

business of the firm was no question depending on the nature of the business and the practice of persons concerned in it, but there was a certain number of trading transactions extending by usage to all trading partnerships. A partner could not bind a firm by deed without express authority, neither could he bind the firm by giving a guarantee unless there had been an agreement or usage to that effect in the firm or other firms in a like business. Nor could he bind the firm by submission to arbitration. If a partner in the course of business transactions for the firm did a wrongful act by which a third person suffered, the firm was liable to the same extent as the partner committing the act, and if one party misappropriated the money or property of a third person received by him within his authority, each member of the firm was liable. As regards the rights of partners amongst themselves, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, they were taken as equally interested in the partnership stock and effects, but the actual share of any partner would depend upon the state of accounts, for he might, for example, have borrowed and be indebted to the firm and entitled to no valuable interest at all. And a person to whom the partner was individually indebted would be entitled to companions. Partners must observe most scrupulous fidelity to each other; one was not allowed to stipulate for any private advantage at the expense of the rest. A violent breach of faith justified dissolution, but the law resorted to that remedy reluctantly. All the arrangements provided for in the contract of partnership must be followed, or varied by general consent; but where any of them had been regularly and to the knowledge of all disregarded, the court would consider them dispensed with. As to dissolution, if no time was fixed upon and there were no circumstances from which a fixed period could be inferred that the partnership might be terminated at the will of the parties to it. Partnership was also dissolved by the bankruptcy or attainer of a partner. When the above circumstances happened the entire firm was dissolved, no matter how many members belonged to it, unless the contrary had been expressly provided for by the articles of partnership.

Disposal of Sewerage.

A new and ingenious system of disposing of sewerage water is now under consideration by the Municipal Council of Berlin, Germany. The need for something of the kind has long been felt by the municipality, as the present method of using up the contents of the Berlin drains by irrigation in the immediate neighborhood of the Capital has been found defective from a sanitary point of view. The main feature of the system now proposed for adoption are that, by a very simple and inexpensive chemical and filtration process, the more solid elements in drainage water can be detached and used as a rich manure, and that the water remaining cannot only be purified to a degree which would enable it to be discharged into rivers without the danger of polluting them, but also drunk by human beings without poisoning them. Whether the latter process has

been fully tested does not appear, but the system is at least worth the attention of all who are interested in sanitary reform.

Store Management.

A man starting in business should begin with certain principles, which should be followed all through his business career. Of course as he goes along he will see where many improvements can be made which would benefit him. When his store is just opened everything is new and neat and calculated to draw custom.

And now, after getting this custom, his study should be how to keep it. In the first place, his business should be on a sound basis; he should not try to carry a heavier stock of goods than his capital will allow him to do safely. He should be contented to increase as his business grew, and when it would be safe and of a benefit to him. There is where many of our young men make a failure. They are just starting in business for themselves. Everything looks bright to them, and thus at the beginning they endeavor to get rich all at once; the consequence is that should dull times come upon them suddenly, or it is hard to collect their bills, they are compelled to add another name to the already long list of failures. Long credits are the great drawback to country retail stores; they bring many bad accounts on the books and losses follow, which the merchant is ill able to bear. All customers that are in the habit of having credit should be expected to pay once a month; and in trusting a man the merchant should be careful and secure a sure way of getting his pay, or not let any goods go. He should be careful in buying to select the best of everything, and when he has got a good article, and a good trade on it, he should endeavor to get it every time, as a share of the people after getting used to the same quality want it every time, and it is hard to start them on some other kind. He should be careful and know that a thing is just as he warrants it to be, as a merchant will very soon be found out if he says that it is so and so when it is not, and gradually he will lose trade by it.

A merchant should try and use everybody alike, whether rich or poor, as nothing will offend a customer quicker than to have the clerk or employer, while waiting on them, should he see a richer person come, start off and leave them to go and wait on the other. He should be obliging and willing to accommodate as far as possible. He should always take advantage of any goods off a few cents, and thus be able to sell them cheaper and give his customers better bargains. All of this helps to draw trade and increase his business.

If possible the dealer should discount all of his bills, and thus make a fair profit from the discounts. He should be guarded and do nothing rashly; as the old saying is, "haste makes waste." He should move along steadily, and not be of that kind that is always going to do great things and never in reality accomplishes anything. His store should always be kept in a neat and orderly manner, as people do not like to trade in a dirty looking store. His goods should also look nice. He should have the tact of changing them and replacing, so as

to alter the appearance and draw trade.

If a man will be content to follow these rules, with a firm determination to win, no matter what stands in the way, being at the same time always honest and upright in his dealings with his fellow-men, he cannot but be successful in the end.—*Grocer.*

Driving Piles With Dynamite.

A correspondent of the United States *Miller*, in Budapest, Austria-Hungary, in a recent letter, mentions an interesting experiment in pile-driving by the use of dynamite. The piles experimented on had already been driven by an ordinary pile-driver, but it was desired to drive them down further. An officer of the military engineer corps was detailed to superintend the experiment. The piles were squared and the top covered by a wrought-iron plate 15 inches square and 4½ inches thick. A 17½ ounce charge of dynamite in the form of a cake six inches in diameter, wrapped in paper and clay was placed on the centre of each plate and fired. The effect produced was estimated to be equal to five blows of a 1,500-pound hammer, falling from height of ten feet.

The Emigrant Drain.

The London *Times*, quoting from German authorities, says that the number of emigrants that have left Germany during the last 60 years is over 3,500,000, of whom the greater part have taken their departure within the last 30 years, the United States having absorbed in 1881 no less than 248,323. Dr. Friederich Kappe estimates the amount taken away by each emigrant at not less than 450 marks, or £22 10s., so that the capital transferred to the United States during last year (1881) amounted directly to £5,587,267. And this, it should be remembered, is not returnable to Germany in the ordinary ways of trade and commerce, as, in point of fact, the German emigrants to the United States become Americans, and consequently competitors with Germany in agricultural and industrial pursuits. Dr. Engel considers that the cost of bringing up a young person of the lower or middle classes to the fifteenth year is about £200, and he estimates the loss to Germany during the emigration of the last 60 years, in cash and valuables taken by each emigrant at over nine milliards of marks—nearly twice the amount of the war indemnity paid by France in 1871.

A contractor thoroughly versed in railroad building says: A common prairie track costs \$12,000 per mile to construct, \$3,150 for grading, \$3,922.50 for 56-pound steel rails, leaving less than \$5,000 for bridging, ties, track laying, etc. This does not include right of way. But a road equipped with depots, round-houses, etc., should not cost over \$20,000 per mile, and on most roads between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains the cost per mile was less.

The Molsons' Bank has declared a dividend for the last half year of 4 per cent, or ½ per cent higher than that paid for the previous half year, an improvement of 1 per cent per annum.