioners of St. Joseph, Mr. Allan Cox and Mr. Hutson, (but more particularly Mr. Cox,) used as an argument to maintain the old set up, that it would be a question of people being displaced. I am sure that when Mr. Cox was putting forward such as an argument, he had a copy of the minutes of a meeting which took place in the Premier's office. It is for hon. members and the public to say whether his was an honest or dishonest statement. As I have said, it was agreed that all liabilities and assets should be taken over just as when the Central Road Board took over from the St. Michael Highway Commissioners, and when the Department of Highways and Transport took over from the Central Road Board. The same thing happened when the roads of St. Andrew and St. Lucy were placed under the responsibility and care of the Department of Highways and Transport. Sir, the Government proposes to do likewise in this case.

I want to completely erase from the minds of hon. members or the public, that any single individual will suffer as a result of Government taking over the roads in St. Joseph. But of course there may be some changes; and I say that, after hearing something unofficially from a particular individual whose wishes may not be the best. Anyhow, I do feel that no one would suffer as a result of Government

taking over these roads. There are at present 26 miles of roads in that parish maintained by the Highway Commissioners. As hon. members would know these roads pose the same problem as those in St. Andrew. No doubt, hon. members would agree that in respect to the present Director of Highways and Transport, he has made a very good job of the roads in St. Andrew. Lakes Bridge which used to be washed away whenever there was heavy rainfall in that parish, has stood up to the test last year; and I have no doubt that it would stand up to any test in the future. At no time last year were the roads in St. Andrew impassable, as was the case in former years, up to 1952 when there was a different Director of that Department. We are convinced Mr. Speaker, that it is in the interest of the community to have these roads placed under the care of the Department of Highways and Transport, and this Bill seeks to give the authority to implement that view. I am hoping that hon. members of this House who have an interest in that parish and who have had an experience of the conditions of these roads will express their point of view. I beg to move that this Bill be now read a second time.

Mr. SMITH: I beg to second that. I do so with a certain amount of joy and a certain amount of sorrow. I am joyful to see that Government has done one of the best day's work that it has ever done since I know it, by taking over these roads; and I am sorrowful because the Highway Commissioners of St. Joseph have given Government cause to force the power of control of those roads out of their hands. Years ago, the hon. junior member for St. Andrew and myself practically had to fight the Commissioners of Highways of St. Joseph fist to fist, in order to get them (through the financial position of the parish) to apply to Government for an annual grant to upkeep those roads rather than having to go year after year, and month after month with a hat in hand begging for a grant every time the rain sets up in that parish. (Cheers). This parish, as hon. members know, suffers from land slides after heavy rainfalls. The grant which Government allows to this parish for the upkeep of roads was always inadequate. The Commissioners would always be asking me to do my best by way of asking Government to grant them that small amount of money early, and I would always tell them that so long as they were not in a position to maintain those roads to give them up to the Government, just as the adjoining parish of St. Andrew had done a few years ago. There was a time when the Commissioners of Highways of St. Andrew could only muster as much funds to pay for plans. I am sure that after the Commissioners of that parish had paid the Bill for those plans there was not a cent left to pay for the repair of the roads. (Cheers). And the Commissioners of St. Andrew said, that the only thing for them to do was to call Government to their assistance. Sir, the hon. junior member for St. Andrew and myself have been continually hammering it into the ears of the Commissioners of Highways of St. Joseph to agree to the Government taking over the roads of that parish, but they would never agree. They kept on saying, "If you can get Government to give us the money we would do the job." I have asked them on one occasion whether, as family men, they were not in a position to feed their children and someone had asked to allow them to support their children, if they would not give the children up instead of allowing them to suffer. If I were in that position I would give them up even though it might be with a heavy heart. Why keep them starving when you can give them to a stranger who is in a better position to keep them in an enjoyable atmosphere? (Cheers). The hon. junior

member for St. Andrew and myself also told them that should they consider giving up the roads and we would see that justice is done so far as the workers are concerned. We told them that, because they are always saying that the workers would suffer. In fact that was one of their main excuses. In reply I would say to them, "How on earth could the workers suffer when I am a Labourite?" (Cheers) "How could representatives of the parish sit by and allow Government to take advantage of the parochial workers of their parish?" (Cheers).

Another thing, Sir. The Department of Highways and Transport does not employ female workers. As a general rule it only employs one female worker per gang. But the Commissioners of Highways of St. Joseph employ for the most part female workers. I also promised them to see that the female workers which they employed would also get employment. The Hon. Minister of Communications has given the assurance that the female workers of that parish would still be provided with work. The hon. junior member for St. Andrew would bear me out in saying that owing to the way in which the Commissioners of Highways of St. Joseph run their affairs, at the end of September and October all the money for roads is expended, and as a result they can keep the workers in employment no longer. They always have to finish work very early owing to the fact that the money which they receive from the Government is inadequate as well as the Highways tax which they collect is often not enough. They do not have enough money to carry on throughout the year, yet they are still asking the Legislature to allow them to borrow \$19,000 to buy a road roller and stone crusher. Mr. Speaker, just fancy that they do not have the money to maintain the roads but they are asking for authority to raise a loan to buy a road roller and stone crusher. What would they do with it? It must rust. (laughter). That is how the Commissioners of Highway run their affairs. There are three members of that Board, and the other day one of them reported ill and asked the Chairman to put off meetings until he got better. Mr. Speaker, he is the governor, and because he is sick he sends and asks the others not to hold meetings until he gets better. If three members form a Board two can make a quorum. Sir, that is one of the things which you always meet with, in this Vestry system. I would say that with a few amendments the Vestry system would work well, but it is the personnel of these Vestries, who give the trouble and would continue to give trouble if you do not change the system.

I hope I am not treading on anybody's corns. You will always have a governor on these Vestries. When he says "go" or "come," it means go or come. That is one of the things which is responsible for this Bill. I am sure that the government can do no wrong in doing right. I hope that as soon as these roads are taken over the workers in St. Joseph will be in a happy position. I repeat, it is a pity that these roads were not taken over during the last twenty-five years.

Mr. MILLER: I would like to commend the Minister for the prompt presentation of this Bill. The roads in St. Joseph are unlike those of St. Michael where you have a strong formation of lime stone. It is difficult to conceive or imagine that the Vestry would continue to hope to repair these roads without the technical knowledge of road engineering. I appreciate very much that the Minister of Communications has taken this decision. The roads up there always require the need and knowledge of an engineer. There are many bridges which require expert knowledge to deal with them. In passing, I should like to mention that this is

one of the occasions on which the honourable members of this House will be happy to support this Bill, in the knowledge that the taxpayers must save some money.

Mr. BRANCKER: The parish of St. Joseph is to be congratulated on the fact that their roads are to be entrusted to the Department of Highways & Transport. A few years ago when Mr. Skinner was Director of Highways & Transport I would have offered them my sympathy; but today I offer them my congratulations. One likes to see the roads done by this Department, and I feel that the parish of St. Joseph has now fallen into line with the parish of St. Lucy. We know that any improvement which is undertaken by St. Joseph will always have a generous Government grant. In St. Lucy the grant will now be adequate for the work which has to be done. The grant for St. Joseph will be necessary to meet the needs of the parish, and it is expected that it will have to bear comparison with the grants for St. Lucy and St. Andrew. The trouble with the Road Commissioners is that they feel that if the roads are done properly, such enhance the value of the properties of the Road Commissioners. You go into parishes where there are Road Commissioners and you will find that the best kept roads in those parishes, are those roads which lead to the property of at least one of the Commissioners of Highways. I have no doubt that the honourable junior member for St. Joseph could name the best roads in St. Joseph; and those roads are near the properties of the Road Commissioners. That policy does not belong to this day. Only last night I travelled across one of these roads. I do not think you could find a worse road than the one which leads to the home of Mr. J. M. Crick, a Justice of the Peace. I feel that the parish of St. James should follow the decision of the parish of St. Joseph to have their roads taken over by the Government. When the roads of St. Joseph are in the hands of the Government, the East Coast Road will be just there, and it would be a question of doing something which is long overdue for the benefit of the island as a whole.

Mr. HAYNES: Mr. Speaker,—As a thinking man, I am sure that all thinking members and the parishioners of St. Joseph will be delighted over the taking over of these roads by the Government as a capital expenditure. One cannot imagine why all this fuss has been made in giving up this huge liability which the Vestry apparently wants to hold. Unless the roads are capitalized by the Highways & Transport Department the cost of keeping these roads in order over a number of years will be colossal. As the honourable junior member for St. Joseph has said, the Commissioners will never have enough money to carry on and much of the road is left half done, and the last state is worse than the first. I too am glad to congratulate the Hon. Minister of Communications on being so quick and prompt in his action in taking over these roads. Not only do I hope that he will take over these roads but in the near future he will also take over the roads one by one in the various parishes and place them under one central control. You only have to drive in the parishes of St. Lucy and St. Andrew and you could not hesitate to congratulate those parishes on handing over these roads to the government. In the near future they will pay a similar amount in respect of maintenance in St. Lucy and the expense will be very small and the road Commissioners will have a homogeneous road system. I think it is a step that the right direction. I hope that the hon. Minister concerned, as soon as the necessary legislation is

completed, will take action and get these roads going, because with the delay the cost of replacing them will be more than it is now.

The question that this Bill be now read a second time was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

On the motion of Hon. M. E. Cox, seconded by Hon. C. E. TALMA, Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair and the House went into Committee on this Bill, Mr. SMITH being in the Chair.

Clauses 1 to 3 were called and passed.

Clause 4 was called.

Hon. M. E. COX: I beg to move that clause 4 stand part of the Bill.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to second that.

Mr. LEWIS: I know that this Bill must follow along the lines of a similar Bill for St. Andrew when the Highways & Transport Department was created at the time; but I am wondering whether it is not necessary to put into this Bill something so that the services of these people to the Commissioners of St. Joseph can be preserved by an Act, which will ensure pension rights and things of that sort. I think it was the taking over of the General Hospital and things like that, that it was thought of preserving the services of the people so that anybody who was taken over by the Government would have their pension rights and so on, secured. I think that something like that was done at the Hospital; and in spite of that the Hospital employees lost two or three days during the time when they were not supposed to be employed by anybody. It is very good to have an assurance. It may be very different when the time comes. If these people have no law to which they can refer and which has been put into legislation, then any employee which has been taken on in a post created as a result, the person should have certain rights to be preserved for them. I hope that no distress will be caused if this provision is left out of this Bill. Persons who may have reached the retiring age should be able to preserve their position and have some legal right with the persons taking over.

Hon. M. E. COX: Mr. Chairman, I am sure that every member of this House will agree with the remarks made by the honourable junior member of the City that there should be some measure of protection in addition to a verbal undertaking. You will remember that when the Department of Highways and Transport Act was passed a similar situation arose and the point was also raised then, that the Act did not make the necessary provisions. I want to assure the honourable member that if it is necessary to amend the Parochial Employees Pension Act to take care of that point it will be amended. We all agree that something should be done to make absolutely sure that no injustice is done to any of these employees.

Mr. LEWIS: Mr. Chairman,— If I am not mistaken I think that there may be some Act to cover the point now. We passed some Act which made it possible to do so, instead of having to bring down a Douglas Haynes or Clairmonte Pension Bill. We preserved the rights of parochial employees who are taken over by Government. But, the people to whom I refer are those who are not taken over at all and who may find themselves in some difficulty.

Hon. Mr. COX: I think that such provision was made in the local Government Bill for parochial employees.

The question that Clause 4 stand part was put and agreed to.

On the motion of Hon. M. E. Cox, seconded by Hon. C. E. Talma, the Chairman reported the passing of the Bill in Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and reported accordingly.

On the motion of Hon. M. E. Cox, seconded by Hon. C. E. TALMA the Bill was read a third time and passed.

TEA ADJOURNMENT

On the motion of Hon. Dr. CUMMINS, seconded by Hon. M. E. Cox, the House adjourned for half an hour.

ON RESUMPTION

Mr. SPEAKER: I have the honour to inform the House, that I have received the following from the Hon. Premier:—

3rd July, 1954.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that I am desirous of resigning as a member of the Housing Board, to which I was appointed by the Honourable the House of Assembly.

2. I would be extremely grateful to have my resignation accepted at once.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. H. ADAMS.

The Honour,

The Speaker,

The House of Assembly.

STATEMENT Re MINISTERS ON PUBLIC BOARDS

Hon. G. H. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker,—With your permission although it should be unnecessary to make this statement now since I propose to do so later on,—I am going to make a statement in connection with all the arrangements with respect to Ministers resigning from Public Boards and other matters, which of necessity have to take place in view of the institution of Ministerial Government. My only reason for resigning from the Housing Board is due to the fact that it is obviously not right for any Minister to be a member of a Board under a department which is presided over either by himself or some other Minister. It is obvious that the Hon. Minister of Communications, Works and Housing cannot be a member of the Housing Board,—an executive Board which deals with matters of which he has ultimate responsibility. It is impossible under a Ministerial set up for Ministers to be members of such Boards. I think this explanation is due to the House as to why I have resigned. At a later date, as I have said before, I am going to make a statement effecting all the questions of resignations which might have taken place by the five of us who are now Ministers.

I should say, not merely rhetorically, that I wish to thank the House for all the number of years during which it has reposed confidence in me by electing me as a member of the Housing Board. I also take this opportunity to thank the members of the Housing Board for the number of years that they have annually elected me as Chairman.

Hon. M. E. COX: Mr. Speaker,—With your permission, I should also like to thank the House for appointing me as a member of that Board. I have been a member of that Board for some years, and I look forward to seeing other members of this House accepting the position which the Hon. Premier and myself were in, and carrying out the work as well if not better than we have carried it out. Sir, I also take this opportunity to thank the Housing Board for the co-operation and everything else which has been extended to me from time to time.

BILL TO AMEND THE SUGAR INDUSTRY (REHABILITATION, PRICE STABILISATION AND LABOUR WELFARE) ACT, 1947

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker,—I am saying leave to proceed with the Bill to amend the Sugar Industry (Rehabilitation, Price Stabilization and Labour Welfare) Act, 1947 as the next Order of the Day.

There being no objection, leave was granted the hon. member.

Mr. SPEAKER: The next order of the day now stands in the name of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture; second reading of the Bill, Bill to amend the Sugar Industry (Rehabilitation, Price Stabilization and Labour Welfare) Act, 1947.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker,—As is set out in the objects and reasons of this Bill, the Government has been informed that an examination of the formula used for calculating the parity of Sugar and fancy Molasses reveals that the figure of 290 wine gallons is more closely the equivalent of one ton of sugar than the figure of 330 wine gallons which is the figure now used. For the benefit of the more scientifically minded members of this House I would attempt to give a further explanation on this point. In order to obtain a fair figure of recoveries for the solids of fancy Molasses, as a percentage of the solids in the juice, the results of the D.C. factories which have manufactured Fancy Molasses should be used. Accordingly the chemical returns for the years 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949 and 1950 of Andrews, Joes River, Guinea, Lower Estate, Pool and Haggatts factories which have manufactured Fancy Molasses, were examined for the purpose of determining the solids recovery in the molasses. The weighted average recovery was 96.5%.

Using the recovery figure the gallons of juice per ton of cane, and the Brix of the juice, the yield of Fancy Molasses of 41.5 Beaume were calculated for all the Vacuum Pan factories for which data was available for the years 1949 to 1951. The actual weighted recovery for these factories, if Fancy Molasses had been made, would have been 34.278 wine gallons per ton cane. The weighted means recovery of sugar without over weight for the same three years for the same factories, assuming all juice had been manufactured into sugar, would have been 8.437 tons cane per one ton of sugar. Accordingly, if it takes 8.437 tons cane to manufacture one ton of sugar and the recovery of Fancy Molasses is 34.278 gallons per ton cane, then, the equivalent of Fancy Molasses is 289.2 gallons per ton sugar, say 290 gallons.

It was accordingly agreed that for the purpose of calculations of the parity, the weighted means recovery of 8.43 tons cane per ton sugar and the recovery figure of 30.278 gallons of fancy molasses per ten cane should be used.

If the comparative figure of 290 wine gallons to one ton of sugar is taken for the old figure, it means that there would be an increase in the fund by about \$195,000.

As honourable members remember according to the Act, a levy is charged on all sugar and fancy molasses produced and manufactured locally and that levy is to be paid not later than 31st July in any given year. I have certain figures here, Mr. Speaker which I believe honourable members would ask for in a few moments, and it may be wise to introduce them at this stage. The benefit of those three funds is as follows:

The Rehabilitation Reserve Fund ..	\$ 184,443.26
The Price Stabilization Fund ..	\$ 414,172.91
The Labour Welfare Fund ..	\$2,144,870.37

Again Sir, for the benefit of honourable members I can give them further information in connection with the position regarding the number of sugar and molasses factories in the island. The total number of Sugar factories in existence, in this year 1954, is 21; the total number gone out of production since 1944, is 8. The total number of Fancy Molasses factories now in existence is 9, and the number gone out of production since 1944, is 18. In other words there are 30 factories in the island which produce Sugar and Fancy Molasses and 26 have gone out of production since 1944.

It might be argued by certain hon. members that the factories which are now in existence are not adequate to deal with the amount of canes which we have to process. I will quote for the benefit of honourable members that in Fiji where the average output is 120,000 tons, there are only five factories which manufacture sugar. The geographical conditions of that place are very bad and have caused Fiji to have as many as five factories. The recovery is 7.1 which is a record which we must try to emulate. The whole point in connection with this Bill is that the recovery is greater or the efficiency of the factory is up to a higher level as the result of the Rehabilitation Fund, and in consequence the recovery is higher, therefore you will find 330 wine gallons to a ton of sugar is no longer an accurate figure as proved by experts. 290 wine gallons represents a more accurate figure. I beg to move that this Bill be now read a second time.

Hon. R. G. MAPP: I beg to second that.

Mr. LEWIS: Mr. Speaker,—I happened to have heard something about this Bill some months ago, and I am wondering why it was necessary for a Bill which the Government must have known something about for several months, should take as long as this time to get the necessary amendment made and then to have to rush it through the House on the very day on which the Bill is introduced. I am happy to know that as a result of the Bill the Labour Welfare Fund will be getting more money. I do not know how many years it has not got that money, however it is good that it has happened now. One thing which strikes me about this Bill is this: Why has the objects and reasons been incorporated in the long title? This is the first time that I have seen that done. This Bill and the one which is to come have big titles. I do not think that from the time I heard that this Bill was to be introduced it was necessary to wait all this time and then have to come and rush it through the House. Members of the Sugar Production Board were told that this amendment was necessary for the month of March or early in April.

Mr. MILLER: The inefficiency of the syrup plants is responsible for the change. What is worrying me now is that fancy molasses is sold against the sucrose content, in the interest of the manufacturer, to give the sugar content in the molasses up and above what is paid for it. The efficiency in the equipment would have a tendency to take up the sucrose content in the molasses. It is a question of separating the moisture, and in the interest of the seller to reduce the sucrose content in the molasses and thereby increase the sucrose content in the molasses to be sold against the same price. I quite appreciate that with the efficiency in the new equipment in modern plants you would be able to improve the sugar content found in the molasses. I have always been impressed that molasses is sold against the sugar present in the molasses.

I would be happy if the honourable Minister is in a position to explain this change. What ap-

pears to me, is, if you reduce the volume in the molasses it must mean a loss. It may be argued in favour of the processing plants of the island that we are able to take off a heavy crop in 15 weeks; but at the same time all the primary producers think that if the same crop can be taken off in 13 weeks the country would share the benefit. It is not a question of labour, because on all plantations the harvesting of canes has been surpressed by the factories' capacity. All over the island sugar factories must call on the plantation to have a certain change when more of the crops could be taken off, if the factories were made available to the primary producers. Although you can argue that if we could take off the crop in 15 weeks we would be in a better position,—it is not good enough. I am really concerned about this matter and I would be anxious if the hon. Minister would inform us as to why he is so satisfied with this new figure of 290 as against 330, when the molasses is sold against its standard. If you reduce the volume, you take the moisture out and provide a higher sugar content. It must mean a loss to the sugar if the higher sugar must be sold at the same price.

Mr. J. C. MOTTLEY: I am very glad to hear of the discovery of a better method of determining the amount of molasses which is equivalent to a ton of sugar. According to the figures of the Minister of Agriculture this will give us a good title to sugar produced in the island last year and this year. That sum will automatically contribute a larger amount of money to meet these three funds.

Mr. Speaker,—What I want to draw to the Government's attention through the Hon. Minister for Agriculture is the fact that this Rehabilitation Fund, since its institution has been largely used for the improvement of the sugar factories. Speaking subject to correction, this Fund was established to help all sugar producers, and I feel that contributions from this Fund should go to peasant proprietors to enable them to reduce the cost of carrying their canes to the factories. I understand that very few peasants know anything of the fact that they can benefit from this Fund; nor do they get any benefit from it.

In the country districts peasants are charged all kinds of exorbitant prices to carry their canes from the fields to the factory. I feel that some scheme should be worked out by this Government whereby these peasants can receive some benefit, so that they can get better remuneration for their canes. I say that, because a year or two ago, when certain arrangements were made between this Government and the Sugar Producers Association, it was laid down that a peasant must contribute at least a total of 500 tons of canes to a factory in order to get an increase price for his canes. Previously when he sent in 50 tons he used to get an increase. Now if he sends in one ton or 100 tons he cannot get anymore than the ordinary price paid by the factory. It is plain that to send in a hundred tons of canes a peasant must work harder and pay more for labour than the man who sent in 10 tons. But as I have said he must send in 500 tons before he can get any benefit other than the ordinary price paid by the factory. That is one of the greatest grievances that the peasants have to suffer in the country districts.

I hope that the Hon. Minister for Agriculture will give these few remarks I have made immediate consideration, and see that the peasant proprietors in the country districts share also in the Rehabilitation Fund.

Mr. VAUGHAN: Mr. Speaker,—I would like to make a few remarks relative to the comments made by the Hon. Minister for Agriculture who compared the production capacity of our sugar factories with

that of sugar factories in other places like Fiji. It would be well for him to know that we have never changed our economy to any other crop and consequently when sugar factories were established in this island they were established along the lines of individual plantation—and were many for a small island. Therefore instead of a few factories of tremendous capacity we had many factories of small capacity.

Now in Trinidad, when the price of sugar went down early in this century, Trinidad changed to production of cocoa. St. Lucia changed to bananas and Grenada also changed to cocoa. When the price of sugar dropped catastrophically, nearly all the West Indian islands changed their crops. Barbados did not. Somehow the planters here had the business vision to establish the Agricultural Bank from money granted by the British Government, and so were able to maintain the factories and still make a small profit on the production of sugar.

My reason for bringing that to the attention of the Minister, is that there can be no comparison between the capacity of Sugar Factories here and those of other places, which for the most part are modern sugar factories. The Usline St. Madeline Factory in Trinidad produces five or six times what the average factory produces here. There is also a factory in St. Kitts producing all the sugar available from the total crop of St. Kitts and Nevis. In Fiji there are five comparatively modern factories which the hon. Minister mentioned, none of them being half the age of more than half of our sugar factories. It is no argument that because those places have a few factories and still produce 120,000 tons of sugar, we have enough factories here,—so that we can allow some of them to continue closing down and going out of operation.

As far as I know the price paid to the small producer here for canes compares favourably with the price paid in other West Indian islands; but I am not satisfied that the maximum price is paid. In other words I would like to see the producer paid a price calculated on the sugar content of the cane and not on the basis of the weight. Government should investigate and find out which is the better method. To me, a price calculated in the sugar content sounds more equitable, and it does appear to be the more scientific method. It is the method used in some places,—in Jamaica I know for a certainty.

Where the Rehabilitation Fund is concerned, as the honourable member said, it was established for sugar producers in addition to factory owners. That is, a producer of canes regardless of the size of his plot, was in the minds of the British Government when it established this Fund. It did not concern the factory alone. Up to now as far as I know only factory owners have been able to draw from these accumulated funds, and so were able to extend the production capacity of the factory; but there must be an accumulation of funds due to the small producers. Perhaps the Hon. Minister can tell me that.

It may be argued that the peasants have not got any capital expenditure, or such that can be easily determined; but I think that it can be determined. There must be some means to find that out. If this Fund has been expended on the new tractors which have been put at the disposal of the small land owners, well then, we should be told that. The fact that they have to pay for this employment system would not lead one to believe that not enough benefit is given to them through the Rehabilitation Fund. I think it is time for the Hon. Minister of Agriculture to determine some method

by which the half acres to the five acres producers can share in the Rehabilitation Fund, which he has a claim on by right of its establishment. It is not exclusively for the factory owner. It is for the producers of cane, and it is the duty of the hon. Minister to discover the amount of the accumulated funds over these years and to find ways and means of putting these funds to the benefit of the small producers of cane.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I would like to assure the honourable member that I would look into the question as to the point he has raised as to what extent peasants should benefit under the Rehabilitation Fund. I am under the impression that it is 8 cents per ton; but I would investigate that matter further. As to the technicalities on this question, for the benefits of the honourable junior member for St. George I can probably give him a little more scientific information. The chemical returns for the years 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, of Andrews, Joes River, Guinea, Lower Estate, Pools and Haggatts factories which have manufactured Fancy Molasses, were examined for the purpose of determining the solids recovery in the Molasses. The weighted average recovery was 96.5%. Using the recovery figure, the gallons of juice per ton cane and the Brix of the juice, the yield of Fancy Molasses of 41.5 Beaume were calculated for all the Vacuum Pan factories, for which data was available for the years 1949 to 1951. The actual weighted means recovery, for those factories, if Fancy Molasses had been made, would have been 34.278 wine gallons per ton cane.

The weighted means recovery of sugar, without over weight for the same three years for the same factories, assuming all juice had been manufactured into sugar would have been 8.437 ton cane per one ton of sugar. Accordingly if it takes 8.437 tons cane to manufacture one ton of sugar and recovery of Fancy Molasses is 34.278 gallons per ton cane, then the equivalent of Fancy Molasses is 289.2 gallons per ton sugar, say 290 gallons, it was accordingly agreed that for the purpose of calculations of the parity, the weighted means recovery of 8.437 tons cane per ton sugar and the recovery figure of 34.278 gallons of Fancy Molasses per ton cane should be used. Sir, that is the whole thing in a nut shell. I beg to move that this Bill be now read a second time.

The question that the Bill be now read a second time was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

On motion of Hon. C. E. TALMA, seconded by Hon. M. E. Cox, Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair, and the House went into Committee on the Bill, Mr. SMITH being in the Chair.

Clause 1 was called and passed.

Clause 2 was called. It reads as follows:

Amendment to section 3(1) of Act, 1947—13.

Subsection (1) of section three of the Sugar Industry (Rehabilitation, Price Stabilization and Labour Welfare) Act, 1947 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act) is hereby amended as follows:—

(a) by inserting in paragraph (c) thereof immediately after the word "seven" appearing therein the following—

"and prior to the year one thousand nine hundred and fifty four;"

(b) by deleting the full stop at the end of paragraph (c) thereof and substituting therefor a semicolon and adding thereafter the following new paragraphs—

"(d) on all sugar manufactured in this Island during any year subsequent to

the year one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three such levy, if any, at such rate or rates as may be fixed in respect of that year by order of the Governor-in-Executive Committee with the approval of the two Houses of the Legislature;

(e) on all fancy molasses manufactured in this Island during any year subsequent to the year one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three such levy, if any, per every two hundred and ninety wine gallons of fancy molasses at such rate or rates as may be fixed by order of the Governor-in-Executive Committee with the approval of the two Houses of the Legislature."

Hon. C. E. TALMA: I beg to move that Clause 2 stand part of the Bill.

Hon. M. E. COX: I beg to second that motion.

Mr. J. C. MOTTLEY: Mr. Chairman,—Before you put the question I would just like to say, the Hon. Minister of Agriculture said, he believes that the peasants got 8 cents per ton on their canes. I feel Sir, that this Fund should not be distributed by Factory owners. If this is the position of affairs, I take exception to it. This Fund should be distributed by the Government and not by factory owners. If this is the practice I do ask Government to discontinue it.

The question that Clause 2 stand part of the Bill was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

Clauses 3 and 4, were called respectively, and passed.

On motion of Hon. C. E. TALMA seconded by Hon. M. E. Cox, the Chairman reported the passing of the Bill in Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair, and reported accordingly.

On separate motions of Hon. C. E. TALMA, seconded by Hon. M. E. Cox, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

BILL TO AMEND SUGAR AND FANCY MOLASSES PRODUCTION AND EXPORT CONTROL ACT, 1940.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker,—I am asking leave to deal with the Bill to amend the Sugar and Fancy Molasses Production and Export Control Act, 1940.

There being no objection leave was granted the honourable member.

Mr. SPEAKER: The next order of the day stands in the name of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture; second reading of the Bill to amend the Sugar and Fancy Molasses Production and Export Control Act, 1940.

Hon. C. E. TALMA: Mr. Speaker: This Bill as the objects and reasons point out, seeks to amend the Sugar and Fancy Molasses production Act, 1940, so as to alter the parity figure between Fancy Molasses and Sugar from 330 wine gallons of Fancy Molasses per ton of sugar to 290 wine gallons. The amendment which this Bill seeks to make, results from the decision to amend to the like effect the Sugar Industry (Rehabilitation, Price Stabilization and Labour Welfare) Act, 1947.

This Bill in reality is a corollary of the last one. I beg to move that this Bill be now read a second time.

Hon. M. E. COX seconded the motion.

The question that the Bill be now read a second time was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

On motion of Hon. C. E. TALMA, seconded by Hon. M. E. COX, Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair and the House went into Committee on the Bill, Mr. SMITH being in the Chair.

Clauses 1, 2 and 3 were called respectively and passed.

On motion of Hon. C. E. TALMA, seconded by Hon. M. E. COX, Mr. CHAIRMAN reported the passing of the Bill in Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair and reported accordingly.

On separate motions of Hon. C. E. TALMA, seconded by Hon. M. E. COX in each case, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

CONCLUSION OF GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

Hon. Dr. CUMMINS: Mr. Speaker,—that concludes Government Business.

BILL TO AUTHORISE THE WESLEYAN METHODIST TRUST ASSOCIATION TO SELL PREMISES

Mr. SPEAKER: The first order of Private Members' Business stands in the name of the hon. senior member for the City: Second reading of a Bill to authorise the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Trust Association to sell the premises known as No. 50, Roebuck Street.

Mr. E. D. MOTTLEY: Mr. Speaker,—This Bill seeks to give the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Trust Association the authority to sell the premises known as No. 50, Roebuck Street. The Petition was laid in this House a few weeks ago and it sets out the reasons. According to the Petition, this Association is to act as an agent for the Wesleyan Missionary Society which is a religious body established here for many years during which time, it has acquired property which is vested in the Association. The property referred to in this Bill was bequeathed to the Society by Clara Margo Henrietta Hurd Brathwaite for the purpose of providing a home for poor women who are members of the Methodist Church. It was used for that purpose for some time, but during recent times it has ceased to be used for that purpose. The reason being, Roebuck Street has become a commercial district and is no longer a suitable district for maintaining an institution of the kind as intended by the donor.

The Petitioners whose names can be seen from the Petition, in full concurrence with the Association, desire that a sale of the said premises should be effected and that the proceeds of this sale should be used in the purchase of another property in a suitable district to be used as a home as was directed by the donor of this property. In other words, the place where this property now stands is no longer conducive for the purpose which it was left, and the trustees are now asking for permission to sell this property and purchase another in a suitable site to serve the same purpose. The petitioners are persons of repute and are the persons empowered by the Association to sell this property. The Petition is respectfully worded and this Bill seeks to give effect to what is set out in the Petition. I beg to move that this Bill be now read a second time.

Mr. GODDARD: I beg to second that.

Hon. M. E. COX: Mr. Speaker,—Before you put the question I should like to enquire of the hon. senior member for the City as to how long was this property left? I should like to know whether he has any idea of the revenue which is obtained from this property, and if so what has become of these funds?

Mr. E. D. MOTTLEY: I have taken on this Bill purely as a representative of the City in which the property and the corporate body is; but I am not a member of this body. I presume that throughout the ages this property has been entrusted to such respectable people coming down the ages, as Reverend Hawthorne and Mr. Jabez Sealy, in which this House has the greatest confidence, and that the funds will be used for the purpose as set out in the Petition. Seeing that there has always been in this Wesleyan body people with very broad views, I am sure that they would enquire very diligently about the matter but in the absence of any legal opinion taken against them I think the hon. Minister will agree with me, that perhaps the hon. junior member for St. Philip could give further explanation on the matter. I am assured that all the funds in the past have been in order and would be entrusted in the said manner set out in the Petition, especially in paragraph 5.

These things depend upon the organization, personality and the reputation of the people connected with it. We have had connected with the Wesleyan body in this country, men of very high reputation and from all walks of life; and I believe that not one single member of this House would challenge any of those persons of whom I have made mention. I hope that that explanation will satisfy the hon. member. If he needs any further information he is in a position to get it. The hon. member will appreciate that this is a very small place and the rents were very low.

Mr. MILLER: As a boy I had to make several visits there on the request of my mother who had a friend there sharing one of the rooms in that building. I hope and pray that the Hon. Minister for Communications need not ask any further question about income. I think he is aware of what the Methodist Church is. I think he is aware that this body has been able to go on and remain together because the people who follow it believe in the leadership of the Church. They feel they would have to support it and Wesleyan ministers are unlike some of the other ministers in other churches who hesitate to attend the churches in spite of the fact that they handle good salaries. We the members of this particular church have to contribute to it. I do not object to having to pay taxes and other charities; and it is incumbent upon the followers of the Wesleyan Church to keep this organization together. What is more, I dislike to have to qualify the old ladies by calling them coloured; but they have done a good job.

Hon. M. E. COX: I never intended to attribute any bad motives to these people. This is the type of question which the hon. member for the City would have asked me.

Mr. J. C. MOTTLEY: I associate myself with the remarks of the hon. junior member for St. George and the hon. junior member for the City. Circumstances in which this body finds itself to have to petition to this House should be given close scrutiny, and so hon. members should unanimously subscribe to the Petition without a quibble, and give them what they request. I am not fully aware of the matters in respect of this building, but from what I know it has outlived its usefulness. In its present position that building only suits business purposes. This is only a question of giving permission to dispose of this building and to procure one for the same purpose for which the original donor gave that building.

Mr. ALLDER: Mr. Speaker,—I will vote willingly for a Bill of this sort because it is an attempt to relieve the misery which I have seen at this Home, and which was suffered by those who occupied it in the past. But what I intend to do now is to criticise the Wesleyan Authorities who were the trustees of

this property which was left by a Mrs. Brathwaite for the purpose of housing some destitute Methodist missionaries. I must deprecate the policy adopted by the Methodist Church Authorities in allowing this building to run to ruin. I know that for years the roof was nearly falling in on the couple of tenants, who were coloured people. I am saying that this property in Roebuck Street was housing a couple of coloured Methodist followers, and the Church Board refused for all these years to keep it in proper repair.

I am going to say boldly now, that we have other Homes in this parish housing people of another complexion, and those Homes were kept up to date by those responsible for them. I have in mind the Almair Home for old women which is near the Cathedral, another Home in Bay Street which is run by the Catholics, the St. Mary's Home, the Bessie Yearwood Home for small children and the St. Paul's Home. Look into those Homes and you will see the kind of people who are in them. One is forced to assume that because this Home in Roebuck Street housed coloured church followers, the Methodist Board refused to keep it in proper repair. Since the other Homes which are occupied by people of a different complexion were kept in proper order, I can only assume that the Methodist Home was allowed to run to ruin because of the type of person who occupied it.

I am bound to censure the Methodist Church Board, because since that building was falling into ruin the Board sold a property in James Street which used to house their leading minister, and they bought a palatial home in Fontabelle for him. Still, Mr. Speaker, I am going to vote for the passing of this Bill because I feel that it will be a means of housing future tenants properly. But I was bound to make the censure that I have made. I hope that when permission is given for the sale of this building and the acquirement of the other one, those who are responsible for the running of this Home will give better treatment to the future occupants than was given to those who were forced, because of circumstances, to occupy that building in Roebuck Street.

The last people to refuse to remove the housing difficulties of those who have contributed much to the support of the Church should be the Methodist Church Authorities; but it seems to me that if the congregation felt that though this Home was not being run properly, they did not have the courage to express their dissatisfaction to the Committee about the way that the building was allowed to fall into disrepair. I hope that the Methodist Church Authorities will become aware of my criticisms, and that it will have the result of changing their hearts, and changing the way in which these people are treated.

Hon. G. H. ADAMS: Mr. Speaker,—I am afraid that although I naturally approved of this in Executive Committee I did not even read it. I was merely informed that the Methodists desired to sell the property, and they had to get a statute, and I said all right. But what the last honourable member has said has brought me to my feet. I would go further and suggest that the honourable member's speech be properly reported and brought to the notice of Methodist Authorities.

If it is true, the hon. member has done an excellent thing to draw it to our notice; but if it is not true, as I rather suspect, I expect the hon. member would be man enough to come back and say so. After all, the Wesleyans are not like Anglicans, although I am an Anglican.

(A VOICE: What!)

I am a born Anglican. I live as a critical Anglican and will die a critical Anglican. (Laughter).

However, I will say that it is absolute news to me to hear what the hon. member said of the Wesleyan body, and I find it very difficult to follow. The Wesleyans have had more coloured clergymen than the Anglican Church and for a longer period. There must be possible alternative reasons, and the worst should not be accepted. It is a grave thing for members of this House of Assembly to attack old religious organisations that are doing good work. In a mixed community like this, especially where these churches have coloured clergymen, to assume that it is a colour question, is a grave thing. I hope if the hon. member has a good case, he will prove it, or if he has not a good case, I hope he will be man enough to stand up in this House on another occasion and say that his statement was not founded on fact.

Mr. BARROW: Mr. Speaker,—I do not think many members have this Bill before them because it was presented to the House some weeks ago; but as far as I can see, the whole snag about the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Trust Association is that it is a foreign corporation. It is foreign in the sense that it is not a Barbadian corporation and the persons on whose behalf the Petition is brought, are merely agents for an overseas body. I believe there is another Bill before the House in which that present situation will be rectified by the creation of a legal corporation in which all the former property of the Wesleyan Missionary Society will be vested by operation of the statute.

I happen Mr. Speaker, to be unfortunate enough to be an attendant of the same body, and I must say that I cannot subscribe to the remarks made by the hon. senior member for St. John as to the motives underlying the ineptitude of keeping their buildings in a certain state of repair. I am speaking from personal experience because I happen to be a sufferer in that respect. I am going to support the Bill introduced by the hon. senior member for the City. I think when you have responsible business men appointed to take care of trust property that they should exercise the same diligence in their dealings with that trust property as they would do with their personal property and reality. I must enjoy the Wesleyan congregation in this country to see that their properties are vested for control and upkeep in people who would display a much greater interest in their upkeep than the present Building Committee has done. Some of the present members of the Building Committee, I happen to know personally. Their actions would give rise to all sorts of speculations such as those indulged by the hon. senior member for St. John, when they allow these properties which are in such good districts to fall in a state of such disrepair. The property which I occupy as an office is a case in point. From the time I went to the James Street Methodist Sunday School, which is a way back in the '20's, not one coat of paint or white wash or one nail has been driven or put on that building. I believe a few sheets of galvanise were put on the roof but in 25 years no repairs were made to the building which I occupy, or to the Roebuck Street building. Because of that, the body has opened itself to all sorts of weird criticisms; their sins of omission are inexplicable. That is the situation in which these people have found themselves to-day. I hope they will be more vigilant over the preservation of their properties in the future than they have been in the past.

If hon. members would look at the Petition, they would see that a trust was never created and what they are doing is by way of the Cypress doctrine which without being dogmatic about it, they probably could have done in another manner. I feel that in the Petition they have not made it clear that the

Superintendent and Secretary of the Methodist Communion in this country are acting as the agents for the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Trust Association at Central Hall in England. The obvious thing which strikes anybody with legal experience is that they have created a perpetuity. This property was vested by the lady in the Methodist body forever and then a sort of endorsement was put on the indenture stating that she wanted it to be used for an Old Ladies Home. I hope when they come down to this House with a new Bill that they would be better advised on these legal matters.

Mr. E. D. MOTTLEY: I appreciate the expressions of opinions on this Bill. There is only one point which I crave Your Honour's permission to reply to, and that is the charge of the hon. senior member for St. John. I do not think any of us are perfect; but what I do feel about it, is although the hon. member has not laid a direct charge, in that whatever be my politics, on the question of racial discrimination by public bodies, I stand in the forefront with anybody who would oppose it. I can hardly believe, as the Hon. Premier has said, that the hon. member's statement was founded on fact, because those of us who know the Wesleyan body, know that it is a recognised fact that the majority of members of this Board are people of colour; therefore, one can hardly imagine that the accusation of the hon. senior member for St. John is correct. I am sure what caused him to make that statement is that he has been moved by the dilapidated state of the building, and because of the fact that it is among the few existing homes opened to people of colour, it appeared as if it had not been kept in a proper state of repair. I want to assure the hon. senior member for St. John without going into the matter too deeply, that some of the people who I know are on this Committee would not begin to entertain any such prejudice. I am sure that hon. members appreciate whenever the hon. member throws light on any matter in this Chamber, and I promise him, although I do not believe there is any truth in the statement which he has made,—that I will go into the matter very thoroughly. I am not a Wesleyan. My wife is one. But the slightest sign I observe in making divisions in the congregation of that body, or any racial discrimination practised, I shall speak out loudly against it and do as Lloyd George said, that is to fight you with the silver contributions.

I say this publicly, I would associate myself with anybody to go into any Church and make a noise and then answer a charge before a Police Magistrate if I believed that the incumbent is practising what I read took place in the Parish Church of St. George.

I am sorry, Sir, that the hon. member has expressed this view. I promise him that I will take up the matter to see if there is any foundation of fact in his statement. However, I think his expression here this afternoon will cause this body to be more alert, and it will do no harm. If there is the tendency to indulge in his practice, his expression will cause them to be alert.

The question that the Bill be now read a second time was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

On the motion of Mr. E. D. MOTTLEY, seconded by Mr. GODDARD, Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair, and the House went into Committee on the Bill, Mr. SMITH being in the Chair.

On the motion of Mr. E. D. MOTTLEY, seconded by Mr. GODDARD, the Preamble was postponed.

Clause 1 was called and passed.

Clause 2 was called.

Mr. E. D. MOTTLEY: I beg to second that.

Mr. LEWIS: There is a little difference in the wording of the Petition and in the wording of this clause. You could not associate the measurement given in this clause with that given in the Petition with respect to this building.

Mr. BARROW: I agree with the hon. junior member for the City. I must point out that this property is vested in the Wesleyan Church in Barbados. There is a special association called the Wesleyan Methodist Trust Association in England and therefore they control all the property in Barbados. Therefore the Superintendent and Secretary of the Circuit should make it clear that they are acting only as agents in this island for the association in England. That has to be made clear in the Bill itself, because Mr. St. John will be selling this property to Mr. Emtage and nobody will have any control as to what is bought, and the Association in England might find that their discretion is being interfered with down here. We have an agent arrogating to himself powers which the principals do not have. These people seem to be acting in their own right in respect of what is set out here and we must observe formality of the matter. Otherwise they will say that the Legislature has vested this property in us and we can do as we like with it.

The question that clause 2 stand part of the Bill was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

Clause 3 to 5 were called and passed.

The Preamble was called.

Mr. E. D. MOTTLEY: I beg to move that this be the Preamble of the Bill.

Mr. GODDARD: I beg to second that.

Mr. BARROW: I do not like the way which this matter has been brought about. It has not been set out in the preamble that these people are acting as agents of the Association in England with all this long preamble. The Steward of the Circuit does not appear in the Bill as having been given Statutory powers on behalf of the Association in England. We do not know who these people are and they have come by way of petition to get this Bill passed. We may be giving them powers which they may not have had before. We have to pretend that we know who these people are and how they come to be in this matter at all. They have not been mentioned anywhere in the Bill in reference to the 1910 Act of Barbados. It should be set out that statutory powers have been given to them.

Mr. LEWIS: In the Petition which accompanies this Bill it is set out that it is the humble petition of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Trust Association of Marylebone, London, England, (hereinafter referred to as "the Association") under its Common Seal, and of The Reverend Kenneth Ernest Towers, Superintendent Minister in this Island, and Vincent Byron St. John, Steward of the Circuit. These people have petitioned this House under a common seal; this body has signed this petition in addition to the people we know. The position is that we have a joint petition. Is that necessary?

Mr. BARROW: Although this is an English Company it is a foreign Company as far as our law is concerned. These people have not recited that they have been given power under the act to hold property in Barbados. The Barbados law in England is foreign law as far as England is concerned and *vice versa*. These people have no right *ipso facto* to hold property in Barbados, and they have not recited that they have been given this authority. I am not objecting to the Methodists in this island disposing of their property; that is entirely a matter for them.

Hon. G. H. ADAMS: I thought I would leave it to the hon. junior member for St. Lucy to see that what the hon. member has just said is sheer, unadulterated tripe.

Mr. BARROW: I would like to ask the hon. member now if he would get up and say that what I have said is not correct.

Hon. G. H. ADAMS: The answer is that the company is a registered company.

Mr. BARROW: I will ask the hon. member to forget his platform tactics and let us get serious, and not accuse me of misleading the House. I am asking the hon. member to state whether a company in England is not a foreign company as far as Barbados' law is concerned.

Hon. G. H. ADAMS: That has as much relevance—

Mr. BARROW: Answer the question.

Hon. G. H. ADAMS: All I am saying is that the hon. member is just wasting the time of the House with the point he is making. If he had just used his intelligence he would not have made one sentence of the speech he is making.

Mr. BARROW: Let the hon. member answer the question for anybody to read it. I want the hon. member to say that what I have said is correct or not, and I want him to say where in any part of this Bill reference has been made to this fact. This is a simple question. I ask the hon. member to say whether a Scottish company is not a foreign company as far as England is concerned and *vice versa*.

Hon. G. H. ADAMS: There is no reason to have an adolescent school boy discussing law in this House.

Mr. BARROW: Since the hon. member has said that I was talking nonsense he has not said that what I said is not correct. It is a fact that no foreign company can hold land in Barbados unless there is a specific Act for the purpose. I have pointed out that there is a specific Act but this Bill makes no reference to this Act and the Methodist Missionary Trust Association is a foreign company. Although

it is an English Company, it is foreign as far as Barbados' law is concerned. I challenge the hon. member to say that I am wrong.

The question that this be the Preamble to the Bill was put and resolved in the affirmative without division.

On the motion of Mr. E. D. MOTTLEY seconded by Mr. Goddard the Chairman reported the passing of the Bill in committee and Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair and reported accordingly.

On the motion of Mr. E. D. MOTTLEY seconded by Mr. GODDARD the Bill was read a third time and a like motion was passed.

ADJOURNMENT

Hon. Dr. H. G. CUMMINS: Mr. Speaker,—I want to notify hon. members that on Tuesday next we will do as the first Order of the Day the amendments of the Other Place to the Local Government Bill. We are anxious to get through the Public Health Bill and Public Assistance Bill which I understand were passed by the Other Place today. I understand that there are many amendments to the Public Health Bill. I also understand that it was the question of printing which delayed to a large extent, these amendments to the Local Government Bill; and it has been suggested, sir, that the amendments to these other two Bills could be cyclo-styled and circulated among hon. members and dealt with here. Then, if it is still necessary to print them,—and I think it is—they can be printed. I am asking hon. members to accept these amendments in cyclo-styled form so as to save any delay, in order that this House might be prorogued on a certain date we have in mind.

I now beg to move, sir, that the House do now adjourn until today week, Tuesday, the 13th of July, at 3 o'clock p.m.

Hon. M. E. Cox seconded the motion which was put and agreed to, and Mr. SPEAKER adjourned the House accordingly.