communication with the Monreal Posts of Trade and beginning found him a wire connection, and always life revenue will be very large, as driving a remunerative traffic. They of 1848 better than night have been according to the disposal.

The communication with the Monreal Posts of Trade and beginning found him a wire connection, and always life revenue will be very large, as driving a remunerative traffic. They of 1848 better than night have been according to the period and have since 1850 been standily the connection of the period and have since 1850 been standily the connection of the period and have since 1850 been standily the connection of the period and have since 1850 been standily the connection of the period and have since 1850 been standily the connection of the period and have since 1850 been standily the connection of the period and have since 1850 been standily the connection of the period and have since 1850 been standily the connection of the period and have since 1850 been standily the connection of the period and have since 1850 been standily the connection of the period and have since 1850 been standily the connection of the period and have since 1850 been standily the connection of the period and have since 1850 been standily the connection of the period and the period d. a line of steatoships, for which there disposed as been a demand for such a length of There the litery dent that there are great as semment, and then, as said above, to disposed to aid this enterprise by sine as A regular line of steamships adopted usts to tween Canada and Antworp, as will as between Canada and Hamburg. the because there are greater elecontrol traine between a nada and the resald ports than there are between that supery and our port? We think he we not act as Antalette the new law on the morebant mane but afterwards it did not exist. Here are French abipowners who have for their services Carried elected to premiums It is to their intest to show that we have done well term to show that we have done well to great them if the result is brought to them by a greater extension of our them by a greater extension of our thankful for the good business it had got in Chicago in the determined this system. The German the future hipowners recently held a conference at damburg, when some amongst them to ask aid for the Gorman marine but the great majority decided hat it was not nocessary to ask anything provided that "the German mertast marine were perfectly able to pre-ide for themselves by their own searces. The German shipowners Med that "they were prepared to make my sacrifice in order to forward the ndunce of the German flag." Here is in rumple that we are happy to Uring. Fore French shipowners. The Gervetor French shipowners. The Germans have not secreded from any sacrito which they thought necessary for the increase of their traffic and the de-relepment of their flag. They know town dare. We ought to dare also Now, showe all that, we can do so with the greatest security. And, to return to the question which interests us especialvit is certain that the system of pre-mums authorised, with the promised sitedy by the Canadian Government indeverything speaks for the good faith of this Government—ought to give a crisin attraction to the forming of a line between Havre and Canada. We ask then, once again, the attention of or shipowners in this matter, in ruly desiring to see accomplished a question so important to the trade of

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BANK OF MONTREAL.

our port - Emile Pest in Le Journal de

The annual meeting of the shareholdrs of the Bank of Montreal was held on Monday afternoon There was a large attendance, the President, Mr. George Stephen, in the chair. Mr Smithers, the report of the directors, the substance of which we have already published. He sid there had been during the past year derrease to deposits which was socounted for by the withdrawal of Guvernment and other deposits but not private funds. the secucy of the bank at Cobourg had tern found to be unprofitable and had therefore been closed. Mr. George trahen then moved, seconded by Dr. G. "Campbell, that the report be adopted.

Before the motion was put, Mr. Smithers made some satisfactory explanations, in journe of which he referred to the much sore presperous condition of the bank that year than last. He showed that the affairs of the bank had been steadily progressing ever since the time of depressing ever since the time of depressing in Canada some warrs are. pression in Canada some years age. He would like, he said, to repest what he had aid often before, namely, that it was far better to avoid losses than to make tobbe. The tast and doubtful debts had there being an unusual exemption from nutisfactory accounts. If Canada was dought the bank had a very good chance of taking advantage of it. Heme com-paned of there having been ne addition "the " rest" made, these being of opinon that this should have been done nstrad of paying the bonus. One important point he would have them notice hat the dividend that was being paid this June was not a half yearly dividend of a per cent but it brings the whole rate up to 10 per cent. The retiring mand have not abandoned their idea of the) had thought it wise to bring the "sie up to 10 per cent. first. He wished in correct an impression which had gone droud to the effect that it was owing hiefly to the aucress of their Chicego insines that the bonus tad been paid ile would say that as a rule the profits coule in the United States were very unriain and could not be depended upon, though of late years the business they tave done there had been singularly free inm lesses lie would not undertake to ar to what extent the bank would prosper during the coming year, as they had vet no means of knowing how good the rope would be, but he hoped that, as bric was a marked tendency for prople to go into all kinds of enterprises, they might thus obtain a higher rate for their noney All the offices of the bank had ren inspected, the London office includand they had all been found in a satisfactory state. He stated the regret to irit at the resignation by Mr. Stephen, who had been a director of the bank for

that ... unity and our port? We think good fortune the lank had had in always to the the day of the loss it would sustain in the resignation that the maintime enterprise. Let us the prove the contrary. We always to prove the contrary. We always the first that this incriness existed the contrary. We always the prove the contrary to always the provential that the incriness existed the contrary on the increase and the general manners. The contract the general manners the contract of the provential that the general manners the contract the general manners. be given to the general manager, the worthy of the considerand other officers of the bank New York Indicator

Mr Smithers replied fitty The manager of the bank in Chlengo,

It was then moved by Mr A Murray, seconded by Mr Brown, and carried that by-law No. 13 of the Board of Driectors be amended so as to read. In case the general manager or other officer of the band shall be elected director and become president; he shall be entitled to receive, while he holds that office, and devotes his time and attention exclusively to the interests of the company, the same annual amount previously received as salary, and the same may be taken from the fund appointed in addition to the sum set apart as remunera-tion for services of director"

On metion Dr. Campbell took the Mr. George Stephen for his services, coupled with an expression of regret at the severance of his connection with the bank

Mr Stephen made a suitable reply The meeting then adjourned to receive the report of the accutingers on the elec-

The following are the names of the new directors for the ensuing year Alfred Brown, G W Campbell, M D Edward Mackay, Alexander Murray, A. T. Paterson, l'eter Redpath, Gilbert Scott, Hon. D. A. Smith and C F Smithere .- Star

HOW TO PACK EGOS

Receivers have a good deal int trouble with oggs that come in loose packages, have not been properly packed, and arrive with more or less broken. This trouble is a usual experience at this season of the year, when the arrivals increase, and when consignments come from all sections. When cases are not used, the barrel is the next best package In packing, cate should not be used, because they are heavy, and increase the cost of shipment, and the eggs are apt to work through, and, coming in contact with one another, there is sure to be some breakage if great care is not taken. By using cut atraw the eggs can be got through in good shape and tney are all in suitable condition for resbipping, provided the proper rules have been followed. In rules at many analysis, it was not the state of the proper rules have been followed. lowed. In using straw, see that it is clean and dry so that there will be no musty smell. The eggs should be laid with the ends toward the eutside of the barrel Between each layer of eggs there should be a thick layer of straw. See also that plenty of straw is placed between the eggs and sides of the barrel. A barrel if properly packed should not have more than about 60 or 65 dosen When the package is filled, place con-siderable straw over the top, put the head of the harrel in socurely, and then mark areat carefulness and now they had a condition is certain a good constant and a good constant areas carefulness and now they had a condition is certain. condition is certain

ELECTRIC LIGHT SHARES

The market for electric light shares has been inactive during the last six weeks. This inactivity was predicted to us some time ago by a firm doing an ex-tensive business in this line, and their reason for the prediction was that all these stocks had had a large rise consequent upon exhibitions and developments which caught the public eye, publications, etc., etc., that the lights having been shown to be a success, the bringing the "rest" up to \$6,000,000, but next stage in their development would be a quiet but much stronger one than the preceding, although on account of its quietness not calculated to create each a fover of apeculation as existed previously. This very strong present stage of development, not being known to the goneral public, has caused the week holders to offer stock, and in the case of the Edison Electric Light a few shares have been sold as lew as \$950 to \$1,000 We doubt whether an order to buy twenty shares could be filled under The United States Electric Light shares have also seld down from \$400 per share to \$275/0300 entering into a discussion of the respective merits of the different electric lights, and leaving the large, or arc-lights, such as the Brush, entirely out of the question, as the field for the ruse is but a limited one, we predict before November next a rice in the shares of the incandescent light such as we bave not yet experienced; and, referring especially to the Edison Electric Light we should not be surprised

A lime of the anothings, for which there disposed to a few and for such a length of the were 201 stockholders an average of the evident that there are great age of 20 shares for each stockholder an average of the evident that there are great age of 20 shares for each stockholder and average of the evident that there are great age of 20 shares for each stockholder and evidence of the evidence of the company between pacity, at advanced rates of fields.

Second of the evidence The report was then unanimously first \$1,000,000, which is already at 17 etc, and several suitable for the mahoge of motion of Mr. Drummond a vote of subscribing to every increase of capital fair rates of thanks was passed to the president, at par. The increase will probably reach vice-president and board of directors of \$10,000,000, of which the parent com-The Hon D A Smith alluded to the per cent. We are not yet informed good fortune the bank had had in always which percentage has been decided on, but can state that it will not be less than 25 per cent Wo can out, peak authori-tatively in regard to the Edison Company, and, from the reliable source from which we have received our information, believe the company to he in a better condition than ever, and its shares to be more worthy of the consideration of investors.

THE REVENUE.

The following is a comparative state-1880

Other sources	511,893	quered the
1881.	\$2,218,144	first Hepu island, bu
Customs	440,152 534,224	French h
	\$2,609,704	
Increase for 1881	of the in- n expired 1880-81,	destroyed the place sightecut the mart ecttlemen magazino
July August September October November December January Fubruary March	. 837,799 . 693 165 . 448,945 . 480,607 . 467,992 . 600,993 . 374,218 . 320,157	tween the country was very when a sto the colon tered ship the Engli 1762 and
April	315,461	1763 It

CASH VERSUS CREDIT

-Caisen.

The Detroit Free Press puts the ques-tion as follows. Any rotall dealer can buy closer with cash than with credit. The closer he buys the greater are his profits. Money put down on his counter gives him a chance to discount his paper, meet his notes and pay current expenses. Charges on the book means cash next month, or the month after, or next year. Cash asks no favours except to be waited retailer, it is one price to Cash Down or to Dead Best. The more one thinks this matter over the more he realizes the ferce of the remark of a prominent western financier, who intely observed.

"The man who pays cash when he can get credit is a fool." And so eay we all. If Dead Beat is to have the same price as Cash Down, with the additional advantage of sixty days' time-which means ninety in nineteen cases out of twenty-why do any of us pay oseh? Why not all take credit ?

SHORT ROURS FOR CLERKS.

The Boston Post, of a late date, conained the following comm which may be of interest to our read-414 --

Every respectable sugar house in Chicago, including all refiners' agents and lebbers, have voted to close their places of business on Saturday at 2 o'clock, that their employees, as well as themselves, may got a little outdoor exercise and fresh air. A similar move will probably be successful in New York. I am a clerk in a Boston sugar house, and work from 8 in the morning till 6.30 at night, with one hour for dinner. O here work more hours than I do. We be want our employers to follow the example set by their Chicago brethren Hoping that they will, I am, yours respectfully.

BROAD STREET

Mesers Lamb & Co. of St. Thomas. state in their latest circular that the sugar crop will in most parts of the Wost Indies fluish early, and will be short in consequence of the drought which has prevailed throughout the Islands, from Trinidal to Cube, and by the end of June there will not, in their opinion, be much produce left for shipment, meantime the improved tone of the foreign market is like'y to be mainteined. As freight at the Northern Branilian ports has recently declined, it is to be expected that some of the vessels attracted there by the late high freight will disperse to that direction, and the chartering business there may then become more animated, as it does not appear likely that their market will be supplied with direct arrivals, either from the United States, British Provinces or who had been a director of the bank for Electric Light we should not be surprised Europe. During this prolonged scarcity precarious periods which followed the stomach of an ostrich, swallows a he recognition of three and to see it as high as from \$3,000 to \$4,000 of sallog tonnege, all the steamer lines sudden emancipation of the blacks dur-

THE COFFEE AND SUGAR PRO-DICING COUNTRIES

Guadelonpe and Martinique.

lioth were discovered by Columbus Quadeloupe is of an irregular form, about twenty-five miles long and thirtoen broad. It is divided into two un-equal parts by a small arm of the sea, nearly six miles long and varying from one hundred to two hundred feet in breadth. This canal, known as the "Rivière salée," is navigable for votacle of fifty tone burthen. In 1635 the first French settlement was made, but peace with the natives was only con-The following is a comparative state- cluded in 1640. Development was but ment of the revenue of Canada for the slow, Martinique being preferred by setmouth of May, 1880, and May, 1881 :- there, thus in 1700 Guadeloupe counted only 4,000 whites and 7,000 slaves, in he feland, but the peace of 1763 it to the French. During the ublic the latter again lost the it they seen retook it from the Martinique was actiled simul-y with Guadeloupe, but the lad to fight harder for it with o caribe Sugar cultivation was Costs for the first time planted it in 1718 an untoward season I all the trees and coffee took oe of cocon Early in the th century Martinfque became t for all the windward French its, and l'ort Royal became the for all matters of exchange behe colonies and the mother The prosperity of the Island great until the war of 1744, top was put, in a great measure, ontrat and trade with the Spanles by the introduction of regispe Martinique was taken by ish in the beginning of the year returned to France in Ju'v. 1763 It was again taken by the English in 1809, but restored to France by the peace of Amiens. Sugar production in Guadeloupe and Martinique has developed as follows.— May 391,560

1819																		Tons. 50,300
																		47,200 50,000
252	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	50,000

ance then the production has doubled With reference to sugar and rum manufacture in Guadeleupe, we reprint the following latest report received —

"Spoan.-There are nineteen usines of manufactories of white sugar direct from upon Credit must have a book-keeper, a collector and a lawyer. If a retail an aggregate capital of 23,650,000 france, a collector and a lawyer. If a retail an aggregate capital of 23,650,000 france, a collector and a lawyer. If a retail an aggregate capital of 23,650,000 france, a collector and a lawyer. If a consumer asks the price of a lawyer and are nearly all shipped to France, and are nearly all shipped to France. year, has been exported to the United States. The average yield of cane is about 9 per cent, of sugar. Therefore about 9 per cent of sugar. Therefore they manufacture about 38,700,000 kilogs of sugar, or 95,000 to 28,000 hozsheads. The mode of proceeding with the planters is thus: They receive all the cane and manufacture it into sugar, guaranteeing to give the planters 6 per cent. of the weight of cane delivered in manufactured sugar. That is, for every 100 kilogs, of cane they give to the planter 6 kilogs of sugar. The sgent or manager of the usine usually ships. or manager of the usine usually ships the sugar, and the price to be paid to the planter is governed by the average talks about the fundamental concepts of monthly rate catablished and reported modern philosophic thought as I would by the Chamber of Commerco. Fifteen about a dear friend, is the very fellow days after the publishing of this report they are entitled to payment for their portion of auger. The planters, at the time of the building of the usines, entered into a contract to furnish them with cane for a period of twenty years. With most of the usines, ten years of the time contracted for has expired, and it will be difficult for the usines to renew this contenct at its expiration. If the demant. for muscovado auguar in the United States increases as it has for the past tour or five years, the planters can realize muco more from their cane when manufactured into neuscovado augar than they do now, and they regret very much have ing ent-red into that contract. There is also a usino for the manufacture of cencrete sugar, with a capital of 100,000 france. They manufacture annually about 14,000,000 kilogs of case into sugar, from which they realise about 1,230,000 kilogs of sugar, nearly all of which last your was shipped to the United States. There is a manufactory for canning and preserving pincapples and other true They put up 452,000 kiloge of pinespois which are all shipped to Rox .- There are 120 rum distilleries that manufacture 4,551...32 lit ra of rum per

annum, 2,667,137 liters of which are shipped to France, and the balance. 1.884,195 liters, is consumed on the island, besides 2,345,420 liters of wines

and other liquors imported from Prance. Trouble about procuring hands for the plantations there is, so to say, none at prosent, both islands have traversed the

procuring coolies from India Between 1872 and 1879 they have fraported direct from Biltish India a couple of thousand thereof annually, the total export of this kind of labour from there to the French colonies have been -

1874. 1875. 1876, 1877	*****************	5,32 i 4,418 3,706 3,179
878		6,165
	Together	27 191

The Swedish island St. Barts was coded to Franco in 1878 and now forms a dependency of Guadeloupe, the latter a population of 180,879 souls, Martinique 161,782, and St. Barts, 2,374, together 345,035 inhabitants. The import into thusleleupe in 1877 amounted to 27,151,000 france, and the expert from there 34,691,000; the import into Martinique in the same year was 28,-895,000 francs, while produce was ex-ported to the amount of 33,596,000 Total trade movement in the French and West Indios in 1877 124,433,000 francs This is certainly doing well for such a small colony and due to a great extent to the liberal policy pursued by the home government with reference to them by leaving them to adopt such a fiscal and commercial system as suited last their local interests. best their local interests; in other words, France with respect to her West India possessions has introduced on a broad basis the British principle of Icer-ing colonies as little bampered as pos-sible. The consequence has been a rapid development of sugar industry after the best modern methods, winning the confidence of French capitalists. The manner in which augar is preduced in the French West Indies on some large estates has become a model of scientific manufacture from which other producing countries have copied of late years. At all events these islands have proved and are proving to the world what can be done by an intelligent ap-plication of modern progress in this important branch. In spite of their limited area these islands thus perform an lmportant part in augur production in the new world. Coffee production in the islands is unimportant.

A TALK ABOUT TOBACCO.

A representative of the Steubenville, On Daily Hereld met a tebacco dealer the other day, and saked him to tell him something about chewing tibioos, and he got this answer. Well, tolesco is a wood, and it comes from Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio and other states, in-cluding New Jersey and Cube, but the most of the Cuba tobacco is raised in Kentucky In the trade chewing tobacco is divided into tine cut and plus, and plug is subdivided as to qually into bright, manageny and black, the bright being the highest grade, the black the lowest, then there are sweet tobaccos and strong tobaccos, the sweet carrying more augar, licerice and molasses, and the strong less. As to chewers I have noticed something temarkable, namely, that professional men, like lawyers, preachers, editors, doctors and that kind, and m hants, and men who do no manual labour, almost invariably use strong tobacco; while mechanics, labouring men and the class who de physical labour, use the awest tobacco, not because it is less in price, but they seem to require a different veriety of stimulant It is a good doal the same way in smeking, and the man who buys strong chewing tobacco nearly always calls for a good cigar; stogies can't sell well to men who make a living with their brains. I have noticed frequently that a man who will buy a pound of the best natural leaf. He takes his tobacco straight. Fine cut is also a brain tobacce. Of the black tobaccos I can't say much; they are mixed, and if it ever happens that you run across a dead body, and find a iece of plug tobacco in the pockets of its clothes, ; ou may set it down that the loss of that man is not great to the community. I am glad I don't sell much black goods, for I kind of feel ashamed of myself for handling it. Tobacco is a fine tester of the mental qualities, and I look upon a box of pure chewing tobacco as representing just so much condensed intellect. Among tobacco workers I never saw one who didn't use the weed, and they are all users of the stronger grade, showing that men in our prefession require brains. Sans, did you say? Well, yea, there's a good doal of it sold In town, and you have no idea how many women there are who dip, but very few men snull. The most of snull sold goes te West Virginia custom, showing the old Southern influence At I was eaying, the intellectual development of the man of to-day as contrasted with the primal ——— But the reporter had But the reporter had primal———" But the reporter had heard all he wanted, and he lest with the information above stated, and if any one wants to know what that "primal" means he will have to hunt it up him-

It is said there are auts in Texas that actually plant grain, and reap and store it like farmore.

A North Carolina man, baving the stomach of an ostrich, swallows a hand-