

Dry Goods Trade Notes.

Eastern jobbing houses say that they are getting a large amount of business from the west for fall shipment.

Moccasins which can be worn by the summer girl in the garden, on the tennis court, or even lawn parties, are a new fad. They are made of a coarse grade of chamolai skin.

Manufacturers of cotton goods continue to forward notices of either withdrawal or advances in prices. A general advance is looked for. In the case of this there is no disposition on the part of jobbers to cut prices.

The Lowell cotton mill strikers have been beaten and are returning to work by one. They were unfortunate in their choice of a time for presenting their demands and the opinion prevails that they had no chance of winning.

The Dominion Cotton Mills gave notice late last week of an advance of 10 to 15c per yard in grey cottons and 10 to 15c per yard in various numbers of duck. All cotton bags have also advanced. Cotton flannels are up 10c per yard.

A letter received from Roubaix, France, the centre of the fine wool dress goods in that country, announces advances of 15 to 30 per cent in all classes of the fine wool goods, such as those made of cashmere yarns, etc., and the firm writing states that they are in receipt orders at current prices as at present they are unable to make contracts with dyers and finishers. The largest dry goods merchants in New York city in commenting on the situation has said: "The present they are showing the greatest conservatism and no one seems to have the confidence in the future that was displaying one year ago. The high prices which are ruling for raw cotton may have something to do with that."

The Toronto Globe says: "There is a good demand now for silk-embroidered mohairs, plain velvets and knicker velvets, lineas, batistes, etc., for summer wear. Snowflakes and tweed knicker velvets are still very much in evidence, and there is a very good inquiry for fancy lines, which are finding ready sale. In fact, all classes of fancy goods are selling fairly well but at the same time it is thought they will be a strong feature this year, especially the snowflakes, matter altogether. The prevailing style is a variety of styles, too numerous to describe here. Blacks will be a strong force for fall. The prevailing shade will be, according to the present feeling, as represented by the current demand, bright navy, dark navy, with browns in second place and red and greens coming in order."

A New York letter says: Materials in favor for immediate delivery include mohairs, vellings, twine cloth, Scotch tweeds and a general assortment of novelty cotton dress goods. The single tone effects seems to be the leading feature. Leading factors in the jobbing and retail-making markets are of the opinion that the retail trade will be in their position to the end of the season. Sheer goods including colmies, etamines, canvas and velvets, of both domestic and foreign makes, have been purchased with astonishing freedom for fall wear. The impression seems to prevail that the time is here when women want light-weight goods for fall wear. The manish effects are in less demand than formerly, and heavy fabrics that lack the draping qualities which are the feature of the dress styles of the present day are fast becoming obsolete and are still in the lead of the small, duplicate, understating that is being received. The demand extends to practically all classes. The cheaper grades are not moving as well as the better grades. The better fabrics. Duplicates are also being received in fair quantities on Scotch tweeds. Besides this, the character of fabric is growing. It is evident that the style of costume makes the Scotch tweed cloth for suiting purposes. The tendency toward suiting effects is more marked than ever.

Grocery Trade Notes.

Cable advices on pepper continue strong.

It is estimated that Enveland has been taken 20,000 tons of the present Cuba crop.

On Monday the Arbuckle, of New York, put up their price for sugar 5c per 100 pounds.

The stock of currants left in Greece is estimated at 11,000 tons, and stock of the kind usually wanted in America is scarce.

Business in refined sugar at New York and other important eastern markets has been quiet. Demand is mostly to fill immediate requirements.

Teas are still in a firm position in all primary markets. New crop Indian tea is 10 to 15c higher than a year ago in Calcutta, where the market has just opened.

Letter advices from Smyrna report that hot winds have been raging in the fig section and that some damage has been done, but that up to that time it was impossible to tell to what extent the crop had been injured.

The annual freshet on the Fraser river started the spring salmon running, but the run has not been very heavy. The run of Coolidge, the largest in fish, is about over. Fraser canneries are preparing for packing.

Total exports of prunes to France last year were 61,478,000 lbs., an increase of 400 per cent. over the exports of the previous year. Demand will be large this year, but with the California crop 50,000,000 lbs. under last year it will scarcely be possible to spare over 60,000,000 lbs. to go abroad.

A private letter referring to the present agitation regarding the proposed Greek current monopoly says in effect that it is generally understood that the syndicate now endeavoring to acquire the monopoly will not, in the event of the matter passing the Greek Chamber of Deputies, operate until the crop season of 1904. Cable advices from Greece report a strong market.

A recent cable from Greece reported the market for currants strong at an advance in prices, quoting 12s 6d per cwt. for smalls for prompt shipment. This advance is ascribed to the active buying interest from France and the agitation over the proposed monopoly measure now under discussion in the Greek chamber of deputies. It is reported that France has been a liberal buyer of currants, but to what extent the purchases have been reduced.

The market for molasses has been quiet, but the undertone is strong and prices have been advanced. In a jobbing way wholesale grocers have been selling at 37 to 38c per gallon, while importers at the very latest figure they would accept to-day for a round lot is 38 1/2c. Mail advices from Barbours, under date of May 23rd, say: Our reaping season has been very much retarded by very light winds. We hear of very satisfactory returns and the expectation for a short crop will unfortunately be realized. During the fortnight large sales of molasses have been made by planters at 18c and many of them have sold out their entire crop at that price. The shipments of molasses up to the above date were 1,812 puncheons, out of which 1,000 went to 650 puncheons and Newfoundland 150, while the total shipments for the same period in 1902 were 28,104 puncheons.—Montreal Gazette.

Hardware Trade Notes.

Lawn hose has advanced 25 per cent. at factories.

It is predicted that rope and sash cord will advance in price.

In all eastern wholesale centres there is a scarcity of screws, nuts and bolts.

Large sizes of iron have been reduced 1 1/2 to 2c per 100 pounds in Toronto.

Building paper advanced 5 per cent. in Toronto last week and tarred felt 10c per cwt., owing to an advance in the price of tea.

Dairy Trade Notes.

A report from Dauphin, Man., says: The local butter market has weakened lately, owing to the unfavorable conditions for pasture. Prices are now quoted at from 12 to 15 cents a pound.

Live Stock Trade Notes.

The exports of cattle from the port of Montreal for the month of May, 1903, have been 1,000 head, the history of the trade, as the shipments have been 22,778 head, which shows an increase over the same month for 1902,

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of 12,688 head and a feature worthy of note is that more cattle may be shipped to Liverpool and Bristol this May than the same month a year ago, and out of the 22,778 head that have gone forward there were 9,900 head of American cattle. The shipments of sheep for the month of May, 1903, were 2,150 head, showing an increase of 1,623 over May, 1902, and the shipments of horses were 158 head, showing a decrease of 66, with May, 1902.—Montreal Gazette.

IMPLEMENT TRADE.

The Twine Market.

The beginning of harvest in Texas and the flooding of Kansas City implement warehouses are the chief news features of the week, says Farm Implement News. Harvest is well under way in the Lone Star State and from all accounts there is plenty of twine. Some dealers have experienced difficulty in obtaining supplies, but as a whole the territory is believed to contain more than its harvest will require. Shipments by large factors were cut down from early estimates and orders, but it is said by harvester men that there will be some surplus to ship north.

As far as prices are concerned there is no change in the situation. The few concerns having twine to offer are asking such prices as they believe the conditions justify, and the price of one house is no criterion for the others. They range from 10 1/2 to 12 1/2c for sisal and standard. The leading factors in the trade cling to the belief that the total supply will be ample, but they acknowledge the probability of famines in spots, due to unequal distribution. This they are making unusual efforts to prevent.

Implement Trade Notes.

The Port Huron Engine & Thresher Co., the Port Huron Mfg. Co., the Port Huron Malleable Co., the Vane & Root Machinery Co., all of Port Huron, Mich., the Port Huron Co., Peoria, Ill., and the Port Huron Machinery Co., Des Moines, Iowa, have amalgamated with a capital of \$2,000,000. The officers are: President, C. F. Harrington;

vice-president and general manager, F. A. Peavey; secretary, D. C. Kinch; treasurer, H. T. Hoyt. Headquarters will be at Port Huron, Mich.

Lumber Trade Notes.

The cedar shingle business in the Northwestern States is unsettled. As compared with a year ago shingles are about 30c lower and weak at that. Business is bad and there is no disposition to buy ahead.

LEATHERS.

Leathers.—The fever for patent or more properly speaking, shiny leather, seems to have passed its zenith. Consumers are beginning to realize that they cannot have the appearance and convenience of permanent polish without the discomfort and disadvantage of this class of leather. They seem to get the impression that this kind of stock ought to stand any kind of wear, and retailers are beginning to realize the amount of nuisance that attends their sale. It is hard to get people to understand that any kind of enamel must crack on stretching, and that when you get a non-porous substance the feet are bound to feel the effects. With the past two seasons' experience these facts are dawning upon those who have been taken with the attractiveness of the shiny leather shoe, with the result that the popularity of the latter has considerably diminished. There is no doubt but that in the next two seasons there will be a general return to box calf and similar lines. Tanners of ordinary stock are getting over the alarm they felt at this great run on patent calf and kid. To a great extent, the production of shoe leather has not been affected good skin manufacturers.—Shoe and Leather Journal.

During the month of May the chartered banks of Winnipeg cleared \$20,559,974 as against \$15,915,219 last year and \$5,683,057 two years ago.

The legislative assembly of British Columbia prorogued on Tuesday afternoon, May 20, 1903, after a session of 10 days. The prorogation was an election as a result of the recent disclosures in relation to the proceedings of the cabinet.