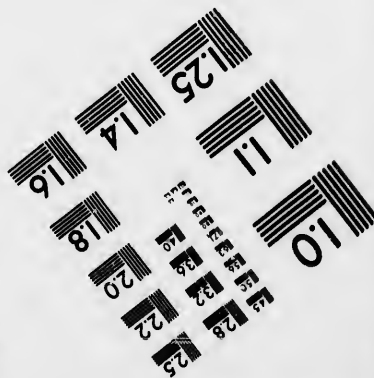
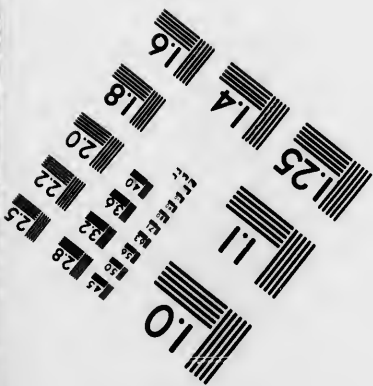
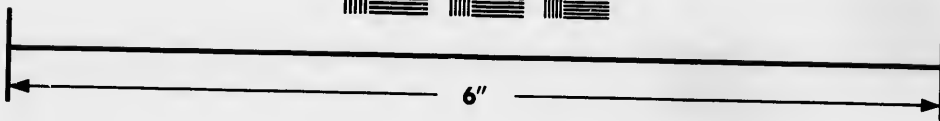
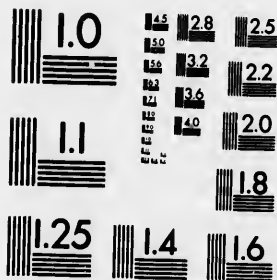


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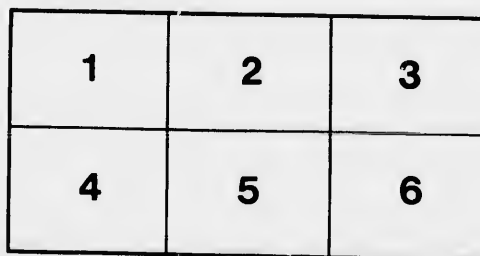
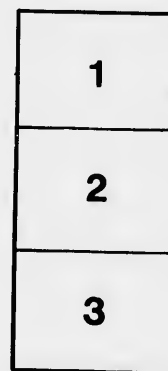
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REPORT

OF THE

HONORARY COMMISSIONER

(Mr. ADAM BROWN.)

REPRESENTING CANADA

AT THE

JAMAICA EXHIBITION,

HELD AT

KINGSTON, JAMAICA,

1891.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.



OTTAWA:

PRINTED BY BROWN CHAMBERLIN, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST  
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1891

7

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Canada  
*Canada*  
Davies  
De la B.  
Downs,  
Farquhar  
Harris,  
Harris,  
Hyndman  
Jardine  
Lawson  
Lewis, J.  
Lucas,  
Martin,  
Mellida  
McCart  
McKay  
McKay  
McLeis  
McLeod  
Munn,  
Newber  
Ontario  
Ontario  
Peters,  
Rogers,  
Rowe, J.  
Spicer,  
Twinning  
Tutuel,  
Wateron  
Wisener  
Wright.

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## ADDITIONS AND ADDENDA.

LIST OF FURTHER AWARDS MADE TO CANADIAN EXHIBITORS, WHICH WAS NOT RECEIVED UNTIL THE REPORT HAD BEEN PRINTED.

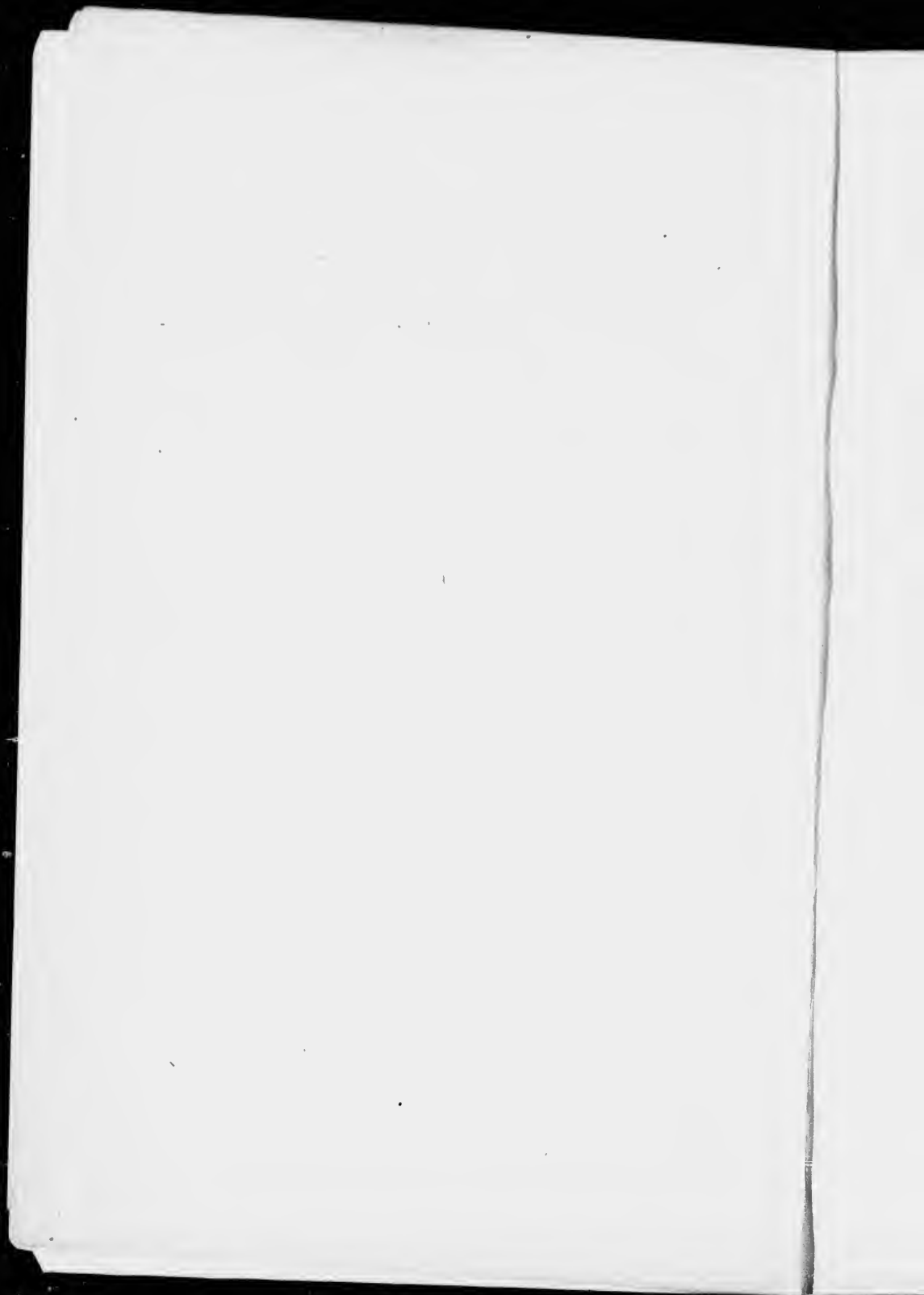
D. H. signifies diploma of honour; G, gold medal; S, silver medal; H. M., honourable mention.

Name.	Place.	Exhibits.	Award.
Archibald, W. C.	Wolfville, N.S.	Statuary.	G.
Beauchamp, Mrs. W.	Montreal, Que.	Sisal hemp.	H. M.
Canada Shipping Co.	do	Framed pictures.	H. M.
<i>Canada Shoe and Leather Journal</i>	Toronto, Ont.	Pamphlets.	H. M.
Davies Brewing and Malting Co.	do	Ales and porter.	S.
De la Borderie, P. G., & Co.	St. Malo, Man.	Creamery butter.	G.
Downs, Misses Annie and Mary.	Halifax, N.S.	Bark pictures.	H. M.
Farquharson, D., & Son	Charlottetown, P. E. I.	Farina.	H. M.
Harris, Wm.	Murray Harbour, P. E. I.	Dried fish.	S.
Harris, J., & Co.	St. John, N.B.	Blue prints of railway carriages.	H. M.
Hyndman, C. A.	Charlottetown, P. E. I.	Black Twist tobacco.	H. M.
Jardine, Richard	Murray Harbour, P. E. I.	Cod-liver oil.	H. M.
Lawson, J. C.	Stanhope, P. E. I.	Map of Prince Edward Island.	H. M.
Lewis, Mrs. Anna	Truro, N.S.	Pictures and drawings.	H. M.
Lucas, Mrs. G. H.	Hammond Plains, N.S.	Mats.	H. M.
Martin, Saml.	Bay View, P. E. I.	Sheaf Tartarian oats.	H. M.
Melliday, Frank	St. John, N.B.	Plaster models and mouldings.	S.
McCarthy, Hamilton R. C. A.	Toronto, Ont.	Statuette.	D. H.
McKay, Jno.	Bowmanville, Ont.	Barley and peas.	S.
McKay, John	Murray Harbour, P. E. I.	White oats.	H. M.
McLeish, E. H., & Co.	Montreal, Que.	Indian curiosities.	H. M.
McLeod, J. D.	Charlottetown, P. E. I.	Oatmeal barley.	S.
Munn, Stewart	Quebec Government.	Boneless fish.	G.
Newberry, Fenton D.	Charlottetown, P. E. I.	Oats and canned lobsters.	S.
Ontario Business College	Belleville, Ont.	College circulars.	H. M.
Ontario Veterinary College	Toronto, Ont.	do	H. M.
Peters, John, & Co.	Halifax, N.S.	Woodenware.	H. M.
Rogers, David	Summerside, P. E. I.	White oats.	H. M.
Rowe, John	Charlottetown, P. E. I.	Chicory.	H. M.
Spicer, John	Caughnawaga, Que.	Indian bead-work.	H. M.
Twining, Mrs. A. L.	Halifax, N.S.	Tomato Chow Chow.	H. M.
Turrel, J. J.	do	Rhinbarb wine.	H. M.
Waterous Engine Works Co. (Ld.)	Brantford, Ont.	Bound books and advertising matter.	H. M.
Wisener, J. J.	Monaghan, P. E. I.	Oatmeal.	S.
Wright, A. N.	Summerside, P. E. I.	White oats and oatmeal.	S.

## ADDENDA.

On page 9 of the Report, in "Awards," and in "Awards to Countries," Schedule "D," page 32, the number of awards to countries should read as follows:—

Diplomas of honour.....	17
Gold medals.....	94
Silver medals.....	78
Bronze medals.....	15
Honourable mentions.....	37





EXHIBITION BUILDING ; KINGSTON, JAMAICA.  
510 feet in length, 81 feet in breadth, Dome 114 feet high.

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REPORT  
OF THE  
HONORARY COMMISSIONER  
REPRESENTING  
CANADA AT THE JAMAICA EXHIBITION.

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To the Honourable JOHN CARLING,  
Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that in accordance with instructions received on 18th July, 1890, to represent the Dominion of Canada as Honorary Commissioner to the Jamaica Exhibition, I entered upon my duties at once, visiting the leading centres of trade in Canada, and calling upon the principal millers and manufacturers for the purpose of inducing them to send exhibits of such of the productions of Canada as I felt were likely to find a market in Jamaica and the British West Indies generally.

I addressed meetings in the leading cities of the Dominion, convened by Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, submitting to them such information as I had gathered as to what articles were suitable to send, and placing in their possession valuable statistics in relation to the trade of the island prepared by Mr. George Johnston, Dominion Statistician.

I visited the leading cities of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, and corresponded with Manitoba and British Columbia, meeting everywhere warm sympathy with the object in view; the result being that a very important lot of exhibits were sent to Jamaica, a catalogue of which will be found in schedule marked "A". After completing my work in Canada in the securing of exhibits, I arranged with the railway companies that freight on all was to be paid one way, and such exhibits as were returned to be carried free of charge. The arrangements with the steamship companies at Halifax differed from the railway arrangement in the respect that returned exhibits were to be at half rate.

The date of the sailing of the steamer from Halifax not suiting my engagements, I proceeded to Jamaica *via* New York, taking the steamer *Hondo* from that port, and arrived in Kingston on the 25th January, 1891, when I found the Canadian Court in a forward condition and ready for the opening of the Exhibition; which ceremony

took place at noon on the 27th January, 1891, when Prince George of Wales, attended by a brilliant retinue, opened the Exhibition; an event anxiously looked forward to by people of all classes in Jamaica. His Royal Highness was pleased to convey to me his delight at the splendid display made by Canada, and expressed his deep interest in the prosperity of the country. The Exhibition continued open until the 2nd of May, 1891.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EXHIBITION BUILDING, BY WOLFRED NELSON,  
M.D., OF MONTREAL, STAFF CORRESPONDENT  
MONTREAL GAZETTE.

"As seen from the bay it bore a resemblance to a semi-Moorish building, and, in certain details, to the well known Crystal Palace at Sydenham, London. Its size, appearance and huge dome make it a prominent landmark.

That same afternoon I made it my first visit. Its great size, extent and classic proportions grew on me as I neared it. The approaches are pretty and convenient—tram and carriage ways\* on both sides. The Moorish dome so familiar to all its arm of building making a cross—are two flag-staffs. Opposite the main entrance—the latter in England and on the other floats the Royal Standard, the latter a souvenir of the opening day, January 27th when H. R. H. Prince George of Wales opened the Jamaica Exhibition with great *éclat*.

Within the entrance, to the right and left, are offices of the managerial department and facing one the turnstiles, guards, &c., and just beyond the full beauty of the scene meets one. The main building is 510 feet long by a breadth of 81. It is cruciform in shape. Over the central section rises the Moorish dome so familiar to all travellers on the Spanish Main and in Spain. It is 114 feet high, and the minarets are 74 feet high. Once within, the long central aisles or passageways are seen extending the long axis of the building, and between them, or in the exact centre of and left of these aisles under the vast galleries, are the exhibits from almost everywhere. On the right wise filled to repletion with exhibits. Over the latter are the galleries or balconies, likewise extending due east and west for 510 feet; and galleries connect them, giving an all-around promenade, either on their inner or outer aspects. From within, a magnificent view is obtained. Looking outwards, are the grounds and Exhibition buildings; they are backed by the Blue Mountains. These balconies have added greatly to the space for exhibits and wall space. Literally there was not a foot to spare. The wall exhibits alone occupied thousands of feet. Over the central portion rises the arch, making the roof. Its centre is about seventy feet above the main floor. Apart from the great dome, at the ends and sides of the main building (for there are several) there are several pretty minarets of the true Spanish type, or, to be strictly accurate, of the Moorish type left in Spain, and since reproduced everywhere. From them, and flag-staffs innumerable, floated the flags of the great nations of the earth. By night the minarets were illuminated by powerful electric lights, as was the building within, when the combined effect from the lamps, coloured glass, &c., was indescribably fairy-like and grand. The building without was painted in tints pleasing to the eye, and that added to its effectiveness. Its lines are beautifully proportioned, the whole blending in a lasting picture of architectural grace and Asiatic luxury. The view from the front of the building was attractive, and there mental photographs without number could be made by simply looking in one direction or the other.

Now for a very brief and imperfect sketch of the interior: On a perfect tropic morning I took a chair and sat me down on the eastern balcony, near the office of

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FRED NELSON,  
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the Canadian Commissioner, Mr. Adam Brown. Below me, on a scroll extending across the point of the gallery, one reads :—

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Over that eastern gallery flouted a chaste banner, inspiring to all Canadians. On a field of pure white were the arms of the Dominion; and below, the following inscription :

CANADA.

*Britain's Premier Colony Welcomes the Grandson of Britain's Sovereign.*

This proud and accurate inscription was supported by the flags of Great Britain and the Dominion, bannerets, festoons of flowers, &c., an effective background to the whole being the glass end of the eastern balcony. Sitting there, below and beyond me was the following vista or scene—but I must anticipate my effort at description by stating that it will end in a mere attempt: my doing justice to that fairy-like and poetic picture is simply impossible. No mere word-painting can convey an accurate idea of the beauty of the scene, in the early and clear light of a tropical morning. Below, was the main floor, extending, as I have already stated, over five hundred feet. The aisles below that were broad—they narrowed into mere lines in the far distance. The whole central part was divided into courts, as they are termed in exhibition parlance, and allotted to various countries. Those near were the Dominion of Canada, Scotland, Italy, Germany, the British West Indies, &c.

The whole was intersected at short intervals of space by passageways connecting with the main aisles, flanking the central exhibits. Equi-distant from my viewing ground and the western end was the short arm of the cross—to which I have already referred—or the miniature cruciform feature of the building. There, in the exact centre in the Jamaica court, graceful palms in all their exuberant tropical health and beauty formed a fitting *entourage* to two fine oil paintings of Our Gracious Queen and that great and good man, the late Prince Consort.

On the particular day to which I refer a part of the floral exhibition was in the central part or Jamaican court. The variety was endless and beautiful; a real tropical flower-show alone would repay a visit to Jamaica. There was a surfeit of Dame Nature's choicest offerings, clad in tints and hues all her own.

On the right and left of the central aisles, or the long axis of the building, are the sides extending under the galleries. By a series of graceful arches the space seemed to resolve itself into distinct alcoves or courts. The heads of the columns forming them were covered with flags, bannerets and scrolls, and over many of them were festoons of artificial flowers. All the courts were crowded with exhibits, so great had been the demand for space.

Above all these, and on the level where I sat attempting to make a fair mental photograph of the beautiful vistas about me, were the galleries, likewise broken into courts or alcoves by the same happy arches of the true Spanish type. Their columns and capitals were also decorated. Not a single harsh or inartistic effect was anywhere discernible.

The building is built wholly of wood and glass. It is painted within of light tints. Huge flags, bannerets, scrolls, &c., hung from the roof, Chinese lanterns and electric lights by night flashed everywhere, and a thousand and one things produced an artistic picture. It was a poem of the true tropical variety, ever varying, ever pleasant to the eye and senses—a wealth of colour on which the eyes rested gladly and contentedly. In short, it was one of those things that have to be seen to have justice done them, and when seen, are to be studied and impressed on one's inner "memory of memories," a beautiful picture to be carried away into the great and busy life beyond :

'A thing of beauty and a joy forever.'

DESCRIPTION OF JAMAICA.

The Island of Jamaica is situated between 17° 43' and 18° 32' N. lat., and 76° 11' and 78° 20' 50" W. longitude, and about 5,000 miles to the south-west of England, 6h—2½



100 miles west of St. Domingo, 90 miles south of Cuba, 445 miles north of Carthagena, 540 miles from Colon, and 2,050 miles by way of Bermuda from Halifax.

Jamaica is bounded on the north and east by that part of the Caribbean Sea which separates the islands of Cuba and St. Domingo from Jamaica, and which at its north-eastern part is called "The Windward Passage," the waters of which mingle with those of the Atlantic Ocean. On the south and west Jamaica is washed by the Caribbean Sea.

The extreme length of Jamaica is 144 miles, its greatest width is 49 miles, and its least width (from Kingston to Annotto Bay) is  $21\frac{1}{2}$  miles. The island is divided into three counties and fourteen parishes, viz.:-

Surrey.	Square miles.	Middlesex.	Square miles.	Cornwall.	Square miles.
Kingston . . . . .	169 $\frac{1}{4}$	St. Catherine . . . . .	450	St. Elizabeth . . . . .	471
St. Andrew . . . . .	169 $\frac{1}{2}$	St. Mary . . . . .	229	Trelawny . . . . .	332 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Thomas . . . . .	280	Clarendon . . . . .	467	St. James . . . . .	227 $\frac{1}{2}$
Portland . . . . .	310 $\frac{1}{4}$	St. Ann . . . . .	464	Hanover . . . . .	166
		Manchester . . . . .	310	Westmoreland . . . . .	308 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total . . . . .	767 $\frac{1}{2}$	Total . . . . .	1,920	Total . . . . .	1,505

The harbor of Kingston is one of the finest and best in the world. The population of Jamaica is estimated at 650,000.

The following countries were represented at the Exhibition:—England, Canada, Scotland, India, Demerara, Islands of Bermuda, St. Kitts, St. Thomas, Trinidad, Barbadoes, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Jamaica, Turks and Caicos Islands, Island of Grand Cayman, The Bahamas, United States, Greece, Republic of Colombia, Hayti, Norway, Russia, Sweden, Italy, Germany, Surinam, (Dutch Guiana,) France, Austria, and Hungary.

Upwards of 304,000 people passed the turnstiles between the opening day and the close. A view of a portion of the Canadian Court in the main building accompanies this report.

The location of the Canadian Court was by far the best in the building.

About thirty gentlemen, representing various exhibitors, went over from Canada, and with but few exceptions, all were very successful in their efforts to establish trade. In addition to considerable correspondence with merchants in Jamaica, drawing their attention to Canada, I issued a circular, marked "B" in this report, which was sent to 2,000 dealers in the island, and which, I am glad to say, was responded to by the personal visits of very many of the gentlemen to whom it was addressed; and business was done with them.

#### FLOUR.

An idea had prevailed in Jamaica, and to a considerable extent in Canada, that Canadian flour would not keep in the tropics. My duty was to seek to dispel this idea. I took with me from Toronto an experienced baker, Mr. J. B. Richardson, and purchased one of Hubbard's Portable Ovens, in order that the flour should be baked on the ground, and practical proof given of its keeping qualities. The flour was stored for sixty days before it was baked, and that, too, without any precautions being taken to lower the temperature. The bread was then judiciously distributed to the crowds who visited the Exhibition. The universal verdict was that the bread was the finest that had ever been seen in Jamaica. Baking was continued until the 23rd of April from flour which had arrived in Kingston on the 23rd of December. The last day's baking was principally of hard wheat flour from Manitoba and the Terri-

miles north of Carthagena, from Halifax, part of the Caribbean Sea in Jamaica, and which at the waters of which mingle Jamaica is washed by the width is 49 miles, and s. The island is divided

Cornwall.	Square miles.
Elizabeth.....	471
.....	332½
.....	227½
.....	166
.....	308½
Total.....	1,505

world, —England, Canada, Thomas, Trinidad, Islands, Island of Colombia, Hayti, (a,) France, Austria

opening day and building accompanies building, over from Canada, efforts to establish plants in Jamaica, "B" in this report, to say, was res- to whom it was

t in Canada, that ek to dispel this B. Richardson, flour should be s. The flour was precautions being tributed to the of the bread was until the 23rd December. The and the Terri-

ories, manufactured at mills in Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, and was as sweet and good as the first baking. At least one hundred and fifty thousand pieces of bread were given to the people. Flour from the following mills was exhibited and used:—

- W. W. Ogilvie..... Montreal.
- Ira Gould & Sons..... Montreal.
- Lake of the Woods Milling Company..... Keewatin.
- Todd Milling Company..... Galt.
- James Goldie ..... Guelph.
- Whitlaw & Baird..... Paris.
- Walker, Harper & Co..... Norwich.

and the product of several mills in Manitoba sent by the Government of that Province. All this flour was generously contributed by the various millers and the Government of Manitoba. In addition to this, I purchased some flour to be sure that we would have enough, but such not being required it was sold to customers, who were very eager for it.

**CHEESE AND BUTTER.**—In order that there should be a perfectly fair exhibit of these important products, both were purchased in the open market in Montreal from the following firms:—Bell Simpson & Co., Kirkpatrick & Cookson, Duckett Hodge & Co., A. A. Ayer & Co., Hodgson Brothers. In addition to the above, cheese was sent by L. C. Archibald of Antigonish, N.S., F. W. Fearman of Hamilton, Ont., and the Quebec Provincial Government. The cheese was pronounced by the judges to be better than, and the butter equal to, any that had been imported into Jamaica. The supply of both articles has hitherto been obtained from the United States.

**BACON AND HAMS**—A similar verdict was given in respect to bacon and hams.

**AWARDS.**—The awards to the Canadian exhibits, which appear in schedule marked "C," reached me on my return to Canada. By reference to schedule marked "D," it will be seen that Canada has carried off 16 Diplomas of Honour, 91 Gold Medals, 70 Silver Medals, 15 Bronze Medals, and 14 Honourable Mentions; thus securing the proud position of receiving a larger number of awards than any other country represented at the Exhibition, except Jamaica. The Diplomas of awards will shortly be sent to the successful exhibitors. So soon as proper information is received exhibitors will be informed where and how they can get the medals, should they desire to purchase them.

A careful report on each exhibit has been made and appended hereto marked "E," from which information can be gathered as to the prospect for trade.

**TRADE.**—It is gratifying to be able to say that already a very considerable amount of trade with Canada has resulted from the exhibits sent to the Exhibition. Apart from the representatives who went from Canada to look after the exhibits, many of whom had from 15 to 20 to attend to, several principals of firms visited the Exhibition in the interests of their industries, and became satisfied that, with proper attention, a remunerative business could be done. Several parties who went to Jamaica to represent exhibits have made arrangements to open up business connections, and are being represented in Jamaica and Canada. At the time of writing I have letters from quite a number of exhibitors expressing gratification at the orders they are receiving.

I found a strong sympathetic feeling on the part of the people of Jamaica in the efforts Canada was making to extend her trade. The following Local Governments sent valuable exhibits at their own expense, quite independent of the individual exhibits from their Provinces, viz.: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, all of whom have received Diplomas of Honour.

**LIME-LIGHT VIEWS.**—A prominent feature of the Exhibition was the nightly display of lime-light views of Canada—from Halifax, N.S., to Victoria, B.C.—by Messrs. Halley and Granville, of Montreal. These gentlemen carried letters from me to the various cities and towns of Canada, collecting funds sufficient to bear the expense of this additional attraction. His Excellency the Governor, and a distinguished party from England who were guests at "King's House," took a trip across the Dominion, as shown on the canvas; and having made the journey myself, I became

the conductor on this occasion. His Excellency was pleased to convey the thanks of himself and his guests for the pleasure they had received in witnessing the evidence of Canada's greatness and prosperity in the railway system of the country, the cities, the manufactories, and the grand scenery through the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXHIBITS.**—The display made by the several Local Governments was exceedingly creditable, and tended in no small degree to add to the attraction of the Canadian Court.

By permission of the various Governments, very valuable presents were made to institutions in Jamaica. The C.P.R. Co. also authorized me to present to the various institutions and leading citizens the entire set of the magnificent photographs of their line through the Rocky Mountains.

**POTATOES.**—The potatoes sent from the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, and from the various Local Governments, were greatly appreciated. Those sent from the Central Experimental Farm were, by your authority, presented to the Director of Public Gardens and Plantations, and were planted in all altitudes on the island. When I was leaving Jamaica, Mr. Fawcett, Director of Gardens and Plantations, informed me that all were doing well. A few potatoes were given to a prominent agriculturist at Gordontown, which he planted on the day the exhibition was opened; and I had the pleasure of bringing back with me a bag of excellent new potatoes grown from that seed. When it is ascertained which of the kinds are most suited to Jamaica, orders will be sent to Canada for seed potatoes to be grown on the island; when Jamaica will be able to export new potatoes to Canada in April or May before ours are in the market, thus becoming of advantage to Canada in buying the seed, and also in furnishing us with the product at the time we require them, without any interference with our crops later on. The other samples were placed in the hands of societies and leading agriculturists.

**APPLES.**—The exhibit of apples from the Nova Scotia Government was greatly prized. To the extent of the wants of the island the trade will be ours.

**GRAIN.**—The exhibit of samples of grain from the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, and the Ontario and other Governments, was a source of great attraction and served materially to magnify the importance of Canada as a wheat-producing country capable of supplying the wants of the tropics with flour.

**OTHER EXHIBITS.**—The exhibit from the Department of Marine and Fisheries of beautiful stuffed fish from the museum at Ottawa, excited a great deal of attention, and added much to the beauty of the Court. The views of the Public Buildings at Ottawa astonished everyone. By the authority of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, these were presented to leading institutions, as a token of Canada's good-will and interest in the re-awakening of Jamaica. Complete statements of account will be furnished the Department on the return of Mr. Dimock, the Superintendent of the Canadian Court, who remained behind me to attend to the closing up of everything. Arrangements were made before I left the island that all the returned exhibits would be on board the steamer "Alpha" leaving the end of May. I am glad to know by a letter from the Superintendent that the proportion of returned exhibits is small; and had exhibitors adhered to the counsel given them regarding style of goods to be sent out, there would have been none at all to send back; but in some cases exhibitors in their anxiety to place their manufactures on the market, sent out articles that were unsuitable.

**EXPENDITURE.**—My endeavour has been from the time I received my commission to confine expenditure to the lowest possible point consistent with the importance of Canada's products and industries being properly represented. I was therefore generous as to the extent of exhibits sent.

**JAMAICAN COURTESY.**—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Henry Arthur Blake, K.C.M.G., received me with great kindness, and throughout my stay in the island was unceasing in his interest in the Canadian Court. I am indebted for valuable services to every member of the Executive Committee of the Exhibition; and to the General Manager, who at all times was ready to accede to requests made in the interests of the Canadian Court.

**CANADIAN OFFICERS.**—The appointment of Mr. W. D. Dimock, of Truro, N.S., as Superintendent of the Canadian Court, was a very happy one. It affords me pleasure to state that he performed his duties in a most creditable manner. Early and late in his attendance, courteous and obliging to all with whom he came in contact, he enables me to bear testimony to his unceasing vigilance and untiring energy in placing the Canadian Court in a position of incomparable excellence. In the interest of Canada, I felt that it would be important to visit the leading points in the island and address meetings. I had every confidence in leaving matters in Mr. Dimock's hands, knowing that while absent every interest would be attended to. I had good audiences at all the meetings, and in some places very large ones. All seemed most anxious to hear about the resources of Canada.

The Commissioner representing the Province of Quebec, Mr. Auguste Dupuis, rendered very efficient services. For about two months he was in constant attendance in the interests of the Quebec Government exhibit, and evinced generally the deepest interest in the success of the Canadian Court. It gratifies me to be able to testify to his zeal, industry and devotion to the charge entrusted to him. Mr. L. Theriault, M.P.P., represented the Province of New Brunswick in a most efficient manner. I cannot speak too highly of the attention given to the exhibits from the Government of Ontario by Mr. E. J. Forbes, of Toronto.

I cannot close this portion of my Report without expressing my appreciation of the extreme kindness and attention which I received from all with whom I came in contact in Jamaica. The hospitality of the people was unbounded. I found no inconvenience whatever from the climate; indeed, the reverse. I will not attempt to give any description of this lovely island, where every temperature but that of cold can be had. Many parts of it are like "glimpses of Paradise," and "there is hardly a spot in the island where the eye will not rest upon some view which fills it with a sense of the fulness of beauty." Good hotels are being built in different parts of the island, and where such are not to be had comfortable quarters can be obtained by those in search of health or recreation.

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#### TRADE ASPECTS.

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**Flour.**—The baking of Canadian flour at the Jamaica Exhibition, and distribution of samples of bread to the general public, settled the question of the former's keeping qualities. The people were informed that the flour had been sixty days in the island before being baked; and subsequently, that the flour baked at the close of the Exhibition had been four months in the island. It was perfectly sweet, and made as good bread as had been produced at the beginning. Public opinion, in view of this, and the undoubted unsurpassable quality of the bread, became very outspoken in favour of Canadian flour. All things being equal as to price, there can be no doubt whatever that the great bulk of the flour required in Jamaica can be sold by Canadian millers, and what has been proven as to the keeping qualities in Jamaica holds good for all tropical countries. The field thus becomes very large.

Great care should be taken that the quality of the flour exported should always be kept up to the mark, and prove as good as that which was sent to the Exhibition. There need be no difficulty in this, as Canadian mills have now the most approved system of grinding in the world.

During the wet season in the tropics, shipments of this important article should be made in such quantities as will prevent any accumulation, and such as can be consumed within 30 or 45 days after arrival, and thus avoid any possibility of detriment in consequence of climatic influences.

The barrels containing the flour should be bound with hickory hoops. The reason for this is, that when empty they bring a better price for packing fruit than barrels with flat hoops. This should be particularly attended to. A good market

can be found for heavy oats, and also for split peas. There is a moderate demand for oatmeal, which, with attention, could be largely increased. Half-barrels would be the best shape in which to ship. The letter addressed by the Hon. G. E. Foster to the Millers' Association will be found appended hereto, marked Schedule "1."

*Cheese.*—The impression made by the exhibit of Canadian cheese was most encouraging. The size of cheese best suited to the tropics is from 30 to 40 lbs. weight. It is not necessary to canvas the boxes if they are strong and well nailed. Stilton shaped cheese are also well liked, but good factory in the weights I have stated are best suited for the market.

*Butter.*—The same high opinion was given of Canadian butter. The best quality should be in firkins of 60 lbs. net, and in 1-lb. tins. Some dealers prefer the larger proportion of the former than the latter. In the cheaper class of butter, shipments should be made chiefly in 5 and 10 lb. tins, and about 5 per cent. of the shipment in 25 lb. tins. The butter shipped by Isaac Wenger, of Ayton, which was wrapped in butter-paper and tinned, was approved of. Tins should be carefully packed in cases containing 100 lbs. each.

*Hams and Bacon.*—The exhibits of hams and bacon were very highly commended. They should be "canvassed and packed in cases."

*Lumber.*—A large and profitable trade can, if properly attended to, be done in lumber. Most of the supplies have hitherto been obtained from the United States, there and sent to different tropical countries, Jamaica and other British West India Islands amongst the rest. There is a good demand for white pine. The quantity of spruce sold is small; but there is a good market for pitch pine. I took every opportunity to furnish statistics, in my speeches and interviews with dealers, to show the magnitude of Canada's lumber trade and exports to the United States, which, I trust, will have the effect of causing dealers to look to Canada for very much of the lumber required. A matter of great importance, in connection with the development of trade, is the question of freight. Efforts are being made in the direction of having through bills of lading made from all points in Canada to Jamaica and other British West India Islands; pending completion of which shippers should see that in all their export entries, the country for which the goods are destined should be particularly stated, so that in shipments made *via* the United States proper credit will be given in the public records in this connection; otherwise, shipments made will simply appear as exports to the United States. The same observations apply to shipments from Jamaica to Canada. I have seen the Railway Companies and Steamship proprietors, and placed before them to what extent it is necessary that each should shrink in freights; so as to place goods in Jamaica and other British West India Islands on as favorable terms as *via* New York. The steamship company have for some months carried goods from Halifax to Kingston, Jamaica, at the same rates as charged from New York. I arranged this in Halifax before going to Jamaica.

#### TRADE.

There is a strong desire on the part of the people of Jamaica to deal with Canada in every article that we can furnish and they can use. Assurances have been given me on all hands that where Canadian products and manufactures can be laid down as cheaply as they can from the United States, the trade will come this way.

It was no part of my mission to discuss reciprocal trade arrangements.

Although a very deep interest was excited by the utterances of the Hon. G. E. Foster, Minister of Finance, on the occasion of his recent visit to the West Indies, yet I found an indisposition in the meantime to discuss the question of reciprocal trade. A feeling, however, prevails that the time will very speedily arrive when such can and will be discussed.

*Cattle and Sheep.*—I believe there is a good market in Jamaica, Bermuda and other islands for Canadian cattle and sheep. Every Atlas steamer from New York brings a certain number of sheep to Kingston, Jamaica, and dealers are anxious to

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see what can be done with Canada. It would be well worth the while of those interested to give consideration to this. While at Bermuda I found that arrangements had been made to bring cattle by each trip of the "*Alpha*," orders for which had been sent to Amherst, Nova Scotia.

*Fruit*.—In addition to the important staples of the country which Canada uses, such as coffee, sugar, rum, pimento, ginger, &c., Canada ought to get its wants in foreign fruit, such as oranges, pineapples, coconuts and bananas, supplied direct from Jamaica, the quality of all of which cannot be surpassed; and there should be no reason in the world why Canada should not get her fruit direct, instead of purchasing in New York and Boston and paying American profits. Parties in Canada, to whom I sent Jamaica oranges and pineapples, are unanimous in their opinion as to the excellence of these fruits; making valuable suggestions, however, as to the style of grading, packing, etc. The fruit trade of Jamaica is yet comparatively in its infancy, but is growing rapidly. In ten years the volume of exports has increased from £10,000 stg. to £337,000 stg.

*Coffee*.—Some considerable business has been done in the past with Canada in Jamaica coffee by one or two Canadian firms. The business could be very largely extended, greatly to the advantage of consumers in this country. At my suggestion, a large firm in Jamaica made a trial shipment by the "*Alpha*," on which I was a passenger. The coffee was sold on the day of its arrival in Toronto at satisfactory prices to both buyer and seller. Regular shipments will be sure to follow.

*Shooks*.—Canada does not appear to have sold shooks or staves and headings to Jamaica, such being hitherto mainly obtained in the United States. Producers of these may find it to their interest to test the venture of shipments.

*Fish*.—The principal supply of fish required by Jamaica has been drawn from Canada. At the Exhibition, some of the highest grades of Canadian fish shown there attracted great attention. Many inquiries were made respecting this fish, and I find that a market can be had to no inconsiderable extent for this quality at higher prices than they have been in the habit of paying for the cheaper sorts.\*

*Coal*.—I devoted a good deal of time in obtaining information as to the possibilities of Canada supplying Jamaica with coal. Being a large coaling port, this question is one of great importance. Canadian coal has been tested and approved of. The question of freight, however, has prevented business, the difficulty being return cargoes. On my arrival in Halifax, I conversed with Cunard & Company, who are largely interested in the coal business, and, gathering from them that now coal freights can be done better, I placed them in communication with parties in Jamaica; which I hope may result in Canadian coal finding its way there.

#### OTHER ARTICLES OF EXPORT AND IMPORT.

Besides the articles I have enumerated which Jamaica can export, there are very many articles which the island can produce, so soon as they see a market. I brought with me a good many samples of island products which, as opportunity presents, I shall distribute among the trade. A reference to the special report made on every exhibit will show at a glance the articles in which trade can be done—and is being done by Canada with Jamaica—apart from flour, butter, cheese, hams and bacon; such as carriages, furniture, organs, pianos, tinware, light tweeds (notably Halifax), boots and shoes, ready-made clothing, suitable sorts of ploughs, axes, locks and hinges, light saddlery, woodenware, mattresses, canned meats, eggs, cordage, refrigerators, baking powders, certain kinds of canned goods, patent medicines, leather belting, fruit jars, trunks and valises, shirts, spades, shovels, picks, doors and sashes, blinds, ventilated barrels, ale, whiskey, shoe-lasts, certain kinds of soap, metallic shingles, school desks, office furniture, light weight cottons, strong rowing boats, wall paper, hard quick-drying varnish, rocking chairs, cooking stoves and a variety of other articles. Quite a large trade is now being done in many of the above articles. The market which has been opened to Canada through the Exhibition at Jamaica, applies to all tropical countries.

\*Mr. W. A. Auel, M.P., manager of the firm of Le Boutillier Bros. & Co., Paspébiac, Q., whose exhibit of fish received a Diploma of Honour, has been in Norway studying the Norwegian fisheries curing, &c.

## PARCEL POST.

When in Jamaica I had a conference with the Post Office authorities in relation to a parcel post between Jamaica and Canada, communicating the result to the Honourable the Postmaster General of Canada. I am glad to say that the matter is in a fixed fact. In connection with this, I desire to say that it is of the utmost importance that the Post Office authorities in Canada should be informed of the dates of sailing of steamers to the West Indies a sufficiently long time ahead to admit of mail matter being forwarded from the various post offices of the Dominion in time to catch the steamers. Hitherto, the announcements to the Post Office authorities in Canada have not only been irregular, but insufficient time has been given to make the announcements effective. The Bank of Nova Scotia has a branch in Kingston, Jamaica. The manager, Mr. Stavert, is most attentive to all Canadians.

## STEAMERS.

I regard it as of the utmost importance that everything that can be done should be done to popularize a passenger route between St. John and Halifax and the British West Indies. Many improvements could be made in the vessels doing that service at present. The "Alpha," upon which I was a passenger, is a staunch, good sea-boat, well officered, inspiring confidence among the passengers. The table and attendance were excellent. But to attract Canadians to that route, there must be the comforts and conveniences required for a tropical voyage. It is but right that I should say that I understand Pickford & Black, agents of the line, are moving in that direction. I found serious complaints in regard to the irregularity of sailing in the past in the steamer from St. John. Certainty as to dates of sailing is essential. It is but fair to say that the vessel now on the route is likely to be reliable in the dates of her arrival and departure. To hold the trade, the service from Halifax to Jamaica should be fortnightly.

An important question in connection with fruit is that of transit. The steamers from Jamaica to Halifax require better ventilation for fruit than they have at present; and besides, the vessels plying from Halifax and Jamaica should make the voyage in less time than taken now. The voyage should be reduced to a minimum—say, certainly, not over eight days at the very outside, and proper arrangements should be made with the railway companies to forward the fruit as far west as Ontario in a very much shorter time than freight is carried by the ordinary freight trains. In winter the cars carrying the fruit should be heated.\*

*Cable.*—The Halifax and Bermuda Cable Company are interesting themselves in the extension of cable communication to all the British West India islands. It is hoped that success will attend the effort, as it is of the greatest consequence to have cable communication at very much reduced rates from those charged now.

The awakening of the people of Jamaica cannot but lead to great results; the education of the eye taught by the Exhibition will tend to elevate the masses and inspire everyone with new energy. Articles capable of production hitherto neglected will be cultivated or manufactured, adding to the commerce of the island and making it a more important field for Canadian trade.

## BERMUDA.

On my passage from Jamaica home, the steamer remained in Hamilton, Bermuda, the best part of a day. I had the honour of an interview with His Excellency the Governor, General John Newdegate Newdegate, who received me with marked kindness, and expressed his warm sympathy in the extension of Canadian trade. I called upon leading dealers and brought with me samples of flour suited to their wants, which I have distributed among millers since my return, and I have reports in some cases stating that they can compete easily. I append statistics relative to the West Indian and South American trade, which cannot fail to

\* The railway companies have been seen in regard to rapid transit. They are quite alive to the importance of it, and will meet the requirements.



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be of interest, (Schedules 2 and 3;) also tables of Jamaican exports and imports and Import duties, marked Schedules 4 and 5; and Bermuda customs duties Schedule 6. The distance from Halifax to Bermuda is 750 miles, and from Bermuda to Jamaica 1,300 miles.

The prominent part taken by Canada in the Exhibition at Jamaica tended in no small degree to its success. It was a new revelation to the people of Jamaica as to the resources of our country. Their desire is to deal with people to whom they are so closely allied, instead of with a foreign power, if we are able to offer them the same inducements. Canada has shown her ability to do this in the articles I have enumerated, and I cannot do better than quote the words of the late Senator Macdonald in relation to the West India trade:—"Our destiny was in our own hands and not in the hands of any foreign power, however near or however great; and "realizing this fully, I felt that if in working it out we were but true to those great "underlying principles of truth and righteousness, which are the guarantees, not "only of a nation's prosperity but of a nation's stability—if we were true to our "country and true to ourselves, nothing could stand in the way of our progress, "nothing could by any possibility retard our development.

"Are we doing all the trade with these West Indies which we can do, and "which we ought to do? The answer is—'We are not.' If not, is it possible to "increase it? We say to you to-day: 'Go up and get your fullest share of the "West Indian trade, the share which is yours by proximity to them, the share "that is yours by affinity with them, the share that, from their interests and ours, "they desire you to have.'"

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ADAM BROWN

## SCHEDULE A.

FOR AWARDS *See* SCHEDULE C.

FOR REPORT ON EXHIBITS *See* SCHEDULE E.

### JAMAICA EXHIBITION EXHIBITS.

#### CANADA.

1. ARCHIBALD, W. C., Wolfville, Nova Scotia. Statuary:—Subjects, Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B., and Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., C.M.G., High Commissioner for Canada in London, G.B.
2. AMHERST BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Amherst, Nova Scotia. (Agent, R. M. Browne, Canadian Court.)—Collection of 180 different styles of Men's, Women's, Misses', Boys' and Youths' Boots, Shoes and Slippers.
3. ANGLO-AMERICAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Wittenburg, Nova Scotia.—Inside Shutters for Windows, Venetian Blinds, Rusties, Window Fasteners.
4. ARCHIBALD, A. A., Truro, Nova Scotia. (Agent, R. M. Browne, Canadian Court.)—Open Business Buggy. Top Buggy.
5. ARCHIBALD, L. C., Antigonish, Nova Scotia.—Cheddar Cheese. Creamery Butter.
6. ARSENAULT, JOSEPH O., Wellington, Prince Edward Island.—Canned Lobsters.
7. AURORA AGRICULTURAL WORKS, (J. Flenny & Sons), Aurora, Ontario.—Ploughs. Straw Cutter and Feed Box.
8. Ayr AMERICAN PLOUGH WORKS, (William Hilborn), Ayr, Ontario.—"Bettschene" Root Cultivator. "Advance" Steel Jointer Plough. "Dominion" Steel Sod Plow. "No. 1 A" General Purpose Plough.—(Agent, E. W. Burch, Canadian Court.)
9. AUTOMATIC REFRIGERATOR COMPANY, Ottawa, Ontario.—Refrigerators. (Agent, E. B. Richardson, Canadian Court.)

10. BAER, W. T. & Co., Toronto, Ontario.—Electric Goods, including Belts, Lung Shields, Abdominal Supporters, Knee Caps, Shoulder Pads, &c. (Agent, R. M. Browne, Canadian Court.)
11. BARBER & ELLIS Co., THE, Toronto, Ontario.—Books and Stationery. (Agent, A. A. L. Stoby, Canadian Court.)
12. BARTHOLOMEW, HENRY, Vanessa, Ontario.—Evaporated Vegetables.
13. BEAUCHAMP, MRS. W., Montreal, Quebec.—Sisal Hemp.
14. BELL, J. & T., Montreal, Quebec.—Boots and Shoes. (Agent, John Fulton, Canadian Court.)
15. BELL ORGAN AND PIANO COMPANY, LTD., Guelph, Ontario.—Four Upright Pianos. Six Cabinet Organs. (Agent, D. Allan, Canadian Court.)
16. BERTRAM, PETER, Dundas, Ontario.—Axes. (Agent, R. Pirie, Canadian Court.)
17. BIGELOW, J. E. & Co., Truro, Nova Scotia.—Aerated waters. (Agent, T. G. D. Scotland, Canadian Court.)
18. BIGNEY BROTHERS, Halifax, Nova Scotia—Tinware. (Agent, R. M. Browne, Canadian Court.)
19. BISHOP, WILLIAM, Halifax, Nova Scotia—Marble Headstone with Granite Sockets. (Agent, R. M. Browne, Canadian Court.)
20. BOURNBRIDGE, S. & H., Ottawa, Ontario.—Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Portmanteaus, Valises. (Agent, A. A. L. Stoby, Canadian Court.)
21. BRANSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Toronto, Ontario.—Wooden Goods, Washboards, Croquet Balls, Potato Mashers, Rolling Pins, Step Ladders, Diamond Mops, Children's Waggon and Carts, Toys, Kitchen Woodenware, &c.—(Agent, C. R. Dench, Canadian Court.)
22. BRANTFORD BOX Co., THE, Brantford, Ontario.—Paper and Cigar Boxes. (Agent, A. A. L. Stoby, Canadian Court.)
23. BRAS D'OR LIME Co., (A. Milne Fraser, Seey), Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Two Casks Lime.
24. BRAS D'OR MARBLE COMPANY, (A. Milne Fraser, Seey), Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Samples of Marble from Cape Breton Marble Quarries.
25. BRETHAAPT LEATHER COMPANY, Berlin, Ontario.—Sole, Upper and Harness Leather. (Agent A. A. L. Stoby, Canadian Court.)
26. BRITISH AMERICA STARCH COMPANY, Brantford, Ontario.—Varieties of Starch, Top Pheton and Cart.
27. BROWN, GEORGE H., Belleville, Ontario.—Carriages: Kensington, Gladstone.
28. BROWNE, R. M., Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Folding Umbrella Stand.
29. BROWN & WEBB, Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Fruit Syrups, Puttner's Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil, Simpson's Liniment, Orange Quinine Wine, Flavouring Essences, Perfumery, Wine of Rennet, &c., &c. (Agent, R. M. Browne, Canadian Court.)
30. BURNS, JOHN, & Co., Montreal, Quebec.—Family Range and Grate. (Agent, R. I. McLaren, Canadian Court.)
31. CAMPBELL & SON, Toronto, Ontario.—Photographic Background Scenery—Interior, Exterior, Ante-Room, Conservatory, &c. (Agent, A. A. L. Stoby, Canadian Court.)
32. CANADA VENEER COMPANY, Sherbrooke, Quebec.—Wooden Tooth Picks. Samples of Veneering. (Agent, E. W. Burch, Canadian Court.)
33. CANADA SHIPPING Co., Montreal, Quebec.—Framed Pictures—"S. S. Ontario."
34. CANADA MEAT PACKING Co., Montreal, Quebec.—Cured Meats. (Agent, R. I. McLaren, Canadian Court.)
35. CANADA SHOE & LEATHER JOURNAL, Toronto, Ontario.—Pamphlets.
36. CANADA BUNG AND SPILE FACTORY, (G. L. Dickinson, Manotick, Ontario.) Chest, Samples of Bungs.
37. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, Montreal, Quebec.—Door of British Columbia Woods, Framed Photographs of Rocky Mountain Scenery through which the C. P. R. passes. *Four Thousand Copies*—"The New Highway to the Orient."

38. CANADIAN OFFICE AND SCHOOL FURNITURE COMPANY, Preston, Ontario.—Single and Double School Desks and Seats. Walnut Library Secretary. (Agents, A. W. Gardener & Co., Kingston.)
39. CANADIAN WIRE MATTRESS COMPANY, Toronto, Ontario.—Iron Bedsteads combined with Wire Mattresses. (Agent, Duncan Grant, Canadian Court.)
40. CANADIAN GOVERNMENT, Ottawa, Ontario.—  
*Department of Agriculture*—Cereals in ear and cleaned. Grains in bottles, 80 varieties. Beans 20 varieties. 50 varieties potatoes, as follows:—  
NAMES of Varieties of Potatoes sent to Jamaica Exhibition.

1. Lee's Favourite.	26. Onion, Early.
2. Brownell's Best.	27. From International Seed Co.
3. White Star.	28. Alexander Prolific.
4. Dakota Red.	29. King of the Russets.
5. Early Sunrise.	30. Blue Bell.
6. Halton Seedling.	31. Ohio Gummer.
7. Burpee's Seedling.	32. Telephone.
8. Early Maine.	33. New Badger State.
9. May Queen, Early.	34. Carter's Surprise.
10. Early Albino.	35. Select Magnum Bonum.
11. Bliss' Triumph.	36. Rural Blush.
12. Empire State.	37. Ruby.
13. Crown Jewel.	38. Sugar.
14. Early Ohio.	39. Burpee's Superior.
15. Holborn Abundance.	40. Member of Parliament.
16. Imperator.	41. Manhattan.
17. Adirondack.	42. Dunfrie's Early White.
18. White Sirent.	43. Richter's Improved.
19. Ruper Eating Crane.	44. Great Eastern.
20. Snowflake.	45. First Crop Ash Leaf.
21. Vanguard.	46. Rose's New Giant.
22. King of the Earlies.	47. Beauty of Beauties.
23. Thorburn's Paragon.	48. Vermont.
24. Clark's No. 1.	49. Compton's Surprise.
25. Sharpe's Seedling.	50. Early Rose.

- 14 varieties field roots.
41. Creamery Butter, through Bell, Simpson & Co., Montreal.  
White and Colored Cheese, through Kirpatrick & Cookson, Duckett Hodge & Co., A. A. Ayer & Co., Hodgson Brothers, Montreal.
42. *Department of Marine and Fisheries*—Stuffed Fish, Canadian and Signal Flags.
43. *Department of Public Works*—Shields-Coats-of-Arms of the different Provinces of the Dominion. Seven framed Photographs of Departmental and Parliament Buildings in the city of Ottawa constructed on the design of Thomas Fuller, Chief Architect.
44. *Department of Railways and Canals*—Five Railway Maps of Canada on rollers and 50 ditto on sheets.
45. *Post Office Department*—Full exhibit of Postal Service of Canada, consisting of Mail Bags, Street Letter Box, "Hasp Seal" Lock. Specimens of dated Stamps, Seals and Locks. Stamping Pads, Parcel Scales and Weights. Also Letter Carrier's Summer Helmet, Cloth Cap and Cover, Fur Cap, Fur Collar-ette, Overcoat, Cloth Tunic, Cloth Trousers, Serge Tunic, Serge Trousers, Waterproof Coat, Oilskin Cape, Chamois Vest, Waist-belt, Leggings, Lamp, Button Brush and Waterproof Satchel.
46. *Library of Parliament*—Photographs of Library.
47. CARLTON, C. C., Souris, Prince Edward Island.—Canned Lobsters. Kit Mess Mackerel.
48. COBBAN MANUFACTURING Co., Toronto, Ontario.—Mouldings, Frames, &c. (Agent, A. A. L. Stoby, Canadian Court.)
49. COCKSHUTT PLOUGH COMPANY, Brantford, Ontario.—Riding Plough, Clipper Plow, Diamond Point Cultivator. (Agent, R. I. McLaren, Canadian Court.)

50. COCHRAN, C. S., Hamilton, Ontario.—Photographs.
51. COOK HARDWARE COMPANY, Hamilton, Ontario.—Cook's Sash Supporter and Lock in Window Frame. Carver's Friend. Mower's Friend and Scythe Stone. Emery Wheels. (Agent, A. A. L. Stoby, Canadian Court.)
52. COMPAGNIE CANADIENNE DE CONDUITES, Three Rivers, Quebec.—Iron Water Pipes.
53. CONSUMERS' CORDAGE COMPANY, LTD., Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Cordage, Clothes Lines, Spun yarns. (Agent, Duncan Grant, Canadian Court.)
54. COPP BROTHERS, Hamilton, Ontario.—Cooking Stoves, Ranges for Coal or Wood, Pots, Spiders. (Agent, E. W. Burch, Canadian Court.)
55. COOMBS, H. F., St. John, New Brunswick.—Pictures of Canadian Towns.
56. CRAIG & KENT, (Felt Hat Works), Truro, Nova Scotia.—Soft Wool Hats. (Agent, T. G. D. Scotland, Canadian Court.)
57. CROSSKILL, JAMES C. & SON, Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Fruit-Syrups. (Agent, T. G. D. Scotland, Canadian Court.)
58. CURRIE, ARCHIBALD, Souris, Prince Edward Island.—Boneless Fish.
59. CURTS & MALCOLM, Toronto, Ontario.—Malcolm's Climax Refrigerators.
60. DALLEY, F. F., & Co., Hamilton, Ontario.—Syrups, Dalley's Mixtures. Baking Powder. Harness Oil and Soap. Shoe Dressing. Spanish Blacking.
61. DAVIES BREWING AND MALTING Co., Toronto, Ontario.—"Gilt Edge" Pale Ale. Porter. Lager Beer.
62. DAVIES, DANIEL, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.—Dried Codfish, Hake and Haddock.
63. DAVIS, S., & SONS, Montreal, Quebec.—Cigars.
64. DE LA BORDERIE, P. G., & Co., St. Malo, Manitoba.—Creamery Butter.
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66. DEWITT, W. N., & Co., St. John, New Brunswick.—Doors and Sashes.
67. DODGE WOOD SPLIT PULLEY Co., Toronto, Ontario.—Wood Split Pulleys.
68. DOMINION PAINT COMPANY, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.—Marine Paints. Copper Paint.
69. DOMINION TYPE COMPANY, Montreal, Quebec.—Printing Type. (Agent, R. G. Starke, Canadian Court.)
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169. McKAY, JOHN, Murray Harbour, Prince Edward Island.—Cranberries.
170. McKENZIE, GEORGE, Thorndale, Prince Edward Island.—White Oats.
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oria Mines, Low

mic Minerals of

1 Box containing Cabinet Specimens of Ores, Fluxes, Iron, (Bar-Pig,  
&c.) Londonderry Iron Co., Londonderry.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.

183½ Potatoes:—

Prairie Rose, Chenango, Jennie Lind, Dakota Red, Early Ohio, Kings Land,  
Irving's Blue, Prolific, Beauty of Hebron, Garnet Chili, Burbank, Rural  
New Yorker, American Giant, Late Rose, Peerless, Early Rose.

Turnips:—

Bangholm Purple Top Swede, Luig's Improved Swede, Carter's Elephant  
Swede, Sutton's Pedigree Green Top Swede, Hazzard Improved Green  
Top Swede, White Jersey Navet Stap Leaf, Yellow Aberdeen, Early  
Flat Purple Top, Grey Stone, Extra Early Purple Top Murich.

Mangel Wurtzel:—

White Sugar Beet, Green Top, Ward's Ovoid Yellow Wurtzel, Golden  
Tankard, Long Red Evan's Mammoth, Long Red Norbiton Giant, Yellow  
Globe Berkshire Prize.

Beets:—

Early Turnip Rooted Blood, Long Smooth Blood, Black Egyptian Blood,  
Bastians Rooted.

Carrots:—

Steel's Improved Short White, Long Orange, James' Intermediate, Half  
Long Stump Rooted, Early French Horn, Guerand or Ox Heart.

Parsnips:—

Improved Hollow Crown, Student.

Onions:—

Yellow Danvers, Large Red Whethersfield.

Cabbages:—

Drum Quintal, Winning Stads, Savoy Large Drumhead, Dark Red Dutch.

FRUITS.

184. Apples:—

Nonpareil, Golden Russet, Cooper's Russeting, Fallwater, Baldwin, North-  
ern Spy, Stark, Ben Davis, Wagner, Mann, King of Tompkins, Penneck,  
Swazie Pommegrise, Pommegrise, Ribston Pippin, Blenheim, R. J.  
Greening, Spitzenburg, Clyde Beauty, Jewett's Fine Red, Yellow Belle  
Fleur, Gloria Mundi, Bethel, Esopsis Spitzenburg, English Nonpareil,  
Peck's Pleasant, Danver's Winter Sweet, Talman's Sweet, English  
Golden Russet, Cornish Aromatic, English Russet, Crine's Golden,  
Broadwell.

Pears:—

Winter Pears, Vicar of Wakefield.

185. OFFICE SPECIALTY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Toronto, Ontario. (The Gray-  
hill Manufacturing Company, Waterloo, Ontario.)—Complete assortment of  
Office Furniture and Specialties. (Agent, E. Maybec, Canadian Court.)

186. OGILVIE, A. W., & Co., Montreal, Quebec.—Flour.

187. OLAND, S., SONS & Co., Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Bottled Ale. Bottled Stout  
Kilderkin's Ale and Stout. (Agent, Duncan Grant, Canadian Court.)

188. O'MULLEN, P. & J., Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Ale and Porter. (Agent, R. M  
Browne, Canadian Court.)

189. ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE, Belleville, Ontario.—Circulars of College.

190. ONTARIO CANNING COMPANY, Hamilton, Ontario.—Canned Apples, Tomatoes  
Corn and Peas.

191. ONTARIO CANOE COMPANY, Peterborough.—Skiff and Oars. Cedar Rib Canoe  
and Paddles. Cedar Board Canoe and Paddles. Folding Canoe and  
Paddles.

67--3½

192. ONTARIO COTTON COMPANY, Hamilton, Ontario.—Shirtings. (Agent, E. W. Burch, Canadian Court.)
193. ONTARIO ROLLING MILLS, Hamilton, Ontario.—Samples of Nails.
194. ONTARIO STRAW GOODS MANUFACTURING COMPANY AND AMERICAN FELT HAT COMPANY (LIMITED), Toronto, Ontario.—Fancy Straw Hats, Mahogany Straw Hats. Assorted Straw Braid Black Felt Hats. (Agent, E. W. Burch, Canadian Court.)
195. ONTARIO PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT, Toronto, Ontario. (Agent, E. J. Forbes, Canadian Court.)

*From Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.*

- 200 varieties grain in the head, with straw in bunches, being the first year's crop grown from imported seed.
- 225 varieties grain in the head, with straw in bunches, being crop grown second year after importing the seed.
- 240 glass jars of grain.

*From the Education Department.*

- Framed photographs of Toronto University; Trinity College, Toronto; Ottawa Ladies' College; Ontario Agricultural College; Ontario Institution for the Blind; Collegiate Institute, Toronto; Public and High School, Napanee; Central School, Brantford; Central School, Goderich; Public School, Mitchell; Primary School, Ottawa; Ryerson School, Toronto; and Prize Drill Competition, Toronto.
- A complete set of the authorized School Books for use in Public Schools, High Schools, and Collegiate Institutes of Ontario; Educational Reports, &c.
- 195½. ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, Toronto, Ontario.—Catalogues of College Course.
196. O'Shaughnessy, R., & Co., St. John, New Brunswick.—Collection of Trunks, Salmon and Trout Fishing Rods. Fishing Baskets.
197. OWEN SOUND, CITY OF, Owen Sound, Ontario.—Views of City.
198. PATRIQUIN, CHARLES A., Wolfville, Nova Scotia.—Harness. (Agent, T. G. D. Scotland.)
199. PEACOCK, WILLIAM, Montreal, Quebec.—Cane-Handle Cricket Bats. Cane-Handle Base Ball Bats.
200. PENDER, JAMES & Co., St. John, New Brunswick.—Horse Shoe Nails.
201. PETERS, JOHN & Co., Halifax, N.S.—Wooden Ware—Indurated Ware manufactured by the Eddy Manufacturing Company, Hull, Quebec.
202. PETERBOROUGH LOCK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Peterborough, Ontario.—Locks and Builders' Hardware. (Agents, Halley Bros. & Granville, Canadian Court.)
203. PINEO & CLARK, Berwick, Nova Scotia.—School Desks. (Agent, W. Taylor, Canadian Court.)
204. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT, Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Trophy. Dairy Produce. Vegetables. Grains. Canned Fish.
205. PUGSLEY, DINGMAN & Co., Toronto, Ontario.—Electric Soap. (Agent, Duncan Grant, Canadian Court.)
206. QUEBEC PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT, Quebec.—Trophy of the Woods of the Province. 22 samples of Hard and Soft Wood. 10 bundles Shingles. 4 bales of Hay. 360 pounds Cheese. 2 barrels of Apples. 12 cases Potatoes. Early Rose, Prolific, Garnet, Chili, and Columbia. 14 cases minerals. 1 brl. Phosphate. 1 brl. Cement. 1 case Peas, "Marrowfat."
- (*From School of Agriculture, St. Anne de la Pocatière*)—4 Cases Potatoes, Charter Oak, Rural Blush, Early Vermont, Early Sunrise, Early Ohio, Imperial, Canada Yellow, Chili, Progress, Empire State, Dakota Red, Stray Beauty, Columbia. 1 case Oats. 2 cases Vegetables. 1 bag Wheat. Wheat in Sheaves.

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 ... (Agent, E. J. Forbes

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 ...to; Public and High  
 ...Central School, Gode-  
 ...l, Ottawa; Ryerson  
 ...Toronto.  
 ...se in Public Schools,  
 ...Educational Reports,

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...Cases Potatoes,  
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 ...kota Red, Stray  
 ...1 bag Wheat.

(From *School of Agriculture of L'Assomption*)—1 case Butter. 2 cases Oats, Wheat, Barley, Beans, Rye and Onions. 1 case Potatoes.

(From *Co. L'Islet Horticultural Society*)—3 cases Potatoes—Prolific, Garnet Chili, Early Rose. 2 cases Apples—English Golden Russet and Northern Spy. 5 cases Grain.

(From *J. B. Laliberté, Quebec*)—Large assortment of Furs.

(From *S. A. Fisher, Knowlton*)—1 case Butter in glass and in tin.

(From *Stewart Munn & Co., Montreal*)—Boneless Fish.

(From *Canada Galvanizing and Steel Roofing Co., Montreal*)—Steel Shingles.

(From *Danville Slate Company, Danville*)—School Slates.

(From *the William Johnson Co., Montreal*)—Calcined Magnetic Purple Oxide of Iron, Crude Native Oxide of Iron Paint, Liquid Paint.

(From *P. Vallière, Quebec*)—Chairs. (Agent, Auguste Dupuis, Canadian Court.)

207. RALSTON, ROBERT, & Co., Hamilton, Ontario.—Ralston's Blacking. Matchless Stove Polish. Stove Dressing. Horse and Cattle Food. (Agent, E. W. Burch, Canadian Court.)

208. READ, W. M., Amherst, Nova Scotia.—Harness. (Agents, Halley Bros. & Granville, Canadian Court.)

209. RECLINING AND HAMMOCK CHAIRS COMPANY, Parkhill, Ontario.—Leather, Brussels and Duck Reclining Chairs. (Agent, A. A. L. Stoby, Canadian Court.)

210. RHODES, CURRY & Co. Amherst, Nova Scotia.—Counter. School Desks. Red Cedar and Pine Doors. Sashes. Newel Posts. Balusters. Mouldings. Wainscoting. (Agents, Halley Bros. & Granville, Canadian Court.)

211. RICHARDS, T. MEDLEY, Edmundston, New Brunswick.—Stuffed Caribou Head.

212. ROBIN, CHARLES, & Co., Paspébiac, Quebec.—Dry Cured Codfish (Medium.)

213. ROBIN & SADLER, Montreal, Quebec.—Single and Double Leather Belting—3, 4, 6 and 26 inches. (Agent, R. I. McLaren, Canadian Court.)

214. ROGERS, DAVID, Summerside, Prince Edward Island.—White Oats.

215. ROLLAND, J. B., & FILS, Montreal, Quebec.—Paper. (Agent, A. Gelin, Canadian Court.)

216. ROSCHMAN, RICHARD, Waterloo, Ontario.—Vegetable Ivory Buttons. (Agent, E. W. Burch, Canadian Court.)

217. ROWE, JOHN, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.—Raw and Manufactured Chicory.

218. SANFORD, W. E., MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Hamilton, Ontario.—Ready-made Clothing. (Agent, R. Pirie, Canadian Court.)

219. SHOREY, H., & Co., Montreal, Quebec.—Ready-made Clothing. (Agent, J. A. Noonan, Canadian Court.)

220. SILVER, JOHN, & Co., Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Oxford Homespun Tweeds. (Agent, R. M. Browne, Canadian Court.)

221. SLATER, G. T., & Sons, Montreal, Quebec.—Boots and Shoes. (Agent, E. W. Burch, Canadian Court.)

222. SLAWSON, C. H., & Co., Ingersoll, Ontario.—Canadian Stilton Cheese.

223. SPLICER, JOHN, Tekanakensen, Caughnawaga, Quebec.—Iroquois Indian Beadwork.

224. SLIPP, JOHN E., Sussex Vale, New Brunswick—Butter in tins. (Agent, Duncan Grant, Canadian Court.)

225. SMALL, E. A., & Co., Montreal, Quebec.—Clothing. (Agent, John Fulton, Canadian Court.)

226. SMART MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Brockville, Ontario.—Lawn Mowers. (Agent, R. I. McLaren, Canadian Court.)

227. SMITH, J. GODFREY, Halifax, Nova Scotia—Syrups. Tonic Bitters. Cough Cures. Perfumery. (Agent, Duncan Grant, Canadian Court.)

228. STARK, THE CHARLES, Co., Toronto, Ontario.—Watches. (Agent, A. A. L. Stoby, Canadian Court.)

229. STILL, J. H., St. Thomas, Ontario.—Full assortment Woodenware. (Agent, T. G. D. Scotland, Canadian Court.)
230. STORMONT COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Cornwall, Ontario.—Cottonade, Tartan. Shirtings. (Agent, E. W. Burch, Canadian Court.)
231. TAYLOR, J. & J., Toronto, Ontario.—Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes.
232. TAYLOR, JOHN, & Co., Toronto, Ontario.—Soap.
233. TAYLOR, SCOTT, & Co., Toronto, Ontario.—Wash-Boards. Brooms. Whisks. (Agent, R. M. Browne, Canadian Court.)
234. TEES, & Co., Montreal, Quebec.—Railroad Roll Top Black Walnut Desk. Win-nipeg Roll Top Oak Desk. (Agent, E. J. Forbes, Canadian Court.)
235. TEMPLE, E. M., Montreal, Quebec.—Method of design.
236. TESSIER, P. & L., St. John's, Newfoundland, (through William Hare of Halifax, Nova Scotia.)—Cases Large and Small Cured Codfish. (Agents, Lascelles, DeMercado & Co., Kingston.)
237. THACKRAY, ROBERT, Ottawa, Ontario.—Hardwood Doors, Pine Doors, Sashes, Venetian Blinds.
238. TODD MILLING COMPANY, Galt, Ontario.—Family Patent Flour ("Our Country"). Pure Patent Flour ("Menota"). Manitoba's Bakers' Patent Flour ("Amulet"). Winter Wheat Bakers' Patent Flour ("Phoenix Square").
239. TWINING, MRS. ADA L., Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Tomato Chow Chow.
240. TRURO CONDENSED MILK & CANNING COMPANY, Truro, Nova Scotia.—Condensed Milk. (Agents, G. Eustace Burke & Bro., Kingston.)
241. TURPEL, J. J., Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Rhubarb Wine. (Agent, R. M. Browne, Canadian Court.)
242. UNION FURNITURE & MERCHANDISE COMPANY, Bass River, Nova Scotia.—Different styles Chairs, Swiss Bedsteads, Rails and Slats, Cradle. (Agents, Alex. Berry & Son, 109 Harbour Street, Kingston, and S. B. Lordly, Canadian Court.)
243. VENTILATED BARREL COMPANY, Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Ventilated Barrels. (Agent, Duncan Grant, Canadian Court.)
244. VICTORIA WHEEL WORKS, (Robert Scott,) Galt, Ontario.—Standard Wheels, Rims, Hubs, Spokes (second growth). (Agents, Halley Bros. & Granville, Canadian Court.)
245. WALKER, HARPER, & Co., Norwich, Ontario.—Flour—"Golden Star" and "Golden Sheaf." Rolled Oats. Standard Oatmeal. Horse Feed.
246. WALKER, HIRAM, & SONS, Walkerville, Ontario.—Club Whiskey. (Agent, J. Hunter McNish, Kingston.)
247. WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS Co., LTD., Brantford, Ontario.—Frames with Engravings, bound Books and other advertising matter. (Agent, J. S. Hamilton, Canadian Court.)
248. WATSON, JOHN C., Montreal, Quebec.—Samples of Wall Paper. (Agents, Hepburn, McCarthy & Co., Kingston.)
249. WATSON & MALCOLM, Kincardine, Ontario.—Furniture. (Agent, S. B. Lordly, Canadian Court.)
250. WATTS, A., & Co., Brantford, Ontario.—Electro-Magic and other Soaps. (Agent, Duncan Grant, Canadian Court.)
251. WHITLAW, BAIRD & Co., Paris, Ontario.—Flour, "Magyar," "The Star" and "Bridal Rose."
252. WILMOT SPA SPRINGS COMPANY, LTD., Middleton, Nova Scotia.—Ginger Ale, Aerated Spa Springs Waters. (Agent, R. M. Browne, Canadian Court.)
253. WISENER, JAMES J., Monaghan, Prince Edward Island.—Oatmeal.
254. WENGER, ISAAC, Ayton, Ontario.—Creamery Butter.
255. WOODBURN, "SARVEN WHEEL" COMPANY OF CANADA, St Catharines, Ontario.—Sarven Patent Wheels. Wood Hub Wheels. Shell Band Wheels. Com-pressed Band Hub Wheels. (Agents, Halley Bros. & Granville, Canadian Court.)
256. WRIGHT, A. M., Summerside, Prince Edward Island.—White Oats. Oatmeal.

Woodenware. (Agent,  
 all, Ontario.—Cottonade,  
 n Court.)  
 Proof Safes.  
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 h. (Agents, Lascelles,  
 s, Pine Doors, Sashes,  
 our ("Our Country").  
 nkers' Patent Flour  
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 Ventilated Barrels.  
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 nes, Ontario.—  
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 ville, Canadian  
 s. Oatmeal.

257. YARMOUTH DUCK AND YARN COMPANY, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.—Cotton Duck.  
 Sail Twine. (Agent, Duncann Grant, Canadian Court.)

Had the articles sent by the several Provincial Governments been catalogued in detail, the number of Canadian exhibits would have exceeded 500, but each separate Government is placed as one exhibit, the articles being grouped.

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 SCHEDULE B.

JAMAICA EXHIBITION, CANADIAN COURT,

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, 25th February, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—When you visit the exhibition I extend to you a cordial invitation to look through the Canadian Court in the main building, and in the Canadian annex.

Mr. W. D. Dimock, the Superintendent of the Canadian Court, is to be found at his office at the north-eastern corner of the gallery at all times, and either he or I will be glad to give every information as to exhibits.

There are a great many representatives of exhibitors here who will quote prices of goods and take orders.

If you have not already seen this wonderful exhibition representing the products of the world, you will be well repaid by a visit. Canada hopes largely to extend her trade with Jamaica, and with that end in view desires all to see her productions.

You will have an opportunity of seeing and tasting the bread baked from Canadian flour, which is furnished daily without any charge, and is baked on the grounds.

Yours truly,

ADAM BROWN,

*Honorary Commissioner.*

SCHEDULE "C."

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, JAMAICA, 1891—OFFICIAL LIST OF AWARDS.  
 D.H. signifies "Diploma of Honour"; G., "Gold Medal"; S., "Silver Medal"; B., "Bronze Medal";  
 H.M., "Honourable Mention."

Name.	Exhibit.	Award.
<i>Canada.</i>		
Amherst Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company	Boots, shoes and slippers	
Archibald, A. A.	Buggy	
Archibald, L. C.	Cheedar cheese, creamery butter.	Z Z
Arsenault, Joseph O.	Canned lobsters.	G Z
Autora Agricultural Works	Ploughs and straw cutter	G Z
Ayr American Plough Works	Ploughs	G Z
Automatic Refrigerator Company	Refrigerators	Z Z
Bacher Ellis Company, The	Books and stationery	Z Z
Bartholomew, Henry	Evaporated vegetables	G
Bell, J. & P.	Boots and shoes	G
Bell Organ and Piano Company (Ltd.)	Organs and pianos	G
Bertram, Peter	Axes	Z
Bigelow, J. E., & Co.	Acrated waters	Z
Bigney Brothers.	Tinware	Z
Bishop, William	Marble headstones	G
Borbridge, S. & H.	Harness, saddles	B
Brandon Manufacturing Company	Wooden goods	Z
Brautford Box Company, The	Paper and cigar boxes.	Z
Breithaupt Leather Company	Leather	Z
British America Starch Company	Starch	Z
Brown, George H.	Carrriages	Z
Browne, R. M.	Folding umbrella stand	G
Brown & Webb	Fruit syrups	Z
Burns, John, & Co.	Emulsion of cod liver oil.	B
Campbell & Son	Orange quinine wine	B
Canada Veneer Company	Family range	B
Canada Meat Paeking Company	Photographic background.	H M
Canada Bung and Spile Factory	Wooden tooth picks.	Z
Canadian Pacific Railway	Cured meats	G
	Bungs	B
Canadian Office and School Furniture Company	Doors of British Columbia woods. Framed photographs of Rocky Mountain scenery.	
Canadian Wire Mattress Company	School desks and seats.	G
Canadian Government—	Iron bedsteads.	G
Department of Agriculture	Cereals. Grains. Beans. Cheese. Butter	S
Department of Marine and Fisheries	Fish. Canadian and signal flags	D H
Department of Public Works	Shields' photographs of departmental and parliament buildings.	D H
Department of Railways and Canals	Railway maps, Canada.	D H
Post Office Department	Full exhibit of postal service, Canada.	D H
Carlton, C. C.	Canned lobsters.	D H
Coaticook Knitting Company	Under shirts	Z
Cobban Manufacturing Company	Moulding frames	Z
Cockshutt Plow Company	Cultivator.	Z
Cochran, C. S.	Photographs.	Z
Cook Hardware Company	Sash supporter and lock in window frame	Z
Compagnie Canadienne de Conduites	Iron water pipes.	G
Condensed Milk and Canning Company	Condensed milk	S
Consumers' Cordage Company, Limited	Cordage	S
Copp Brothers	Cooking stoves.	S
Coombs, H. F.	Pictures of Canadian towns	G
Craig & Kent.	Soft felt hats	G
Currie, Archibald.	Boneless fish	H M
Dalley, F. F., & Co.	Blacking. Oil and soap	S
	Syrups. Dalley's mixtures. Baking powder.	S
	Shoe dressing.	G

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## SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

Name.	Exhibit.	Award.
<i>Canada.</i>		
Lewis, J., & Sons	Lasts	
Logan, Wm.	Soap	G
London Soap Company	Soaps	S
Lordly, A. J., & Son	Furniture	G
	Mahogany sideboard. Oak dining table.	G
	Oak secretary. Oak hall stand	G
	Refrigerator.	G
	Fire kindlers.	S
Malcolm, J. G.	Barrels and bags of flour. Butter. Samples of soil.	H M
Malone, Thomas, jr.	Lithographs. Map of Manitoba for distribution.	D H
Manitoba Provincial Government	Boots and shoes.	S
	Mowing machines. Straw cutter	B
	Millar's Royal Paragon siding.	G
	Montmorency Cotton Manufacturing Company	H M
	Montreal Cotton Company	G
	Montreal, City of	S
	Moseley, Henry	G
	McArthur, Colin & Co.	G
	McCaskill & Co., D. A.	G
	McCurdy, Mrs. W. B.	G
	McDonald, John F.	G
	McDougall, C. B.	G
	McKinnon	B
	McLaren Belting Co., J. C.	S
	McLaren, W. D.	S
	McClary, Manufacturing Company	S
	National Supply Company	S
	Nelson & Sons, H. A.	S
	New Brunswick Government	S
	New Rockland Slate Company	G
	Nova Scotia Cotton Manufacturing Company	S
	Nova Scotia Provincial Government	D H
	Office Specialty Manufacturing Company	G
	Ogilvie, A. W., & Co.	S
	Olard, S., Sons & Co.	D H
	Ontario Canning Company	G
	Ontario Canoe Company	G
	Ontario Cotton Company	G
	Ontario Rolling Mills	H M
	Ontario Straw Goods Manufacturing Company	S
	and American Felt Hat Company (Limited)	D H
	Ontario Provincial Government	D H
	O'Shaughnessy, R., & Co.	G
	Owen Sound, City of	D H
	Patriquin, Charles A.	G
	Peacock, Wm.	B
	Penman Manufacturing Company	B
	Pender, James & Co.	B
	Peterborough Lock Manufacturing Company	S
	Pineo & Clark	S
	Prince Edward Island Provincial Government,	G
	Charlottetown.	G
		S
Pugsley, Dingman & Co.	P.E.I. Trophy, dairy produce, vegetables, grains,	
Quebec Provincial Government	canned fish	
Ralston, Robert & Co.	Electric soap	D H
Read, W. M.	For general exhibit.	G
Reclining and Hammock Chair Company	Horse and cattle food.	D H
Rhodes, Curry & Co.	Harness	G
Richards, T. Medley	Reclining chairs	G
Robin, Charles, & Co.	Doors, sashes, newel posts	G
Robin & Sadler	Stuffed Caribou head	G
Roschman, Richard	Dry cured codfish.	S
Rolland & Fils, J. B.	Leather belting.	G
	Vegetable ivory buttons.	S
	Paper	G

SCHEDULE C—Concluded.

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Name.	Exhibit.	Award.
<i>Canada.</i>		
Sanford, W. E., Manufacturing Company	Ready-made clothing.	G
St. Croix Cotton Mills	Cottons.	S
Shorey, H., & Co.	Ready-made clothing.	S
Silver, John, & Co.	Oxford homespun tweeds.	S
Slater, G. T., & Sons.	Boots and shoes.	G
Slawson, C. H., & Co.	Canadian Stilton cheese.	H M
Slipp, John E.	Butter, in tins.	H M
Small, E. A., & Co.	Clothing.	S
Smart Manufacturing Company	Lawn mowers	S
Smith, J. Godfrey	Cough cures.	H M
Still, J. H.	Woolenware	S
Stormont Cotton Manufacturing Company.	Cottonade shirtings.	G
Strathroy Knitting Company	Merinos	S
Taylor, J. & J.	Fire and burglar-proof safes.	S
Taylor, John, & Co.	Soap.	D H
Tees & Co.	Desks	S
Temple, E. M.	Method of Design.	H M
Tessier, P. & L.	Cured codfish.	S
Thackray, Robert.	Doors, pine sashes, blinds	G
Todd Milling Company	Flour.	G
Trent Valley Woollen Company.	Tweeds and flannels.	G
Truro Condensed Milk and Canning Company	Condensed milk.	S
Union Furniture and Merchandize Company.	Household furniture.	B
Ventilated Barrel Company.	Ventilated barrels.	G
Victoria Wheel Works	Wheels, rims, hubs, spokes.	G
Walker, Harper & Co.	Flour.	G
Walker, Hiram, & Sons.	Club whiskey	G
Watson, John C.	Wall paper.	G
Watson, J. Malcolm.	Furniture.	G
Watts, A., & Co.	Soaps.	G
Whitlaw, Baird & Co.	Flour.	G
Wilnot Spa Springs Company (Limited).	Aerated Spa Springs waters.	S
Wenger, Isaac	Creamery butter.	G
Woodburn Sarven Wheel Company of Canada	Wheels.	S
Yarmouth Duck and Yarn Company	Cotton duck, sail twine.	G
Yarmouth Woollen Mill Company.	Tweeds.	S

Diplomas of Honour.....	16
Gold Medals .....	91
Silver Medals.....	70
Bronze Medals .....	15
Honourable Mentions.....	14

SCHEDULE D.  
AWARDS TO COUNTRIES.

<i>Canada.</i>			
Gold Medals.....	91		
Silver Medals.....	79		
Bronze Medals.....	15		
Honourable Mention.....	14		
Diplomas of Honour.....	14		
Others yet to be received.....	16		
<i>Scottish Section.</i>			
Gold Medals.....	19		
Silver Medals.....	6		
Honourable Mention.....	1		
Diplomas of Honour.....	5		
Bronze Medal.....	3		
<i>Belgium.</i>			
Gold Medal.....	1		
<i>Bermuda.</i>			
Gold Medal.....	1		
<i>Colombia, Republic of.</i>			
Gold Medal.....	1		
<i>Denmark.</i>			
Silver Medal.....	1		
Bronze Medal.....	1		
<i>Greece.</i>			
Silver Medal.....	1		
<i>Haiti.</i>			
Silver Medal.....	1		
<i>India.</i>			
Gold Medal.....	1		
Silver Medal.....	1		
Bronze Medal.....	2		
<i>Norway.</i>			
Gold Medal.....	1		
<i>Russia.</i>			
Gold Medal.....	1		
<i>St. Kitts.</i>			
Bronze Medal.....	1		
<i>St. Thomas.</i>			
Gold Medal.....	1		
<i>Trinidad.</i>			
Silver Medal.....	1		
Bronze Medal.....	2		
Honourable Mention.....	3		
<i>Sweden.</i>			
Gold Medal.....	1		
Honourable Mention.....	1		
<i>Italian Section.</i>			
Gold Medals.....	16		
Silver Medals.....	4		
Diplomas of Honour.....	5		
Bronze Medal.....	1		
<i>German Section.</i>			
Gold Medals.....	21		
Silver Medals.....	11		
Diplomas of Honour.....	2		
Bronze Medals.....	3		
<i>Barbados Section.</i>			
Gold Medals.....	14		
Silver Medals.....	28		
Diplomas of Honour.....	2		
Honourable Mention.....	5		
Bronze Medals.....	18		
<i>Bahamas Section.</i>			
Silver Medals.....	9		
Bronze Medals.....	3		
Diplomas of Honour.....	1		
Honourable Mention.....	4		
<i>St. Vincent Section.</i>			
Gold Medals.....	23		
Silver Medals.....	13		
Diplomas of Honour.....	4		
Honourable Mention.....	4		
Bronze Medals.....	6		
<i>St. Lucia.</i>			
Gold Medals.....	2		
Silver Medals.....	4		
Bronze Medal.....	3		
<i>Surinam (Dutch Guiana).</i>			
Gold Medals.....	4		
Silver Medal.....	1		
Honourable Mention.....	2		
Bronze Medal.....	1		
<i>Jamaica Section.</i>			
Gold Medals.....	167		
Silver Medals.....	114		
Honourable Mention.....	35		
Diplomas of Honour.....	25		
Bronze Medals.....	63		
<i>Turks and Caicos Islands Section.</i>			
Silver Medals.....	1		
Honourable Mention.....	1		
Diplomas of Honour.....	1		
Bronze Medal.....	1		

SCHEDULE D.—*Concluded.*  
 AWARDS TO COUNTRIES—*Concluded.*

<i>Island of Grand Cayman Section.</i>		<i>Austro-Hungarian Section.</i>	
Diplomas of Honour. ....	7	Gold Medals. ....	24
<i>English Section.</i>		Diplomas of Honour. ....	7
Gold Medals. ....	93	Silver Medals. ....	7
Silver Medals. ....	17	<i>United States of America Section.</i>	
Diplomas of Honour. ....	19	Gold Medals. ....	41
Honourable Mention. ....	4	Silver Medals. ....	19
Bronze Medals. ....	7	Diplomas of Honour. ....	6
<i>French Section.</i>		Honourable Mention. ....	7
Gold Medals. ....	15	Bronze Medals. ....	6
Diplomas of Honour. ....	7	<i>Lascelles, DeMercado &amp; Co.'s Pavillion.</i>	
Bronze Medals. ....	6	Gold Medals. ....	18
Silver Medals. ....	7	Silver Medals. ....	11
		Bronze Medals. ....	4
		Honourable Mention. ....	1

## SCHEDULE "E."

## REPORT ON EXHIBITS.

SEE SCHEDULE "A."

- No. 1.—No demand for statuary. Much admired.
- 2.—Goods highly thought of, regarded as a little too expensive. However, good trade could be made by a traveller.
- 3.—Good demand, but must be made in any lengths and style required.
- 4.—Exhibit will be sold. Good demand for the cheaper buggy. Builders, however, required to attend to the styles wanted.
- 5.—First-class. Exhibit sold at invoice prices. Grand opening.
- 6.—Demand for cheaper kinds. Exhibit partly sold. A demand for ploughs of the right sort.
- 7.—Exhibit principally sold and demand for ploughs of the right sort. Not much enquiry for straw-cutters.
- 8.—Fair demand for such ploughs, as are suitable to the country, of the lighter sorts.
- 9.—Very highly thought of. Cheaper lines in the most demand, prefer metal instead of wood shelves.
- 10.—No demand.
- 11.—Greatly appreciated, but considered somewhat too high for the market.
- 12.—Distributed samples. Exhibit, however, was not in very good condition; believe a trade could be made.
- 13.—Presented to Sir Henry Blake.
- 14.—Exhibit greatly admired. Mr. John Fulton makes a report direct to exhibitors.
- 15.—Placed in the hands of a resident agent by whom no report has been made as to sales and orders. Instruments appreciated.
- 16.—A limited business can be done in the meantime and a good trade when the people thoroughly understand them.
- 17.—Manufactured in Jamaica cheaper than we can sell them.
- 18.—Good demand for tinware; no details with this exhibit.
- 19.—First-rate opening. Traveller should be sent to the Island.
- 20.—Light harness, saddles, portmanteaus and valises find a good market. Heavy sets not wanted.
- 21.—Exhibit sold, prices appear all right.
- 22.—Very little enquiry.
- 23.—do do
- 24.—No demand. Gave samples to the Institute of Jamaica.
- 25.—A cheaper leather would find a more ready sale. Exhibit disposed of.
- 26.—Highly thought of, but prices higher than they have been paying. Starch for local wants made there.
- 27.—Rather expensive for the trade, and not just the style wanted. Goods regarded as first-class.
- 28.—No sale.
- 29.—Goods similar to portion of this exhibit put up in the Island.
- 30.—But little enquiry.
- 31.—Exhibit sold, and trade can be done.
- 32.—Presented to societies.
- 33.—Exhibit sold, considered first-class.
- 35.—Distributed.
- 36.—No demand.
- 37.—Regarded as the perfection of photographic art. By permission of the Canadian Pacific Railway, photographs were presented to leading men and institutions. 4,000 copies of "The new Highway to the Orient" were distributed.

- 38.—Exhibit sold. School furniture admired beyond all others. If prices were reduced a little, business would result.
- 39.—Goods were destroyed in transit.
- 40.—Greatly appreciated. Distributed the grains among various institutions. Potatoes and roots were presented to the Director of Public Gardens and Plantations. Potatoes have been planted in various altitudes and were all doing well. When it is known which are the most suitable varieties there should be large sales by Canada, and Jamaica exports new potatoes in April and May.
- 41.—A 1, disposed of satisfactorily. The highest encomiums were passed on both cheese and butter.
- 42.—Used for decoration of Court and returned to Canada; greatly admired. The photographs of Departmental and Parliament Buildings were presented to the various leading Institutions.
- 44.—Distributed among the leading Institutions, the largest to the Collegiate Institute.
- 45.—Was greatly admired. Presented to the Government, from whom a handsome acknowledgment was received.
- 46.—Presented to Lady Blake.
- 47.—Lower priced goods wanted.
- 48.—Had too little information; trade can be done.
- 49.—Portion of the exhibit sold. Ploughs were too heavy for the horses in Jamaica. Business can be done in ploughs and cultivators if they are made to suit the wants of the country.
- 50.—Received very high praise.
- 51.—Exhibit left with Emmanuel Lyons & Son. A demand for all the exhibit.
- 52.—Unfortunately had no details. Exhibit handed to Government Engineer in the hopes of future business. Goods a little too high. Exhibit sold. Manilla preferred. Heavier lawser wanted.
- 54.—Fair demand.
- 55.—Praised for the novelty of the thing.
- 56.—Well thought of; exhibit sold. An agent would increase trade.
- 57.—Similar goods up in Jamaica at lower prices.
- 58.—Capital demand if properly boxed.
- 59.—Good sale. Refrigerators considered cheap.
- 60.—An active representative could do a good trade. Goods appreciated.
- 61.—Samples were too small. Beer appreciated. Prices a little high.
- 62.—Good market.
- 63.—Generously sent by Davis & Sons for the Commissioner to present visitors with a good Canadian cigar. Those presented to His Royal Highness and other distinguished people were pronounced excellent.
- 64.—A 1. The exhibit having been misdirected was a long time in reaching Jamaica, and consequently not in as fine a position as might be.
- 65.—Properly handled, a good trade can be done.
- 66.—Fair trade to be done; remunerative prices.
- 67.—Not wanted.
- 68.—Considered high.
- 69.—Printers are of opinion they can do better.
- 70.—Very much admired, but not wanted.
- 71.—Excited a great deal of attention and wonder.
- 72.—No demand.
- 73.—No market.
- 74.—A 1. Exhibit sold. Oregon salmon of a commoner description finds a market here, but the excellence of this fish is bound to tell and create a market.
- 75.—Distributed.
- 76.—

- 77.—No demand.
- 78.—Very highly thought of. Regarded as the best they have had.
- 79.—No demand.
- 80.—Cheaper quality wanted.
- 81.—No prices were given. Plenty enquiries, but unable to give information.
- 82.—Goods in hands of agent.
- 83.—Very much admired.
- 84.—Exhibit sold.
- 85.—Exhibits sold. Permanent agents appointed, goods liked, good value, large business being done in them.
- 86.—Not wanted.
- 87.—Exhibit sold, fair demand, requires a special agent.
- 88.—Splendid. Kept sweet for four months.
- 89.—do do do do
- 90.—One of the exhibits of canned goods. Exhibit sold. If properly handled, believe a good trade could be done.
- 91.—Well thought of. Inquiries for it in quantity have been made and quotations written for.
- 92.—Presented to a public institution.
- 93.—Attracted a great deal of attention, a trade can be done.
- 94.—Exhibited every night gratuitously. Was a grand advertisement for Canada.
- 95.—A good demand for short "D" handles. Somewhat larger trade discount would insure business.
- 96.—Their price too high, lower priced goods in demand.
- 97.—An excellent business can be done if pushed.
- 98.—Exhibit readily sold. Permanent agents appointed.
- 99.—Greatly admired. A trade could be opened up with some slight abatement in prices.
- 100.—All sold. Good demand for Canadian trunks.
- 101.—Always a good demand for dry cod fish.
- 102.—Used for decoration.
- 103.—Large demand. Local agent appointed.
- 104.—Too high for market, exhibit sold.
- 105.—Useful. If sold by dealers cheap, would do well.
- 106.—Fabrics were too thick and too good; thinner and cheaper goods would sell.
- 107.—Exhibit sold. Orders sent for more. Good trade.
- 108.—Good trade done if properly pushed.
- 109.—Gave great satisfaction.
- 110.—Not wanted.
- 111.—Goods a little finer quality than required, still their excellence would command a trade if pushed.
- 112.—Arrived in bad order.
- 113.—Samples left with Emmanuel Lyons & Sons.
- 114.—No details given. Greatly admired, and constant enquiries made.
- 115.—Considered excellent work; somewhat too far advanced.
- 116.—Commanded attention, and with proper pushing would soon get into the market.
- 117.—No demand.
- 118.—Coals to Newcastle.
- 119.—Mr. John Fulton makes his report direct.
- 120.—Long handled shovels no use. Good demand for the other goods. Principal part of exhibit sold.
- 121.—Admired.
- 122.—Considerable sales have been made beyond the exhibit.
- 123.—Exhibit sold—good demand.

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- 124.—Highly appreciated. Samples distributed for planting.  
 125.—Good demand for tinware.  
 126.—Exhibits sold; goods placed with local agent.  
 126½.—Good demand expected.  
 127.—Capital demand for cheap family chest. Bicycles too high.  
 128.—Goods greatly admired, but too expensive for Jamaica.  
 129.—Given away.  
 130.—Large demand.  
 131.—Exhibits sold. At a slight reduction in price the demand would be very large. Good demand.  
 132.—Very highly thought of.  
 133.—Very high praise given.  
 134.—Very fine—good demand for Canadian cured meat.  
 137.—Presented.  
 138.—Distributed a good many samples. Good trade can be done if prices a little lower.  
 139.—Very high praise given to these goods. Correspondence started between leading merchants and the shippers.  
 140.—Specialties like these are the better for being in the hands of a traveller.  
 141.—Good demand for lasts and bottle tops. Pushing agent would do a good business.  
 142.—Admired, but too expensive.  
 143.—Hard to say about business until dealers get a report on exhibit.  
 144.—Same as above.  
 145.—Exhibit sold, a good demand.  
 146.—No demand. Were sent as an exhibit.  
 147.—No enquiry—but the exhibit was considered first rate.  
 148.—Flour kept splendidly during the whole of the Exhibition.  
 149.—Very much admired.  
 150.—Came from Trinidad and was left with agent here.  
 151.—Exhibit sold. If it does the work expected a good demand will follow.  
 152.—Energetically attended to, a trade can be done.  
 153.—Pronounced very fine, but too good for the trade. The enterprising exhibitor generously allowed it to be distributed. H. R. H. and other distinguished people pronounced a high opinion on it.  
 154.—Mr. Fulton reports direct. Heavy fabrics, however, do not sell.  
 155.—No demand.  
 156.—Little expensive. Prices reduced a good demand would follow.  
 157.—Exhibit sold. But goods too good for Jamaica market; thinner and cheaper required.  
 158.—Mr. E. Burch reports direct.  
 159.—Greatly admired. Was quite a feature of the Exhibition.  
 160.—Mr. Fulton reports direct.  
 161.—Goods sold. Large demand for heavily built boats.  
 162.—Trade most promising, prices fair, goods admired, agents appointed.  
 163.—Highly appreciated. Statuettes placed in the Art Fair.  
 164.—Hard rapid drying varnish, which dried within two or three hours, in good demand.  
 165.—Not wanted.  
 166.—Ready sale.  
 167.—Highly thought of, ready sale.  
 168.—Split peas wanted. Agents expect to build up a trade for a whole list.  
 169.—No demand.  
 170.—Good market for heavy oats.  
 171.—Exhibit sold; when dealers understand the merits good trade may be expected.  
 172.—Too large for the horses here.



- 173.—Good trade in cooking stoves, cheap ranges and oil stoves. Demand for tinware.
- 174.—But little demand.
- 175.—Fair demand for pearl barley. Canadian oatmeal is liked.
- 176.—First-rate report; business can be done.
- 177.—People require to be educated to use it.
- 178.—Not much demand.
- 179.—Good demand for heavy oats.
- 180.—Greatly admired.
- 181.—A market could be found for cheap school slates.
- 182.—Same report as to other cottons.
- 183.—Dealers would like very much to import coal. The exhibit greatly admired. The Commissioner is in communication to reduce freights. All the rest of the Nova Scotia exhibit very much admired. Potatoes distributed in different altitudes.
- 184.—The exhibit was most attractive, and there is no doubt that Canada can get the trade in apples.
- 185.—Business has been done in these excellent goods.
- 186.—Splendid, A 1, kept sweet for months.
- 187.—This firm has a high name here.
- 188.—This exhibit reached here in bad condition.
- 189.—Distributed.
- 190.—Highest praise was given to these goods. Commissioner distributed a large number of samples.
- 191.—Greatly admired but too light in weight.
- 192.—Judges favourably impressed with the quality, but goods are really too good.
- 193.—Highly thought of.
- 194.—No show for straw hats, but were greatly praised. Felt hats appreciated; prices considered fair.
- 195.—All the exhibits from the Ontario Government attracted a great deal of attention. Convention of school teachers were greatly interested in the educational part of the exhibit. Samples of grain have been distributed to the various educational institutions.
- 195½.—Distributed.
- 196.—Trunks sold, good demand; no enquiry for fishing rods.
- 197.—Distributed.
- 198.—Harness considered rather high.
- 199.—Too high. English imported.
- 200.—Exhibit placed in the hands of the agent.
- 201.—Trade can be done, but this exhibit reached us in very bad order.
- 202.—Greatly admired; any amount of enquiries; were without proper information, but undoubtedly a business can be done, some orders have been sent already.
- 203.—Style liked.
- 204.—Everything A 1. Highly thought of.
- 205.—The qualities of this soap greatly appreciated. A thorough business can be worked up.
- 206.—All through it was a splendid exhibit. Direct report made by Commissioner Dupuis.
- 207.—Goods well thought of.
- 208.—Prices considered too high.
- 209.—A trade has been opened up.
- 210.—Highly thought of, quite a business has been opened up in regard to it.
- 211.—Used for exhibition.
- 212.—Very highly thought of.

- 213.—Smaller widths find plenty of sale; prices right; large widths not required.
- 214.—Good demand for heavy oats.
- 215.—Too high in comparison with others.
- 216.—Very much admired, but had no particulars.
- 217.—Not wanted.
- 218.—Pronounced to be A 1, as to quality, cut and workmanship.
- 219.—This firm has done considerable business already in the Islands. Exhibits sold.
- 220.—Splendid opening for Halifax tweeds.
- 221.—Goods considered extra fine—goods considered a little too high.
- 222.—A 1.
- 223.—Not wanted.
- 224.—First rate. Good demand.
- 225.—John Fulton makes report.
- 226.—Very little demand.
- 227.—Syrups too high. Other exhibits require special agents.
- 228.—Very little demand.
- 229.—Not wanted.
- 230.—Rather good for the market; should seek to imitate the weight of fabrics they require.
- 231.—Good prospects. Some sales made.
- 232.—Cheap kinds wanted.
- 233.—The exhibit was not very commanding.
- 234.—Fair trade can be done if properly pushed.
- 235.—Admired. If authorized by school authorities a good business might be done.
- 236.—Exhibits sold. Good market.
- 237.—Good trade is being done in this class of goods.
- 238.—Most excellent. Kept four months and was perfectly sweet.
- 239.—Not wanted.
- 240.—Placed in an agent's hands, and expect a good business will be done.
- 241.—Not wanted.
- 242.—A good demand if properly pushed.
- 243.—If the barrels, sent for exhibit, turn out well, large orders will be sent to Canada. A trial shipment of oranges has been made to New York in them.
- 244.—Well liked. Trade can be done.
- 245.—High report. Flour kept sweet. Higher grades will take better.
- 246.—A very large demand. Judges of the article have given it a very high character.
- 247.—Distributed.
- 248.—Good demand.
- 249.—Exhibit sold. Orders have been sent for more goods.
- 250.—Regarded as very fine, but cheaper soaps are wanted.
- 251.—A1. Highly reported on. Makes splendid bread, especially the Magyar brand.
- 252.—Not wanted, made in the island.
- 253.—Demand light. This is well thought of.
- 254.—A1. Well put up for the tropics.
- 255.—All right, good demand.
- 256.—Good demand for heavy oats.
- 257.—Difficulty in placing order for these goods, being too good, but quality will tell in the end.

## SCHEDULE "1."

The Secretary of the  
Ontario Millers' Association.

OTTAWA, 12th January, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—I send you herewith, for the information of your meeting, a short statement, showing:

1. The imports of grain and grain products into British Guiana and the British West Indies (the Leeward Group, the Bahamas and Bermudas, &c.), from the United States and British North America, as given in the Island Blue-books for the last year.

2. A sample shipment of the same on a steamer of the Quebec line from New York to Trinidad.

3. The export value of flour shipped during 1889 from the United States to the West Indies and British Guiana.

From these you will see that this trade is at present a very large and important one, and that it is almost entirely monopolized by the United States.

Considering that Canada raises a surplus of wheat of at least as good a grade as that of the United States, and that her milling processes are just as excellent, while her sea-ports, open all the year round, lie toward the West Indies, which are at no very much, if any, greater distance from the source of supply in Canada than in the United States, there seems no good reason why this state of things should any longer continue. Heretofore Canada has not enjoyed the facilities of regular direct steamship communication with the various West India Islands, and to the lack of these on our part, while such facilities have been possessed by the United States, may be fairly ascribed, in greater part, the set of the trade from the ports of that country.

This defect has, however, now been remedied, and Canadian producers and merchants have now placed at their disposal regular monthly lines of steamships sailing from St. John and Halifax, which connect with British Guiana and all the British West India islands, with the Danish and French West Indies, and with Cuba, the principal of the Spanish islands. Connections are also made at some of these ports of call with Hayti.

There seems, therefore, no longer any sufficient reason why Canada should not claim and take her proper share of this trade.

If I may be allowed to suggest to the Association some points which I think are essential to be considered with this end in view:

1. Canada must offer flour of at least equal grade and quality to that which now commands the market. The market for the finest grades is comparatively limited, the bulk being of a good though cheaper quality. Just what is required and in what proportions for each island must be the subject of careful inquiry, which can best be made by an intelligent representative on the ground.

2. The flour offered must be guaranteed to keep for a period of about two months. The prejudice in favour of the present brands, (St. Lawrence mainly), and against Canadian flour, is stated in the oft-repeated assertion that these brands are known to keep, but the Canadian flour is not so proved. In fact, the common statement, which I cannot find to be based on actual trial, is that Canadian flour will not keep in the West Indian climate. It is for practical men, such as compose your Association, to look into this, and to disprove the statement and dissipate the prejudice by actual experiment. The Jamaica Exhibition affords a peculiarly convenient opportunity for doing this on a large scale, and I am glad to know that some steps have already been taken to that end.

3. Flour must be placed in the hands of the West Indian merchants at equal or lower prices than are now offered by United States houses. I have often been met with the assertion that Canada could not send flour to the West Indies and sell it as cheaply as the United States, and that when quotations have been asked for they proved the statement. With larger yield per acre, equal or lower rates of labour, and a complete system of direct transportation, such a statement should be disproved,

January, 1891.

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and with the cordial co-operation of the millers, the railways and the steamship lines, it would be seen that arrangements should be made to place Canadian flour in the West Indies on as good terms as it could be done by the United States.

4. I cannot lay too much stress on the importance in this, as in every other branch of trade, of sending men who understand the business to visit the islands, and by personal contact with the merchants to introduce their wares and make arrangements for their sale. Such a representative can inquire into all the conditions and circumstances, local and otherwise, which influence the trade, and can insure success where written correspondence would entirely fail.

I know that it is largely a work of supererogation for me to make these suggestions to a practical body of men like those to whom this will be read, but as the press of public business here made it impossible for me to have the pleasure of meeting with your Association, as I was so kindly invited to do, I could not well do less than convey to you a few points which, during my visit to the Island, struck me as being well worth consideration.

I hope, and I have no doubt, that the deliberations of your Association will result in an earnest, practical and successful attempt to take and keep for Canada a respectable portion of the large trade in flour which is now done mostly by the United States with the countries above mentioned.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) GEO. E. FOSTER.

IMPORTS of Flour, Cornmeal, Corn, Grain and Bread into the West Indies and British Guiana, for the year ended 1889, with rate of Duty.

Where Imported.	Kind of Imports.	From the United States.	From British North America.	Rate of Duty.	
Barbadoes.....	Flour, bbls .....	73,536	3 42	per bbl.	
	Cornmeal.....	46,106	2 13	“ bbl.	
	Corn and Grain, bus.....	9,609,325	135 03	“ 100 lbs	
	Bread.....	4,332,048	0 6	“ 100 lbs	
Grenada.....	Flour.....	17,774	4 0	“ bbl.	
	Cornmeal, lbs.....	146,483	2 0	“ 100 lbs	
	Grain, bus.....	3,917	0 6	“ bus.	
	Bread, lbs.....	132,226	2 0	“ 100 lbs	
St. Lucia.....	Flour, bbls.....	10,727	4 2	“ bbl.	
	Cornmeal, bbls.....	347	2 0	“ bbl.	
	Corn, bus.....	1,189	1 6	“ bus.	
	Biscuits (fancy), lbs.....	1,585	4 0	“ 100 lbs	
	do (Common), lbs.....	438	2 0	“ bbl.	
St. Vincent.....	Flour, bbls.....	3,529	4 0	“ bbl.	
	Corn and Grain.....	3,335	0 4	“ bus.	
	Bread.....	1,230	1 0	“ bbl.	
Trinidad.....	Flour, bbls.....	110,757	3 4	“ bbl.	
	Cornmeal, bbls.....	7,081	2 0	“ bbl.	
	Corn and Oats, bus.....	79,327	48,430	5 0	“ bus.
	Bread, lbs.....	20,908	1 6	“ bbl.	
Jamaica.....	Flour, bbls.....	151,765	8 0	“ bbl.	
	Cornmeal.....	21,100	2 0	“ bus.	
	Corn, bus.....	108,584	0 4	“ bus.	
	Bread and Biscuits, lbs.....	1,536,981	6 0	“ 100 lbs	
British Guiana.....	Flour, bbls.....	163,291	4 2	“ bbl.	
	Corn and Oatmeal, lbs.....	1,174,276	1 4	“ 100 lbs	
	Corn, bus.....	23,263	0 5	“ bus.	
	Bread, lbs.....	105,468	1 4	“ 100 lbs	

BREADSTUFFS shipped to the West Indies by the SS. "Caribbee," from New York,  
7th November, 1890.

	Brls. Flour.	Brls. Meal.	Bags Corn.	Brls. Bread.
To St. Croix.....				
St. Kitts.....	271	58	20	28
Antigua.....	581	470	459	70
Guadeloupe.....	35	225	810	35
Martinique.....	800	.....	200	300
St. Vincent.....	725	.....	75	29
Barbados.....	100	.....	20	50
Trinidad.....	350	.....	.....	69
	505	.....	.....	190
	3,367	753	1,584	786

VALUE of wheat and wheat flour exported by the United States to British Guiana  
and the West India Islands for the year 1889.

To the Danish West Indies.....	\$ 131,912
“ the French “.....	557,764
“ the British “.....	2,084,043
“ British Guiana.....	540,132
“ Hayti.....	787,919
“ the Dutch West Indies.....	136,561
“ San Domingo.....	202,678
“ Cuba.....	1,190,529
“ Porto Rico.....	638,210
	<u>86,269,748</u>

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Coal...  
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## SCHEDULE "2."

## JAMAICA—PRINCIPAL IMPORTS, 1887-88, AVERAGE OF TWO YEARS.

from New York,

lbs. Corn.	Brls. Bread.
29	29
459	70
810	55
200	300
75	29
20	50
...	69
...	100
1,584	786

British Guiana

1,912

7,764

1,043

1,132

5,919

5,561

6,678

5,529

210

748

Articles.	Quantity.
Ale and beer . . . . .	Gals. 210,000
Boots and shoes . . . . .	Doz. prs. 20,000
Bread . . . . .	Cwt. 12,000
Butter . . . . .	do 6,000
Coal . . . . .	Tons. 42,000
Cornmeal . . . . .	Brls. 18,000
Cotton manufactures . . . . .	8 1,350,000
Fish, dried . . . . .	Cwt. 106,300
Fish, wet . . . . .	Brls. 34,000
Flour, wheat . . . . .	do 130,000
Haberdashery . . . . .	8 375,000
Hardware . . . . .	200,000
Linen manufactures . . . . .	8 40,000
Lumber . . . . .	Feet. 7,000,000
Pork . . . . .	Brls. 7,000
Soap . . . . .	8 100,000
The total value of imports about . . . . .	8 7,500,000

## FOOD-STUFFS, IMPORTS—BY COUNTRIES.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
	£	£	£
From United Kingdom . . . . .	50,007	69,233	84,358
British Possessions . . . . .	168,267	124,252	131,180
United States . . . . .	319,831	301,526	321,877
Other countries . . . . .	1,019	1,074	763
Totals . . . . .	539,115	496,068	538,178

## IMPORTS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

From United Kingdom . . . . .	14,957	13,042	15,122
British Possessions . . . . .	8	13	12
United States . . . . .	5,722	5,665	6,427
Other countries . . . . .	350	308	307
Totals . . . . .	21,039	19,030	21,868

## CLOTHING, INCLUDING BOOTS.

From United Kingdom . . . . .	337,550	356,080	519,730
British Possessions . . . . .	1,203	604	180
United States . . . . .	11,447	12,354	10,249
Other countries . . . . .	984	795	933
Totals . . . . .	351,186	369,833	531,091

## LIQUORS.

From United Kingdom . . . . .	44,091	71,640	58,336
British Possessions . . . . .	175	3	4
United States . . . . .	1,103	1,400	3,225
Other countries . . . . .	2,073	629	649
Totals . . . . .	47,443	73,673	62,214

## TOBACCO, INCLUDING CIGARS.

	1886.	1887.	1888.
	£	£	£
From United Kingdom.....	314	343	555
British Possessions.....			
United States.....	9,630	13,566	12,559
Other countries.....	1,292	1,089	1,370
Totals.....	11,236	14,999	14,494

## HARDWARE—IMPORTS OF.

From United Kingdom.....	53,621	40,104	55,397
British Possessions.....	502	182	107
United States.....	14,328	6,154	8,272
Other countries.....	93	54	39
Totals.....	68,544	46,495	63,795

## BUILDING MATERIAL—IMPORTS OF.

From United Kingdom.....	8,143	11,580	11,734
British Possessions.....	6,459	4,321	5,436
United States.....	34,591	25,260	30,601
Other countries.....	47	144	42
Totals.....	49,232	41,305	47,814

## ESTATES, MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES—IMPORTS OF.

From United Kingdom.....	12,541	8,242	11,673
British Possessions.....	1,598	225	14
United States.....	10,184	12,796	19,231
Other countries.....	47	1,120	50
Totals.....	24,324	22,383	30,989

## OTHER MACHINERY AND TOOLS—IMPORTS OF.

From United Kingdom.....	13,070	10,404	3,904
British Possessions.....	11		
United States.....	1,522	1,824	8,548
Other countries.....	378	78	84
Totals.....	15,052	12,307	12,538

## COALS AND COKE—IMPORTS OF.

From United Kingdom.....	37,145	25,614	38,571
British possessions.....	169		215
United States.....	615	79	10
Other countries.....	351		
Totals.....	38,277	25,693	38,796

## BOOKS AND OTHER PRINTED MATERIAL--IMPORTS OF.

1887.	1888.
£	£
343	555
13,566	12,550
1,089	1,370
14,999	14,491

	1886.	1887.	1888.
	£	£	£
From United Kingdom . . . . .	2,275	7,754	9,908
British possessions . . . . .	14	112	5
United States . . . . .	1,206	944	1,097
Other countries . . . . .	37	14	5
Totals . . . . .	9,533	8,825	11,015

## MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

40,104	55,367
182	107
6,154	8,272
54	31
46,495	63,780

From United Kingdom . . . . .	82,695	110,266	240,093
British possessions . . . . .	4,403	12,578	22,484
United States . . . . .	50,170	63,262	57,137
Other countries . . . . .	13,350	5,594	3,126
Totals . . . . .	150,618	191,701	322,840

11,580	11,734
4,321	5,430
25,260	30,001
144	42
41,306	47,814

8,242	11,673
225	14
12,796	19,231
1,120	50
22,383	30,968

9,404	3,004
1,824	8,548
78	84
7,307	12,538

614	38,571
79	215
	10
393	38,791



## TRINIDAD.

Trinidad is the largest of the islands of the Caribbean Sea, known as the Lesser Antilles. It is situated immediately opposite some of the numerous mouths of the River Orinoco and to the eastward of Venezuela. Its area is 1,754 square miles, or about 1,120,000 acres.

A recent assessment shows the following distribution :—

Alienated land.....	Acres.
Not alienated land.....	253,505
	866,000

Of the 253,505 acres, the division is as follows :—

Cultivated in sugar cane.....	Acres.
do in cocoa and coffee.....	52,150
do ground provisions.....	21,279
do cocoanuts.....	16,986
Pasture.....	2,885
Uncultivated land.....	6,103
	154,102
Total in crop.....	93,300
Not in crop.....	160,205
	253,505

Twenty-six steamers (not including those from Canada) call at Trinidad from all parts of the world every month.

Population is estimated at 190,000.

The imports in 1886 amounted to £2,503,514, and the exports to £2,509,140, making a total trade of £5,012,654. Of this, however, £1,898,000 represents the value of gold from the Venezuelan mines, which passes through Trinidad.

*The Imports of Trinidad.*

From British East Indies.....	£	58,282
do North America.....		58,159
do Guiana.....		29,199
do West Indies.....		125,064
France.....		105,371
Germany.....		25,932
Portugal and Colonies.....		3,622
United States of America.....		351,971
Danish West Indies.....		302
French do.....		1,358
Spanish do.....		6,897
South America (except Venezuela).....		5,030
*Venezuela.....		1,053,327
United Kingdom.....		752,000

\*£852,324 of this represents gold passing through for the United Kingdom.

*The Exports of Trinidad, Colonial Produce, 1886.*

United Kingdom.....	£432,757
British North America.....	14,089
France.....	190,329
Germany.....	13,748

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Acres.  
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Portugal.....	4,022
United States of America.....	576,608
French West Indies.....	47,388
British do .....	3,965
South America.....	3,490

*Principal Imports, 1886.*

Cottons, linens and woollens.....	£	267,675
Fish, dried and pickled.....	lbs.	9,300,450
Flour .....	brls.	113,359
Hardware and machinery.....		94,276
Leather.....		42,783
Lumber, pitch and white pine, 7,752,200 feet... £		38,853
Meat, pickled and salted.....	lbs.	3,448,879
Rice .....	lbs.	18,465,110
Specie and bullion.....		960,007

*Principal Exports.*

Cocoa .....	lbs.	19,798,857
Molasses .....	gals.	2,220,288
Rum.....	gals.	39,395
Sugar, raw.....	cwt.	968,964
Specie and bullion.....	£	948,804
Coffee.....	lbs.	20,000
Cocoanuts.....	N <sup>o</sup>	9,013,200
Asphalt, épuré.....	tons.	5,406
do raw.....	tons.	30,255

Tonnage entered and cleared, sail.....	280,415
do do steam.....	915,661

Total..... 1,196,076

Of this 1,183,115 tons entered and cleared from port of Spain.

**BARBADOS.**

Area .....	166 sq. m.	
Population.....	181,000	
Public Revenue (1888).....	£ 162,713	
Public Expenditure (1888).....	149,710	
Customs Revenue.....	88,736	
Public Debt .....	30,100	
Exclusive of Coast- ing Trade	{ Tonnage of vessels entered and cleared .....	tons 1,126,335
	{ Tonnage, British vessels....	do 988,908
Foreign.....	do	137,427
Steam Tonnage.....	do	804,250
Total Imports.....	£ 1,058,491	
Imports from Great Britain.....	428,818	
Exports.....	1,074,584	

To Great Britain.....	182,140
Exports of Raw Sugar..... cwt.	1,237,387

*Imports of Principal Articles.*

Butter, 583,825 lbs.; corn and grain, 221,423 bushels; Indian meal, 32,618 barrels; flour (wheat), 88,549 barrels; fish, 50,751 quintals; hardware and metals, £33,496; linens and cottons, £169,699; lumber, 9,193,241 feet; fertilizers, £23,330; salted meat, 3,078,957 lbs.; staves, 4,723,763.

*Exports.*—Fish, dried, 43,933 quintals; flour, 38,192 brls.; salted meat, 807,621 lbs.; molasses, 42,832 puncheons; rum, 9,165 gals.; raw sugar, 68,744 brls. (£687,437.)

Barbados did with British North America a trade of,—

Imports, 1888.....	£ 79,212
Exports, 1888.....	153,705
Total.....	<u>£237,917</u>

Population, nine-tenths coloured and one-tenth white.

Out of a total acreage of 106,470 acres, 100,000 acres are devoted to canes.

Tobacco is indigenous. Roots valuable for starches yield a heavy return. Arrowroot produces about 10,000 lbs. to the acre, giving 2,000 lbs. of starch. Experiments have also been made with fibrous plants, such as cactus and silk grass.

**THE BAHAMAS.**

The Bahamas Archipelago consists of a chain of islands lying off the coast of Florida. Though numbering several hundred, only about twenty of them are inhabited. The Turks and Caicos Islands, formerly included among the Bahamas, have, since 1848, been placed under the Governor of Jamaica.

The population of the Bahamas is about 50,000, one-fourth of whom are whites and the remainder descendants of emancipated slaves.

The principal woods produced are mahogany, lignum-vitæ, iron wood, mastic, ebony, braziletto, logwood, satin wood, &c. The fruits are oranges, lemons, limes, pineapples, bananas, plantains, melons, yams, potatoes, sugar cane, ginger, cocoanuts. Tobacco and cotton and fibrous plants grow readily. Ambergris is also found, and about £1,000 a year exported; also £3,000 of pearls. Sponge exports are about £60,000 a year. Sisal grass, a valuable fibre, grows splendidly. These articles are not developed as they might be, especially tobacco, cotton and fibrous plants generally.

These islands could be made of great importance to Canadian manufactures in providing material for ropes and binding twine factories, for cotton factories and for tobacco factories. The salt industry could be revived. The pineapple, both as a fruit and as yielding a good fibrous leaf, could be usefully developed by Canadian capital.

**BRITISH GUIANA.**

Area (square miles).....	109,000
Population (exclusive of aborigines).....	278,000
Public revenue.....	£ 461,941
Public expenditure.....	490,566
Customs revenue.....	247,860
Public debt.....	698,251
Tonnage entering and cleared.....	558,274
Tonnage, British vessels.....	do 343,160
Tonnage steam vessels.....	do 279,584

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584

Total imports.....	£1,586,056
Total imports from Great Britain.....	918,115
Total exports.....	2,024,733
Exports to United Kingdom.....	1,003,306
Raw sugar exported (cwt.) .....	2,162,443

#### Principal Imports.

590,122 lbs. butter; 60,600 tons coal; 112,505 bbls. flour; 71,695 cwt. dried fish; 9,976,372 feet lumber; £104,000 machinery; 19,217 lbs. malt liquor; £100,174 fertilizers; 470,100 gallons oil; 11,685 lbs. opium; 14,885 barrels pork; 14,500 gallons brandy.

#### Exports.

26,795 casks molasses; 14,095 puncheons rum; 120,600 hlds. raw sugar.  
Trade with British North America:—

Imports from Canada.....	£84,741
Exports to Canada.....	30,427

£115,168

Cotton, once an important article of export, has ceased to be cultivated.

The timbers and woods of British Guiana are second to none for utility and beauty. The colony is rich in gums, oils and medicinal barks possessing most useful qualities. Her fibres are also of great and varied use. Balaba should be looked after, as it is considered in some respects superior to croucheou and gutta-percha. British Guiana is in a high state of cultivation.

#### EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

As it was thought that the United States returns would possibly be a useful guide to Canadians, the following statement in detail of the exports of the United States to the British West Indies during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1889, is here presented:—

Agricultural implements.....	\$ 4,433
Cattle.....	125,250
Horses.....	28,295
Sheep.....	28,324
Hogs.....	103
Fowls.....	918
Bread and biscuits.....	297,480
Corn.....	188,879
Cornmeal.....	300,833
Oats.....	54,526
Oatmeal.....	153
Rye.....	352
Wheat.....	700
Wheat, flour*.....	2,083,433
Other breadstuffs.....	69,141
Apples, dried.....	1,103
do green.....	5,264

\* In addition to the above, British Guiana received from the United States \$540,132 wheat flour, and British Honduras \$66,226. In barrels, the total going from the United States to the British West Indies, British Honduras and British Guiana was 702,443 barrels.

Fruit, preserved.....	\$ 2,049
All other green, dried or ripe fruit.....	16,126
Hides and skins.....	1,166
Hops.....	2,434
Hay.....	29,625
Ice.....	35,495
Fertilizers.....	29,487
Fish of all kinds.....	96,064
Beef, canned.....	12,758
Fresh beef.....	424
Salt and pickled beef.....	200,964
Other cured beef.....	209
Tallow.....	5,339
Bacon.....	17,829
Hams.....	76,346
Pickled pork.....	605,261
Lard.....	231,012
Mutton.....	93
Oleomargarine (imitation butter).....	84,305
do (oil).....	2,155
Poultry and game.....	1,043
All other meat products.....	79,833
Butter (1,560,952 lbs.).....	272,620
Cheese.....	85,011
Milk.....	4,587
Beans and peas.....	66,164
Onions.....	7,969
Potatoes.....	11,540
Canned vegetables.....	14,354
All other vegetables, including pickles.....	18,039
Wood and manufactures of:	
(a) Boards, deals and planks.....	332,648
Joists and scantlings.....	28,470
Hoops and hoop poles.....	1,582
Laths.....	589
Palings, pickets and bed-slats.....	156
Shingles.....	45,067
Shooks (box), \$7,917; other shooks, \$170, 344.....	178,261
Staves and headings.....	129,154
All other lumber.....	7,819
(b) Timber, sawed, \$2,621; logs \$3,606.....	6,227
(c) Manufactures of wood:	
Doors, sashes and blinds.....	7,812
Mouldings and trimmings, &c.....	1,516
Empty hogsheads, barrels.....	3,215
Household furniture.....	52,692
Woodenware.....	5,478
All other manufactures of wood.....	27,763
Eggs.....	1,747
Coal, anthracite, \$5,895; bituminous, \$8,179.....	14,034
Art works.....	231
Bark extract for tanning.....	1,948
Blacking.....	4,388
Books and maps.....	12,662
Brass and manufactures of.....	1,195
Bricks, \$765; fire bricks, \$748.....	1,513
Brooms and brushes.....	4,146

2,049	
16,126	
1,166	
2,434	
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231	
948	
388	
362	
195	
513	
46	
Candles.....	11,078
Carriages, &c.....	79,510
Chemicals, drugs and medicines.....	79,843
Clocks and watches.....	5,210
Copper and manufactures.....	1,054
Cotton, coloured cloths (1,125,591 yards).....	88,784
do uncoloured cloths (647,167 yards).....	70,286
do wearing apparel.....	9,533
do all other manufactures.....	9,789
Fancy articles, perfumery, toys, &c.....	36,494
Hemp, Jute, &c., manufactures:—	
Bags.....	3,483
Cordage.....	39,061
Twine.....	2,650
All other.....	2,841
Glass and glassware.....	21,805
Glucose.....	12
Grease scrap.....	2,065
Gunpowder and other explosives.....	24,225
Glue.....	431
Hair, and manufactures of.....	239
Honey.....	49
India rubber, boots and shoes.....	1,063
do all other manufactures.....	4,297
Ink, printers'.....	2,099
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:—	
Cutlery.....	1,031
Fire arms.....	18,007
Locks, hinges and building hardware.....	21,052
Machinery, N.O.S.....	62,643
Cut nails.....	13,159
Tacks, wrought horseshoe nails, &c.....	7,379
Sheet iron.....	1,181
Saws and tools.....	15,511
Scales and balances.....	5,281
Sewing machines.....	12,105
Stationary engines.....	1,780
Boilers.....	1,041
Stoves and ranges.....	7,608
Wire.....	5,755
Telephone and telegraph instruments.....	9,683
All other iron and steel manufactures.....	23,063
Jewellery and manufactures of gold and silver.....	2,072
Lamps and chandeliers, &c.....	8,493
Lead and manufactures of.....	2,237
Leather:—	
(a) Buff, grain, splits and all finished upper.....	1,012
(b) Patent.....	1,304
(c) Sole.....	4,224
(d) All other.....	3,372
(e) Manufactures, boots and shoes (100,226 pairs).....	100,638
Harness and saddles.....	5,499
All other manufactures of leather.....	4,991
Lime and cement.....	971
Malt liquors in bottles.....	12,666
do not in bottles.....	3,199
Marble and stone, and manufactures of.....	8,269

Matches .....	7,509
Musical instruments, organs.....	8,195
do do pianos.....	6,945
do do all other.....	812
Naval stores .....	3,213
Onkum .....	1,869
Oil cake and oil cake meal .....	176,425
Oil, lard.....	5,717
Oils, animal .....	626
Oils, illuminating, mineral.....	167,248
Oils, lubricating.....	6,875
Oils, vegetable, cotton-seed oil.....	34,261
do linseed .....	2,783
All other oils.....	1,451
Paints and painters' colours.....	9,284
Paper, hanging.....	234
do writing.....	3,042
do all other.....	27,908
Paraffine.....	246
Plated ware.....	2,667
Rice.....	218
Salt.....	797
Seeds .....	1,250
Silk, manufactures.....	372
Soap, toilet.....	2,706
do other (726,903 lbs.).....	30,681
Spices .....	537
Spirits:—	
Alcohol .....	994
Rum.....	820
Whiskey, bourbon .....	107,652
do rye .....	26,864
do all other.....	2,429
Spirits turpentine.....	3,402
Starch .....	3,730
Stationery, except paper .....	14,565
Straw and palm leaf, manufactures .....	9,901
Sugar:—	
Molasses and syrup .....	268
Refined sugar .....	141,464
Candy and confectionery .....	6,441
Tin and manufactures .....	21,818
Tobacco, unmanufactured leaf.....	129,642
do cigars.....	871
do cigarettes.....	21,634
do all other.....	70,473
Trunks and valises.....	11,260
Umbrellas and parasols .....	187
Varnishes.....	3,282
Vinegar.....	2,240
Wax (bees).....	108
Wine, in bottles.....	1,224
do not in bottles .....	1,481
Wood, fire.....	340
Wool, carpets.....	85
Flannels and blankets.....	359
Wearing apparel.....	3,070

All other woollen manufactures.....	1,789
Zinc manufactures.....	67
Coffee (ground).....	9,855
Nuts.....	2,556
Not elsewhere enumerated.....	5,461

Total value of domestic exports United States to British West Indies, \$8,197,693 of which carried in vessels not United States register, \$5,639,568.  
 In addition to above, the United States export to British West Indies \$190,413 of foreign merchandise, of which \$43,695 were wood and manufactures; \$59,699 beans and peas; \$23,672 fish; \$8,494 tea, and \$13,697 coffee.



SCHEDULE 3.  
WESTERN HEMISPHERE TRADE.

EXPORTS BY THE UNITED STATES  
TO THE  
COUNTRIES NAMED, IN 1889.

	Agricultural Implements.		Animals.		Art Works.		Bark, Extract of, for Tanning.		Billiard and Pool Tables.		Blanking.		Books, Maps, Ke.		Press and Manufactures of.		Barley.		Bread and Biscuit.		Corn and Cornmeal.		Oats.		Rye and Rye Flour.		
	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	
Argentine Republic.....	1,069,320	125,485	790	.....	20,517	92,038	4,076	.....	4,076	.....	92,038	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brazil.....	31,848	73,363	2,464	.....	8,648	130,587	5,428	.....	5,428	.....	130,587	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central States of America.....	2,874	19,502	1,307	.....	2,690	44,288	4,148	.....	4,148	.....	44,288	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chili.....	113,187	.....	3,300	.....	7,012	19,060	2,313	.....	2,313	.....	19,060	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danish West Indies.....	1,049	.....	25	.....	288	572	161	.....	161	.....	572	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ecuador.....	354	.....	30	.....	311	4,119	857	.....	857	.....	4,119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French West Indies.....	.....	125,765	10	.....	85	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Guiana.....	.....	307,050	32	.....	4,388	12,662	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,662	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British West Indies.....	4,033	28,700	281	.....	475	1,188	56	.....	56	.....	1,188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Honduras.....	282	.....	1,101	.....	40	.....	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico.....	121	.....	19	.....	1,153	38,421	493	.....	493	.....	38,421	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Guiana.....	60,513	513,765	1,303	.....	4,317	36,583	21,850	.....	21,850	.....	36,583	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch West Indies.....	16	.....	280	.....	102	.....	157	.....	157	.....	2,548	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Guiana.....	28	.....	392	.....	157	.....	157	.....	157	.....	2,548	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pert.....	10,286	.....	1,101	.....	866	.....	158	.....	158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Domingo.....	921	.....	1,101	.....	866	.....	158	.....	158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuba.....	74,185	16,336	2,752	.....	245	.....	527	.....	527	.....	3,477	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico.....	5,238	.....	1,831	.....	865	.....	5,399	.....	5,399	.....	46,617	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States of Colombia.....	4,184	.....	1,500	.....	3,694	.....	1,420	.....	1,420	.....	2,367	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uruguay.....	125,382	3,100	72	.....	350	.....	999	.....	999	.....	2,276	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venezuela.....	832	13,100	940	.....	653	.....	1,277	.....	1,277	.....	13,388	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	1,510,745	1,267,004	17,828	4,262	25,780	65,183	516,326	102,316	3,756	606,922	4,238,181	83,372	4,115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

United States of Colombia	4,184	4,588	3,911	1,420	2,367	17,766	5,760	2,630
Uruguay	125,382	3,100	3,694	2,004	56,137	34,823	11,266	408
Venezuela	882	13,100	72	663	2,276	46	1,473	1,473
Totals	1,510,745	1,267,004	17,828	4,232	25,780	67,183	516,326	102,316
							3,736	4,238,181
								83,372
								4,115

COUNTRIES.	BREADSTUFFS.				Carrriages and Horse Cars.	Cars, Passengers, &c, for Steam Railways.	Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Medicines.	Clocks and Watches.	COAL.		Cocoa and Chocolate.	Copper, and Manufactures of.		
	Wheat and Wheat Flour.		All other Breadstuffs.	Bricks.					Brooms and Brushes.	Candles.			Anthracite.	Bituminous.
	%	\$												
Argentine Republic.		485												
Brazil.	4,036,246	26,274	1,037	4,872	3,911	538,004	151,471	58,473	370	690	212			
Central States of America.	704,134	20,422	739	2,365	12,829	32,387	193,386	60,506	847	647	360	287		
Chile	245			3,719	12,871	44,445	8,539	9,073	43	4,44	1,392	5,793		
Danish West Indies.	290,696	245	938	3,337	17,069	36,583	61,491	11,449	1,431	445	191	3,890		
Pennsylv.	131,912	1,064	190	386	3,965	4,450	2,844	213	1,763	420	310			
French West Indies.	63,578	1,691	190	982	3,054	4,450	38,322	7,079	373					
British Guiana.	537,764	1,296		165	13,315	3,733	3,733		1,433	81,810				
Dutch West Indies.	25,240	1,015		165	173	144	144	32	133					
do do	2,081,143	69,141	1,513	4,146	79,310	22,854	82,854	5,210	5,895	8,176	1,654			
do Guiana.	540,132	7,179	32	2,532	1,741	4,365	25,940	1,692	800		2,450	70		
Honduras.	66,226	1,757	601	6,091	4,365	7,767	6,768	716						
Mexico.	787,919	3,732	2,164	5,581	1,675	73	17,169	445	6,218					
Dutch West Indies.	185,746	27,007	8,100	5,548	25,436	210,412	329,487	18,172	12,220	153,497	26,427	8,522		
do do	136,361	3,256	4	359	134,873	210,412	329,487	3,918	2,561	10,653	9	75		
Penn.	55,666	115		177	1,000	4,346	1,007	48	137					
San Domingo.	642	416	3	1,818	1,000	312	31,188	5,296						
Cuba.	202,678	3,631	1,070	546	4,599	4,599	31,188	88				2,549		
Porto Rico.	1,190,329	19,693	4,922	4,136	4,599	4,599	14,888	354	1,733	2,577	21	2,007		
United States of Colombia.	688,210	11,639	350	6,241	7,743	47,220	223,684	17,399	100,504	480,500	221	13,692		
Uruguay.	328,688	14,370	1,102	6,241	17,535	11,144	53,255	2,338	870	6,040	20	475		
Venezuela.	277,510	5,293	1,102	7,000	7,146	30,385	168,218	4,915	278	134,532	3,625	8,450		
	735,212	42,543	285	2,751	11,173	24,309	32,282	12,990	4,257					
Totals	13,006,682	292,511	22,489	59,433	124,699	696,716	1,817,894	229,307	141,250	865,852	44,705	53,305		

COUNTRIES.	COTTON MANUFACTURES.				FLAX AND HEMP, MANUFACTURES OF.				Prints.	Other Flax, and Hemp.	Tweed.	Cordage.	Fish.	Fur.	Hides and Glassware.					
	Coloured Cloths.	Uncoloured Cloths.	Wearing Apparel.	All Other.	Paperware.	Bags.	Tray Articles.	Fertilizers.								Fish.	Cordage.	Tweed.	Other Flax, and Hemp.	Prints.
Argentine Republic.....	36,848	426,337	1,995	32,743	1,023	.....	36,329	.....	51,887	33,146	144,532	461	1,000	.....	60,112					
Brazil.....	129,247	130,011	5,434	22,302	1,036	.....	68,214	.....	17,184	8,230	14,819	5,821	7,101	.....	23,900					
Central States of America.....	105,648	273,365	37,389	19,929	8,033	436	69,505	18	45,446	24,383	1,197	6,788	2,684	.....	33,083					
Chile.....	38,032	39,774	2,289	3,735	175	.....	22,582	.....	32,288	37,096	3,962	754	754	.....	12,868					
Danish West Indies.....	4,938	13,651	343	832	428	.....	3,252	.....	10,211	962	141	258	2,024	.....	1,327					
Denmark.....	83,905	13,651	4,454	2,912	190	.....	26,530	.....	3,963	3,455	1,181	3,737	474	.....	6,273					
French West Indies.....	927	2,611	571	64	64	.....	448	.....	13,391	2,957	98	4	1,070	.....	1,181					
Guiana.....	354	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,430	48	119	2	1,070	.....	1,181					
British West Indies.....	88,784	70,286	9,333	9,789	1,355	1,747	38,504	29,487	10,064	39,061	2,630	2,811	44,961	.....	21,890					
do.....	14,882	10,194	18	965	17	.....	2,538	.....	10,721	238	42	62	8,396	.....	1,037					
Hawaii.....	16,644	20,313	114	878	61	.....	4,491	.....	10,338	2,696	982	322	2,355	.....	1,045					
Mexico.....	426,506	105,233	2,202	2,690	729	.....	7,335	.....	462,391	3,638	703	1,831	3,138	.....	8,819					
Netherlands.....	461,675	188,964	54,639	163,638	8,013	2,272	31,945	.....	37,744	23,786	667	21,475	51,091	.....	76,838					
Dutch West Indies.....	32,297	13,310	3,062	110	105	.....	2,148	.....	10,573	10,573	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,649					
do.....	105	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	184	.....	38,531	329	.....	228	2,062	.....	1,649					
Panama.....	10,043	87,401	1,628	179	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,469	23,397	218	1,185	721	.....	10,549					
San Domingo.....	84,010	35,376	1,210	5,700	248	.....	32,395	.....	73,879	649	649	523	2,608	.....	4,334					
Colombia.....	13,192	56,391	12,515	43,342	3,248	.....	3,770	.....	110,291	284,328	2,188	11,858	30,381	.....	56,178					
Porto Rico.....	6,610	5,727	2,087	4,398	321	518	77,537	16,973	4,410	18,538	396	1,062	1,696	.....	21,561					
United States of Colombia.....	129,569	74,404	23,429	27,912	3,194	3,019	36,496	.....	125,186	68,131	4,385	3,892	20,423	.....	35,389					
Uruguay.....	13,481	93,075	1,336	4,912	170	.....	21,812	.....	15,345	16,892	11,369	.....	.....	.....	2,023					
Venezuela.....	272,962	176,538	4,787	12,834	5,076	.....	15,091	.....	35,048	104,186	11,013	2,974	13,388	.....	7,421					
Totals.....	2,319,709	2,329,982	169,407	363,320	37,308	7,992	491,331	72,111	1,241,790	712,333	108,340	71,042	221,468	.....	405,541					

1,241,780	712,353	198,340	188,340	71,042	221,458	16,888	21,164
72,111	491,331	7,992	363,320	37,368			403,541

Countries.	Glue.	(Trease Scrap.	(Gunpowder and other Explosives.	Hay.	Hides and Skins other than Fur.	Hops.	Tea.	India Rubber Manufactures.	Ink, Printers.	Instrument's, % of the Total.	Iron and Steel, and Manu- factures.	Jewelry and Manufactures of Gold and Silver.	Lamps, Chandeliers, &c., for Lighth.	Lead, Manufactures of.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Argentine Republic.	195	970	17,286	404	248		1,260	5,117	2,059	100,445	1,141,570	13,507	60,358	3,680
Brazil	124	7,863	11,806	495	637		419	7,721	5,019	55,487	915,752	6,020	27,040	31,058
Central States of America.	464	7,132	116,245	1,948	637		419	28,464	1,840	41,840	754,007	7,432	12,833	7,433
Chili	29	5,102	30,125	51	93		2,472	8,107	432	12,896	406,370	4,450	1,405	3,898
Danish West Indies.	45	3	3,007					206	52	745	18,897	137	741	45
Ecuador.								3,325	481	4,276	133,765	19,106	2,340	86
French West Indies.				3,444	162		3,172	139	14	70	3,289			
do Guiana							980	1		5	1,851			
British West Indies.	431	2,065	24,225	392	1,166		35,495	6,300	2,099	9,683	196,506	2,072	8,280	225
do Guiana				168	6,699		12,848	6	100	70	21,137			
do Honduras.	31	52	168	6,699			1,612	174	36	87	16,523			
Haiti	467	925	89,638	283	72		975	170	37	1,581	214,234	900	437	56
Mexico	1,147	103,623	203,021	20,036	2,861		4,683	45,208	14,063	66,432	2,292,157	17	3,536	9,468
Dutch West Indies.	65	42	1,343	6,197			754	230	268	1,315	13,060	12,476	37,753	17,362
do Guiana.				112			1,016	48		100	3,591	6,340	88	15
Peru.								4,550		16,975	140,490	1,696	48	1,000
San Domingo.	164	1,263	64,682	333	30	100	648	831	44	292	191,391	1,066	8,233	2,348
Spain	6,167	28,067	14,614	28,296	253	394	244	27,804	6,476	21,638	1,983,018	487	28,850	1,248
Porto Rico.	1,080	289	3,128	89	391		2,704	1,750	371	2,045	107,912	5,537	28,336	7,694
United States of Colombia.	371	4,524	36,036	4,434	7	1,347	18,090	15,833	2,072	14,068	626,240	9,451	6,295	2,393
Uruguay.					70			2,444	457	2,883	187,889	1,891	17,575	6,184
Venezuela.	486	1,966	14,001	97	1,004			8,147	2,666	42,469	442,440	19,883	15,002	1,998
Totals.	11,166	158,638	738,840	102,928	6,694	11,500	84,075	166,496	44,740	395,378	9,827,391	175,061	293,618	106,347

COUNTRIES.	Leather and Manufactures.	Lime and Cement.	Malt Liqueur.	Marble and Stone, and Manu- factures of	Matches.	Musical Instruments.	Naval Stores.	Oakum.	Oil Cake and Meal.	Oils, Animal.	Oils, Mineral, Refined.	Oils, Vegetable.	Paints and Colours.	Paper, and Manufactures of.	Paraffine and Paraffine Wax.
Argentine Republic .....	30,654	2,068	5,978	4,296	25,240	25,981	1,059	.....	.....	.....	726,795	2,810	1,819	30,105	905
Brazil .....	13,391	717	14,169	4,516	7,890	66,361	2,905	.....	.....	30,222	937,815	9,368	1,159	30,105	905
Central States of America .....	63,563	3,893	91,177	12,005	11,321	4,812	.....	.....	.....	3,068	81,456	12,368	53,186	63,434	284
Chili .....	13,075	118	1,314	3,089	2,686	8,300	359	.....	.....	57,369	233,869	896	2,632	27,097	4,377
Danish West Indies .....	19,025	383	496	707	24	31	8,141	.....	.....	438	7,822	4,763	606	191	136
Ecuador .....	1,065	.....	6,812	1,92	886	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	609,606	1,000	485	8,845	37
French West Indies .....	1,062	.....	1,073	.....	1,378	13	3,328	.....	.....	135	41,722	713	25	463	72
do Guiana .....	118,463	971	13,865	8,269	7,969	15,882	1,869	176,025	6,342	.....	3,374	13	44	.....	.....
do Honduras .....	11,379	.....	415	1,162	54	465	83	3,265	26,247	.....	174,263	38,485	284	38,184	5
Haiti .....	34,272	.....	4,851	2,283	1,481	50	623	297	5,184	.....	51,690	786	120	347	.....
Mexico .....	88,633	1,696	13,771	2,054	4,219	1,432	1,261	.....	.....	53,124	10,276	566	889	1,775	.....
Dutch West Indies .....	7,985	16	182,068	10,168	1,981	14,737	9,702	617	.....	44,441	32,915	4,246	6,000	3,494	.....
do Guiana .....	105	.....	704	1,218	1,876	3,249	368	18	.....	53,417	248,381	76,136	36,207	13,355	17,683
Peru .....	2,181	.....	8,332	2,650	800	55	60	.....	.....	571	13,948	702	877	1,825	267
San Domingo .....	23,518	45	971	390	23	718	11,279	.....	.....	.....	14,769	.....	15	.....	.....
Cuba .....	166,334	9,780	7,463	433	75	460	4,913	87	6,011	.....	97,172	935	489	6,117	.....
Porto Rico .....	10,315	16,500	13,312	14,243	56	959	12,135	2,594	298	.....	41,739	2,016	1,499	8,046	.....
United States of Colombia .....	65,182	4,337	6,382	4,683	38	1,153	1,509	440	29	320	107,352	3,725	20,753	196,461	.....
Uruguay .....	4,293	7,674	34,445	3,123	5,917	5,182	3,488	687	.....	.....	97,872	2,180	3,149	49,387	265
Venezuela .....	15,117	4,337	3,317	7,726	2,858	29,618	2,783	.....	.....	784	99,490	10,679	19,646	32,933	.....
Totals .....	740,336	68,011	443,466	104,690	42,961	104,682	205,612	19,943	192,090	263,424	3,973,910	189,048	132,723	500,562	24,662



COUNTRIES.	Dairy Products.		Salt.	Seeds.	Silk, Manufactures of.		Soap.	Spices, Ground or Prepared.		Spirits.	Starch.	Stationery.	Stew and Palm, Manufactures of.		Secar.		Tm, Manufactures of.	Tobacco, Unmanufactured.	Tobacco, Manufactures of.
	%	Value			%	Value		%	Value				%	Value	%	Value			
Argentine Republic.	14																		
Brazil	7,736	39		537	1,346	6,318				2,894	18,010	4,560	17	2,755	59	4,144	69,381	40,549	
Central States of America.	39,901	3,740		496	25,556	39,638		88	84	10,790	5,326	10,790	17	985	105	5,886	5,111	3,052	
Chili.	2,829	16		290	1,134	13,595		1,751	25,406	2,898	28,200	2,898	2,928	49,775	9,499	12,410	32,003		
Danish West Indies.	25,568			65	2,401	501		36	1,938	6,478	5,881	6,478	379	8,373	75	2,499	12,410	8,066	
Ecuador.	3,845			161	341	584		5	34,672	5,881	5,881	5,881	94	8,373	181	612	9,474	8,066	
French West Indies.	184,926			63	286	286		6	1,780	30	5	5	94	8,373	284	234	9,474	8,066	
do Guiana.	4,491									41	41	41	9	365	874	71,117	252	8,066	
British West Indies.	39,218	797		1,250	372	33,387		537	136,945	7	3,730	14,565	9,901	7,971	874	71,117	43	8,066	
do Guiana.	31,765			7		8,329		137	137	422	789	789	79	1,620	83	21,818	126,642	32,478	
do Honduras.	10,290	37		86	2,771	8,329		93	292	492	492	492	83	1,620	83	1,046	12,132	3,012	
Hayi.	10,332	134		149	184,326	184,326		9,117	1,649	170	2,333	1,426	1,426	6,713	161	457	2,333	3,531	
Mexico.	41,938	1,637		2,035	37,590	37,590		5,962	14,848	7,565	47,109	47,109	2,730	58,280	6,480	19,919	122,580	11,775	
Dutch West Indies.	21,456			173	1,226	1,226		122	76	945	945	945	534	9,376	1,088	876	6,288	30,715	
do Guiana.	3,205			29	134	134				106	106	106		371	41	3,094	416	1,175	
Peru.	3,205			29	134	134				106	106	106		371	41	3,094	416	1,175	
San Domingo.	26,050	607		186	9,149	9,149		327	15	15	15	15		432	46	46	4,116	4,116	
Cuba.	47,182	209		1,920	469	4,717		249	475	60	13,245	602	23,520	1,311	786	188	188	4,116	
Porto Rico.	24,721			1,229	21	171		35	68	68	5,469	6,379	206	19,735	19,686	270	59,658	59,658	
United States of Colombia.	112,663	6,055		886	738	63,407		2,094	10,196	983	20,576	12,770	286	295,396	3,987	11,777	48,243	58,455	
Uruguay.	219	20			1,121	1,121		70	449	12,785	1,457	1,457	13,017	850	8,961	16,551	16,551	16,551	
Venezuela.	112,265			1,121	1,121	1,121		966	668	102	4,085	4,085	1,142	850	8,961	16,551	16,551	16,551	
Totals.	1,122,721	13,315		12,502	38,421	410,617		14,526	232,262	54,466	182,494	44,572	694,561	60,850	108,984	646,441	448,800	448,800	

WOOD, AND MANUFACTURES OF

Travelling

COUNTRIES.	WOOD, AND MANUFACTURES OF.											Wool, Raw.	Wool, Manufactures of.	
	Trunks, Bags, Valises and Travelling	Varnish.	Vegetables.	Vinegar.	Wax, Bees.	Wine.	Boards, Planks and	Joists and Scantling.	Palings and Pickets.	Shooks.	Staves and all other Lumber.			Timber, Sawed.
Argentine Republic.	36,977	11,869	1,579	60	118	1,921,488	133,541	5,840	43,300	63,802	63,289	85,827	1,000	
Brazil.	6,165	4,044	47,780	137	147	340,841	587	8,560	2,194	18,202	18,202	71,650	2,365	
Central States of America.	6,334	4,733	26,470	531	821	25,000	78	185	260	21,000	36,500	107,327	11,962	
Chili.	4,573	5,668	8,739	140	41	388,114	794	9,250	7,000	36,000	4,728	130,000	1,087	
Danish West Indies.	645	100	8,763	111	51	12,979	174	109,731	12,619	130	330	17,000	380	
Denmark.	1,166	636	33,334	5	235	109,731	167,427	27,350	27,350	11,000	11,000	9,000	5,625	
French West Indies.	1,804	73	18,006	108	174	32,648	37	166	170,344	137,286	2,621	2,500	31	
Guiana.	500	3,282	15,417	230	765	86,675	87	480	17,346	154	101,369	10,000	5,344	
British West Indies.	11,269	647	15,417	230	480	17,346	154	62	95,437	1,504	6,200	4,000	189	
do do.	73	199	18,063	14	964	375,229	26,369	112	5,454	262,541	100,518	200,000	1,356	
Hawaii.	2,029	4,386	18,411	331	34,026	14,480	550	3,297	5,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	37,002	
Mexico.	11,991	17,729	57,705	846	11	78,293	20	40,777	4,296	1,168	3,870	20,500	357	
Dutch West Indies.	5,912	136	18,411	11	382	313,864	52,346	202,334	100,918	6,431	3,126	22,000	258	
do do.	431	698	698	191	3,384	79,470	6,262	133,413	17,200	6,630	41,000	386,000	3,361	
Peru.	3,228	455	412	20	1810	112,835	326	1,132	10,790	266	86,000	86,000	78	
San Domingo.	2,192	168	8,064	14	1,810	412,540	40,722	8,365	1,650	60,633	4,523	53,000	12,300	
Cuba.	17,880	13,853	390,812	5	106,337	30,698	835	2,954	2,954	2,954	4,382	50,000	4,382	
Porto Rico.	8,464	1,465	16,136	191	3,384	4,798,965	308,774	15,452	700,077	808,353	253,170	1,703,252	11,141	
United States of Colombia.	15,514	6,049	78,673	426	1,810	4,798,965	308,774	15,452	700,077	808,353	253,170	1,703,252	11,141	
Uruguay.	1,459	4,986	892	20	1,810	30,698	835	2,954	2,954	2,954	4,382	50,000	4,382	
Venezuela.	2,112	3,802	72,846	22	1,810	30,698	835	2,954	2,954	2,954	4,382	50,000	4,382	
Totals.	145,295	80,226	906,766	4,841	1,925	47,989,965	3,088,774	15,452	700,077	808,353	253,170	1,703,252	11,141	89,821



IMPORTS of the named Countries, from the United States, of Agricultural Products ; Exports to the United States, 1889 ;  
also, Exports of Flour and Wheat by the United States.

COUNTRIES.	AGRICULTURAL.		TOTAL.		EXPORT OF FLOUR BY UNITED STATES.		EXPORT OF WHEAT BY UNITED STATES.	
	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Barrels.	\$	Bushels.	\$
	Argentine Republic.....	464,101	5,168,741	8,376,077	5,454,618	678,972	3,651,908	415,507
Brazil.....	4,534,521	52,642,737	9,276,511	60,463,804	150,284	705,058	62,047	30,735
Central American States.....	1,200,288	7,348,433	4,146,511	8,414,019	145	185	225,207	200,145
Chili.....	331,768	103,432	2,967,254	2,622,625	697,481	131,910	2	2
Danish West Indies.....	373,929	513,785	673,042	695,005	27,087	13,936	63,578	2
Ecuador.....	373,929	513,785	673,042	695,005	13,936	107,070	536,012	21,752
French West Indies.....	1,324,222	30,382	1,852,111	110,653	107,070	25,240	22,981	709
do Guiana.....	829,043	30,382	1,407,788	13,366	5,181	2,083,433	610	2
British West Indies.....	5,530,461	14,570,986	8,157,653	15,985,562	444,317	540,132	66,226	2,428
do Honduras.....	1,231,151	4,765,324	362,623	211,465	119,012	13,465	787,919	32
Mexico.....	1,955,406	2,945,293	1,643,349	4,526,181	13,465	136,526	55,686	2
Dutch West Indies.....	9,747,331	67,157	17,886,288	3,757,143	32,114	183,318	2,280	2,428
do Guiana.....	365,121	67,157	619,011	194,087	27,426	136,526	25	32
Peru.....	171,700	46,492	619,011	400,243	11,212	55,686	30	35
San Domingo.....	112,531	262,062	234,626	400,243	130	292,678	1,190,494	168,259
Cuba.....	300,845	1,285,873	314,632	1,434,261	37,646	1,190,494	4,848	5,205
Porto Rico.....	5,099,954	47,294,203	11,504,651	52,100,623	243,153	688,210	326,088	162,941
United States of Columbia.....	1,827,025	3,672,138	3,707,373	3,707,373	128,946	114,559	153,857	4,848
Uruguay.....	684,116	3,669,496	3,728,301	4,283,964	61,003	114,559	791,007	5,205
Uruguay.....	300,412	2,847,428	3,728,301	4,283,964	22,119	114,559	168,259	4,848
Venezuela.....	1,805,194	10,136,454	3,703,049	10,325,969	153,857	791,007	4,848	5,205
Bolivia.....	2,100	1,477	6,388	2,126	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	38,153,225	138,955,570	78,981,271	199,961,470	2,433,311	12,232,006	901,736	898,343

## SCHEDULE 4.

## EXPORTS.

GENERAL EXPORTS from the Colony of Jamaica in the Year ended 30th September, 1891.

Countries to which Exported.	VALUES—								
	Of Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			Of British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
United Kingdom.....	525,118	19	11	77,434	0	8	602,553	0	7
Dominion of Canada.....	36,755	17	10	157	18	0	36,913	15	7
United States of America.....	793,310	4	5	16,987	19	7	810,298	4	0
Mexico.....	2	0	0	2	15	0	4	15	0
France.....	39,359	15	5	69	2	0	39,428	17	5
Germany.....	39,501	9	10	35	4	2	39,536	14	0
Austria.....	11,349	6	11	7	0	0	11,356	6	11
Belgium.....	909	8	6	2	0	0	902	8	6
Italy.....	2,011	1	6	.....	.....	.....	2,011	1	6
Holland.....	1,646	12	3	.....	.....	.....	1,646	12	3
Russia.....	12,608	17	2	2	16	0	12,611	13	2
Sweden.....	3,107	11	9	.....	.....	.....	3,107	11	9
Switzerland.....	1,096	17	6	2	0	0	1,098	17	6
British West Indies.....	13,799	13	8	4,287	0	3	18,086	13	11
Foreign West Indies.....	6	10	0	65	15	2	72	5	2
British Honduras.....	2,424	3	4	86	5	0	110	8	4
British Guiana.....	1,888	1	10	163	2	7	2,051	4	5
Foreign States.....	19,051	0	1	11,574	1	1	30,628	1	2
Republic of Hayti.....	106	17	9	2,287	14	3	2,394	12	0
Afr.....	11	6	0	.....	.....	.....	11	6	0
Totals.....	1,501,659	15	8	113,164	13	9	1,614,824	9	5



## JAMAICA.

## IMPORTS DUTIES—LAW 11 OF 1867.

	£	s.	d.
Ale, beer and porter, per gallon	0	8	0
Bacon, per pound	0	0	6
Barley (not pearl barley), per bushel	0	0	2
Beef, wet, salted or cured, per barrel of 200 lbs	0	0	4
Beef, dry, salted or cured, per pound	0	15	0
Beans, per bushel	0	0	1
Bread or biscuits, per 100 lbs	0	0	4
Butter, per pound	0	6	0
Calavances, per bushel	0	0	2
Candles, composition, per pound	0	0	4
do tallow, per pound	0	0	2
do wax or spermaceti, per pound	0	0	2
Cattle, neat, per head	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cheese, per pound	0	0	2
Cider and Perry, per gallon	0	10	0
Cocoa, per 100 lbs	0	0	2
Coffee, British Colonial, per 100 lbs	0	0	6
Corn, Indian, per bushel	0	10	0
Fish, dried or salted, per 100 lbs	1	0	0
do smoked, not otherwise enumerated or described, per pound	0	0	4
do alewives, pickled, per barrel of 200 lbs	0	3	6
do herrings do do	0	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
do do smoked, per pound	0	2	6
do mackerel, pickled, per barrel of 200 lbs	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
do pickled, not otherwise enumerated or described, per barrel of 200 lbs	0	4	6
do salmon, smoked, per pound	0	4	6
do do wet or salted, per barrel of 200 lbs	0	0	2
Flour, rye, per barrel of 196 lbs	0	10	6
do wheat do do	0	8	0
Gunpowder, per pound	0	8	0
Hans, per pound	0	8	0
Horses, mares and geldings, each	0	1	0
Indigo, per pound	0	0	2
Lard, per pound	0	10	0
Matches, lucifer and others, per gross of 12 doz. boxes, each box to contain 100 sticks, and boxes containing any greater or lesser quantity to be charged in proportion	0	0	3
Meat, salted or cured, per barrel of 200 lbs	0	5	0
Meal (not wheat meal), per barrel of 196 lbs	0	15	0
Mules, each	0	2	0
Oats, per bushel	0	10	0
Oil, per gallon	0	0	4
Peas (not being split peas), per bushel	0	0	9
Port, salted or cured, per barrel of 200 lbs	0	0	4
Rice, per 100 lbs	0	15	0
do undressed, per bushel	0	3	0
Salt, per 100 lbs	0	1	0
Sausages, dry or pickled, per pound	0	1	0
Soap, per 100 lbs	0	0	2
Spirits, brandy, per gallon	0	5	6
do gin, per gallon	0	10	0
do rum, the produce of and imported from British possessions, per gallon	0	10	0
do whiskey, per gallon	0	10	0
Spirits of wine, alcohol and other spirits, cordials or spirituous compounds, per gallon	0	10	0
Sugar, refined, per pound	0	10	0
do unrefined, per 100 lbs	0	0	2
Tea, per pound	0	10	0
Tobacco, manufactured, including Cavendish, per pound	0	1	0
do unmanufactured, per pound	0	0	6
do Cigars, per pound	0	0	6
Tongues, dried, per pound	0	5	0
do salted or cured, per barrel of 200 lbs	0	0	2
Wheat, per bushel	0	15	0
Wines, in bulk and in bottle, per gallon	0	0	9
Wood, for every one thousand feet of pitch pine lumber, by superficial measurement of one inch thick	0	2	6
Wood, for every one thousand feet of white pine lumber, or other lumber, by superficial measurement of one inch thick	0	13	0
Wood, shingles, Cypress, more than 12 inches in length, per thousand	0	9	0
Shingles, Wallaba shingles, per thousand	0	6	0
Shingles, Boston chips, and all shingles not otherwise enumerated or described, per thousand	0	6	0
On all goods, wares, merchandise and effects of every description not previously enumerated, for every £100 value	0	4	0
And after these rates, for any greater or less quantity of such goods respectively.	12	10	0

## EXEMPTIONS.

Asses.	by steam, horse, wind or water power, and all parts of the said mills.
Birds.	Molasses.
Books, printed, including maps.	Oil cakes, whole or in powder, and other prepared food for cattle and animals.
Bricks (not Bath bricks).	Patent fuel.
Bullion.	Pans for boiling sugar, whether of copper or iron.
Carriages, carts and waggons used for agricultural purposes.	Pipes for conveying fluids.
Coals.	Plants, growing.
Coke.	Ploughs, plough harrows, cultivators, clod-crushers, horse-hoes, dibbles, sewing machines, also, sewing machines and parts thereof.
Com.	Poultry.
Cotton wool.	Pumps for raising water.
Diamonds.	Railway truck wheels.
Dogs.	Resins and rosins.
Dye woods.	Salt, rock.
Drawings, paintings, engravings, lithographs and photographs.	Sarsaparilla, but not the extract of.
Fish, fresh.	Sheep.
Flax.	Shooks, tierce, punchon and hogsheds, and all description of shooks; also, tierces, hogsheds and casks.
Fruit, fresh.	Slates.
Goats.	Soda, ash or sub-soda.
Guano and other manure.	Specimens illustrative of natural history, mineralogy and geology.
Land machine for preparing fibre or for spinning cotton or wool.	Stills or any part of a still.
Hay and straw.	Steam engines or any part of a steam engine.
Hemp.	Swine.
Hides, raw.	Tallow, grease, tallow-grease or grease and slush.
Hydraulic presses and printing presses.	Tiles, marble, and earthenware, as well as paving stones.
Ice.	Meat, fresh.
Iron galvanized.	Tow.
Iron for roofing, doors, shutters, and every kind of iron roofing, doors and shutters.	Turtle.
Leeches.	Vegetables, fresh.
Malt dust.	Wax, bees'.
Marble, in slabs and blocks.	Wood hoops.
Machines, horse-power.	Wood staves and headings, red or white oak or ash.
Tortoise shell.	Wire, iron for fences, wire fencing, iron standards and also ton-b railings.
Mess plate and furniture, band instruments for the use of the Army and Navy, on the certificates of the Military or Naval Commanding Officer.	
Mills, whether they be for grinding canes, paint, coffee, corn or grain of any kind, or for sawing boards, raising water, or such as are set in motion	

All packages containing goods subject to the *ad valorem* duty imposed by this law.

Provisions and stores imported for the use of Her Majesty's Army and Navy and consigned by bill of lading to the officer at the head of Her Majesty's Commissariat, the Military Store-keeper, or the Naval Commanding Officer of this island, on the production of the bill of lading and certificate of such officer that they have been solely imported for the use of the Army or Navy aforesaid.

Provisions, wines, spirits and malt liquors imported for the use of the Naval Staff and Naval Messes in this island, consigned by bills of lading to any Naval officer or the President of a Naval Mess, on the production of the bills of lading and the certificate of the officer, such certificate being countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Naval Forces, that they have been solely imported for the use of such officer or Naval Mess and on undertaking that they shall not be sold in the island without special permission of the Collector of Customs, such permission to be given only on payment of the duty.

Provisions and stores imported by the Local Government for the Volunteers or for the Public Service on the certificate of the Revenue Commissioner.

Articles of Naval, Military and Civil Uniform for the personal use of the proprietor.

## DRAWBACKS.

Goods, wares and merchandise upon which *ad valorem* duty under this law, or any previous law of this island, shall have been paid, if duly exported within two years of their first importation a drawback equal to the duty paid on first importation.

On the exportation of the following goods, on which the duty under this law or any previous law shall have been paid, without such goods having been bonded, if exported within twelve months of the first importation, a drawback equal to the duty so paid:—

- Flour, bread or meal, not less than ten barrels of each article.
- Lard or butter, not less than ten firkins of each article.
- Candles, not less than ten boxes.
- Soap, not less than twenty boxes.
- Ale, beer or porter, not less than five hogsheds of each in bulk, nor less than fifteen barrels of each, if in bottles.
- Beef, pork or pickled fish, not less than ten barrels of each.

Rice, not less than five tierces or twenty-five bags.  
 Dried fish, not less than one thousand pounds weight.  
 Tongues, not less than ten barrels.  
 Lumber, not less than five thousand feet.  
 Shingles, not less than five thousand.  
 On the exportation of bread or biscuit, manufactured in this island, the duty paid on the flour consumed in making the same, but not to exceed the duty imposed on bread or biscuit imported.

## EXPORT DUTIES.

## UNDER LAW 11 OF 1867, TRANSFERRED TO GENERAL REVENUE BY LAW 18 OF 1879.

	s.	d.
On coffee, per tierce (other packages in proportion of 7 cwt. to a tierce) .....	6	0
On logwood and other dyewoods, lignunvitae, ebony and cocons wood, per ton .....	1	0

## UNDER LAW 11 OF 1867, AMENDED BY LAW 20 OF 1887, APPROPRIATED TO IMMIGRATION FUND.

On sugar, per hogshead .....	3	0
N.B.—3 tierces to 2 hogsheads; 8 barrels to 1 hogshead (other packages in proportion to a hogshead of 17 cwt.)		
On rum, per puncheon .....	2	6
N.B.—2 hogsheads to 1 puncheon; quarter-cask and other packages in proportion to a puncheon of 90 gallons.		

Drawback of excise duty, according to the strength of the spirit, is allowed to the exporter when duty-paid rum is exported, provided 24 hours' notice of intention to ship be given to the local Collector of Revenue to enable him to make the necessary arrangements for testing the strength of the spirit and for its shipment under Customs supervision. (See Section 45 of Law 10 of 1878, and Regulations published in *Gazette* of 8th October, 1885.)

Drawbacks of excise duty paid on rum used in the manufacture of cordial is also allowed at the rate of one shilling for each gallon cordial exported, on its being proved to the Chief Officer of Customs at the port of shipment that the cordial is of island manufacture, and that such cordial contains not less than 20 per cent. of rum distilled in the island. (See Section 46 of Law 10 of 1878.)

## SCHEDULE 6.

## BERMUDA.

## TARIFF OF DUTIES.

Arrowroot, unmanufactured, per 100 lbs.	s. d.
do manufactured, per pound	10 0
Alcohol, per gallon	0 6
Arrack do	5 0
Cordials do	5 0
Gin do	5 0
Peppermint water, per gallon	5 0
Shrub, per gallon	5 0
Whiskey do	5 0
Rum do	5 0
Wine, of all kinds, 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , per hogshead	5 0
Malt liquor, cider and perry, in bottles, commonly called quart bottles, per dozen	20 0
Cigars, per 1,000	1 0
or per pound, at the option of the importer	15 0
Cigarettes, per pound	1 6
Tobacco (other than cigars and cigarettes) and snuff, per pound	1 6
Cows, calves, heifers and oxen, per head	0 6
	4 0

And in all cases where such duties are imposed according to any specific quantity, the same shall be deemed to apply in the same proportion to any greater or less quantity.

Respective of the foregoing duty on spirits, there shall be levied and paid into the public Treasury, on each and every cask or other package landed within these Islands, containing alcohol, arrack, brandy, gin, cordials, peppermint water, rum, shrub or whiskey in bulk, on the landing thereof in these Islands, the sum of sixpence, and on the spirits herein enumerated no drawback of the tax hereby imposed on the package shall be allowed.

On all goods imported (except articles subject to specific duties and those enumerated in the following table of exemptions, and such books as, under the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the importation of Books and to protect the British Author," are subject to an import duty of 15 per cent.), 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

## TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

- Animals and goods imported on account of the public of these Islands by any public officer or committee, being the property of the public or purchased at the public expense.
- Baggage, consisting of apparel and professional apparatus of passengers.
- Books, not re-prints of British publications.
- Bullion, coins, diamonds.
- Electric cable and electric cable machinery and apparatus imported into these Islands (by any company or person or persons under contract with Her Majesty's Government) with a view of establishing or maintaining telegraphic communication with places beyond the sea.
- Fresh fruit and fresh vegetables excepting potatoes.
- Horses and other beasts, and provisions and stores of every description, imported for the use of Her Majesty's Land and Sea Forces, being the property of Her Majesty, and horses of Military Officers brought into these Islands as a necessary part of their military equipment.
- Ice.
- Paintings, engravings, photographs and sculpture (whether monumental or otherwise).
- Personal effects of inhabitants of these Islands dying abroad, and not intended for sale.
- Specimens of natural history.
- Trees, plants and shrubs for planting.
- Uniforms, Naval and Military.

