

Canada's Chance to Develop Trade With the West Indies

Agents Should be Appointed--Mr. H. C. MacKenzie Cornish Tells of Island's Possibilities--Cold Storage Established by British Capital--How a Fruit Fleet Could be Started to Break Present Monopoly--Prospects of a Preference to Canada.

HOW TO DEVELOP JAMAICA TRADE

The splendid opportunities for Canadian merchants to increase their trade with Jamaica and other West Indian Islands are pointed out by Mr. H. C. MacKenzie Cornish, of Kingston, Jamaica, in these columns. He expresses the opinion that the islands might be willing to grant a preference to Canada if shown that they would receive equal benefits. He would like to see a fleet of steamers established, say, by the C. P. R., to compete with the present monopoly of the Union Fruit Company.

Not only in the fruit trade does Mr. Cornish point out the possibility of great development for Canadian business men, but also in sugar, tobacco, Panama hats, and other lines of industry. Cold storage has been provided, and motor cars furnish easy access to all parts. He suggests a trip of fifty or a hundred business men to Jamaica next winter.

(Toronto Globe)

With a more perfect knowledge of the requirements of the West Indian Islands, and a fast and reliable steamship and railway service especially adapted to the fruit-carrying industry, Canada can be brought into close touch with those islands commercially. Such is the opinion of Mr. H. C. MacKenzie Cornish of Kingston, Jamaica, who has been spending a few days in this city.

Mr. Cornish is interested in several enterprises in Jamaica, among others being connected with The Daily Telegraph and Guardian, the principal business men's paper in the islands, also with The Canada-Jamaica Magazine and the editor of a commercial directory. He has been calling on a number of the business men of the city, talking with them over the prospects of developing closer trade relations between this country and the islands, and is quite hopeful of seeing such established before long if Canada will do what is necessary to help on the movement.

SHOULD HAVE TRADE AGENTS
If Canada could have, in the various islands, representatives such as the Consuls the United States have in different countries, they would be able to keep the merchants of this country informed of trade conditions and the demands of the West Indian market and materially help the inter-colonial trade, assisting in pushing the Canadian interests.

WEST INDIAN IMPORTS
Asked what kind of merchandise the West Indies import, Mr. Cornish gave The Globe reporter a list of the returns in the Blue Book for last year by applying to Jamaica: Foodstuffs were imported to the extent of \$202,051 in value; household effects, \$38,377; hardware, \$103,622; estate supplies, i.e., for planters and "pen-keepers" (or cattle raisers), \$62,077; coal and coke, \$75,107; liquors, \$76,421; clothing and boots \$786,990; building materials, \$206,457; fruit machinery and tools, \$42,733; miscellaneous, \$526,200; total, \$2,820,035, or \$14,298,605.

Canadian manufacturers and merchants are, he says, doing practically nothing towards establishing closer relationships. The proportion of the imports of the place coming from various countries was as follows: United Kingdom, 37.4 per cent.; United States, 43.5 per cent.; Canada, 5.6 per cent.; other countries, 3.5 per cent.

FLOUR FROM CANADA

Just now the importation of flour via Halifax is very encouraging. During the first three months of the present year the consignments of flour coming into Jamaica numbered 10,062 packages (bags or barrels, as compared with 1,303 during the cor-

responding three months last year. There are also large quantities of Canadian flour that go by way of New York, being thus credited to the United States, so that the figures just given for the Canadian exports would be materially increased. Mr. Cornish says he has yet to learn any reason why the people of Jamaica should not take all their flour from Canada. It is said that Canadian flour is more suited for a tropical climate than other kinds. The principal difficulties now seem to be the lack of a quick and reliable steamship service and of the certainty that the orders will be filled.

SUGGESTS BUSINESS TOUR

In explanation of the fact that the United States do so large a business with the West Indies, Mr. Cornish offered the reason that so many of their merchants and business men go winter after winter to the islands, because of their pleasant climate. They see the possibilities of the place and become identified with its interests in different ways, growing enthusiastic over reciprocity in trade with the islands. He thinks it would be well for Canadians to go there rather than to Colorado or California to be eaten up with pests that Jamaica knows nothing of. He would suggest a business men's trip next winter of from fifty to a hundred men as both delightful and profitable.

Regarding the difference in the value of importations from Great Britain and the United States, Mr. Cornish opined that the former, with her low prices for merchandise, should be the dominant factor, but so far as Jamaica is concerned, she has made but little headway, although the difference in price of some of these goods is 20 per cent. in favor of the United States. The reason, he thinks, is the quicker delivery of orders by Great Britain, making it profitable for the Jamaica merchant to pay the higher price. The trade with the United States amounts at present to about \$6,000,000.

The West Indian, as described by Mr. Cornish, is not aggressive, though he is hard to beat, being as up-to-date in his ideas and methods as the business man of the United States or Canada. In this judgment Mr. J. D. Allan of this city, coincides with Mr. Cornish.

PROSPECT OF A PREFERENCE.

When asked with regard to the prospect of the West Indies granting a preference to Canada, he said he would prefer not to say much on that, being a political question. He thought, however, that the islands would do so, if shown that the good results would benefit them equally with Canada.

Speaking of what Canada was doing with respect to the sugar industry, all he could tell of was a subsidy to four or five refineries. Whether there was any necessity for Jamaica to be commercially dependent upon other countries was a question he had often asked himself. The United States had founded a new industry and a trust company, and the Union Fruit Company was so powerful that the Jamaicans feared it. The danger was that if they gave a preference to Canada they might be afraid that the Union Fruit Co. would retaliate by putting a duty on fruit, which constitutes 75 per cent. of the business of the island.

HOW TO GET COMPETITION.

The only effective competition, he thought, would be in some company, like the C. P. R., with ample funds and railway facilities for spreading the fruit rapidly on the market and carrying it in heated cars in the winter and refrigerator cars in the summer, were to take hold of the business which is at present controlled by the Union Fruit Co. He thought the islands would give a subsidy to such a company of half a million dollars, and if the Canadian Government would add \$400,000 to the amount already given it would be a subsidy of a million dollars, which he thought would be sufficient to establish a fleet of steamers to handle the fruit trade between the countries. He thought the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. would handle it from their Boston wharves.

OTHER INDUSTRIES POSSIBLE.

A fine factory has been built in Jamaica by Sir Alfred Jones to preserve fruits for the British market. Mr. Cornish says there are 143 varieties of fruit grown there, and some of the rarer varieties could easily be placed on this market. Among other industries that might be cultivated in an inter-colonial trade, he mentioned the making of Panama hats, the raising of tobacco and the trade in fish and butter. A Panama hat can, he says, be bought there for \$3 when it would cost \$10 here. Since 1875 the tobacco raising has developed until today there are more than 700 acres under cultivation. Jamaica can produce as fine a tobacco leaf as Cuba, and lighter in color, as it has the same soil, plus its virginity, but labor there is not as experienced yet. Canada could do as big a thing for Jamaica as the United States has done for Cuba, as the tobacco produced there is not a smoking mixture but is used for cigars and cigarettes, and so would not compete with the Canadian product.

COLD STORAGE PROVIDED.

British capital has provided good cold storage plants, so that merchants can now send their fish and butter and other perishable goods without fear of their deteriorating. It is also possible now to get about the island with much greater facility and comfort and to transport mails and goods as well as the Motor Car Company has been started, which runs automobile vehicles all over, carrying the Government mails, and enabling tourists to travel much more easily than the railway did.

Has a Preparation That Will Grow Hair Abundantly

This is an age of new discoveries. To grow hair after it has fallen out today is a reality.

SALVIA, the Great Hair Tonic and Dressing, will positively create a new growth of hair.

If you want to have a beautiful head of hair, free from dandruff, use SALVIA once a day and watch the results.

SALVIA is guaranteed to stop falling hair and restore the hair to its natural color. The greatest Hair Tonic known.

SALVIA is compounded by expert chemists.

Watch your hair if it is falling out. If you don't, you will sooner or later be bald.

SALVIA prevents baldness by fastening the hair to the roots.

Ladies will find SALVIA just the hair dressing they are looking for. It makes the hair soft and fluffy, and is not sticky. A large bottle, 50c.

CENSUS OF FOREST PRODUCTS

The census of the forest products of Canada, to be taken on 1st June, 1911, will embrace square, waney or flat timber, logs for lumber and miscellaneous products.

In the first class are included ash, birch, elm, maple, oak, pine and all other timber cut as square, waney or flat, and in the enumeration will be reported for cubic feet and value.

Logs for lumber, which are included in the second class, are in such woods as elm, hickory, hemlock, oak, pine and spruce. They will be enumerated in the census by quantities of 1,000 feet board measure, with value in the same unit.

Miscellaneous products of the forest include bark for tanning, fence posts, firewood, hoop and hop poles, masts and spars, piling, pot and pearl ashes, railroad ties, staves, stove-bolts and heading, telegraph poles, (including telephone and other poles for electric wires), wood for pulp, and the furs and skins of forest animals undressed, and they will be enumerated by number or quantity and value.

The census of forest products will be taken chiefly from farmers and the lessees of timber limits.

MUST THE KING TAKE OATH OF OFFICE AS IT STANDS

London, July 25--London has had a reminder in the shape of a quaint heraldic proclamation that the King will be crowned next June; that the new reign has not yet been fully inaugurated. Until June of 1911 therefore, politics must perforce be more or less in abeyance, and the conference on the constitutional crisis be kept going through the Autumn to avoid holding a general election before the King is crowned.

Every week that passes brings into clearer relief the difficulty of amending the royal declaration against what it terms the "idolatrious and superstitious doctrines of the Church of Rome."

The Bill of Rights confirmed by the Act of Settlement by virtue of which the King sits on the throne requires the Sovereign to make this offensive declaration. "On the first day of the meeting of the first Parliament next after his coming to the crown or at his coronation, whichever comes first."

DISLIKES DECLARATION

It is notorious that the King dislikes this declaration. He is as sound a Protestant as any of his subjects, but he objects to this insult to the faith of millions of his faithful people. The leaders of both parties agree that the declaration is objectionable and ought to be altered. This Government has introduced a Bill substituting for the insulting words of the old declaration this simple declaration: "I am a faithful member of the Protestant reformed church by law established in England."

And the House of Commons has passed the Bill to its first reading by a vote of 383 in favor to 42 opposed.

ENEMIES ON EVERY HAND.

This change in the declaration seems simple enough, but a host of enemies has sprung up. The Scotch object to the new declaration as ruling out any member of the "church by law established" in Scotland.

The High Church Anglicans, who "perform" mass and invoke the Virgin Mary, object fiercely to the introduction of the word "protestant."

The Nonconformists, of whom there are 115 in the House of Commons oppose the new Declaration as a new Test-Act, excluding forever all Nonconformists from royal succession.

The Orangemen of Ulster and elsewhere wring their hands in grief over the prospective loss of the opportunity of insulting the co-religionists of the Roman faith.

Hence it is quite possible the Government may after all fail in amending the declaration. And this despite the fact that Balfour as well as Asquith, dislike the moss-grown clause.

Under these circumstances what shall the King do as a law-abiding man? He must perforce comply with the condition laid down in the Act of Settlement. But, it has been pointed out that while obeying the law, he might take the opportunity of immediately after complying with the conditions prescribed by Act of Parliament of making a royal declaration off his own bat protesting against the insulting language which he had been required to use in his capacity as constitutional King and asserting in his own words the revolt of his conscience as a man and a Christian against the phraseology which he had been compelled to employ.

Stage line for Meductic and point on western side of river leaves the post office Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7.30 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS

Bijou COOL AND BREEZY

"THE ETERNAL TRIANGLE" (Imp)
"THE MOVING PICTURE MAN" (Comedy)
"THE FLAG OF COMPANY H" (Soldiers and Indians)
MR. GRIFFIN'S SONG.
DAILY MATINEE
Feature for Aug. 3rd.
How Championships are Won and Lost
By Jas. J. Corbett.

AT THE GEM TO-NIGHT

THE LITTLE DOCTOR (A Western Comedy)
ASCENT OF MOUNT TAMALPAIS (Californian)
ROMEO AND JULIET IN OUR TOWN
THE FACE AT THE WINDOW (Biograph)
COME AND GET A COOL BREEZE 5c and 10c

GUIDE FOR TRAVELLERS

INTERCOLONIAL DEPARTURES.

No. 303--Mixed for Loggieville, 5.00
No. 317--Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 6.15.
No. 321--Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 11.15.
No. 323--Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 16.20.
No. 301--Express for Loggieville, Chatham, Campbellton, Quebec, Montreal, etc., 18.30.
No. 327--Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 18.40.
No. 329--Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 22.00.

ARRIVALS

No. 306--Suburban from Marysville 7.45.
No. 302--Express from Loggieville, Chatham Junction 11.25.
No. 308--Suburban from Marysville 13.30.
No. 304--Mixed from Loggieville and Chatham Junction, 16.00.
No. 310--Suburban from Marysville 19.15.
No. 316--Suburban from Marysville 21.55.

CANADIAN PACIFIC DEPARTURES

6.20 a.m.--Express for St. John, Portland, Boston, Woodstock, etc.
7.55 a.m.--Mixed for Woodstock and points North. Leaves St. Marys at 8.35.
9.45 a.m.--Express for St. John and points east.
4.45 p.m.--Mixed for Woodstock, via Gibson branch on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
5.50 p.m.--Express for Montreal, and Boston, Woodstock, St. Stephen, etc.
9.05 p.m.--Express for St. John and points east.

ARRIVALS

9.10 a.m.--Express from St. John and points east.
11.20 a.m.--Mixed from Woodstock via Gibson branch, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.
11.35 a.m.--Express from Montreal, Boston, etc.
7.50 p.m.--Express from St. John, and points east.
9.05 p.m.--Mixed from Woodstock, and points North.
10.50 p.m.--Express from Boston, Portland, Woodstock, St. Stephen, etc.

STAR LINE S. S. CO.

Steamer Victoria leaves for St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock a.m. Arrives on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4.30 p.m.

ST. JOHN RIVER S. S. CO.

Steamer Elaine leaves for St. John every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at eight o'clock. Arrives every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

Steamer Hampstead leaves Fredericton every week day for Gagetown at 4 o'clock p.m. Arrives from Gagetown at 10.30 a.m.

Stage line for Meductic and point on western side of river leaves the post office Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7.30 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS

Bijou COOL AND BREEZY

"THE ETERNAL TRIANGLE" (Imp)
"THE MOVING PICTURE MAN" (Comedy)
"THE FLAG OF COMPANY H" (Soldiers and Indians)
MR. GRIFFIN'S SONG.
DAILY MATINEE
Feature for Aug. 3rd.
How Championships are Won and Lost
By Jas. J. Corbett.

AT THE GEM TO-NIGHT

THE LITTLE DOCTOR (A Western Comedy)
ASCENT OF MOUNT TAMALPAIS (Californian)
ROMEO AND JULIET IN OUR TOWN
THE FACE AT THE WINDOW (Biograph)
COME AND GET A COOL BREEZE 5c and 10c

BUY NOW.

SPECIAL PRICES

Call and see us and you will agree

We sell nothing but the best

We employ no agent.

McMURRAY & CO.

At McCluskey's

PEARS,
PEACHES,
BANANAS,
ORANGES,
LEMONS,
CABBAGE,
SQUASH,
ONIONS,
CUCUMBERS.

Ring up - Phone 365-11

PROFESSIONAL

R. W. McLellan P. J. Hughes

McLELLAN & HUGHES

BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS

Money to Loan at Low Rates R.E. Security

DR. McMURRAY

The Dentist

Everything that is new and up-to-date in Dentistry.

The teeth extracted painlessly, o toothache relieved any hour, day or night.

Office and residence, corner Queen at Regent Streets.

MARITIME DENTAL PARLORS

J. B. CROCKER, D. D. S. All dental work done by the latest and improved methods. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain. Special attention given to treating and saving natural teeth. Work done at reasonable prices. Hours: 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Office, Kitchen Building, Queen Street, opposite Post Office.

W. J. IRVINE, D.D.S.

and Special Practitioner's Certificate from Chicago College of Dental Surgery. Artificial teeth inserted in gold, aluminum and ordinary rubber plates. Crown and Bridge work executed in gold and porcelain, after latest and best methods. Anaesthetics, local and general, applied and administered for surgical dentistry. Office, Chestnut Building, Queen Street--Phone 307-11.

187-Acre Potato Farm, \$6,000

One hundred acres in machine worked fields, cuts 75 tons hay besides producing big crops potatoes for which farm is perfectly adapted, near yearly Boston boat, splendid markets and advantages, spring watered pasture for 20 cows, 62 acres heavy wood and timber, orchard of 150 trees; good set buildings, 9-room house, 100-ft. barn with basement; to settle affairs quickly \$2,000 worth machinery and tools included, part cash; picture and all details of this and another that one year's income will pay for, including stock and tools, page 8, "Strout's Big Farm Catalogue No. 30," copy free. Station 2588, E. A. Strout, Kent's Hill, Me.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE--Building lots on St. John and Regent Streets. Also good heavy standing hay, about four acres. Apply to Mrs. T. Lynch.

LUMBER FOR SALE

HEMLOCK BOARDS, HEMLOCK PLANK, SPRUCE LATH, BRUCE PLANK, CLAPBOARDS, SHINGLES ALL GRADES, CEDAR POSTS.

H. C. MACKAY, phone 260, office, 133-21, house.

DRIVERS

No matter what they drive, uphold our harness. You're the man we're looking for, because we are a bit choice in our way of truing out things for the horse ourselves.

Every strap and buckle of harness we supply is inspected and tested before it leaves our doors. Prices right and so is the harness.

Ask to see our set of light double driving harness for \$25.00.

A. B. KITCHEN

QUEEN STREET

The Cheapest Harness Store in the City.

"Mail" Ads Pay.

BEFORE BUYING ELECTRIC FANS

Canadian Westinghouse, Canadian General Electric, Hawthorne, Holtzercabott, Tuerk and Robbins-Myers Standard.

W. ALLAN STAPLES ELECTRICAL ENGINEER AND CONTRACTOR

QUEEN STREET

5c and 10c