

communication with the Montreal Board of Trade and beginning negotiations with the aim of forming a line of steamships, for which there has been a demand for such a length of time...

president for five years. He had always found him a wise counsel, and always ready to place his time at the manager's disposal...

before the close of 1881, as the source of its revenue will be very large, as witnessed by the steady flow of subscriptions to the Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of N. Y. which is enabled to pay to the parent company between \$200,000 and \$350,000 on its first \$1,000,000 of stock...

THE REVENUE.

Table showing revenue for 1880 and 1881. 1880: Customs \$1,334,240; Excise 372,065; Other sources 511,893. 1881: Customs \$1,635,328; Excise 440,152; Other sources 534,274.

Table showing monthly revenue for 1881. July: \$509,541; August: 837,799; September: 893,168; October: 448,945; November: 480,807; December: 467,992; January: 600,293; February: 374,218; March: 320,157; April: 315,461; May: 391,560.

CASH VERSUS CREDIT

The Detroit Free Press puts the question as follows: Any retail dealer can buy closer with cash than with credit. The closer he buys the greater are his profits...

SHORT HOURS FOR CLERKS.

The Boston Post, of a late date, contained the following communication, which may be of interest to our readers: Every respectable sugar house in Chicago, including all refiners' agents and jobbers, have voted to close their places of business on Saturday at 2 o'clock...

BROAD STREET

Messrs Lamb & Co., of St. Thomas, state in their latest circular that the sugar crop will in most parts of the West Indies flush early, and will be short in consequence of the drought which has prevailed throughout the islands...

THE COFFEE AND SUGAR PRODUCING COUNTRIES

Guadeloupe and Martinique. Both were discovered by Columbus. Guadeloupe is of an irregular form, about twenty-five miles long and thirteen broad. It is divided into two unequal parts by a small arm of the sea...

Table showing production in Tons for 1849, 1850, 1851, and 1852. 1849: 50,300; 1850: 47,200; 1851: 50,000; 1852: 50,000.

since then the production has doubled. With reference to sugar and rum manufacture in Guadeloupe, we reprint the following latest report received: "SUGAR.—There are nineteen salines or manufactories of white sugar direct from the cane, by the centrifugal process, with an aggregate capital of 23,550,000 francs...

ing the first republic and the revolution of 1848 better than might have been expected, and have since 1850 been steadily procuring coolies from India. Between 1872 and 1879 they have imported direct from British India a couple of thousand thereof annually, the total export of this kind of labour from there to the French colonies have been—

Table showing population for 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878. 1873: 1,314; 1874: 5,324; 1875: 4,418; 1876: 3,796; 1877: 3,179; 1878: 6,163.

Together 27,191. The Swedish island St. Barthe was ceded to France in 1878 and now forms a dependency of Guadeloupe, the latter has a population of 180,879 souls, Martinique 161,782, and St. Barthe, 2,374, together 345,035 inhabitants. The import into Guadeloupe in 1877 amounted to 27,151,000 francs, and the export from there 34,691,000; the import into Martinique in the same year was 28,895,000 francs, while produce was exported to the amount of 33,596,000 francs...

A TALK ABOUT TOBACCO.

A representative of the Steubenville, O., Daily Herald met a tobacco dealer the other day, and asked him to tell him something about chewing tobacco, and he got this answer: "Well, tobacco is a weed, and it comes from Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio and other states, including New Jersey and Cuba, but the most of the Cuba tobacco is raised in Kentucky. In the trade chewing tobacco is divided into fine cut and plug, and plug is subdivided as to quality into bright, mahogany and black, the bright being the highest grade, the black the lowest, then there are sweet tobaccos and strong tobaccos, the sweet carrying more sugar, licorice and molasses, and the strong less. As to chewers I have noticed something remarkable, namely, that professional men, like lawyers, preachers, editors, doctors and that kind, and mechanics, and men who do no manual labour, almost invariably use strong tobacco; while mechanics, labouring men and the class who do physical labour, use the sweet tobacco, not because it is less in price, but they seem to require a different variety of stimulant. It is a good deal the same way in smoking, 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 has a cut to his head that makes me think he reads the Quarterly Review, and talks about the fundamental concepts of modern philo-sophic thought as I would about a dear friend, is the very fellow who will buy a pound of the best natural leaf. He takes his tobacco straight. Fine cut is also a brain tobacco. 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 piece of plug tobacco in the pockets of its clothes, you 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 profession require brains. Snuff, did you say? Well, yes, there's a good deal of it sold in town, and you have no idea how many women there are who dip, but very few men snuff. The most of snuff sold goes to West Virginia custom, showing the Old Southern influence. As I was saying, the intellectual development of the man of to-day as contrasted with the primal— But the reporter had heard all he wanted, and he left with the information above stated, and if any one wants to know what that "primal" means he will have to hunt it up himself. It is said there are ants in Texas that actually plant grain, and reap and store it like farmers. A North Carolina man, having the stomach of an ostrich, swallows a handful of gravel after dinner every day.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held on Monday afternoon. There was a large attendance, the President, Mr. George Napier, in the chair. Mr. Smithers, the General Manager, read the 63rd annual report of the directors, the substance of which we have already published. He said there had been during the past year a decrease in deposits which was accounted for by the withdrawal of Government and other deposits but not private funds. The agency of the bank at Cobourg had been found to be unprofitable and had therefore been closed. Mr. George Napier then moved, seconded by Dr. G. W. Campbell, that the report be adopted. Before the motion was put, Mr. Smithers made some satisfactory explanations, in course of which he referred to the much more prosperous condition of the bank this year than last. He showed that the affairs of the bank had been steadily progressing ever since the time of depression in Canada some years ago. He would like, he said, to repeat what he had said often before, namely, that it was far better to avoid losses than to make profits. The bad and doubtful debts had been written off during the past year with great carefulness and now they had a remarkably clean balance sheet to show, there being an unusual exemption from unsatisfactory accounts. If Canada was to enjoy a period of prosperity he thought the bank had a very good chance of taking advantage of it. Some complained of there having been no addition to the "rest" made, these being of opinion that this should have been done instead of paying the bonus. One important point he would have them notice that the dividend that was being paid this June was not a half yearly dividend 5 per cent but it brings the whole rate up to 10 per cent. The retiring board have not abandoned their idea of bringing the "rest" up to \$2,000,000, but they had thought it wise to bring the rate up to 10 per cent. first. He wished to correct an impression which had gone abroad to the effect that it was owing to the success of their Chicago business that the bonus had been paid. He would say that as a rule the profits made in the United States were very uncertain and could not be depended upon, though of late years the business they have done there had been singularly free from losses. He would not undertake to say to what extent the bank would proceed during the coming year, as they had not as means of knowing how good the crops would be, but he hoped that, as there was a marked tendency for people to go into all kinds of enterprises, they might thus obtain a higher rate for their money. All the offices of the bank had been inspected, the London office included, and they had all been found in a satisfactory state. He stated the regret he felt at the resignation by Mr. Stephen, who had been a director of the bank for 10 years, vice-president for three and

HOW TO PACK EGGS

Receivers have a good deal of trouble with eggs 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, care should not be used, because they are heavy, and increase the cost of shipment, and the eggs 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 straw the eggs can be got through in good shape and they are all in a suitable condition for reshipping, provided the proper rules have been followed. 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 outside 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 dozen. When the package is filled, place considerable straw over the top, put the head of the barrel in securely, and then mark the package plainly. Eggs, so many dozen, and all is complete, and a good 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 extensive 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., that the lights having been shown to be a success, the 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 such a fever of speculation as existed previously. This very strong present stage of development, not being known to the general public, has caused the weak holders to offer stock, and in the case of the Edison Electric Light a few shares have been sold as low as \$950 to \$1,900. We doubt whether an order to buy twenty shares could be filled under \$1,500. The United States Electric Light shares have also sold down from \$400 per share to \$275/300. Without 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 their use is but a limited one, we predict before November next a rise in the shares of the Incandescent light such as we have not yet experienced; and referring especially to the Edison Electric Light we should not be surprised to see it as high as from \$3,000 to \$4,000