

cording to the streams on which they were taken out. The total of them is 6,119 cribs, equal to about 7,500,000 cubic feet, against 3,785,000 feet in 1880. Besides these a small raft of timber was taken down by rail for Mr. James Findlay; also nearly 12,000 pieces for Allan Grant, in the same way. There still remain stuck on the Upper Ottawa, four rafts belonging to O. Latour, three to David Moore, and one to R. & J. White, which will total about 750 cribs.

RIVER.	NAME.	No.
MATTAWA	Wm Mackey	190
"	David Moore	185
"	McCool & Sunstrum	87
OTTAWA	Jas. B. Dickson	102
"	J. Poupore	18
"	& CHALK R. & J. White	99
MADAWANKA	McLachlin Bros	271
"	Young & Bronson	89
"	C. & W. Mohr	81
"	R. & W. Conroy	176
"	Fraser & McCoshan	112
"	J. Francis & Co	243
"	Hilliard & Dickson	106
"	J. R. Booth	529
"	Wm. Mackey	131
"	Robt Grant	56
"	J. & T. Heavy	34
"	W. Croft	34
MISSISSIPPI	Caldwell & Son	329
"	Boyd Caldwell	88
MAGNISIPI	A. & P. White	311
TEMISCAMINGUE	O. Latour	163
"	Bell & Hickey	119
"	Richard Nagle	94
BONNECHERE	R. Campbell & Son	259
"	Barnet & McKay	309
COULONGE	Gillies Bros	88
"	Fraser & Curry	114
"	John Fraser	112
"	James Findlay	12
KIPPEWA	J. & D. Grier	108
"	G. A. Grier	93
"	Thistle & Egar	179
"	J. & G. Bryson	189
PETEWAWA	Thistle & Carswell	143
"	Sills Bros	53
"	A. McLean	214
"	R. Campbell & Son	321
"	Levi Young	93
CHALK RIVER	Wm. Mason	93
BLACK RIVER	Alex. Fraser	144
"	Fraser & McCoshan	269
ROCKY FARM	R. H. Klock	179
TOTAL CRIBS		6619

QUEBEC, AND HER WATER SUPPLY.

The question of an adequate supply of water to the city of Quebec has a painful interest for underwriters. The city engineer, Mr. Baillargé, reports in favor of a second main from the source of supply as the only means of assuring, at all times, an abundant supply of water. The cost would be \$500,000; and the difficulty is that the finances of the city have for some time been under a great strain. But in this matter of water supply everything is at stake. As things stand at present, when a fire breaks out an adequate supply of water cannot be depended upon. If the city can sell debentures for the amount needed, the work ought to be

undertaken with the least possible delay. A consolidation of the floating debt and a French loan—France being now a common resort in the Province for loans—are spoken of; while the affairs of the city are taken out of the hands of the corporation and placed under control of a Syndicate, which perhaps, in this case, means a Commission. The finances of the city are in a bad way, though scarcely beyond the possibility of revival. Quebec, more than any other Canadian city, feels the pressure of the exemptions of ecclesiastical property; but we suppose there is no prospect of these exemptions being removed at present. However it may be done, the water supply should be made equal to the demand; and this should be made an object of paramount interest to all the citizens.

—The city council, in condoling with the family of the late Mr. John Smith, who was run over by a street railway car, overlooked a very obvious duty which is incumbent on it. The evidence was clear that the shade trees on the street obstructed the light from the two nearest gas lamps and made the spot where Mr. Smith was run over, dark. In nearly every part of the city where shade trees grow, the same obstruction occurs; the resulting darkness favoring the movements of thieves, preventing the free circulation of air, and tending to induce such accidents as that by which Mr. Smith lost his life. Besides, the trees in their wild state have a neglected look. In trimming the street trees, it will be necessary to see, when the lamps are lit, that the obstruction to their light has been removed. When the trees are small it will not always be possible to trip them up sufficiently high; but young trees do not seriously obstruct the light. Nor should individuals be allowed to let their trees overhang the fence lines along the streets, so as to intercept the light of the gas lamps, and create a danger to passers-by. Now is the time to trim the trees, and it is imperative that the work should be done at once.

—Country merchants are now feeling the effect of the pernicious system of dating sales ahead. Last June and July when they were offered fall goods dated from the first of this month, many of them thought it too good an opportunity to be lost. Before this time they expected to have disposed of considerable quantities of that stock. But owing to the exceptionally warm weather prevailing, there was no demand for the goods, which in some instances still remain unpacked. Despite this, there are many storekeepers who will not profit by their own

experience, to say nothing of that of others. So long as the great race for orders continues among the wholesale trade and their travelers, just so long buyers will be found ready to order goods long before they can have any definite idea as to the quantity they will be able to dispose of or as to the extent of their means of payment so long beforehand.

INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS AND ADJUSTERS FOR ONTARIO.

The regular monthly meeting of this Institute was held on Thursday evening last, in rooms of the Board of Trade. The President, Wm. Anderson, Esq., reported to the meeting the result of his recent visit to Britain, where he had an interview with the Secretary of the Institute of Accountants for England, for the purpose of bringing about affiliation between this and the home institute; but as the charter of the latter makes no provision for that object, the matter was laid over for the present. Still, as our Ontario Institute was thus made known, it will lead to the opening of correspondence, and thus our local institute may be the medium for the transaction of such business as the members of the home society may have in this country.

After some routine business, a paper was read by Mr. W. A. Douglass, of the Freehold Loan and Savings Company, on Loan Companies' Balance Sheets. The essayist introduced his subject by referring to the growth of credit as being an outcome of civilization, and the necessity for the work of the accountant as an indispensable part of our financial mechanism. It was pointed out that because of the timidity of credit, correctness and truthfulness are essential to every balance sheet. Comparison was made between the different forms of Statements issued to the public, and an analysis of one or two recently published statements was given, showing how vague and indefinite some of the terms used in them were, and how they quite failed in showing the proper position of companies. The advantages and disadvantages of the usual Cash Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements were fully discussed. The conclusion was reached that whether the Cash Statement were issued or not, the Loss and Gain Statement should never be omitted. The proper method of valuing assets, not merely the mortgages but other assets, such as municipal debentures, and the nature and uses of the Reserve Fund were fully considered.

Various members took part in the discussion, showing considerable interest in the different subjects touched on; and the idea was very generally expressed that such discussions must be beneficial in bringing about many improvements suggested in the paper just read. It is the intention of the Institute to take up and discuss the Balance Sheets issued by the various Joint Stock companies in the Province, and, if necessary, call attention to discrepancies or statements made in them that may require explanation. A hearty vote of thanks to the essayist was passed before the meeting adjourned.