Ex-Warehouse: Means the purchaser must provide means of conveyance from the ware-

house door.

Extend: To place the values in the money columns. Short-extend: to place values to the left of money column; to postpone time of payment.

Execution: A legal direction to an officer of the law authorizing him to enforce pay-

nient.

The sum for which a bill or note is Face : drawn.

Factor: An agent who accompanies the goods. Financier: One skilled a money matters The name under which a number Firm : of persons conduct business

Fixtures: The fittings of an office or store not movable.

Folio: The page of an account book.

The total of a column of figures; Footing: the act of adding the values.

Foreclose: Is to take actual possession of mortgaged property with a view of securing payment of loan.

Forgery: Is the fraudulent making of any document or altering any document with the intention that any person shall be deceived thereby

Free Trade: Implies non-interfernece by law with the natural course of buying and

selling.

Freight: Goods being transported; the charge for transportation.

Good Will: Is the benefit accrucing to an established business from a liberal patronage of regular customers, or an excellent reputation of, or favorable location of the busine a

Grosa Weight: The total weight of goods in-

cluding that of the wrappings. Guarantee or Guaranty : A pledge for the performance of a contract; a deposit made to indemnify against loss by failure of the contractor to fulfil his engagement.

Holder: "Means the payee or endorsee of a bill or note who is in possession of it, or the bearer thereof."

Hoaor: To accept a draft; to pay a draft when due.

Hypothecate: Is to place or assign property as security under an agreement.

Imports: Goods brought from a foreign country. Inland Bill: A bill both drawn and payable in the same country.

Indemnity: Guaranty against loss.
Indenture: A mutual agreement in writing between two or more persons.

Indorsement or Endorsement: Anything written on the back of a commercial contract.

Insurance: Guaranteed indemnity in case of loss; the premium paid for insuring property or life.

Insolvent: Unable to pay one's debts.

Instalment: The portion of a sum of money paid or to be paid.

Instant : Present month.

Interim Dividends: Payments made on account of profits of an undertaking, but before the exact amount of profit has been determined. Intestete: Dying without having made a will.

Interest: An allowance made for the use of nioney

International: Mutual understandings between nations.

In Transitu: On the way.

Inventory: An itemized statement of all property owned by the business.

Invoice: An itemized statement of goods

bought or sold. I. O. U.: A written acknowledgment of in-

debtedness. Jetsam: Goods thrown overboard in a time of peril.

Jobber: A person who buys from importers or manufacturers, and sells to retailers.

Joint Stock Company: A company organized by authority of parliament, but resembling a partnership, and whose capital is divided into equal shares. The liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount unpaid on his shares.

Judgment: An order from a court enforcing & contract or redressing a wrong.

Jury: A select body of men chosen by court, and sworn to declare the truth on evidence hefore them.

Knot: A nautical mile—2028 yds.—1-60th of a degree.

Lease: A written contract granting the use of lands, or buildings, or both for hire. Legacy: Property left to one by will.

Letter of Credit: A letter, usually addressed by one banking concern to another, authorizing delivery of goods or money on the credit of the writer.

Letters Pstent: The term applied to a government document conferring a patent or authorizing a person to enjoy some special privilege for a given time.

Liabilities: A person's peconiary obligations to others.

License: Legal permission to conduct a business.

Lien: The premission to retain the property of another until a legal claim is satisfied. Lighter: A large boat used in loading and

unloading ships. Liquidate: To discharge a legal claim.

Lock-out: Occurs when an employer prevents workmen from returning to their labor owing to a dispute about the terms of employment between master and men.

Mail: A general term applied to letters and

correspondence.

Maker: The person who signs a promissory note.

Manifest: A written statement of a ship's cargo.

Maturity: The day on which a legal contract should be performed.

Mercer: One who deals in woollens or silks. Merchandise: Goods bought to be resold. ney: The currency of a country where a monetary contract matures. Money:

Monopoly: The exclusive privilege to sell or

manufacture.

Month: "The term month in a bill means a calendar month."