

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

IMPORTS.

The following is a summary of the quantity, value and duty on imports at the port of Victoria for the month of June, 1891:

ARTICLES.	QUAN.	VALUE.	DUTY.
Acids.....		\$1,049	\$ 217 65
Agricultural imple- ments.....		2,318	824 80
Alc, beer & port wls	9,238	4,212	1,236 81
Animals.....		8,207	2,243 50
Books, pamph's, etc.		1,070	239 91
Brass & manuf's of..		1,024	480 00
Breadstuffs, etc, viz			
Grain, of all kinds			
Flour, brls.....	1,914	1,929	283 13
Meal, ".....	574	2,820	156 32
Rice and all other			
breadstuffs.....	851	2,082	468 75
Candles, lbs.....	2,500	15,182	4,518 48
Chicory, lbs.....	249	219	62 25
Coal and coke, tons	863	43	25 89
Coffee, from U.S. lbs	29,108	329	17 72
Copper and m's of..	13,297	2,797	292 05
Corlages all kinds...		820	157 50
Cotton, manuf's of..		242	53 97
Drugs & medicines...		7,335	2,378 56
Earthen, stone and		28,707	11,650 80
China ware.....		810	257 07
Fancy goods.....		2,359	745 85
Fish.....		2,330	578 24
Fruit, dried.....		2,610	470 53
Green.....		9,920	1,576 54
Furs.....		110	29 00
Glass, glassware...		1,608	524 55
Gunpdr & exp sub's		1,745	482 45
Hats, caps & bonnets		676	202 80
Hops, lbs.....			
Iron and steel m's of	25,053	7,191	34
Jewelry & watches			
and m's of gold and			
silver.....		625	141 95
Lead and manuf's of		204	43 20
Leather and m's of..		3,880	943 98
Marble and stone			
and manuf's of...		410	132 61
Malt, bush.....	743	683	111 45
Metals, composition			
and m's of.....		1,915	542 85
Musical instruments		1,310	539 90
Oil, coal and kero			
sene, gals.....	23,560	4,604	1,413 60
All other, gals.....	5,490	2,386	518 78
Paints and colors...		1,547	363 50
Paper and m's of...		1,425	474 18
Perfumery.....		113	33 90
Provisions.....			
Bacon & hams, etc	10,478	2,572	23
Salt, not from Great			
Britain or British			
possessions, or for			
fisheries, lbs.....	85,400	372	72 50
Seeds.....		47	6 15

CONTRABAND GOODS.

Contraband is a term applied to such goods as are prohibited from being imported or exported, bought or sold, either by the laws of a particular state or by special treaties; it is also applied to designate that class of commodities which neutrals are not allowed to carry during war to a belligerent power.

It is a recognized general principle of the law nations, that ships may sail to and trade with all kingdoms, countries and states in peace with the princes or authorities whose flags they bear; and that they are not to be molested by the ships of any other power at war with the country with which they are trading, unless they engage in the conveyance of contraband goods. But great difficulty has arisen in deciding as to the goods comprised in this term.

In order to obviate all disputes as to what commodities should be deemed contraband, they have sometimes been specified in treaties or conventions. But this classification is not always respected during hostilities; and it is sufficiently evident that an article which might not be contraband at one time, or under certain circum-

ARTICLES.	QUAN.	VALUE.	DUTY.
Silk, manuf's of		5,107	1,520 70
Soap of all kinds....		194	68 46
Spices of all kinds..		45	13 15
Starch, lbs.....	7,478	181	149 54
Spirits.....			
Of all kinds, gals...	5,100	6,361	9,925 21
Wine, other than			
Sparkling, gals....	3,310	2,387	2,090 65
Wines, sparkling doz			
Sugar above No 14 lbs	59,181	5,018	2,100 44
Not above No 14 lbs	3,762	93	65 52
Sugar, syrups, cane			
juice, etc., lbs.....	2,283	99	44 78
Molasses.....	311	71	4 67
Tea, from U.S. lbs...	181	82	8 20
Tobacco and cigars..	7,122	2,989	3,431 49
Wood and m's of...		4,015	1,194 45
Woollen m's of.....		7,193	2,468 09
All other dutiable			
articles.....	50,991	13,918	70
Total dutiable goods		\$244,011	\$82,694 04
Free goods, all other		63,495	
Grand total.....		\$307,536	\$82,694 04

EXPORTS

From the port of Victoria, for the month of June, 1891—the produce of Canada:

THE MINE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Samples.....		2
Gold bearing quartz, etc.....		31,204
THE FISHERIES.		
Fish of all descriptions.....		10
Furs or skins of creatures		
living in the water.....		7,300
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.		
Miscellaneous.....		9,548
Agricultural products.....		00
MANUFACTURES.		
Iron—Pig and scrap cast-		
ings, hardware, etc.....		8
Other articles.....		293
Miscellaneous Articles.....		700
Grand total.....		\$ 49,063
Goods, not the product of Canada, for		
the month of June, 1891:		
QUANTITY.	VALUE.	
Butter, lbs.....	25	5
Cottons, woollens, etc.....		28
Wood, m's of all kinds.....		1,501
Other manufactures.....		1,600
Miscellaneous articles.....		392
Total.....		\$ 3,526
Total exports of all kinds.....		\$ 52,589

stances, may become contraband at another time, or under different circumstances. It is admitted on all hands, even by Mr. Hubner, the great advocate for the freedom of neutral commerce, that everything that may be made directly available for hostile purposes is contraband, as arms, ammunition, horses, timber for shipbuilding and all sorts of naval stores. The greatest difficulty has occurred in deciding as to provisions, which are sometimes held to be contraband, and sometimes not; so it is doubted whether coal be contraband of war. Lord Stowell has shown that the character of the port to which the provisions are destined is the principal circumstance to be attended to in deciding whether they are to be looked upon as contraband. A cargo of provisions intended for an enemy's port, in which it was known that a warlike armament was in preparation, would be liable to arrest and confiscation; while, if the same cargo were intended for a port where none but merchantmen were fitted out, the most that could be done would be to detain it, paying the neutral the same price for it as he would have got from the enemy.

The right of visitation and search is a right inherent in all belligerents; for it

would be absurd to allege that they had a right to prevent the conveyance of contraband goods to an enemy, and to deny them the use of the only means by which they can give effect to such right. The object of the search is two-fold. First, to ascertain whether the ship is neutral or an enemy, for the circumstance of his hoisting a neutral flag affords no security that it is really such; and secondly, to ascertain whether it has contraband articles or enemies' property on board.

VICTORIA BUSINESS CAPITAL.

To many, the figures given below, representing the amount of capital invested in the wholesale and retail business in Victoria, will be revelation. The figures have been prepared for THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL, by a gentleman who can speak authoritatively on matters of this kind. It might be explained that a number of lines not specified in the annexed table are included in one or other of the heads. For instance, under hardware, etc., are included the amounts represented by paints and painters; again, under liquors, will be included capital invested in cigars, tobaccos, restaurants, etc. There is also omitted the considerable capital employed in shipping, mining and various other enterprises not operating directly within the mercantile circles of Victoria. The large capital represented by the Hudson's Bay Co., the banks, professional men and butchers is also omitted. Together with this may be mentioned the fact that the figures are largely representative of the actual surplus over and above liabilities.

Clothing, tailoring, etc.....	\$ 296,000
Dry goods, including millinery and fancy goods.....	885,000
Boots and shoes, leather goods, etc.....	208,000
Groceries, etc.....	1,086,000
Liquors, tobacco, cigars, etc., including breweries, restaurants, etc.....	575,000
Produce, milling, etc.....	215,000
Stationery, notions, including musical instruments, etc.....	183,000
Hardware, plumbing, stoves, etc., including oilmen's stores, ironworkers, etc.....	800,000
Drugs, bakery and confectionery.....	495,000
Furniture and house furnishings.....	388,000
Lumber, sash and door, bricks, contracting, etc.....	660,000
Blacksmithing, carriages, etc.....	90,000
Jewellery, etc.....	161,000
Printing, publishing and bookbinding.....	125,000
Commission, real estate and general agency lines.....	1,170,000
Total.....	\$7,177,000

CUSTOM.

Custom is an unwritten law established by long usage and the consent of our ancestors. If it be universal, it is common law; if particular, it is then properly custom. The requisites to make a particular custom good are these: (1.) It must have been used so long that the memory of man runs not to the contrary; (2.) it must have been continued; and (3.) peaceable; also (4.) reasonable; and (5.) certain; (6.) compulsory, and not left to the option of every person, whether he will use it or not; and (7.) consistent with other customs, for one custom cannot be set up in opposition to another. Customs are of different kinds, as customs of merchants, customs of a certain district, customs of a particular manor, etc. If there be an invariable custom and general usage or custom of any particular trade or place, the law will imply that a party contracting upon a matter to which the same has reference, intended to import such usage or custom into his contract.