

success of both companies will undoubtedly result in a monopoly of the business of lasting boots and shoes by machinery, and will probably equal, if it does not exceed, in value and importance any shoe machine interest ever created in this country.—*Boston Journal*.

In consequence of the great progress made in pickle industry in America during the last ten years, the imports of fancy English pickles have fallen off at least one-half during that period, although common pickled cucumbers are largely imported still. Cucumbers grown in this country for pickling mostly come from parts of New York, Jersey, Illinois and California, the industry being a special one in some of these States. The annual crop of the country is estimated at 100,000,000. The crop is generally contracted for in advance, and some large growers have this year contracted their crops at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per 1000. The manufacturers say that so little of coppers now enters pickles that there is no danger to a moderate consumption of them from its use. Uncolored pickles also find a ready market.—*Boston Bulletin*.

#### CUSTOMS STATISTICS.

Following are the Inland Revenue receipts for Ottawa district during last month.

Goods ex-warehouse:—

Spirits.....	\$10,030 07
Tobacco.....	3,015 70
Canadian twist.....	63 80
Malt.....	311 59
Petroleum.....	80 60

Total.....\$13,510 71

Showing an increase of \$1,764.78 over the amount for the like period last year, and \$3,709.89 over the amount for May, 1878. The following goods were warehoused during the month: Spirits, 1,172,148 gallons; malt, 49,957 lbs.; tobacco, 18,777 lbs.

The receipts of the Inland Revenue district of St. John in May ult. were \$30,011, against \$27,185 for the like period last year.

At Kingston the collections for May, 1882 were \$11,906, against \$10,470 in May, 1881.

The Customs receipts for the port of Victoria, B.C., for May, 1882, were \$1,500. The collections for all ports for May were \$100,000; collections for May last year \$45,000.

At Hamilton the receipts for May amounted to \$65,972.52, against \$75,418.07 for May, 1881 an increase this year of \$9,445.55.

**SCOTCH TWEEDS.**—About 1830 the power-loom was introduced into the Scotch woollen trade, and by its aid the quality of the narrow cloths or "tweeds," was improved, while the rate of production was greatly increased. A year or two afterwards a little incident occurred which, while proving that there is something in a name, gave an impetus to the "tweed" trade, and helped to lay the foundation for the extraordinary development of that branch of manufacture which has, since that time, taken place. A large Scotch manufacturing firm sent a quantity of "tweels" to one of their customers in London. In the invoice the word "tweels" was written indistinctly, and was read "tweeds" by the house receiving the goods. Although the error was discovered by them, on ordering a further supply of the goods, they adopted what they conceived to be a new and happy designation. The writings of Sir Walter Scott had made the Border land and the Tweed

famous all over the world, and the use of the name of the river to designate a material for dress manufactured on its banks and those of its tributaries, was shrewdly calculated to extend the popularity of the article. The name, added to the strength, flexibility, and other serviceable quality of the "tweeds," made them fashionable among the English noblemen and gentlemen who went to Scotland to shoot and fish, and they gradually wrought their way into popular favor.

With the incident related above, the history of the Scotch tweed trade may be said to open. Consequently the history is embraced in a brief period of time. A slight link connects it with the earliest products of Scotch looms, and it has since 1832 been one of the most important industries in the country. The Galashiels "greys," "blues," and "drabs," ruled the fashion in male attire for many years; but the manufacture of these received a check by the commercial disasters of 1829; and the sameness of hues having by that time palled upon the public taste, it was found impossible to revive the trade. Something new was demanded by the public; and the manufacturers exercised their ingenuity to meet the demand. The first departure from the conventional "blues" and "drabs" is attributed to various persons. Sir Walter Scott, while sheriff of Selkirkshire, had a pair of trousers made out of a Scotch check plaid, and his example was followed by many persons.

A new direction was thus given to the woollen trade. The tweed trade in its fullest development may, however, be said to owe its origin to the simple idea of twisting together two or more yarns of different colors. We have been unable to trace the author of this idea; but we believe that Jedburgh claims the honor of having first produced cloths made of yarn of mixed colors. Granting Jedburgh the honor of the birth of the trade, the chief credit of its perfection and development belongs to Galashiels, which early leapt into the foremost place and creditably maintained it.

The trade, no doubt, very largely owed its success to the genuineness of the article produced, and the consistent anti-shoddy policy of its leading manufacturers. The cotton warps and "mungo" of Yorkshire were unknown in the Scotch trade, and consequently the result was the production of an article admitted on all hands to be unsurpassed for soundness of texture. Unlike the much milled, much raised, and much shorn cloths of the Continent or the West of England, a thoroughly good Scotch tweed undergoes no process tending to injure the texture or impoverish the cloth, but comes to the wearer with all the natural strength of the material unimpaired—an honest material, honestly made.—*New York Dry Goods Reporter*.

### Financial and Commercial

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

THURSDAY, 22nd June, 1882.

The elections have greatly interfered with all branches of trade and industry during the week, and mercantile men, irrespective of party politics, are glad they are over, as the certainty with regard to the trade policy of the country will have a beneficial effect upon business. However people may feel politically about the result, there can be no doubt that, had a change taken place, the business of the country would have suffered more or less until the tariff policy of the new Parliament had been declared. The volume of home trade, as is usual at this between seasons period, is comparatively light, but our industries are in a vigorous condition, with production in no case exceeding the consumption, and prices of nearly all staple commodities are comparatively low, and regulated by the rela-

tions of supply and demand; and, with the so far flourishing condition of the crops, the prospects for the autumn season are becoming brighter. There is enough in the situation, however, to inspire prudence and caution on the part of the mercantile and trading classes: a good harvest will exert a strong, wholesome influence upon trade and industry, but it is to be hoped that this will not be counteracted by over-importation or excessive purchases in any line. Contrary to general expectations, leading bank stocks fell from two to three per cent., and others in proportion, the day after the election. This may be accounted for by the action of several speculators who had determined at all events to hold on till the elections were over. The general declaration in favor of the National Policy throughout the country will probably give an impetus to manufacturing and other enterprises, and this may operate in the direction of a tighter money market, and have influenced the drop referred to. The market has since been weak with values tending downward, Montreal closing to-day at 207½, a decline of 2 per cent. since last Thursday. Ontario is 1 per cent. lower, at 126 bid; Merchants ½ lower, closing at 126½; Commerce ½ lower, at 142½; Montreal Telegraph 1 lower, at 132½ bid; City Gas 5 per cent. lower, at 162½ bid, and City Passenger 1 lower, at 145; while Richelieu is ½ stronger than last Thursday, closing at 76 bid. Transactions to-day: Morning Board:—200 Montreal at 208½; 70 do at 208; 10 Ontario at 127; 20 Molsons at 128; 25 Toronto at 180; 25 do at 81; 200 Jacques Cartier at 119; 243 Merchants at 126½; 25 do at 126½; 50 do at 126½; 25 do at 126½; 100 Eastern Townships X. D. at 119½; 475 Commerce X. D. at 143; 25 Richelieu and Ontario at 76½; 50 do at 76; 380 do at 76; 50 City Passenger at 146; 25 City Gas at 165½; 325 do at 165; 35 do 165½; 50 do at 165; 125 St. Paul and Minneapolis at 134½. Afternoon Board:—70 Montreal at 208½; 30 do at 208; 15 Jacques Cartier at 119½; 220 do at 118; 75 Merchants at 126½; 25 do at 126½; 100 Commerce at 143; 250 do at 170; 75 Montreal Telegraph at 133; 120 Richelieu at 76; 50 do at 76½; 50 City Gas at 163½; 200 do at 163; 125 do at 163½; 25 St. Paul and Minneapolis at 134½; 50 do at 134.

**ASHES.**—Receipts of Pots moderate. Sales at \$5.20 to \$5.25, and heavy tares \$5.30. Seconds, \$4.70. No Thirds offering. **PEARLS.**—A lot held at \$9 for Firsts, but no purchaser at the price. The market for Pots has been fairly active during the week, they have probably got as high as they will be. Receipts since 1st January, 3,633 brls Pots, 187 brls Pearls. Deliveries, 3,634 brls Pots, 363 brls Pearls. Stock in store on Wednesday evening, 738 brls Pots, 130 brls Pearls.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**—Fall orders are coming forward satisfactorily, and there is every promise of an even better Fall business than last year being accomplished. The demand for goods for immediate wants is of course light, but it is believed that stocks in the country have been fairly reduced. Although there are not many bills maturing just now, payments are generally considered not quite as good as they were; but this is to be expected at this period, between seasons, when the farmers are busy with their spring work.