

is no provision made for an extension of its boundaries, but barriers against extension are being voluntarily raised up by the apathy of the City Council. If a city has a cluster of villages under the shadow of its walls, it pays the penalty of having so many undesirable neighbors. A suburb, where darkness and the absence of police afford lurking places for criminals, must be classed among the social nuisances. Of epidemic diseases, an undrained village is the most fertile of promoters. Where the village communities touch the limits of the built up parts of the city, the danger from fire originating in the village and extending to the city is considerable; for a fire has only to start in a village to work its way without any real check.

That Toronto suffers from this undesirable kind of proximity is partly her misfortune, partly her fault. In the case of Brockton, as we have said, the blame lies wholly on the city, and the village is, under the circumstances, perfectly justified in seeking separate incorporation. At the same time, the general question of how cities can extend their boundaries, when their natural growth requires expansion, without interfering with the rights of others, is a question that will demand, in the future, more attention than it has obtained in the past. Perhaps it would be reasonable to make all villages which bar the extension of cities understand that they can get separate incorporation only on the express condition that they must merge their existence in the larger community whenever the interests of the larger number require it. If there be any other solution of the question, we should be glad to know what it is.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF GOLD.

The distribution of the gold supply throughout the world is exciting attention and eliciting comment. Since the time when Chevalier, in France, and Cobden, in England, were alarmed at the heavy production of gold in the United States, a great change has taken place. Now the United States, besides absorbing all the native production of gold, is importing largely from other countries. During the month of August the imports of foreign gold, at the port of New York, reached \$10,000,000, and the treasury department at Washington, estimates that the total imports of gold into the States, during this and next month, will be \$32,000,000.

The pinch is beginning to be somewhat felt on the other side of the Atlantic. The Bank of Germany recently refused to pay gold on cheques, at Hamburg and Bremen, though not at Berlin. This gave rise to a rumor

that the bank had ceased to pay in gold; a rumor which was not true, except in this qualified sense. The Bank of Germany, with something like 2,000 agencies, and with a specie reserve of only \$105,000,000, is in a weak position compared with the Bank of France and the Bank of England. The Bank of France has a reserve of \$400,000,000. The changed proportion of gold to silver held by the Bank of France is noticeable. From \$270,000,000 in gold at the time of the Paris Conference, the amount has sunk to \$150,000,000; the amount of silver has in the same period risen from \$108,000,000 to \$250,000,000. What proportion of silver the Bank of Germany holds is not allowed to be known. Since the Paris Conference, gold has been rapidly accumulating in the United States; the amount held having risen from \$150,000,000 to \$375,000,000. The Bank of England holds less specie and bullion by \$33,000,000 than it had a year ago.

One result of the outflow of gold from the Bank of Germany has been to cause the rate of interest to be raised by the Bank to 6 per cent., $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the market rate. How long will this tendency in the distribution of gold continue? A large European demand for grain may cause gold to continue to flow to America, while on the other hand, the "boom" now getting pretty full in that country, may cause a large increase of importations in other forms than those of gold. Whatever may be the duration of the present movement of gold to America, it is important to note the facts.

DOMINION EXHIBITION AT MONTREAL.

Another of the great exhibitions of Canada was opened by His Excellency the Governor-General on Tuesday last at Montreal. The weather was fine and the attendance great; probably forty thousand people were present on the grounds during the day, and on Wednesday over thirty thousand. The exhibition grounds, situated on the slope at the base of Mount Royal, are ample, and the buildings very creditable. A number of extra buildings were hurriedly erected to accommodate the Manitoba Exhibit, and to house the variety of manufactured articles proffered; but the quarters for the cattle were already complete and extensive. A word now as to the character of the show. Considered as a Montreal exhibition, it was a good one—we speak now of the industrial departments, leaving the numerous cattle and the agricultural and horticultural portion out of the question. But as a collection of the manufactures, &c., of the Dominion, it was not what one had a right to expect

from the title. The province of Quebec did well, Ontario had a good many representatives, and the Manitoba exhibit was there; but though the Prince Edward Island Government had some exhibits, and New Brunswick won honors through at least one of her exhibitors, we missed Nova Scotia altogether; and on the whole the Maritime Provinces were very thinly represented.

The Montreal manufacturers, however, made a fine display of their products, which, in improved style and quality, as well as in increased extent, challenge admiration. The textiles of Quebec province and those of Ontario were tolerably well represented. The labors of the Citizens' Committee to provide amusement and attraction for a large crowd of visitors were very successful, and so large a gathering has perhaps never before attended a Montreal show, while rarely has there been so great a crowd in that city as have thronged it this week.

Among the first medals awarded was one of gold to Messrs. Parks & Son, of St. John, N.B., for "superiority and variety of exhibit in bleach d, unbleached, and colored yarns, etc." The goods they show are single and double cotton yarns, beam warps for woollen mills, carpet warp, hosiery yarn, and balled knitting cotton. The growth and reputation of this highly respectable firm are creditable to New Brunswick. Their products should be known throughout Ontario.

The Cornwall Manufacturing Company are said to turn out forty thousand pairs of blankets a year, or nearly eight hundred pairs per week, in addition to their manufacture of tweeds. For the latter, plain, they are awarded first prize at this show, and four first prizes in blankets of various kinds.

One of the most alluring sights in the Crystal Palace building is the pyramid of fur goods and robes, etc., and the adjoining exhibits constructed by Montreal firms. Some of the Quebec and Ontario woolen factories had also good displays, but unfortunately the light was deficient for some of them to be seen to advantage.

The variety and extent of the show made by the Paton Manufacturing Company, of Sherbrooke, in woollen cloths, such as: tweeds, plain and fancy; presidents and nap coatings; pilots and beavers, could not but attract notice. The first prize was awarded to them as manufacturers. Messrs. Gault Bros. & Co., of Montreal, took honors for a collection of various Canadian tweeds shown in the shape of a pyramid of cloth at the main entrance.

Something unique in its way is the pillar of spools of thread, erected by Messrs. Walter Wilson & Co., representatives here of Messrs. Jno. Clark & Co., Glasgow, thread manufacturers. Messrs. Wilson are also agents for Barbour & Co., Lisburn, makers of shoe threads, etc. In cotton bags, the first prize is given to the Hudson Cotton Mills, at Montreal, and the second to the Dundas Cotton Mills, while with respect to cottons, their places are just reversed. The Sorel Wadding Co. takes a prize for cotton batting.

The Crompton Corset Company of Toronto receive a diploma for their collection of corsets. Messrs. Belding, Paul & Co., one for their sewing silks and twists. To Messrs. Corriveau & Co., of Montreal, a gold medal is to be given for their black and colored silks and satins. This firm have a loom in operation in the main building, on which book-marks etc., are woven.