

MEN'S WEAR.

MEN'S GOODS have been in good demand, in all lines, during June. The furnishers have sold vast quantities of summer neckwear, summer underwear, white vests and all kinds of shirts. Nearly every line shown has sold well. There has been no set fashion in anything except hats.

Straw hats have led the market, with the wide brimmed leading. Yeddo's have sold well, but Milan braids have sold better. Plain white straws with black bands have been the favorites. With jobbers the stocks of straws are very low; and when the trade closes it is expected that retailers will have had one of the best of straw seasons. Boating caps still sell but not so steadily as before.

The London June fur sales will not affect the Canadian fur trade to any great extent. The June sales has always been considered unimportant until the past three or four years. Now many small continental importers have contracted the habit of visiting this late sale, and more business is done. The offerings this year were large. Bear advanced 15 per cent., coon 10 per cent. and Australian opossum 15 per cent. These three furs are much used here, and consequently prices in them will rule firm until October. Many other kinds declined, such as American opossum, red fox, cross fox, grey fox, wolves and Japanese fox. Grey lamb, Persian lamb and Greenland seal are all ruling high in the Canadian market and prices will probably remain high for the season.

The outlook for the trade in fur goods is splendid. Retailers have placed heavy orders. The only fear is that the depression in U. S. financial circles may reach Canada, and business thus receive a set back. So far Messrs. A. A. Allan & Co. report much larger sales than in previous seasons, despite the fact that the fur trade has seen no bad seasons for several years.

There will be no more London fur sales until about the last week in October.

"One of the largest tailoring establishments in Toronto is run by a man who understands the business. As an example, allow me to inform you that he pays only 25 cents a pair for the making of all his ordered trousers." Thus spoke a city tailor. Being induced to proceed he said: "No, we are doing as good a trade as ever in spite of the growth of the ready-made stores. There are more merchant tailors on Yonge and Queen streets than ever there were, and they are all doing well. Of course the ready-made stores are growing, but they have not attained the strength here they have in Buffalo, Detroit and other American cities. Storey of Montreal has opened a clothing store on King St., and this will help the competition. But I think merchant tailors are in it still with the best trade. How are ready-mades so cheap? Well the making of the pants cost 13 cents, and of the coats 65 cents and vests almost nothing. Black morning coats which cost a tailor \$6 for making, are turned out in ready-made workshops for \$1.65. Those big ulsters and frozies worn last winter cost about \$1.75 for making—belts, hoods, lap seams and everything. No, the labor isn't cheap. Some of the girls who run machines earn \$7 and \$8 per week, but of course they are confined to one little part of the work. The division of labor is the secret of the lessening cost. But who are you anyway?"

NOTES.

W. R. Brock & Co. have just passed into stock in their British woollen department, new things in neat effects in blue shades in small stripes, suitable either for suitings or trouserings.

In their Canadian woollen department they have stocked all the shades in three-quarter worsteds. These are in large demand at present for bicycle uniforms.

S. C. Matthews, representing Matthews, Towers & Co., wholesale furnishings, Montreal, has gone to the coast, with a full line of new samples.

Navy is the color at present leading in favor; it is required in sash vests, Windsors, four-in-hands and other articles of men's wear.—Hat Review.

Wyld, Grasett & Darling passed into stock last week, forty cases of neckwear, which includes the bulk of their choicest patterns for summer and early fall trade. This is an exceptionally nobby lot and worth of inspection. They have also received another shipment of English collars and cuffs which makes their range again complete in all sizes and heights. The "Grandee" and "Glendowe" are now so well known as to require no further recommendation.

HOW IS THIS FOR ADVANCE?

AT THE recent session of the U. S. Congress a bill was introduced by Senator Saxton in the Senate entitled "An Act to regulate the employment of women and children in mercantile establishments (wholesale and retail stores), and to provide that the State Factory Inspector shall enforce the same."

Some of the provisions of the bill are these:

No person under eighteen and no woman shall work more than sixty hours in one week, nor more than ten hours in one day, unless for the purpose of making a shorter workday on Saturday; and no person under eighteen or any woman under twenty-one shall work before 6 a.m. nor after 9 p.m.

No child under fourteen shall be employed in any store.

No child under sixteen shall be employed who cannot read and write simple sentences in the English language, except during the school vacation.

Not less than 45 minutes shall be allowed for the noonday meal or lunch.

Affidavits shall be made by the parents as to the age of every child under sixteen, to be kept on file by the employer; a physician's certificate as to health must also be furnished before employment may begin.

To enforce the provisions of this Act, authority is given the Factory Inspector and his assistants to visit any store at any time and as often as they see fit, to discover if there be violations, the penalty of which may be a fine of from \$20 to \$100, imprisonment of from 30 to 90 days, or both.

It didn't become law, comparatively very few bills do in that country. But it will be law some day, because economic education is spreading very rapidly.

The Merchants' Manufacturing Company, St. Henri, are making some extensions to their present building, known as the St. Henri Cotton Mill, for the purpose of permitting of rearrangements of their machinery and making extensions along lines for which their mill is particularly adapted, and for which the trade in Canada has largely increased during the last few years. They do not propose to fill the addition with machinery at the present time, only doing so as fast as the trade may develop, without over production in any of the lines at present fully provided for in the country.