

CLOSES AUGUST 1.

WINDOW-DRESSING COMPETITION NO. 2.

ANOTHER competition for window dressers will be held, and under much the same regulations as the last. There will be two cash prizes:

FIRST PRIZE - - - - \$20 CASH.

SECOND PRIZE - - - - \$10 "

The competition will be held under the following conditions:

1. Each competitor must send in three photographs, each of different windows.
2. Each window must be dressed with millinery, dry goods or furnishings.
3. Each window must have been actually shown by some Canadian retailer of the above classes of goods.
4. Each photograph must not be less than 5 inches by 8 inches. The larger the photographs, the clearer the cuts.
5. Each competitor must be a subscriber to THE DRY GOODS REVIEW.
6. The competition shall close absolutely on August 1st. No extension of time will be made on any consideration.
7. Each photograph must be accompanied by a full and detailed word description. If possible this should be accompanied by a rough sketch of the plan of the window.
8. All photographs entered for the competition will become the property of THE DRY GOODS REVIEW.
9. More than one set of three photographs may be entered by any one window dresser, but no person shall receive more than one prize.
10. All photographs to be posted not later than August 1st, and addressed thus:

**THE DRY GOODS REVIEW,
28 FRONT W., TORONTO.**

11. The awards will be made by expert and disinterested persons.

OUR YOUNG MEN.

DURING the past twenty-five years Canada has contributed several hundred thousand young men to the United States—unwillingly, unwillingly and sorrowfully. Yet no one has stated a remedy, or discovered the root of the evil. One political party blames the other, and the other blames the one. And the exodus still continues.

A recent writer in The Week blames it on our educational system. This may be plausible considering the number of young doctors and young lawyers turned out by Ontario colleges. But it is not so plausible when the Province of Quebec is considered, for it has lost its young men and most of them were none too highly educated. From Ontario too many uneducated or slightly educated young men have crossed the border.

What, then, is the cause?

The cause is not singular, it is plural. Ontario has an educational system which is too national—it allows the young

man of no means to become a professional man at slight expense. What the country needs are farmers, cheese makers, butter makers, poultry raisers, merchants and mechanics. What her educational system produces are lawyers, teachers, doctors, elocutionists and musicians—consumers, not producers. What Ontario should do is to turn half her High Schools and Collegiate Institutes into trades, industrial and technical schools. Teach trades, not professions.

What has been said of Ontario applies in a less degree to all the other provinces except Quebec, where education is not so national.

Canada as a whole lacks unity. Confederation began in 1865, went forward a long distance in 1867, and has been plodding slowly along ever since. A national spirit has been growing, but all too slowly. The cruel bickerings and murderous lies of party politics has retarded that growth. Our people have lacked confidence in themselves.

Some time the tide may turn—tides sometimes do turn. Then we shall see what we shall see.

STYLES IN DRESS GOODS.

SPRING has produced many new tastes in dress goods. Small check effects and fancy mixtures in tweeds have done well, while crepons are strong for a later trade. The latter fabric has been much enquired after in silk, wool and wool and cotton.

For the summer trade estamene goods are leading for skirts. With these will be worn all manner and variety of cotton, wool and silk blouses, fancy or plain, according to the style of the wearer. Heavy skirts, narrow at the top and wide at the bottom, trained into full folds at the back, require a fairly substantial fabric, and the estamene goods fill the bill. Blacks are going to lead, although navys will have a fair share of attention. But the tendency is decidedly towards dark colors.

For the fall a great many are expecting a strong demand for French and English coating serges, and large importations in these lines will be made.

The Dry Goods Economist's Berlin correspondent writes, under date of March 29, as follows:

"In colored goods covert cloths and satin Berbers in mixed shades are prominent, and especially for the first there are in the market offers at satisfactory prices. Medium-weight Esquimaux in light colors have been purchased for half-length capes for fall. Besides these, pure all-wool Esquimaux in plain and mixed effects are good.

"Black goods favored for England are foule and frieze-like fabrics, although satin Berber, especially in black and dark brown, is still used. Cheviots and diagonals are likely to find a market only in the very cheapest qualities, as for better-grade garments either Esquimaux, covert cloth or good foules will be used. Boucle and flake effects have sold well.

"Covert cloths with back in plaid, striped, jacquard or Turkish designs are shown by one firm which has previously done a large business in similar articles."

Henri Duverger, wholesale dry goods, Montreal, has assigned at the demand of the Banque du Peuple, with liabilities of \$69,000. The principal creditors are in Europe, though some of the local French banks are hit.