

abolishing the exaction of duties of imports from the Mother Country or the sister colonies. I hope you and Mr. Bowell will do the work in the next few years.

As the first magistrate of this province, I beg to extend the heartiest welcome to our distinguished visitors, and I am sure I express the deepest feelings of your hearts when I say that we in the province of Quebec anticipate the greatest good that we can as British subjects expect from such a visit, that is, imperial unity and the greater glory of our noble sovereign. In Australia, as we in Canada, they have arrived at that age when they have to decide whether they will continue as members of the old firm, or do business for themselves alone. They are in the position of the child who has grown up to manhood and looks round to see what he is going to do. If a desire was to be expressed by me it would be this: As in the old country we have firms that have been firmly established and have commanded the credit of the whole world for a long time past, I hope that the loyalty to the old firm may continue even if the child has grown to manhood. (Cheers.)

The Chairman.—We have now arrived at the toast of the evening, the health of the colonial delegates. The conference has proved already that blood is thicker than water and that charity begins at home. I think, also, it will bring before the Empire the great question before the "most favored nation," and I hope when that is taken into consideration the golden rule of "do unto others as you would they should do unto you" will be kept in mind.

Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Canadian Minister of Trade, was asked first to respond, and made an address.

Hon. F. B. Suttor, of New South Wales, was the first of the foreign delegates to respond to the toast. He said: One indeed must be a hardened speaker not to be moved by the words which you have heard from your president. In proposing the toast of "The Queen" he looked upon this as a family gathering and as a breaking of bread between brothers. If that be so, and it is, who could we more properly break bread with than with your president, one of the great breadmakers in the world? (Laughter.)

For the first time, at Toronto the other night, I gave a few figures to show the importance of Australia and to make the people of Canada understand why we were worthy of their consideration from a trade point of view. I pointed out that the total trade of Canada was £44,876,616, and the total trade of Australasia was £84,651,488—(applause)—or, in other words, the total trade of Canada per inhabitant was £9 5s. 8d., while the total per head for Australasia was £22 0s. 6d. In these figures I do not include the trade between the Australian colonies. I do not give these figures to in any way disparage Canada, but to show the importance of Australasia, and I hope you will see it in that light. (Applause.) I am proud to say that the trade of Australia is, per inhabitant, greater than that of any other country in the world, except Belgium.

Sir Henry DeVilliers, of the Cape of Good Hope, after some introductory remarks, said:—I have often been asked since I arrived in Canada, "Why should the Cape of Good Hope have sent a representative to this conference; the subjects to be discussed were the Pacific cable and improved steamship communication between Australia and Great Britain, what interest have you in that?" My answer is that, though we may not have a direct interest in that particular subject, it is our interest to keep up the unity of the Empire. So far as the steamboat service is concerned, some people have said, "If you increase the steamship facilities between Australia and Canada, the Cape of Good Hope will be likely to suffer." Well, sir, these prognostications have been made before. It was said when the Suez canal was constructed that the whole of the trade would be taken away from the Cape, but the result has been exactly the contrary, and the commerce and trade of the Cape have been greater than ever.

It may be said, what have you to give us? Well, if I only mention lumber, I think I have mentioned a great deal, because wherever I go in this country lumber is seen on every side. The quantity you can supply us with is beyond calculation, and the quantity we can take is very great. Very few of you, perhaps, are aware of the enormous developments of the gold and diamond mines of the Cape. We have not sufficient lumber required for diamond mining purposes, and the last words Mr. Cecil Rhodes said to me before leaving the country

were: "Mind you tell them that the diamond mines and gold mines of this country can absorb an enormous quantity of Canadian lumber." Agricultural machinery is also greatly required by us and is admitted free. These are two articles we can receive from you, but what can we give you back again? The chairman has told me only to-day that the difficulty is as to return freights. I hope that the time will soon come when your increasing wool industry will enable us to send you ship loads of wool from South Africa. Your growing prosperity will also make you want a great many more diamonds. We have plenty fruit, and we shall be able to send you fresh fruits at a time when you have none in this country. Mohair is produced by the Cape in greater quantities than in any other country in the world. The great exporting country has hitherto been Turkey, but the Cape has far outstripped Turkey in that respect, and as your manufactories increase that is an article which will be particularly required.

—"Notice Lushley at the banquet last night? Seemed to enter into the spirit of the thing freely." "Er—yes; but not so freely as the spirit of the thing entered into him.—*Buffalo Courier*."

Commercial.

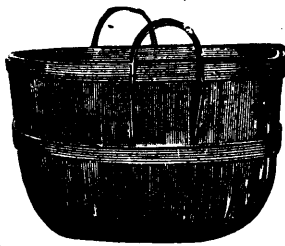
MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, July 18, 1894.

GROCERIES.—Sugars may be said to be firmer if anything. An advance of a quarter to three-eighths of a cent is reported in New York, and local refiners have been asked for quotations from Chicago and other American points. A settlement of the United States tariff question will likely be followed by an advance here. At the moment the refinery price of granulated is still 4 3-16c., and of yellows from 3 3-16c. up per pound. Molasses as last quoted. Japan teas by the second steamer are all forward, and are being fairly distributed. The buying in Japan is said to have slackened off, but the market rules firm. London advances say new blacks have met with a good reception. In coffees just a moderate movement is reported at 19 to

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21c. for Rio and Maracaibo; Java and Mocha 24 to 29c. per pound. There is still a dearth of Valencia raisins, and there is a probability of some moderate lots being brought in from New York. The market in Denia has opened at about the same figure as last year, though it was expected that higher prices would rule. Currents are in fair supply at 3c. per pound for brls., cases, 33c.; prunes, 53c. Rice, \$3.45 for A quality; English style, \$3.35; Patna, \$4; crystal Japan, \$4.50. Canned salmon, \$1.25 the general asking price, though it is said some French houses have been offering cases at \$4.50 to arrive.

METALS AND HARDWARE.—Since last writing, Scotch iron warrants unaccountably declined to 39s., but subsequently recovered to 41s. 11d. Makers' prices are again cabled from sixpence to a shilling further advanced. Locally Summerlee pig is now held at \$19.50, and Eglinton at \$18.50 per ton, an advance of 50 cents; Carnbroe, to arrive, is quoted at \$18. Some late small sales of American iron, No. 2, Niagara, are reported at about \$17 net cash. Polished Canada plates have sold at \$2.75.

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