

## THE TRADER.

TORONTO, ONTARIO, JULY, 1882.

Sent free to every Jeweler and Hardware Merchant in the Dominion of Canada.

## Advertising Rates.

Full Page.	-	\$20 00	each issue
Half Page.	-	12 00	"
Quarter Page.	-	8 00	"

Small Advertisements, 8 cents per line.

A discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed from the above rates for yearly contracts. All advertisements payable monthly.

Business and other communications should be addressed to

THE TRADER PUBLISHING Co.,

13 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

To ensure insertion, changes or new advertisements must be sent to the office not later than the 27th of each month.

## Editorial.

## HOW TO SEND MONEY.

We often hear complaints from merchants, both wholesale and retail, about the uncertainty and risk of sending money. There should be but little trouble and no risk attached to sending money remittances if the few plain rules we propose to give below were faithfully attended to. A great many people when they make remittances have a habit of sending their money in bills, either by express, or by post in registered letter, both of these methods are clumsy and the latter somewhat unsafe.

If a money letter goes astray, even though registered, the post-office department runs no risk of loss—the loss, if any, falls on the sender. It is true that the registration is a great help in finding out what has become of it, but it has often happened that when that discovery was made it was of no benefit to the loser whatever. Then again, sometimes when money is thus sent by letter, there arises disputes upon the amount really sent. The sender asserts that he sent a certain amount, say \$25, the person receiving it says he only received \$20; both are positive, and it is possible that they may both be right—that \$25 was sent and only \$20 received. It has happened before and it will happen again that money has been abstracted by some dishonest clerk, in which case the sender has to bear the loss; or it may have

happened, as is sometimes the case, that the sender had made a mistake in sending the money and really sent the smaller amount in place of the larger as he had intended. For those reasons we say the habit of sending money enclosed in letters is unbusinesslike, risky, and apt to lead to disputes, and should therefore be avoided by all those who want to do business in a trustworthy manner.

There are three ways of sending money that are absolutely safe, and at the same time as cheap and occasion much less trouble than any of those already mentioned. Sending by

## POST-OFFICE ORDER.

Where there is no bank this will be found a very simple and perfectly safe method of sending money, and we would strongly urge our readers in out-of-the-way places, where there are no banking facilities, to use this in preference to sending remittances either by express or enclosed in letters. Sending by

## BANK DRAFT.

This is a simple and safe plan, and the sender runs very little risk in adopting it. All drafts should be made payable to the order of the party or firm to whom the remittance is intended—this will effectually prevent any one else from making use of it, even if it by some mistake should chance to get into other hands, unless they commit forgery, which few people care to do. Sending by

## MARKED CHEQUE.

This we consider the simplest, safest and most business-like method of any we know of. All that requires to be done is to write out the cheque, (adding collection), payable to the order of the party to whom the money is to be sent and get it marked "good" by the banker and sent on by letter in the usual way. There is little risk in sending it, for such a cheque is good to nobody except the person to whose order it is made—it is therefore safe. But beyond these considerations it has also this one, that the party to whose order it is payable must endorse it before they can get the money; when it comes back to the maker, as it must do, he then has his own cheque with the receiver's endorsement as a receipt that the money has been received. In fact such a cheque is receipt enough in itself. If the cheque should get lost in transit, the maker can easily stop payment, which would render it worthless to any

one except himself or the party for whom it was intended.

This method of sending money remittances by marked cheque has so many things to recommend it, that we are astonished that it has not been more generally adopted by our merchants than it has been. Some of the largest and wealthiest houses in Canada have given it a trial for some years and they say they would not willingly go back to the old method. This way of sending remittances is as near perfect as can possibly be, it is as simple as any, and above all it furnishes an incontrovertible receipt that cannot be gainsayed.

## OUR FUTURE TRADE POLICY.

The past few weeks have been so filled up with election matters that people have apparently had but little time to devote to business. However, the great event is over at last and people already breathe freer, knowing that whether the elections have gone according to their wishes, or not, they are at least settled for the next five years.

Without doubt the great question of the election just over was, "what shall the future trade policy of Canada be, protective or revenue tariff?" and for the second time the people have given forth no uncertain sound upon it.

Notwithstanding the other questions, such as the "Boundary Award," "Disallowance Bill," and the "Gerrymander," the "National Policy" seemed to force its way to the front in spite of every effort to keep it in the background, and it is no exaggeration to say that the government were sustained, not because they had no bad marks against them, but in spite of these faults, and simply that the protective trade policy might be continued. It seems to us that the contest just passed was more of a plebiscite upon the trade policy of the government than anything else, and it is safe to say that had this policy not commended itself so highly to many of those who differed from the government politically, the majority would have been very greatly reduced, if they had not been utterly defeated. The late election was a kind of anomaly in its way, the contestants although nominally two, being really three in number; the party supporting the National Policy intact, composed of the Conservative party and Liberals who thought a sound mercantile policy with