a reasonable warning to allow of winding up the business, or put it in condition to pay him back his capital or the profits which are his due. No partner can transfer his share to another without the consent of the others.

Public Companies consist of a body of shareholders.

Composition.—A payment of so much on the $ by a bankrupt to his creditors, they agreeing to take the sum for the full amount of their accounts.

Consul.—A Government officer in a foreign country, to look after the commercial affairs of his nation.

Credit is Selling Goods on Trust.—In book-keeping, to credit a person is entering his name in your books as Cr. by the goods, Cash, etc., you received from him.

Creditor.—When you get money or goods on trust from another he is your creditor for the amount.

Cr.—The right-hand side in a Ledger or Cash-Book.

Debenture.—A certificate of mortgage or loan on railway or other works, and conveying authority to the holder of seizing the property in the event of the obligations of the deed not being fulfilled. Coupons accompany debentures for the receiving payment of interest at stated times.

Debit.—To debit a person in book-keeping is to enter his name in your books as Dr., to the goods, cash, &c., received from you.

Debtor.—One who owes another for goods, money, &c.

Dr.—The left-hand side in a Ledger or Cash Book.

Discount.—An allowance to banks or others for advancing money on bills before due. Applied also to the allowance made at the settlement of a/cs.

Dividend.—The profits divided among the shareholders of a company.

Drawback.—Applied to those duties of Customs which are repaid by government after a certain period, when goods on which they have previously been levied are exported, enabling the exporter to sell his goods in the foreign market unburdened with duties.

Exchange.—Applied to the remittances of money between different countries.

Firm.—The name under which persons carry on business.