

enlightened Akbar was then the ruler of Delhi. Next to London, India possesses in Calcutta and Bombay [the two largest cities of the Empire—a position wrongly claimed for Glasgow by one of our Congress speakers. A trip to India is now very easy, and I trust many of you will here and now resolve to see the country for yourselves. Come in November and depart in March, like Paget, M. P., but do not, like that great authority, imagine because you have enjoyed in India four or five months of the finest climate in the world, that we have no hot weather and are never uncomfortable by reason of the climate.

Gentlemen, I thank you heartily for the magnificent hospitality of Montreal and Canada, and for allowing me to respond to this toast, and for listening so patiently."

The whole spirit of the Congress was intensely loyal and patriotic, and very pleasant relations were quickly established between the Canadian delegates on the one hand and those from over the seas on the other. I shall always count it a privilege to have been a member of the Fifth Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, and I am grateful to the Committee of the Chamber for having been good enough to appoint me as a delegate. I do not grudge having had to travel half round the world to be present at the meetings; and I trust nothing has been done to detract from or impair the reputation of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce as an influential commercial body.

Although the meetings of the Congress came to an end on 21st August, the delegates were not expected to disperse then. The Canadian Committee of Arrangements, with the cordial co-operation of the Canadian Railways and the Canadian Government, had organised an elaborate series of tours extending over six weeks, and I regretted very much that our plans previously made permitted me to participate in these tours to only a limited extent. We travelled throughout in great comfort, Pullman cars having been provided free for the whole party. On 22nd August we made a trip to Ottawa, where we were received with much hospitality, and shown over lumber, pulp and paper mills under the personal guidance of members of the Ottawa Board of Trade. We returned to Montreal on 23rd August, and the following day started on the long trip to the Pacific Coast. En route we stopped at Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara, London (Ont.) and Detroit. On 26th August we left the Congress party at Detroit and travelled independently to Winnipeg via Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Minneapolis. The Congress party returned from Detroit to Toronto and then took the Canadian-Pacific route to Winnipeg, where we rejoined them on 1st September.

Winnipeg, the capital of the North-West, is a go-ahead ambitious town, with fine wide streets and a rapidly-increasing population. On 2nd September we were at Brandon (population 6,000) on the Assiniboine, the head-quarters of an extensive and well-settled country. Here at the Dominion Experimental Farm we saw being harvested a magnificent crop of oats. The manager told me that oats had been grown continuously on the same field for the past 20 years without the application of any fertilizer, and that the average yield had been 96 bushels per acre. He further explained that, in accordance with the general practice, the land had been allowed to rest or lie fallow every third or fourth year. The party were entertained with old-world courtesy by the ladies of Brandon, who created an almost embarrassing situation by actually attending to the table themselves at the banquet. On 3rd September we passed through Moose Jaw, an important railway point, and Medicine Hat, the centre of a magnificent ranching district.