

2,500,000 tons of cotton seed above what was required for this year's planting.

This seed was capable of producing under proper manipulation 105,000,000 gallons of cotton seed oil, a purely vegetable oil, 1,500,000 tons of oil cake or meal, and 1,700,000 tons of hulls, which should yield 800,000 tons of paper.

The South has successfully overcome all disasters and reverses. Still increasing her immense agricultural interests, she has developed manufacturing enterprises, adding to her material and natural resources the wealth creating power of corporate industry, the result of continued and increasing prosperity.

The Exposition is the natural sequence of such a condition of affairs, the expression of the aims and purposes of a growing people seeking to display to all the world their own natural and industrial resources and at the same time to learn by comparative observation, all that can be taught by the exhibition of improved methods, inventions and products from other States and countries, to learn, also, the importance of the greater advantages and transportation facilities enjoyed by other communities, in the commercial development of raw products.

The Exposition will quicken the industries of the South by bringing together the inventor, the manufacturer, the capitalist and the producer of raw material. It will enable the South to show to the world the products of her soil, her forests, and her mines, inviting new methods and improved apparatus, thus leading to a multiplication of her industries and producing powers, and attracting immigration from every quarter.

The grounds and buildings will be located convenient to all the railway lines and to the steamboats plying on the inland waters of the vast valleys of the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri, thus affording the cheapest water communication with three-fourths of the United States, while the proximity to the docks and wharves will afford equal facilities to the Atlantic Coast and to all foreign countries.

The act of Congress admits free of duty all articles intended for exhibition, and, to give still further facilities to exhibitors from abroad, the buildings are to be constituted a bonded warehouse, thus avoiding the delays and inconveniences incident to the usual routine of Custom House entries.

In advance of the completion of the buildings the Board of Management has established free warehouses for the accommodation of exhibitors, both domestic and foreign, who may desire to transfer exhibits from other Expositions

in progress, or who may find it necessary or desirable to forward their exhibits at any time.

The Director-General will, from time to time, issue such special regulations as may be necessary for the more precise information of exhibitors in the various groups, and will announce programmes for special features in the groups of Agriculture and Horticulture, embracing displays of Fruits, Flowers and Plants. Field trials of Farming and Plantation machinery and exhibitions of Live Stock and Spinning.

Mr. F. C. Morehead, the Commissioner-General, will visit the various States and Territories and foreign countries, as far as practicable, to assist in the organization of collective exhibits.

Blank forms of application for space, special regulations, and all detailed information can be obtained from the Director-General, at New Orleans, to whom all communications must be addressed.

Approved: E. RICHARDSON,
President.

E. F. BURKE,
Director-General.

WE desire to call the special attention of our readers to the following correspondence in reference to the next Dominion Exhibition, which we re-print from the *Daily Examiner* of Charlottetown, P. E. I. We think, however, that Dr. Jenkins has misunderstood the sentiments of Nova Scotians, when he said that we were adverse to an Agricultural Union of the Maritime Provinces. The fact is that the matter has not been considered, and no scheme has ever been submitted. All we know is that there are serious difficulties to be overcome, and the joint action of the several Legislatures will be required. That union, or at least concerted mutual action in regard to Exhibitions, is desirable, no body doubts. Our farmers are not afraid to compete with New Brunswick and Island farmers, but they are not anxious to compete with Government Stock Farm animals stuffed for prizes "regardless of expense" at the government cribs. It will not be practicable to mature such a plan of permanent Agricultural union of the Maritime Provinces, as appears to be desirable, and have it legislated upon in the several Provinces, in time to do much work under it in the year 1884. But we see no reason why the Island Government should not undertake the Dominion Exhibition of 1884, if the Dominion Government is willing to give it. Our Island friends may depend upon the hearty co-operation of the other Maritime Provinces, for which indeed, the Island has established a claim, by enter-

ing so cordially into the Dominion competitions at Halifax and St. John:—

SIR,—A letter in *The Examiner* of the 11th inst., signed "Common Sense," in which the writer thinks we shall make an exhibition of ourselves by calling a public meeting to discuss the propriety of making an effort to obtain the Dominion Exhibition at Charlottetown in the autumn of 1884, deserves more than a passing notice. It may seem a great undertaking for a place so small as Charlottetown, the capital of a Province so small as P. E. Island, to aspire to an exhibition so great as the name implies. But, when we consider that the distance between the Maritime Provinces and Quebec and Ontario is entirely too great for the former to compete at Dominion Exhibitions held in these places, and that by the exhibitors there refusing to send anything of importance to the late exhibitions held in Halifax and St. John, it shows very clearly that the same objection holds good with them, and that our presumption may be excused, the two last exhibitions being really Maritime ones, and Dominion only in name.

It was surprising to find at the Dominion Exhibition held in Montreal in September 1880, how little was to be seen from the Province of Ontario, the reason being that their Provincial and Local shows are of such magnitude and so easily made self-sustaining, in a great measure, by the grants from the City Corporations and large subscriptions of mercantile men, that it is much more convenient and profitable to exhibit in their own localities. This must clearly show that the Dominion Exhibitions, so called, are to a large extent dependent for their competitive support on that part of the country not far distant from where they are held. As all the old Confederate Provinces have had these Exhibitions, which are largely provided for by an appropriation from the Dominion Government, it must be clear to the minds of all unprejudiced that we have good grounds for our demand.

Your correspondent says that, "For the last three years we know, by bitter experience, what it has been to send our small exhibit across the water to get to Halifax, St. John and Montreal Exhibitions." Persons who are accustomed to exhibit live stock, etc., all know that, under the most favorable conditions, there is great trouble, risk and expense in attending Exhibitions. But it can be clearly shown by those who have had most to do in managing the exhibits from here to Montreal, Halifax and St. John, that crossing the Straits had been the easiest and least disagreeable to the stock and their care-takers of any part of the passage, and not attended with as much expense as the same distance by rail.