

under cultivation and seldom, at this season, did the crops look so well or farther advanced.

Law Report.

ACTS PASSED BY THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.—At the close of the session the following bills became law:—An Act respecting the Currency; an Act to amend Acts relating to the Niagara District Bank; an Act to enable Banks in any part of Canada to use Dominion notes, instead of issuing notes of their own; an Act to confirm the Amalgamation of the Commercial and Merchants' Banks; an Act respecting the Inspection of Steamboats; Acts to Incorporate the Canada Shipping Co., the Merchants' Express Co., the Canadian Lake Underwriter's Association, the Suspension Bridge Co., and the Bank of Agriculture; an Act to amend the Acts relating to the Canada West Farmers' Mutual Ins. Co.; an Act to amend the North West Navigation and Railway Co.'s charter; an Act respecting Railways, and an Act respecting the Northern Railway.

WIGGINS VS. THE QUEEN INS. CO.—Judgment has been given by the Court of Queen's Bench at Montreal in this case.

Badgley, J., said:—The only difficulty in this cause is the non-compliance with the 12th condition of the policy. The verdict of the jury, estimating the loss at \$900, altogether puts aside the objections of fraud and fraudulent estimate; and the appellant is most certainly entitled to all the advantages of this verdict. The verdict controls this part of the case, and the only remaining difficulty is as to the 12th condition above referred to:—"Persons insured sustaining any loss or damage by fire, are forthwith to give notice thereof to the Company, or the agent through whom the insurance was effected, and within fourteen days thereafter, deliver in as particular an account of their loss or damage, and of the value of the property destroyed or damaged immediately before the happening of the fire as the nature and circumstances of the case will admit of and make proof of the same by declaration or affirmation, &c., &c., and until such evidence is produced, the amount of such loss, or any part thereof, shall not be payable or recoverable."

The 8th articulation submitted to the jury and the answer thereto were as follows:—"Did plaintiff forthwith and within the delay required by said policy, toward the 12th December, 1866, at Montreal, give notice to defendants and deliver an account of particulars of his loss under oath, and offer all information to defendants, and make claims to the payment of a sum of \$1000 of and from defendants?" A. We consider that the claim was made, but not in due form. This answer is a general answer to the articulation and cannot be affected by the addition, "but not in due form," because the form of the claim is not objected to, nor any particular form required or set out in the condition, but simply "an account of the loss or damage, and of the value of the property destroyed or damaged." Now this was done and was supported by the affirmation of the appellant. . . . What gave rise to the objection of settlement by the Company was first the agent's suspicion that the appellant had assisted or contributed to set fire to his premises, and second that his effects had been over valued by him, for insurance. . . . The pleas set out both charges—as to the first the jury have distinctly negatived it; as to the second as already stated, the same result is established by the 3rd and 7th articulations and their respective answers. The appellant's interest for insurance at the date of the policy and at the time of the fire was \$1000 and his loss was \$900.

Judgment of the Superior Court reversed, and judgment for plaintiff for \$900 amount of loss as found by the jury.

SALT IN STRATFORD.—The "Herald" says last week we were shown a piece of the deposit formed in the boiler of Scrimgeour Bros. planing mills, which was almost similar to the encrustations to be found at the bottom of the kettles at the salt works. The substance was

of a salty taste, and the appearance would indicate that if not salt itself, it was a very near approach to it. The Messrs Scrimgeour further informed us that on some occasions the substance taken from their boiler is in every way like pure salt.

INTERCOLONIAL TRADE.—The St. John *Telegraph* says:—The addition to the trade of the upper Provinces brought about by Confederation is no inconsiderable item. Formerly the United States supplied us with many manufactures which now come from Montreal or the towns of Ontario. In agricultural implements, for instance, such as scythes, hay forks, &c., we were dependent entirely on makers in the States, but we are pleased to know that the manufacturers of the Upper Provinces are finding a ready sale in our country districts for the same description of articles. The Montreal and Oshawa scythes do excellent work and are much cheaper than the American scythe, which is subject to an import duty that the other escapes. The extent of the purchases in scythes is very considerable, the agent of the Waterville, Me., establishment alone, having made sales of one thousand dozen per annum in New Brunswick and the Nova Scotia Counties adjacent to N.B. These sales, in the course of time, will undoubtedly be supplanted by our dealings with Dominion Factories. The same remark will apply to hay forks, the Canadian article being cheaper than the American, and yet as strong and as highly finished.

The "ready-made clothing" men have canvassed the country pretty thoroughly, and have not left behind them a very favorable impression. The "fur" men are now, or have lately been, receiving orders. Most of the country traders have ordered more or less largely. A special feature of Inter-Colonial trade, however is found in the presence amongst us of an agent of a Kingston (Ontario,) boot and shoe house, who is offering goods at rates somewhat below those at which our own factories can furnish them. We know well enough that the St. John Factories have facilities for producing a good article at a low figure, but the secret of the very low offers of the Kingston firm appears to be, that they have a contract with the Dominion Government by which they receive the product of the labor of the convicts in the Kingston Penitentiary! Our workmen are prepared to contend with free labor, from whatever quarter it may come, but we do not suppose that they anticipated being obliged to submit to the other style of competition.

FIRE RECORD.—Ottawa, June 21. Messrs. Pattee & Perley's saw-mills at the Chaudiere, value \$40,000; insured in the *Etna* of Hartford for \$15,000; and in the Hartford of Hartford for \$5,000; 150 people are thrown out of employment by the burning of these mills.

GUELPH, June 20.—Coffee's hotel, said to be insured in the Phoenix for \$1,000, and in Wellington Mutual for \$1,200; the furniture was also insured. Mr. Hoover's house, which was also consumed, is said to be insured for \$750 in the Wellington Mutual.

TORONTO STOCK MARKET.

(Reported by Pellatt & Osler, Brokers.)

Bank Stock.—There is an almost total absence of business in Bank Stock, in consequence of the number of books closed for payment of dividends on 2nd proximo. There are sellers of Montreal at 130, and buyers at 129½. 100 ex. dividend is offered for British. Small amounts of Ontario offering at 98. Royal Canadian sold at 84, ex dividend. There were sales of Gore at 46. Molson's offering at 108. City is enquired for at 98, sellers at 99. Du Peuple sold at 104½, 105 and 105½. Nationale, nominal. There are buyers of Jacques Cartier at 104½, with sellers at 106. Mechanics' offering at 96½. The books of the British, Toronto, Royal Canadian, Commerce, Merchants', Quebec and Union Banks, are closed.

Debentures.—Sterling five per cents are much enquired for—nothing doing in six per cents. There are still large amounts of Toronto offering at rates to pay 6½ per cent. interest. County are offering at rates to pay 6½ per cent. interest to purchasers.

Sundries.—City Gas sold at 104½ to 105. British America Ass. asked for at 57. The books of the Western Canada and Canada Permanent Building Societies are closed; Freehold enquired for, but not offered. Canada Landed Credit is offering at 46. Good mortgages are enquired for at 8 per cent. There is a fair supply of money in market.

Commercial.

Canadian Oil.

The Canadian oil dealers are paying more attention to their export trade, and are shipping a better class of oil. It would appear as though they were desirous of rivalling their American neighbors, not so much in cheapness as in the quality of the oil shipped to this country. There is plenty of room for improvement in quality, for it cannot be denied that the most useless trash has lately been forced upon the market by American dealers. Some recent parcels of Canadian oil, shipped to Liverpool, gave the following results upon being tested:—Specific gravity, 815; point of ignition, 117; smell sweet; color standard white; quality equal to American; value 1s. 1d. per gallon.—*London Grocer.*

Toronto Market.

The Market continues quiet in every branch, and prices are steady.

GRAIN.—Wheat—Receipts, 10,000 bushels, 7,635 bushels last week, and 2,211 bushels for the corresponding week of last year. The market is dull, with some demand for spring for shipment at \$1 40 to \$1 41, free on cars; not much offering. Fall choice samples held at \$1 50, but there is no demand for inferior, of which there is plenty offering; there were some sales at \$1 40 to \$1 45. Barley—is nominal, at \$1 to \$1.05; there is some demand from brewers at these figures, but none offering. Peas—There is a moderate demand, and sales of small lots are reported at 75c to 70c, they are sparingly offered. Oats—dull, and declined to about 45c, at which figure there is a slow demand for local consumption. Rye—lower, at 85c to 90c, with very little doing.

FLOUR.—Receipts, 1,050 bbls., 700 bbls. last week, and 1,948 bbls. for the corresponding week of last year. The market is rather firm, with a tendency to advance, and a moderate demand. Holders of lots of superfine ask \$6 25 to \$6 30, with buyers at about \$6 10 to \$6 15, and few transactions. There is no enquiry for fancy, and none offering. Extra is held at \$7, with sale of a lot at \$6 80. Superior is not offered, and is not quotable.

GROCERIES.—Business has been pretty quiet, but still a fair trade is reported; prices are very steady.

PETROLEUM.—There is no demand except in a retail way, and we report the market stagnant at quotations.

PROVISIONS.—Butter—is steady and unchanged, rolls selling at 12c to 13c. Eggs—Supply small, selling at 12c to 13c. Mess Pork—held at \$22 50 for heavy, without sales.

WOOL.—The supply has been moderate; for wagon loads on the street, 24c to 26c is paid for fair to choice fleece.

LEATHER.—The market is weak and dull, and the demand small, without change in prices.

FREIGHTS.—Tariff rates by Grand Trunk to the following points are:—Flour to all stations from Belleville to Lynn, inclusive, 25c; grain per 100 lbs., 13c; flour to Brockville and Cornwall, inclusive, 30c, grain, 15c; flour to Montreal, 35c, grain, 18c; flour to all stations between Island Pond and Portland, inclusive, 75c, grain, 38c; flour to Halifax, 80c, grain, 53c; flour to St. John, 75c; Marine Insurance, Portland to Halifax, 1½ on flour, and to St. John 1 per cent. Toronto to Liverpool, by Grand Trunk via Portland—Boxed meats, gross ton 52s. 6d.; lard and butter, 95c; beef, per tierce, 9s. 6d. sterling; pork, per bbl, 7s. flour &c., \$1 00. Rates by Great Western—Flour to Suspension Bridge, 25c; grain 13c. per 100 lbs.; Susp. Bridge to Albany, Troy or Schenectady, flour 50c. U. C. cy.; N.Y., York 60c.; grain, 30c.; to Boston, flour 70c., grain 35c.; Toronto to Halifax, via Boston, flour \$1 02, gold; to St. John, 97c.; Toronto to Liverpool, cured meats, 80c. per 100 lbs., lard 90c., butter and cheese \$1 25 per 100 lbs.; Toronto to Detroit, flour 25c. and grain 18c. Grain to Oswego by vessel 2½c to 3c American currency; to Montreal by barge, 6½c. gold, by steamer 8c.; to Kingston, 2c. Flour to Montreal by steamer 20c.