

# 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 July, 1891:

ARTICLES.	QUAN.	VALUE.	DUTY.
		\$ 800	\$ 198 00
Agricultural implements.....		833	323 25
Ale, beer & portwines.....	10,709	4,717	1,761 17
Animals.....		13,183	3,575 90
Books, pamphlets, etc.....		926	218 63
Brass & manuf's of.....		958	267 50
Breadstuffs, etc, viz			
Grain, of all kinds.....			
bush.....	1,960	2,032	264 83
Flour, brls.....	871	4,337	688 19
Meal, ".....	916	2,918	510 19
Rice and all other breadstuffs.....		6,886	3,414 38
Candles, lbs.....	1,250	125	31 25
Chicory, lbs.....	560	22	22 10
Coal and coke, tons.....	21,132	362	19 02
Coffee, from U.S., lbs.....	10,382	2,187	230 20
Copper and m's of.....		278	87 30
Corkage all kinds.....		279	61 62
Cotton, manuf's of.....		8,796	2,570 43
Drugs & medicines.....		29,961	12,085 61
Earthen, stone and Chinaware.....		287	88 93
Fancy goods.....		1,819	693 60
Fish.....		1,613	386 14
Fruit, dried.....		2,429	435 80
Green.....		11,962	2,011 00
Furs.....		89	22 25
Glass, glassware.....		1,566	325 61
Gunpowder & explosives.....		726	27 15
Hats, caps & bonnets.....		1,324	397 20
Hops, lbs.....		6	1 80
Iron and steel m's of.....		23,282	6,830 91
Jewelry & watches and m's of gold and silver.....		183	37 30
Lead and manuf's of.....		93	12 90
Leather and m's of.....		2,883	731 01
Marble and stone.....			
and manuf's of.....		92	18 87
Malt, bush.....	687	629	163 05
Metals, composition and m's of.....		237	65 76
Musical instruments.....		1,803	512 50
Oil, coal and kero.....			
sene, gals.....	17,793	3,750	1,281 12
All other, gals.....	5,281	3,060	636 92
Paints and colors.....		513	128 60
Paper and m's of.....		3,077	1,148 24
Perfumery.....		26	7 80
Provisions.....			
Bacon & hams, etc.....	11,506	3,218 00	
Salt, not from Great Britain or British possessions, or for fisheries, lbs.....			
Seeds.....		32	4 33
Silk, manuf's of.....		1,893	540 75
Soap of all kinds.....		2,287	579 56
Spices of all kinds.....		185	48 65
Starch, lbs.....	3,370	81	67 37

## MERCANTILE LAW.

### SHARES IN PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Where the property is vested by charter or act of parliament in a body corporate, the shares of the individual corporators in the concern itself are personal, not real estate; for such shares are merely the rights which each individual possesses as a partner to a share in the surplus profit derived from the employment of the capital, which is a mixed fund, consisting in part of personal chattels, as well as lands and fixtures. In many cases of companies incorporated by special act, the shares have been expressly declared to be personal property. The rule seems to be that the question whether shares in undertakings are real or personal property turns upon the nature of the shares, that is, whether the holder can call for a specific part of the land itself or only a share of the profits.

### STOPPAGE IN TRANSIT.

An unpaid vendor may, in case of the

ARTICLES.	QUAN.	VALUE.	DUTY.
Spirits.....			
Of all kinds, gals.....	4,438	6,207	9,357 77
Wine, other than sparkling, gals.....	1,844	1,517	1,063 73
Wine sparkling doz.....	19	107	68 40
Sugar above No 11 lbs.....	28,153	1,573	225 23
Not above No 11 lbs.....			
Sugar, glucose and syrups lbs.....	646	25	9 09
Molasses.....			
Tea, from U.S., lbs.....	1,018	245	21 50
Tobacco and cigars.....	1,956	1,262	1,411 09
Wood and m's of.....		3,178	961 00
Woolen m's of.....		8,903	3,011 77
All other dutiable articles.....		32,893	8,758 34
Total dutiable goods.....		\$213,742	\$72,023 72
Free goods, all other.....		39,028	
Grand total.....		\$252,770	\$72,023 72

## EXPORTS

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

THE MINE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Coal.....	226	1,135
Gold bearing quartz, etc.....		34,488
Other articles.....		33
THE FISHERIES.		
Fish of all descriptions.....		4,907
Furs or skins of creatures living in the water.....		353,100
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.		
Horses.....	1	100
Other articles.....		64,963
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.		
Flour, wheat and rye.....	30	150
MANUFACTURES.		
Iron Pig and scrap castings, hardware, etc.....		0
Liquors, Spirituous and Malt, of all kinds, gals.....	84	338
Other articles.....		125
Miscellaneous Articles.....		700
Grand total.....		\$481,039
Goods, not the product of Canada, for the month of July, 1891:		
	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Cottons, woollens, etc.....		268
Extract of hemlock bark.....		6
Liquors, Spirituous and Malt, of all kinds, gals.....	31	9
Sewing machines.....		80
Tobacco, snuff & cigars, lbs.....		1,446
Wool, m's all kinds.....		1,963
Other manufactures.....		485
Miscellaneous articles.....		
Grand total.....		\$ 4,157
Total exports of all kinds.....		\$484,196

vendee's insolvency, stop the goods sold, in transit; but this right may be defeated by negotiating the bill of lading with a bona fide indorsee. The right of an allowed vendor to stop in transit is to prevent the injustice which would take place, if, in consequence of the vendee's insolvency, while the price of the goods was unpaid, they were to be applied in satisfaction of his liabilities, and so the property of one man disposed of in payment of the debts of another. This stoppage is not a rescission of the contract, but merely replaces the vendor in the same position as if he had not parted with the goods; hence the vendor's right of lien on the part stopped is re-vested and no more. Stoppage in transit, as its name imports, can only take place while the goods are on the way; if they once arrive at their journey's end, and come into the actual or constructive possession of the consignee, there is an end of the vendor's right. Therefore, in most of the cases, the dispute has been whether the goods had arrived at the end of their journey. The rule to be recollected is, that they are in transit as

long as they are in the hands of the carrier as such, whether he was or was not appointed by the consignee; and, also, as long as they remain in any place of deposit connected with their transmission. But that, if after their arrival at their place of destination, they be warehoused with the carrier whose store the vendor uses as his own, or even if they be warehoused with the vendor himself, and rent be paid to him for them, that puts an end to the right to stop in transit.

## THE SALIC LAW.

This is an ancient and fundamental law of the kingdom of France, usually supposed to have been made by Pharamond, or at least by Clovis, in virtue of which males only are to reign.

It is a popular error to suppose that the Salic law was established purely on account of the succession of the Crown, since it extends to private as much as to the royal family.

The Salic law had not in view a preference of one sex to the other, much less had it a regard to the perpetuity of a family, a name or the succession of land. It was purely a law of economy which gave the house and the land dependent on the house to the males who should dwell in it, and to whom it consequently was of more service.

In proof of this, the title of allodial lands of the Salic law may be thus stated:

- (1) If a man die without issue, his father or mother shall succeed him.
- (2) If he have neither father or mother, his brother or sister.
- (3) If he have neither brother nor sister, the sister of his mother.
- (4) If his mother have no sister, the sister of his father.
- (5) If his father have no sister, the nearest relation by the male.
- (6) No part of the Salic land shall pass to the females, but it shall belong to the males; the male children shall succeed their father.

From the mines of the United States comes \$100,000,000 worth of gold and silver every year.

The annual report of the president of the Dominion Millers' Association, which is in session in Toronto, estimates the wheat crop for the Dominion at 55,150,000 bushels, which would allow 22,180,000 bushels for export.

The official announcement of the completion of a telephone line from Victoria to Cape Beale has been published in the *Canada Gazette*. The flag station at Carmahigh light station for communication with passing vessels will be conducted under the following rules and regulations: First, vessels exhibiting distinctive numbers will have their names transmitted to Victoria for publication only, free of charge; Second, dispatches to and from vessels within signalling distance by the international code by flags, will be duly delivered as addressed at tariff rates; Third, dispatches will be charged for at regular telephone rates, but there will be no charge for signalling between the flag station and vessels at sea; Fourth, dispatches may be delivered in cipher, otherwise they will be transmitted in ordinary language.