

of 90, to 1s. per cwt. in Germany and England and 1c to 1 1/2 per lb. in New York. No sooner, however, were statistics forthcoming from an official source, indicating that fears of damage from drought were groundless, than the markets on both sides of the Atlantic relapsed into their former weakness and prices fell back to the old basis. The hopes, therefore, which were entertained very generally by the trade about two weeks ago that a turning point for the better had arrived have proved signally disappointing, and it seems that nothing short of further news of a less encouraging nature concerning the beet crop will work an improvement in the general situation.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

In our notice of Mr. Cunningham Stewart's interesting paper on the Canadian Saving Bank system in our last issue we omitted to refer to a very important feature in the original system, now abandoned, but which it appears to us might be advantageously resumed. When the system was first established, the depositors were enabled to transfer their ordinary 4 per cent deposits to a special 5 per cent account in sums of not less than \$100, and repayable only on three months' notice. On this system Mr. Stewart remarks in his paper that it was smooth in its operation, intelligible to the depositors, and that the interest was easily calculated. As however such investments were deemed of a more permanent character it was deemed expedient to transfer them to the finance department and a special issue of 5 per cent stock was substituted. It was found by experience that the new plan was not well understood by the class of small depositors who use the post-office Savings Banks, and who were unable to understand why, after paying their money to the post office, they were turned over to a new department, and obliged to receive their interest in a less convenient way. Owing to the fall in the value of money the finance department has ceased to issue the 5 per cent stock and the Savings Bank is paying the old rate of 4 per cent uniformly to all depositors. It strikes us that it would be sound policy to adopt the old system, under which the post-office department would pay 1 per cent more for money deposited at three months' notice, reducing the rate on call deposits to 3 per cent, which is that allowed by the banks and the City and District Savings Bank, and paying 4 per cent on deposits of \$100 or more and repayable on three months' notice. Such a change in the system seems to us desirable, inasmuch as there ought to be a difference between the rate of interest allowed on money repayable at call and that on notice, and, moreover, 4 per cent is too high a rate to pay on call under existing circumstances.

EXHIBITION NOTES.

Reference to the following exhibitors was unavoidably crowded out last week.—Messrs. Robin Sailer's exhibit of leather belting was the subject of general remark; the large driving belt in the machinery hall was also supplied by this firm. They were awarded first prize, silver medals and diploma.—The Dominion Organ and Piano Co., of Bowmanville, represented in this city by Mr. L. E. N. Pratte, had a fine exhibit of their instruments, and bore away a first prize.—The Waterous Engine Co., of Bradford, were represented by their usual fine collection of engines and agricultural machinery.

One of the most interesting exhibits was the series of embroidery patterns furnished by Messrs. Beuthner Bros., of this city. In these delicate fabrics are to be seen designs of

Canadian summer and winter sports, including lacrosse, tobogganing, snowshoeing, curling, etc., with appropriate backgrounds, all forming the most exquisite series of patterns ever presented to the Canadian public. A noticeable design is the "Monarch of the Glen" from Lundser's great picture. These illustrated patterns have all been designed by Mr. E. W. Beuthner himself. This firm are the first to attempt figures of animals and birds by machinery, such patterns having hitherto been confined to scroll-work, and deemed impossible except by manual labor. The secret lies in dropping out a certain number of needles which, by an ingenious contrivance, can be replaced when required. The enclosure in which these goods were displayed was continually thronged with people going in and out to examine the patterns, and none went away disappointed. The designs have been copyrighted by the firm, as attempts had already been made to secure them by other parties. Nothing can be more attractive to the fair shoppers than these new and beautiful designs on embroidery. The gem of the ladies' fancy department was a moss rose in arresene and plush on a myrtle-colored background by Mrs. E. W. Beuthner. This exquisite piece of work obtained the highest award given in that department. A water color painting by Mr. Beuthner was also much admired, and received a second prize.

The Smith Middlings Purifier, of Stratford, Ont., in connection with Prinz's dust collector, were among the noticeable exhibits in the machinery hall. In the agricultural hall, Messrs. Frost & Wood of Smith's Falls, and the Noxen Bros. Manufacturing Co., of Ingersoll, Ont., made creditable exhibits. J. Wright & Co., of this city, received first prize, Silver Medals and diploma for ornamental wood and tiles for floors and mantels, parquet flooring, chairs, &c.—Honey & Lucroix were awarded a prize for their exhibit of carriage wheels, rims, felloes, springs, etc.—Mr. S. T. Willet had a fine display of flannel goods from his factory at Chambly, Que., The Cornwall Manufacturing Co. made a creditable exhibit of blankets of all colors. The Magog Print works made their first display at any exhibition; the order of excellence to which they have already attained should encourage investors in the stock.—Messrs. Mongenais & Boivin made an excellent exhibit of French cordials, liqueurs, wines, etc., and some remarkably large specimens of plate glass.

Wm. Clark, of this city, received various medals for largest and best display of canned goods, all manufactured by himself. His soups in tins, meats, plum-puddings, etc., were their own recommendation, and received silver medals, bronze medals, etc.—Messrs. Dixon, Sons & Co., this city, received honorable mention for the best sample of mustard.—Mr. C. H. Cattell of this city received a medal and diploma for his assortment of macaroni and vermicelli.—Johnson's favorite Fluid Beef was awarded a silver medal.—J. S. Anthes, of Berlin, Ont., received a bronze medal for best assortment of chairs.—Tees & Co., desk makers, received a bronze medal for display of jewel and bond cases.—Mr. C. C. Snowdon, this city, was awarded a bronze medal for curled hair rolls, such as used for mattresses, etc.—Mr. A. A. Wilson, Montreal, was awarded a bronze medal for a display of water proof prepared paints.—Mr. John O. Watson received a bronze medal for his display of wall paper.—The Rolland Paper Co. received several medals for their exhibit of paper of various kinds.—Messrs. T. J. Claxton & Co. were awarded a second prize for an assortment of corsets, and a first prize for hoop-kirts.—Mr. J. J. Miloy received a 1st prize for boy's suit, and ladies' walking suit and a 2d prize for men's suit of Canadian tweed.—Messrs. Beuthner Bros. received 1st prize for their display of machine embroidery on cotton, muslin and satin.—The United Felt factories, Messrs. L. Gaeinger, Son & Co., of this city, agents, were recommended a gold medal for their exhibit of felt cloth.—Messrs. John Taylor & Bro, Montreal, were award a diploma for their steam gauge

testing machine, and a silver medal and diploma for a fire extinguisher, wire car seat etc.—Messrs. Colin McArthur & Co., this city, were awarded a silver medal for their exhibit of wall-paper, and a bronze medal respectively for each of the designs for parlor and hall decoration. A gold medal was awarded Cant, Gourlay & Co., of Galt, Ont., for machinery; also to the Montreal saw works, to Mills & Hutchison for tweeds, and to the Riverside Manufacturing Co. of Quebec. The exhibit appears to have been financially a success, even after paying for all improvements and expenses, including the new machinery put in place.

THE APPLE TRADE.—Dra'ers here are looking forward to large shipments being made to the English markets during the coming season, but the consignments which have gone forward it is thought will not strike a very favorable market, cables having been received from Liverpool advising sales at a decline of 4s. to 5s. per bbl. The shipments from this port for week ending September 16th were as follows:—

	Mont- real	New York	Bos- ton	Week Pre- viously	Season
Liverpool	168	2,945	3,113	8,549	11,672
Glasgow	304	333	2,237	2,349	4,586
London	none	61	61	100	161
Week.....	472	4,939	5,411	10,998
Previously	219	7,281	3,498

Total for season... 601 12,220 3,498 16,409
The heaviest exports from this Continent to Great Britain in any one season were in 1880-81, when 1,328,806 bbls. went forward. The following were the shipments from the United States and Canada during the following seasons:—

	Brls.
1883-84.....	81,532
1882-83.....	305,694
1881 82.....	239,235
1880-81.....	1,328,806

EGGS.—Large quantities of eggs are held in this city, a considerable portion of which has been damaged by the late hot weather, and consignors must not be surprised if in many instances they lose 7 or 8 dozen per case, to cover allowances for bad eggs. The demand holds off, and supplies accumulate, owing to the American markets offering no inducement to ship at present prices. The exports of eggs from Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, were 13,451,410 dozen, valued at \$2,256,586, most of which found a market in the United States. This is a very favorable showing, but it is feared that during the coming winter Canadian eggs will encounter sharper competition in the American markets than hitherto experienced, owing to the increased imports expected from Germany and Denmark. Last March a large quantity of German eggs were received in this city from New York after our supply was exhausted, and gave satisfaction.

LUMBER.—The lumber trade of the Dominion has been in quite a stagnant condition for some time past, the shipments which have been made to England having turned out very unsatisfactorily, resulting in some heavy losses from the very commencement of the season, notwithstanding the exceptionally low freights that have ruled from this side. In fact, it was the cheap freights which induced our exporters to take greater risks, and ship more heavily than they otherwise would have done. Not only are