

firm, which we are happy to learn resumes full control and management of its extensive business, with every prospect of having before it a long, prosperous and honorable career. The members of the firm and of the banking interests concerned, are to be congratulated upon the terms of the agreement arrived at.—*Quebec Chronicle*, 30th June.

THE MEANING OF THE TERM "NET CASH."

In reply to a correspondent who desires an explanation of the term "net cash," the *New York Journal of Commerce* says: The habits of buyers in all ages since trade began have been to postpone the day of settlement as long as possible. After stretching the terms stated on a bill to the utmost, the next step was to have the bill itself dated ahead. A dealer once gave us an account of the difficulty he had to convince buyers that the words he used to describe immediate payment meant such a prompt settlement as he intended to enact. He tried "cash," then "net cash," then "prompt cash," then "cash on delivery," then "cash on the nail," and finally, as he discovered that they would misinterpret any form he could use, he wrote: "Terms the ready pull-out as soon as the hand can go into the pocket." Even this did not fully succeed. Considerable inquiry among merchants of this city engaged in the same line of business as our correspondent shows the customary understanding among them to be as follows: Where the term "net cash" is used in contract of sale it is understood that no discount is to be allowed upon the bill. But the term has been used so much in connection with some qualifying word, as "prompt," "ten," "thirty," or even "sixty" days, that when used without such qualifying word it is not understood to imply anything as to the time of payment, but is taken to mean simply that no discount will be allowed. "Net cash, prompt," or "net cash on shipment," mean immediate payment, but where "net cash" is used without any qualifying word, the time of payment, according to this custom, is left to be determined by a further agreement or by the custom of the trade.

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS IN THE NORTH-WEST.

Until a few years ago Canada did not participate in the very large emigration from Germany, Scandinavia, and other countries, but there has recently been a considerable increase in the number of such immigrants to the Dominion. Some question has been raised, from time to time, as to whether the people known to have arrived have remained in Manitoba and the North-West. As the result of inquiry the High Commissioner says, in his report to the Department of Agriculture, that he has no hesitation in expressing the opinion that by far the larger number of the persons in question are now settlers in the Dominion. If any proof at all were needed in support of this statement, it would be found in the numerous and constantly increasing foreign colonies to be found along the main and branch lines of railways between Winnipeg and Calgary. Two or three years ago there was hardly a single foreign settlement in that part of the country. At the present time the principal settlements are as follows:—

Colonies along the Manitoba and North-West Railway:—Scandinavian, near Minnedosa, 18 miles; Hungarian, near Neepawa, 12 miles; Icelandic, near Birtle; German, three colonies, near Langenburg.

Colonies along the Canadian Pacific Railway: Scandinavian, near Carberry; Scandinavian, near East Selkirk; Scandinavian, near Oak Lake; Scandinavian, near Fleming; Scandinavian, near Whitewood; German, near Grenfell; German, near Balgonie; German, near Dunmore; German, near Regina; Hungarian, near Whitewood; Roumanian, near Balgonie; Jewish, near Wapella; Icelandic, near Glenboro; Icelandic, near East Selkirk; Icelandic, near Calgary; and Icelandic, near Carberry.

From personal investigation of some of these foreign colonies made at his request, and from information acquired from reliable sources in regard to others, the High Commissioner is satisfied that these foreign settle-

ments are among the most prosperous communities in Manitoba and the North West. The settlers, as a rule, start with little capital, but they are so thrifty in their habits, so accustomed to hard work, and to take advantage of every opportunity that offers of obtaining money, that they have developed their farms in a manner that is most surprising, and that would hardly be believed excepting as the result of personal investigation. They all have good houses, a considerable extent of land under cultivation, have been most successful with their stock, and, as a rule, are most highly spoken of by every one who comes in contact with them. "I regard this emigration," adds the High Commissioner, "as valuable testimony of the effect of the efforts we have been making to popularize the advantages of Canada on the Continent, and I trust that the stream of emigration that has been set in motion may continue to flow in the same direction, and that nothing will happen to retard it."

PEOPLE SHOULD NOT BE SNAPPY.

Riding in the street car the other day I saw an amusing scene. An elderly lady asked the conductor for a transfer check.

"Where do you wish to go?" he inquired.

"That's none of your business, sir," was her indignant answer.

The conductor quietly punched a check for Chelsea, and, taking her eight cents, passed along. Soon he came through the car again, and the elderly lady, who had been studying the check intently, pulled his sleeve and asked:

"Conductor, where will this take me?"

His reply was prompt and justifiable.

"That, madam, is my business."—*Boston Globe*.

ITEMS ABOUT FIRES.

Fire destroyed four dwelling houses at Pembroke on the 29th ult. Insurance about \$6,000.

Fire started in the sash and door factory owned by Mrs. Martin, of Sterling, Hastings Co., on Saturday night, June 28th. All the machinery was destroyed. Part of the building was rented for a pump factory by George Cryer, who lost everything. The loss on building and machinery was about \$3,000, and insurance \$500. It was rented by C. Boldrick, who lost about \$800 worth of stock; no insurance.

The storehouse full of machinery belonging to L. A. Plante, agent for the Watson Manufacturing Company, and Shaw Bros. & Cassils' storehouse for hides and leather, Drummondville, Que., were burned June 29th. The Watson Manufacturing Company sustains about \$3,000 damages; Shaw Bros. & Cassils, \$5,000; and Plante, \$400; partly covered by insurance. The fire is believed to be incendiary.

That was a shocking occurrence last week at Louisville, Ky., when in a petroleum storage yard, by the incautious opening of a tank of oil, not far from a blazing fire, the vapor of the oil spread, took fire, exploded, killed several persons and did enormous damage.

The salt works, drying house, derrick, and engine house at Goderich, belonging to Mr. P. McEwan, were destroyed by fire on the 25th of June. Loss about \$8,000, only partly insured. Cause of fire unknown.

On June 28th a fire was discovered in the moulding shop of the William Hamilton Manufact'g Co., Peterboro. The fire was confined to the pattern and moulding shops, which were destroyed. Fortunately a new moulding shop is about ready for occupancy, and the delay will not be so serious as might be anticipated. The total loss is estimated at between \$20,000 and \$30,000, which is offset by an insurance of only \$7,000.

—That was a not unneighborly thing done by Mr. Bowell, the Canadian Commissioner of Customs, the other day, for our American friends. He granted the privilege of allowing American horses to enter Canada in bond for feeding purposes. It appears that better grazing can be obtained in the Niagara peninsula than in northern New York, and for this reason a number of Buffalonians desire to send their horses into Canada for summer grazing.

STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, July 2nd, 1890.

STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Average. 1890.
Montreal.....	221½	218	14	221	218	231
Ontario.....	120	115	150	116	140	140
People's.....	99½	95	22	99½	95	103
Molson's.....	167	160½	187	167	180	180
Toronto.....	218	213½	5	218	214	196
J. Cartier.....	96	95	48	96	95	.....
Merchants'.....	145	143	47	145	142	147½
Commerce.....	127½	126½	364	127	126½	129½
Union.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94
Mon. Teleg. & d.....	99	97½	303	99½	97½	94½
Rich. & Ont.....	61	56	25	61	56½	62
City Pass.....	194	190	175	192½	192½	.....
do. Rights.....	38	34	25	38	34	.....
Gas.....	207½	205½	120	207	205½	.....
do. Rights.....	35	32	41	.....	.....	.....
C. Pacific R. R.....	82½	80½	4250	82½	80½	56½
N. W. Land.....	75	70	25	75	71	85

—One of the best ways of committing involuntary suicide is to make haste in hot weather. This is especially true for old or fat people. Hot weather is in itself a strain upon the system in civilized countries. In America, where almost every one is in a hurry, and in Chicago, where a person that is slow of movement excites comment, and is regarded as a curiosity, no one seems to know that haste makes waste. In hot weather we should be as calm and philosophical, and move as leisurely as possible. Eat slowly, and eat but little meat; drink no alcoholic fluids; don't get excited, and under no circumstances run for a train or a street car.—*Chicago Herald*.

—Co-operation has not been successful in Berlin. Thirty-five co-operative societies have been organized there for manufacturing purposes since 1868. Thirty of them wound up their affairs after an average existence of six years each. Five still exist.

—The Magog print works are driven with orders. They were intending to shut down for repairs the first of July, but have decided not to close until the last of August.

—Dr. Austin Flint says: "I have never known an instance of a healthy person living according to a strictly dietetic system who did not become a dyspeptic."

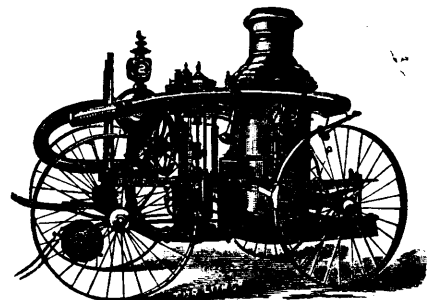
DEBENTURES FOR SALE.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned, marked "Tenders for Debentures," up to the First Day of August, A. D. 1890, for the purchase of the Debentures of the City of Brandon, amounting to Fifty five Thousand Dollars, in denominations to suit purchasers, bearing interest at Five per Cent. per annum, interest payable half-yearly. Principal payable in thirty years. Principal and interest payable at the Imperial Bank of Canada, in the City of Brandon.

JOHN C. KERR,
City Clerk.
Brandon, June 30th, 1890.

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JOHN D. RONALD,
BRUSSELS, - ONTARIO.