

Canadian banks in Guyana. The first Barbadians were former police officers.

In 1955 the government initiated a "Female Domestic Immigration Scheme" and one hundred single women, seventy-five from Jamaica and twenty-five from Barbados, were admitted. They agreed to work as domestic servants for one year and were then eligible for landed immigrant status. By the time the program ended in 1967, 2,690 women from several countries had arrived.

In 1962 the immigration laws were relaxed and there was a large increase in the numbers of Caribbean immigrants to Canada, some by way of Britain or the U.S. Many were doctors, nurses or teachers and others were students enrolled at

Canadian universities.

The greatest number came from Jamaica, the second greatest from Trinidad and Tobago.

Toronto, once a homogeneous, quiet Anglo-Celtic city, now has a vibrant mix. The West Indians have their own radio station, restaurants, cricket matches, markets, an annual music festival and a quarterly cultural magazine.

The Caribana Festival, modeled after Trinidad's carnival, is held each summer.

This year the twelve-day celebrations included five boat cruises on Lake Ontario, a ball at the Royal York Hotel, the crowning of Miss Caribana, a children's festival and a parade down University Avenue.



The Birds Go South

Among the many Canadians who go south to the Caribbean Islands and Latin America in the winter are about 225 species of birds.

The peregrine falcon, the common tern, flycatchers, native Canadian sparrows, various warblers and a great many others make it to Mexico, Central America, the Islands and even the southern tip of the continent.

The Canadian Wildlife Service's Latin American Program was launched in 1980. The govern-

ments of Argentina, Brazil, Guyana, French Guiana, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela cooperated in a survey of South America's northern and eastern coastlines, identifying shorebird concentration areas.

One problem being wrestled with is the shrinking of tropical forests in Central America and parts of Colombia, Ecuador and Brazil, which is imperiling some 100 species of forest-dwelling birds.